OMV AG

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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10/01/2024, 05:27 am

Contents

Internal

C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Partially privately owned and partially state owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

OMV produces and markets oil and gas as well as chemical products and solutions in a responsible way, and develops innovative solutions with a special focus on the circular economy. In 2023, Group sales amounted to EUR 39 bn. With a year-end market capitalization of around EUR 13 bn, OMV is one of Austria's largest listed industrial companies. The majority of its roughly 20,600 employees work at its integrated European sites. OMV's purpose, "Re-inventing essentials for sustainable living," is a fundamental part of our strategy for becoming a leading company in sustainable fuels, chemicals, and materials. It guides the Company like a North Star toward its goal of becoming a net-zero emissions company. To ensure this purpose is fully embraced, we have designed new values and behaviors that align with our new direction. Our new OMV Group values "We care We're curious We progress" were introduced in 2023 and will guide us on our path to a more sustainable future. In Chemicals & Materials, OMV is one of the world's leading providers of advanced and circular polyolefin solutions, with total polyolefin sales of 5.7 mn t in 2023 (2022: 5.7 mn t). It is also a European market leader in base chemicals and plastics recycling. The Company supplies services and products to customers worldwide through OMV and Borealis, and its two joint ventures: Borouge (with ADNOC, based in the UAE and Singapore) and Baystar (with TotalEnergies, based in the US). In Fuels & Feedstock, OMV operates three refineries in Europe: Schwechat (Austria) and Burghausen (Germany), both of which feature integrated petrochemical production, and the Petrobrazi refinery (Romania). In addition, OMV holds a 15% share in ADNOC Refining and in ADNOC Global Trading in the UAE. OMV's total global processing capacity amounts to around 500 kbbl/d. Fuels and other sales volumes in Europe were 16.3 mn t in 2023 (2022: 15.5 mn t) and the retail network consisted at the end of 2023 of 1,666 filling stations (2022: 1,803) in eight European countries. In Energy, OMV explores, develops, and produces crude oil and natural gas in its three core regions of Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa, and the North Sea. OMV is currently in the process of divesting its E&P assets in the Asia-Pacific region. Its activities also include the low carbon business and the entire gas business. Daily hydrocarbon production was 364 kboe/d in 2023 (2022: 392 kboe/d), with a nearly equal share of liquids and natural gas production. In the Gas Marketing & Power business, OMV markets and trades natural gas and power in several European countries, and it also includes its LNG business. It holds a 65% stake in the Central European Gas Hub (CEGH) and operates natural gas storage facilities with a capacity of around 30 TWh in Austria and Germany, and a gas-fired power plant in Romania. Water OMV uses significant amounts of water for its operations in Upstream as well as in Downstream activities. Freshwater is used, for example, for drilling, steam generation, and cooling, among other processes. Smaller amounts of water are also used for non-industrial purposes. Produced water (water associated with oil and gas) is treated for reinjection to pressurize hydrocarbon reservoirs in order to optimize the extraction rate. Desalinated water is used in some offshore operations. Refineries and various other operating facilities also use brackish and/or recycled water for various operational purposes. Some of OMV's operating facilities are located in water-stressed areas. The key goals of our water management activities are to reduce water consumption, to utilize water resources efficiently, and to treat wastewater appropriately. Water management is a key component of our social license to operate. We engage and cooperate with local communities, and act as a

responsible partner. OMV's water management activities pursue socially equitable water use, and OMV regularly carries out supplier audits to ensure compliance with our human rights requirements.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 4 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 4 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

Internal

☑ 4 years
[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

AT0000743059

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

670875509

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

OMVKY

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

874341

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

549300V62YJ9HTLRI486

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

302605464

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

OeKB-Identification No.: 074305
[Add row]

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for some facilities	*We provide the geolocation of our three refineries*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Burghausen refinery

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.194754

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

12.835992

(1.8.1.4) Comment

refinery in Germany

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Schwechat refinery

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.147934

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

16.494945

(1.8.1.4) Comment

refinery in Austria

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Petrobrazi refinery

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.876682

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

26.008297

(1.8.1.4) Comment

refinery in Romania
[Add row]

Internal

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

OMV's value chain is structured according to the main products that are supplied on the one hand and the steps along the value chain on the other hand. For each impact, risk and opportunity these two dimensions were considered in the assessment. For the Upstream section of the Value Chain total spend was analysed by suppliers, their geographical distribution and purchase categories. The analysis of Own Operations primarily covers the geographical footprint and the targeted strategic development, which are assumed to be important for the assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities. For the Downstream section of the value chain the analysis focuses on the geographical concentration and the key industries of OMV's customers.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The short-term risks are analyzed in the context of the annual forecast plan and the financial implications of such risks, if materialized, on the company financial plan. This approach applies in a similar manner for all the risk categories identified across the organization.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The mid-term risks are analyzed in the context of the midterm plan and the financial implications of such risks, if materialized, on the company financial plan. This approach applies in a similar manner for all the risk categories identified across the organization.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The long long-term risks are analyzed in the context of the strategic objectives, with a wider range of uncertainty identified for a time horizon that expands at least till 2030 (in line with our Strategy) therefore evaluated using a semi-quantitative concept. This also considers our ambition to become a net zero company by 2050. [Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from:	*Select from:*

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	☑ Yes	☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

☑ Risk models

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Avalanche
☑ Landslide
☑ Wildfires
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
☑ Heat waves
☑ Subsidence
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress
☑ Soil erosion
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Coastal erosion
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Not Applicable

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

☑ Risk models

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Avalanche

☑ Landslide

☑ Wildfires

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

☑ Heat waves

☑ Subsidence

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Soil erosion

☑ Water stress

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Coastal erosion

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Changing wind patterns

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Not Applicable

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts

Internal

☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

Databases

☑ Maplecroft Global Water Security Risk Index

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Landslide

☑ Heat waves

☑ Toxic spills

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

☑ Pollution incident

Chronic physical

☑ Soil erosion
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights
☑ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Market

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Not Applicable

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Quantitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Internal company methods
☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
☑ Risk models
☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Avalanche
☑ Landslide
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Heat waves
☑ Subsidence
☑ Toxic spills
☑ Pollution incident
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Soil erosion
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Coastal erosion
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights
☑ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Suppliers

Internal

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Not Applicable
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We began working on a biodiversity framework for OMV in 2022. In Q3 2023, we kicked off a project to perform a TNFD LEAP assessment for all our operated sites. The LEAP approach was defined, to analyse nature related impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities, in particular for sites that in or close to biodiversity sensitive areas. Climate: The minimum set of activities required to perform the assessment step for physical risks follows the key activities in the enterprise risk management process: creating a comprehensive list of climate change risks considering the classification of climate – related hazards proposed by Commission delegated regulations (EU) 2021/2139/. The analysis is performed using external reliable sources and tools in order to understand the potential vulnerability of the OMV business under various emissions scenarios for different time horizons. Water: beside the biodiversity or climate change impact and risk assessment, OMV used this year the WWF water risk filter to explore and assess the potential water risks across OMV Group. Dependency reflects the situation of OMV being dependent on natural, human and/or social resources for its business processes. They represent drivers for the potential risk that OMV is exposed to (e.g., water is a dependency for OMV and in case on water scarcity this dependency can translate into a risk for OMV leading to some negative impacts on OMV operations like: higher costs, temporary shutdown of the operations etc). More details can be found in our Sustainability Report 2023: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/reporting-annexes/gri-content-index.html#accordion5
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

The baseline state of nature assessment for OMV sites was done using geospatial analysis with state of the art GIS tools. Even if OMV asset boundaries are complex to define, the relationship between OMV and nature was established using the main area of influence of the organization, aiming to be as precise as possible in identifying the locations using GPS coordinators or /and polygons, Once the OMV asset database was defined, a series of external datasets were selected to determined if OMV sites are located in areas of: - High integrity ecosystems - Areas of high biodiversity importance -Areas of water stress - Areas where OMV is likely to have significant potential dependencies and/ or impacts. Examples of datasets: Mean Species Abundance (MSA), Biodiversity Hotspots, Aqueduct Water Stress or The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT, (WDPA, KBA and IUCN red listed species layer) OMV deploys a GIS system, in which location data of OMV operations and risk information is combined. The risk information is taken from reputable external service providers and updated on a regular basis. For identified high-risk locations more specific analysis is conduction / actions are defined.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Cash Flow

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The significance of the negative impacts and respective risks is evaluated using a set of criteria customized to the internal risk and opportunity management reporting process.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Cash Flow

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The significance of the positive impact and respective opportunities is evaluated using a set of criteria customized to the internal risk and opportunity management reporting process.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Where water that potentially contains pollutants is discharged to surface water bodies or the ocean, OMV business operations need a permit for the discharge of these pollutants. The permits are issued by the competent authorities according the national legislation. Monitoring of the pollutants is also prescribed in the permits and includes information about the monitoring methodologies, frequencies and responsibilities (e.g. own lab vs. accredited third party lab). OMV businesses report a set of pollutants to OMV Group to obtain an aggregated view on key pollutants.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Water management-related risks are closely linked with the topic of spill prevention, onshore and offshore. Offshore operations may lead to oil spills that have a significant impact on marine water resources and ecosystems.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We aim to prevent and reduce oil spills and leakage in our operations at sea as well as on land. Appropriate spill prevention and control plans that account for specific business conditions have been put in place and are summarized in the Spill Preparedness and Response Planning annex of our Environmental Standard. These include proactive management plans comprising risk assessments, preventive measures, and inspections, as well as reactive management plans comprising control, response, and clean-up procedures. The majority of our oil spills involve OMV Petrom's Exploration & Production division, where we concentrate our efforts on safeguarding and maintaining our infrastructure and improving the reliability of our facilities. In 2023, the Pipeline Integrity Management Program in the Exploration & Production division continued, and the resulting actions were embedded in the Integrated Risk Register. A total of 31 pipeline projects were executed to show our commitment to this program. The Pipeline Inspection Program also witnessed the completion of a number of successful New Technology projects, resulting in the capacity to perform inspections that were not possible in the past. These new technologies are now part of our regular inspection options and will serve to enhance pipeline integrity in the future.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Stringent regulations in water consumption in areas under water stress could lead to a regime of lower water consumption with consequences like additional costs connected to a regulated water market price or extra taxation. This could cause a temporary business interruption to follow the new water restrictions. Such risks relate to impacts beyond 2040, under the RCP 8.5 scenario. Declining water supply as a result of others usage of the watershed or ground, with implications on the OMV business. This is also a long-term risk beyond 2040. Lack or slow adaptation of the environmental regulations along the OMV supply chain affects OMV ability to implement its principles and commitments to SDG15. Onshore leakages leading to oil spills or release incidents which may result from regular operations with

severe environmental and social consequences water contamination due to improper management of waste other than plastics, triggered by the failure to comply with OMV regulations by suppliers or contractors
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market
☑ Uncertainty in market signals

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ Austria
☑ Romania

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Internal

Transition climate change related risk refers to market unceratinty risk driven by the potential systemic changes to our business model till 2050 mainly from the substitution of OMV's products following changes in consumer behavior. The "net zero emissions by 2050" scenario used in this analysis does not include any changes to input factors other than prices and volumes.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

3.6 Billion Euros

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

100000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

3600000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The cash flows of oil and gas assets are based on adjusted mid-term planning for the next five years and life of field planning for the remaining years until abandonment. The calculation considers an earlier economic cut-off date for oil and gas fields if the revenues impacted by lower prices are not sufficient to cover the costs. But it especially does not take into account any restructurings, cost reduction measures, divestments or other changes in the business plans that are not included in the base case. The amounts presented therefore should not be seen as a best estimate of an expected impairment impact following such a scenario. The CO2 costs considered for oil and gas assets are based on the CO2 prices in the IEA NZE by 2050 scenario and 100% of OMV's share of direct emissions from 2031 onward. The sensitivities calculated based on the "net zero emissions by 2050" case indicate that there is a risk of impairments of oil and gas assets. The carrying amounts of the oil and gas assets with proved reserves (incl. E&P at-equity investments) would have to be decreased by EUR 4.4 bn and goodwill would decrease by EUR 0.3 bn. In addition, all oil and gas assets with unproved reserves would be abandoned with a pre-tax loss of EUR 0.3 bn. Total post-tax impact on profit or loss would be EUR 3.6 bn.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

13000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

OMV's ambition to become a net zero business by 2050 can only be achieved with considerable effort and appropriate capital allocated: the Group has earmarked organic investments of more than EUR 13 bn for this purpose in 2022–2030, which represents around 40% of planned total organic CAPEX. All business units will build on their existing strengths and know-how on this transformation journey. A detailed transition plan with a breakdown on the allocated organic CAPEX until 2028 (next 5 years) can be found here: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/focus-areas/climate-change.html

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

OMV plans to transform its European refineries so that they will stay competitive as the decarbonization of the fuels and chemical sector progresses. Crude oil distillation throughput will be decreased. The product mix will be adapted to reduce heating oil and diesel output while increasing the chemical yield. In parallel, a production portfolio of renewable fuels and sustainable chemical feedstocks will be developed. Taking into account these transformation plans, management does not foresee a significant risk that the existing refinery assets in Europe would not be recoverable in the "net zero emissions by 2050" scenario

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Austria

☑ Romania

☑ Tunisia

☑ Yemen

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Unknown

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

OMV uses significant amounts of water for its operations in its upstream and downstream activities. Freshwater is used for processes such as drilling, steam generation, and cooling, among others. Smaller amounts of water are also used for non-industrial purposes. Desalinated water is used in some offshore operations. Refineries and various other operating facilities also use brackish and/or recycled water for various operational purposes. Some of OMV's operating facilities are located in water stress areas. OMV is operating in countries that could be affected by climate change, mainly due to changes in precipitation, more frequent drought periods and increased water stress. Intensified water scarcity could be a risk to OMV activities, e.g., in countries of the Middle East which are already experiencing certain water stress. Operations may be impacted by reduction in physical availability of water, water regulatory frameworks, stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources, higher water costs or limitations in license to operate.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

0.1 Billion Euros

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

30000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

100000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The time horizon of significant physical climate change impacts exceeds the lifetime of most of our current operations in the region, and there is a big uncertainty about how the OMV portfolio will look like beyond 2030. There is also much uncertainty about the magnitude of impact, e.g., access to water needed for production due to local availability of water, future technical requirements and possibilities, local legal framework and possibility to obtain water licenses from authorities. For the estimation of financial implication, a production level and related financial figures equal to the reporting year have been assumed. The basis for this estimation is the potential additional costs of approx 2EUR per cubic meter of water transported from other sources than the conventional ones (e.g. other underground water wells).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

119700000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We have set a target for 2025 & 2030 to reduce the freshwater withdrawal in our own direct operations. For example, OMV Tunisia launched projects to minimize freshwater consumption & maximize wastewater reuse. We modified e.g. the outlet of our reverse osmosis unit to use lower-quality retentate water for the buffer firewater pit, replacing well water. The costs of response to the risk is 119.7mn EUR based on 2023 spending for water-related costs in Middle East-Africa, AT & RO:

Environment Investments: • Waste water 0.3mn EUR • Soil and groundwater 20.3mn EUR Environment Operating costs: • Waste water 1.4mn EUR • Soil and groundwater 98.3mn EUR

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

A bottom-up approach in water-related risk assessments is taken in accordance with OMV's Group-wide Environmental Risk Assessment. Overall, OMV is committed to utilize current and future water supplies efficiently and sustainably. Case study: (STAR) •S: Intensified water scarcity could be a risk to OMV Upstream activities •T: Identify priority sites in terms of water stress & manage water stress risk •A: High-level water stress assessments conducted on annual basis. OMV uses international tools & indexes,e.g. Verisk Maplecroft's "Water Stress Index" complemented by WRI Aqueduct "Baseline Water Stress" index, and own assessments to identify operations in areas affected by water stress & scarcity. Operating facilities located in affected areas/likely to be affected by water scarcity issues, and operations utilizing significant water resources (Tunisia, Yemen) are prioritized when developing and implementing water management plans (WaMP). These plans allow sustainable long-term production with minimal effects on the environment. •R: As part of the WaMP, detailed water inventory was done, and freshwater saving and discharge quality improvement projects were identified e.g., reduce water consumption, utilize water resources efficiently, and treat wastewater appropriately minimizing the impact on the environment and local communities. We are currently developing new processes for water assessment of impacts, dependencies, risk & opportunities. Water withdrawn from all areas with water stress decreased from 2125 megalitres in 2022 to 1898 megalitres in 2023.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Asset - financial metric for long term, Cash-flow - financial metric for short term (i.e., related to physical risks)

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

4400000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

50000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The sensitivities calculated based on the “net zero emissions by 2050” case indicate that there is a risk of impairments of oil and gas assets. The carrying amounts of the oil and gas assets with proved reserves (incl. E&P at-equity investments) would have to be decreased by EUR 4.4 bn and goodwill would decrease by EUR 0.3 bn.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

50000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

50000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

50 mn EUR are the potential revenues loss triggered by water availability for the entire group.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

82

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

4269780

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

3347576

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

7617356

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The Allowances allocated, purchased and the verified Scope 1 emissions are excluding the assets divested in 2023.

New Zealand ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

163000

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

97665

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

System name: New Zealand Emissions Trade Scheme (NZ ETS). The stated verified emissions represent the OMV share of the ETS emissions from Maari, Maui and Pohokura. The allowances refer to New Zealand Emission Units (NZUs)
[Fixed row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Opportunities that have the potential to provide a substantive benefit are considered and addressed across the company within the framework of OMV's bi-annual group-wide Enterprise Wide Risk Management (EWRM) process. The risk matrix used for assessing risks is mirrored for opportunities, ranking and displaying opportunities by their impact and likelihood from very low to very high. OMV is utilizing water in its processes. OMV committed to an efficient use of water and to reduce its water withdrawal. Over the last years a number of projects have been implemented already to increase the water efficiency especially in our operations in Romania. OMV's refineries in Austria and Germany are utilizing water with a high efficiency. Thus, the major potential for opportunities to increase the water efficiency and subsequently reducing costs is already exhausted and implemented. An opportunity with a substantive benefit would be e.g. a new strategic business development or a significant impact on OMV's cash flow. With a proportion of less than 1% water-related operating expenditures of total cost of sales, opportunities are rather insignificant
[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services
☑ Ability to diversify business activities

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:
☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Austria

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

OMV is currently investing in the Schwechat Refinery so it will be able to substitute large quantities of fossil diesel with biodiesel in an innovative co-processing approach. With this process, the hydrogenated vegetable oil ("HVO") should lead to an annual reduction in OMV's carbon footprint of up to 360,000 metric tons of fossil CO2. This is equivalent to the annual emissions of around 200,000 cars driving an average of 12,000 km per year. The product meets the highest quality standards and can be freely used in any type of vehicle. The technology applied is not limited to vegetable oil – waste products (such as used cooking oil) and advanced feedstock is also possible and will be used based on availability. Substances, including vegetable oil together with other feedstock will be processed in a procedure known as co-processing. This innovative process involves refining the biogenic feedstock via a hydrogenation process using hydrogen. The high-quality hydrocarbon product resulting from this process has the properties of a fossil diesel fuel of the highest quality, but with a significantly lower CO2 footprint. In addition, this process can be used in the future for processing other types of biogenic feedstock such as used cooking oils or advanced bio-oils. Economically speaking, the opportunity here is through the upgrading of feedstock (i.e. from waste used cooking oil to a renewable hydro-treated vegetable oil). The financial impact is from the increased profit margin

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**increased profit margin from feedstock upgrade

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The project is a major milestone in a series of sustainable projects of OMV Group's strategic transformation portfolio. In the future it will deliver a strong contribution to the sustainable business. Since the asset was started up early in 2024 the financial impact at a Group level has not been quantified yet.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

1924560000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

2031480000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The financial impact reported in the following quantifies the increased profit margin from feedstock upgrade. The following calculation is based on publicly disclosed information regarding the project and does not include detailed economic forecasts or modelling, NPV or IRR that are specific to the project. The estimates provided below, are based on 2022 market value data (reassessed and confirmed for 2023). Parameters: Capacity: 160,000 metric tonnes per year Assumption: plant operates at 90% of its intended capacity Estimated difference between market values of the feedstock: 990 Eur/t Additional costs to optimize feedstock (H2, OPEX etc.): 5-10% Timeframe: 15 years Financial impact (without additional costs): (990*160,000)*0.9 142,560,000 EUR/yr Thus, the Total Annual Financial impact including Additional costs to optimize feedstock (H2, OPEX etc.) will be: - 5%: 142,560,000*0.95 135,432,000 EUR/yr -10%: 142,560,000*0.90 128,304,000 EUR/yr 's Thus the total financial impact during the timeframe of 15 years will be: Low Case: 128,304,000 * 15 1,924,560,000 EUR High Case: 135,432,000*15 2,031,480,000 EUR Note: the financial impact figures over an estimated 15 year timeframe will be heavily dependent on market values of the raw materials (shown values are based on 2022 data), as well as the price of renewable diesel (HVO). Please note: this was reassessed and confirmed for 2023.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

20000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

To meet this opportunity, in 2023, the main equipment needed, i.e., the reactor and the column that forms the main part of the unit were delivered to Schwechat refinery. This new reactor will process substances including vegetable oil together with other feedstocks in a procedure known as co-processing. The co-processing unit started up successfully in May 2024 at the OMV Schwechat refinery. OMV has invested 200,000,000 mn EUR toward this project. Further breakdown of investment not available to disclose.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To leverage the opportunities of the ongoing energy transition, the Fuels & Feedstock division in OMV is developing a sustainable production portfolio for renewable fuels and sustainable chemical feedstocks, such as the co-processing of biogenic feedstocks in Schwechat. OMV continues to implement the Co-Processing technology, and in 2023, the Company aims to start its 200 kta co-processing of sustainable feedstock in Schwechat. It is important to note that no palm oil will be co-processed. The project will start with a mix of vegetable oils (rapeseed oil and sunflower oil). OMV has pledged to reach net-zero emissions in operations (Scope 1 and 2) by 2050 or sooner. On its long-term path to net zero, OMV has set concrete interim targets: By 2025, at least 60% of the product portfolio should consist of natural gas and low/zero-carbon products. The investment in the Schwechat site for processing biofuels contributes to the goal of reducing the carbon intensity of the OMV product portfolio (Scope 3) by at least 6% versus 2010. Since 2020, OMV has been investing in the Schwechat Refinery so it would be able to substitute large quantities of fossil diesel with biodiesel in an innovative coprocessing approach. With the extension of the OMV Schwechat refinery, from mid-2023, up to 160,000 metric tons of liquid biomass will be converted into sustainable fuels using an innovative co-processing method. The use of hydrogenated vegetable oil will reduce OMV's carbon footprint by up to 360,000 metric tons of CO2 annually. The main equipment needed for this, namely the reactor and the column that form the heart of the unit, have now been delivered.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Other energy source opportunity, please specify **:**Waste Heat Recovery -District Heating Hub SW)

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Austria

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Waste heat from refinery plants (HDS3, FP and PTU) is utilized via a new hot water network in the Power plant in SW refinery. (TSHI3)

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect has not been quantified financially due to the fact, that the savings are depending from operation mode of the refinery plants at he one hand and the future energy-prices at the other hand.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

30000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

75000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The achievable added value of the system depends on the operating conditions and energy prices. Assuming an energy price of about 20-50 Eur/MWh, a total estimatad saving potential of 100 GWh/a and an estimated minimum project lifetime: 15 years. Explanation of the financial impact figure range: Low Case: (20*100,000)*15 30,000,000 Eur (over 15 years) High Case: (50*100,000)*15 75,000,000 Eur (over 15 years)*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

19400000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost to realize the opportunity: 19,400,000 EUR. Detailed cost breakdown is unavailable to disclose.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Over the coming years, waste heat from refinery plants HDS3, PTU, and FP3 will be used to replace steam for preheating the feed water in power plant 2 at the Schwechat refinery. This steam will be used to heat the existing and new Vienna district heating networks for Wien Energie and Vienna International Airport.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Other energy source opportunity, please specify **:**Waste Heat Recovery)

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Austria

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Waste heat from refinery plants (HDS3, FP and PTU) is utilized via a new hot water network in the Power plant in SW refinery. (TSHI3)

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect has not been quantified financially. There are a lot of activities and investigations ongoing.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

15000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

150000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*Theoretically the potential impact is very large. However, in practice, it can also be limited by the profitability of the individual project ideas. For example, in normal cases, projects in the refinery that produce sources of higher temperatures which can be utilized, can be implemented more economically (lower cost to realize the opportunity and therefore higher financial impact). However, it is also possible that during one year, there is an abundance of low-temperature waste heat sources rather than hightemperature waste heat. In this case, it may be necessary to install heat pumps to convert the waste heat. The heat pumps can bring the usable temperature to the higher level that is required, however, it can also increase the project costs significantly. The achievable added value of the system depends on the operating conditions and energy prices. Assuming an energy price of about 20-50 Eur/MWh, a total capcacity of 50-200 GWh/a and an estimated minimum project lifetime: 15 years. Explanation of the financial impact figure range: Low Case: (20*50,000)*15 15,000,000 Eur (over 15 years) High Case: (50*200,000)*15 150,000,000 Eur (over 15 years)*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

150000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost to realize the opportunity: 100,000,000 (low case) to 150,000,000 EUR (high case): Detailed cost breakdown is unavailable to disclose.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As an integrated oil, gas, and chemicals company, the OMV Group operates large facilities and is also a major energy consumer. The amount of energy we use creates a significant impact on the environment. Effective management of energy consumption reduces the environmental cost of our operations, increases financial savings owing to our energy efficiency measures, prevents non-compliance with regulatory requirements on energy use, and reduces GHG emissions. Improving our energy efficiency measures and modernizing our equipment and processes are integral efforts to meeting our goal of becoming carbon neutral in our operations by 2050 (part of our Strategy 2030). Case Study Energy efficiency measures in OMV operations are closely linked with technical improvements directed at reducing energy use while achieving the same operational output. Process optimization and increasing energy efficiency to reduce costs and CO2 emissions are also a priority at our refineries. In 2022, for example, at the Schwechat refinery, this included the optimization of the blade rows in one of the steam turbines, which resulted in an increase in the efficiency of the high-pressure section of the turbine, and a subsequent increase in the electrical output equal to the steam rate. Besides this there are som other projects under investigation like: Air preheating DK5, Borealis boiler feed warter supply, Packinox at PF3, Air preheating CDU SW etc.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

69000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2023, the aligned turnover for climate change mitigation activities was 69 million, which represents less than 1% of the Total Revenue in 2023. Details can be found here: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/performance-in-detail/eu-taxonomy-data.html#accordion1

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

415000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2023, the aligned CAPEX for climate change mitigation activities was 415 million, which represents 10.5% of the Total Revenue in 2023. Details can be found here: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/performance-in-detail/eu-taxonomy-data.html#accordion2

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2023, the aligned OPEX for climate change mitigation activities was 2 million, which represents less than 1% of the Total Revenue in 2023. Details can be found here: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/performance-in-detail/eu-taxonomy-data.html#accordion3
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The main considerations in selecting the members of the Supervisory Board are relevant knowledge, personal integrity, and experience in executive positions. Furthermore, aspects of the diversity of the Supervisory Board with respect to the internationality of the members, the representation of both genders, and the age structure are taken into account. The Supervisory Board includes six women and four non-Austrian nationals (as per December 31, 2023). The members of the Supervisory Board are aged between 43 and 71. The Executive Board and Supervisory Board consider the described measures and programs for fostering the diversity of the workforce as a key factor in strengthening the diversity of the internal pool of Executive Board succession candidates. The Presidential and

Nomination Committee concerns itself regularly with the identification and development of high-potential employees. In addition to internal succession planning, the Supervisory Board also makes use of external recruitment in order to best fill open Executive Board positions. When selecting Executive Board members be it internally or externally special attention is paid to the balance of gender, age, and international experience, in addition to professional skills.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

consolidated-corporate-governance-report-2023.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We are currently in the early stages of developing a biodiversity management framework.*

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Other, please specify :Reviewing addressing Sustainability related critical concerns

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

OMV's management of sustainability issues is overseen and steered by Sustainability & Transformation Committee of the Supervisory Board which meets on a quarterly basis with a fixed agenda point for climate related topics (such as climate targets, climate related risks, transition scenarios). The Supervisory Board is OMV's highest governing body and consists of ten members elected at the Annual General Meeting (shareholders' representatives) and five members delegated by the Group's Works Council. The Supervisory Board appoints members of the Executive Board, monitors and supervises its decisions, and advises the Executive Board on strategy development. The Supervisory Board also assesses the performance of the Executive Board, including on sustainability criteria via its Sustainability & Transformation Committee. The Executive Board reports to the Supervisory Board on a regular and ad hoc basis. OMV Executive Board Committee: Sustainability-related topics (including issues relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation) are fully integrated into the overall governance structure of OMV. These topics have the same weight as any other business consideration and are integrated into the daily operation and management processes of OMV. OMV has a two-tier governance structure. The Executive Board, composed of the CEO, CFO, EVP Chemicals, EVP Fuels & Feedstock, and EVP Energy, is the highest managing body of the Company and is responsible for setting and implementing the Company strategy, including climate and other sustainability targets. The Executive Board is aware that the Paris Agreement and present and upcoming climate policies will bring changes to the core business of the oil and gas industry. The board-level committee in OMV called Executive Board, with its chairman the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) being responsible for the overall management and coordination, is the highest managing body of the Company and is responsible for setting and implementing the Company strategy, including climate and other sustainability targets. Based on the information given by the Risk Committee and relevant Group functions, the Board-level committee decides on overall strategic activities aiming to strengthen OMV's commitment on climate change mitigation and to address future challenges. The members of the executive board (board-level committee) include: CEO; responsible for the overall management and coordination of the Group, CFO, Executive Vice President Energy (previously E&P), Executive Officer Fuels & Feedstock (F&F), Executive Officer Chemicals & Materials (C&M). OMV's management of sustainability issues by OMV's Executive Board is overseen and steered by the Supervisory Board's Sustainability & Transformation Committee. This includes oversight of all material sustainability topics which includes carbon emission reduction.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Other, please specify **:**Reviewing addressing Sustainability related critical concerns

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

OMV's management of sustainability issues is overseen and steered by Sustainability & Transformation Committee of the Supervisory Board which meets on a quarterly basis with a fixed agenda point for climate related topics (such as climate targets, climate related risks, transition scenarios) and water related topics at least annually. The Supervisory Board is OMV's highest governing body and consists of ten members elected at the Annual General Meeting (shareholders' representatives) and five members delegated by the Group's Works Council. The Supervisory Board appoints members of the Executive Board, monitors and supervises its decisions, and advises the Executive Board on strategy development. The Supervisory Board also assesses the performance of the Executive Board,

including on sustainability criteria via its Sustainability & Transformation Committee. The Executive Board reports to the Supervisory Board on a regular and ad hoc basis.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Other, please specify **:**External presentation from lead authors of the regular IPCC Assessment Reports to educate the Executive Board Members on the available scientific information on climate change.

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*We are currently in the early stages of developing a biodiversity management framework.*

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

OMV's CEO is the Chairman of the Executive Board and is responsible for the management and coordination of OMV Group. Within OMV's Sustainability Framework, five strategic focus areas have been established: Climate Change, Natural Resources Management, Health, Safety, and Security, People, and Ethical Business Practices. Ultimate responsibility for Carbon Emissions Reduction lies with OMV's Executive Board. The CEO is responsible for overall management and coordination and is therefore responsible for overseeing climate-related issues, which also includes integrating climate-related issues into the strategy, developing a climate transition plan (along with the other members of the EB), setting climate-related corporate targets etc. OMV's Executive Board members meet at least

quarterly to discuss current and upcoming environmental, climate, and energy-related policies and regulations, related developments in the fuels and gas market, the financial implications of carbon emissions trading obligations, the status of innovation project implementation, and progress on achieving sustainability related targets. The Executive Board's remuneration is tied to achievement of the GHG emission reduction targets. At Group level, responsibility for ESG governance lies with the Group Sustainability team. The team works in close collaboration with the Group functions responsible for implementing OMV's Sustainability Framework. Group functions develop and steer the processes relevant to the implementation of activities relating to social and environmental performance and propose an action plan to functional experts in related business units on the ground. Each Group function reports directly to the Board on social and environmental issues. They include reporting on progress in the implementation of the Sustainability Framework and related targets, presenting important events regarding the material topics, and submitting for approval implementation plans for sustainability initiative

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO (Chief Executive Officer) of OMV is Chairman of the Executive Board (EB), responsible for the overall management and coordination of the OMV Group. The CEO, CFO and the other Executive Board Members are regularly, at least quarterly, informed by the corresponding Group functions. Each Group function reports directly to the Executive Board on the relevant environmental issues, with regard to their assessment and monitoring, e.g. - present and upcoming policies and regulations - status of innovation project implementation - and sustainability target achievement Within OMV's Sustainability Framework, we have established five strategic focus areas: Climate Change; Natural Resources Management; Health, Safety, and Security; People; and Ethical Business Practices The Executive Board is the highest managing body of the Company and therefore is responsible for implementing the Sustainability Strategy and is determined to keep the oversight of water-related issues.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CFO is a member of the Executive Board (EB) responsible for oversight over all financial issues of OMV Group. The CFO chairs the Risk Committee half-yearly but meet at least four times a year. Being a member of the EB, he is responsible for risk oversight, ensuring that management has put in place a rigorous process for identifying, prioritizing, managing, and monitoring the critical risks affecting the Company. OMV EB members regularly (at least quarterly) discuss current and upcoming environmental, climate, and energy-related policies and regulations, related developments in the fuels, chemicals, and natural gas markets, the financial implications of carbon emissions trading obligations, the status of innovation project implementation, and progress on achieving sustainability-related targets. OMV focuses on assessing the potential vulnerabilities of the Company to climate change (e.g., water deficiency, droughts, floods, landslides), the impact of the Company on the environment, and the mitigation actions that will ensure a successful transition to a low-carbon environment (e.g., carbon emission reductions, compliance with new regulatory requirements). The short- and mid-term physical vulnerabilities related to climate change are identified and reported in the Enterprise-wide Risk Management process; they do not exceed OMV's reporting threshold. Additionally, OMV has performed a robust climate and vulnerability assessment for most of its main assets to identify its resilience to physical risks related to climate change using the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) scenarios corresponding to the time horizon suggested by the EU taxonomy. Each Group function reports directly to the Executive Board on the relevant social and environmental issues. They include reporting on progress in the implementation of the related targets, presenting updates regarding the material topics, and submitting for approval implementation plans.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Procurement Manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The procurement manager has an executive role within the company, focusing largely on the sourcing, procurement, and supply management for OMV Group. The procurement manager plays a pivotal role in ensuring that all procurement, sourcing, and supplier management activities within the Group are performed as stipulated in the Procurement Directive. Low-Carbon Procurement which covers the climate change area is one of the focus areas for Sustainable Procurement and is embedded in the Procurement Strategy. Our target is to engage all our suppliers covering 80% of Procurement spend by 2025 and assess their carbon footprint as a foundation from which to define and run joint low carbon initiatives. By 2030, we aim to extend this to suppliers covering 90% of Procurement spend and to have all our suppliers covering 80% of Procurement spend to have carbon reduction targets in place.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Environment/ Sustainability manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Group level, responsibility for GHG accounting and management, sustainability reporting, and ESG governance lies with the Group Sustainability team (embedded within Investor Relations & Sustainability), an area overseen by the CFO. This team is responsible for generating OMV's GHG inventory based on international standards and best practice. This ensures a consistent approach across the Group. The main tasks of the team are: • to define, implement, and manage OMV's carbon strategy process, • to monitor, calculate, and report OMV's GHG emissions, and • to define OMV's GHG reporting protocols and tools. The team coordinates activities throughout the business, providing guidance to stakeholder groups such as subsidiaries, business units, and assets on GHG and energyrelated topics. To ensure consistency across the Group, there are also dedicated teams in OMV Petrom and Borealis. Tailored voluntary training on GHG accounting, monitoring and management, sustainability, and climate change is developed by the experts in the Group Sustainability team (previously Carbon, Energy & ESG Management team) and offered to interested employees Group-wide.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Public Affairs Department

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**monitoring and analyzing policy developments which may have an impact on business activities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Public Affairs Department is monitoring and analyzing policy developments which may have an impact on business activities, and reporting to the Board on relevant matters in this regard.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities, Physical Climate-related risk assessment for the EU Taxonomy

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Group Risk Committee, which is composed of the OMV Group CFO and members of senior management, meets at least four times a year, ensuring that risk awareness and prevention are firmly integrated into decision-making processes. The Committee validates the key nonfinancial and financial risks identified with respect to OMV's short-, medium-, and long-term objectives.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

30

(4.5.3) Please explain

OMV has set targets with incentives for the management with responsibilities specific to climate-related issues. The Remuneration Policy approved at the Annual General Meeting in June 2022 foresees ESG targets forming part of the annual bonus and LTIP. ESG targets derived from the sustainability strategy are implemented in both the LTIP and Annual Bonus to strengthen OMV's focus on sustainability and environmental goals.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

OMV has set targets with incentives for the management with responsibilities specific to climate-related issues. ESG targets derived from the sustainability strategy are implemented in both the LTIP and Annual Bonus to strengthen OMV's focus on sustainability and environmental goals. Water is not yet included but we aim to review and introduce it, also in light of the European Sustainability Reporting Standard requirements.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Engagement

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Supervisory Board appoints among its members qualified expert committees that support the decision-making of the Supervisory Board. The Remuneration Committee is authorized to determine the Executive Board's (EB) remuneration, including the structure of the remuneration system and the actual target achievement. The EB remuneration consists of fixed and variable remuneration elements. The variable remuneration - the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) and the annual bonus, includes performance criteria related to the Company's sustainability and GHG performance. The Remuneration Policy approved at the Annual General Meeting in June 2022 foresees ESG targets forming part of the annual bonus and LTIP. ESG targets derived from the sustainability strategy are implemented in both the LTIP and Annual Bonus to strengthen OMV's focus on sustainability and environmental goals. • 15% of the annual bonus depends on the achievement of an ESG target, i.e., the reduction of net absolute Scope 1 & 2 emissions. • 30% of the LTIP is also based on the achievement of ESG targets. The Remuneration Committee has established an OMV specific catalog of criteria derived from the Company's Sustainability Strategy. The Remuneration Committee chooses the ESG targets and their weighting for each LTIP tranche based on this catalog. GHG emissions reduction will always constitute a target in the LTIP. ESG targets and their weighting are published in the Remuneration Report for the grant year. An external audit of actual target achievement is performed by the Group's auditor, and the results are communicated back to the Remuneration Committee and Supervisory Board. The OMV Group has a variety of initiatives in place to raise awareness about climate-related issues among its employees, specifically with regard to sustainability and the circular economy and their importance in contributing to OMV's target of becoming a Net Zero company by 2030. For instance, informative internal blogs are regularly published on OMV Group's Intranet, and expert talks are organized with the aim of better informing employees on these topics. For example, in 2022, OMV held a week-long session "Advancing Circular Week" for all employees where the

CEOs from OMV, Petrom and Borealis emphasized the importance of transitioning from a linear to circular economy. Other board members also provided context on the importance of innovation and technology in providing low carbon solutions and products.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Note: The Executive Board comprises of the CEO, CFO and three additional board members that are the Executive Vice Presidents for the Energy, Fuels & Feedstock and Chemicals & Materials divisions. Short-term Incentive • Annual Bonus: Provides variable remuneration based on annual financial and non-financial performance criteria relevant to OMV's strategy as well as the Oil and Gas and chemical industry. Performance is measured against financial and operational targets as well as ESG criteria, e.g., greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction. Long-Term Incentive • LTIP: Promotes medium- and long-term value creation at OMV. Performance is measured against key criteria linked to OMV's strategy and shareholder returns. The plan also seeks to prevent inappropriate risk-taking and to encourage long-term retention of and ownership by Executive Board members.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Engagement

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

A Team Goal of "Reduction of Net absolute GHG Scope 1 and 2 emissions" was implemented in the Annual Bonus for all Executives. Furthermore, they can have additional individual target agreements regarding e.g., implementation of projects for GHG or energy intensity reduction, new technologies or products to reduce carbon emission and energy intensity, or the implementation of adequate management systems. The Long-Term Incentive Plan for the Senior Management includes GHG related KPI (Key Performance Indicator) as well. • LTIP with 25% weight: Reduction of OMV Group carbon intensity of energy supply target The focus is on sustainable development as outlined in OMV's Strategy 2030 and reflects implementation of shareholder feedback.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Short-term Incentive • Annual Bonus: Provides variable remuneration based on annual financial and non-financial performance criteria relevant to OMV's strategy as well as the Oil and Gas and chemical industry. Performance is measured against financial and operational targets as well as ESG criteria, e.g., greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction. Long-Term Incentive • LTIP: Promotes medium- and long-term value creation at OMV. Performance is measured against key criteria linked to OMV's strategy and shareholder returns.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Procurement manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Procurement manager has several sustainability targets in place. For example: • to become an active "Together for Sustainability" (TfS) member and perform 160 supplier assessments/ re-assessments; 10 TfS audits; • hold engagement events with suppliers on climate change related topics through the CDP Supply Chain; and • Run pilot projects with 10 suppliers on Sustainability in Procurement. A Team Goal of "Reduction of Net absolute GHG Scope 1 and 2 emissions" was implemented in the Annual Bonus for all Executives. Furthermore, they can have additional individual target agreements regarding e.g., implementation of projects for GHG or

energy intensity reduction, new technologies or products to reduce carbon emission and energy intensity, or the implementation of adequate management systems. The Long-Term Incentive Plan for the Senior Management includes GHG related KPI (Key Performance Indicator) as well. • LTIP with 25% weight: Reduction of OMV Group carbon intensity of energy supply target The focus is on sustainable development as outlined in OMV's Strategy 2030 and reflects implementation of shareholder feedback.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Short-term Incentive • Annual Bonus: Provides variable remuneration based on annual financial and non-financial performance criteria relevant to OMV's strategy as well as the Oil and Gas and chemical industry. Performance is measured against financial and operational targets as well as ESG criteria, e.g., greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction. Long-Term Incentive • LTIP: Promotes medium- and long-term value creation at OMV. Performance is measured against key criteria linked to OMV's strategy and shareholder returns.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The OMV Group recognizes that climate change is one of the most important global challenges today and fully supports the goals set forth by the Paris Agreement. By 2050, OMV aims to transform into a net-zero business. OMV has set out a roadmap with concrete interim short-, medium-, and long-term targets. Additionally, we have a strong internal policy framework that complements OMV Code of Conduct.This framework includes clear roles and responsibilities across the organization, with defined objectives, with which impacts, risks, and opportunities the policies related to, as well as processes for monitoring. In summary, our internal regulations framework for climate change consists of the following components: HSSE, and Human rights policies, GHG management framework, Environmental standard, Corporate procurment Directive, Controling of investments, Enterprise-wide risk management standard. This framework covers own operations and the upstream value chain.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

☑ Commitment to zero flaring

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions
☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

code-of-conduct.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Climate Action 100+

Routine Flaring by 2030 initiative;

☑ Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment

☑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

☑ International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ Other, please specify **:Together for Sustainability (TfS); World Bank Zero**

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

TCFD: OMV became a supporter of the TCFD in August 2019. By publicly declaring support for the TCFD and its recommendations, companies demonstrate that they are taking action to build a more resilient financial system through climate-related disclosure. OMV is committed to working toward implementing the TCFD recommendations and publishes a comprehensive TCFD Index mapping list of climate-related disclosures to the TCFD recommendations annually. UN Global Compact: OMV has been a participant in the UN Global Compact since January 2003. We incorporate the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact into strategies, policies and procedures. OMV annually submits a Communication on Progress that details our work to embed the Ten Principles into OMV's strategies and operations. Our annual Sustainability Report acts as our Communication on Progress. Climate Action 100: Since 2020, OMV have engaged with Climate Action 100 through filling out their assessment tool on evaluating corporate progress on climate disclosures and the transition to net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner. Ellen MacArthur Foundation Engagement: Since 2018, through its endorsement of the Global Commitment, Borealis has committed to significantly increase the use of post-consumer recycled content in its production by 2025. International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC): Providing more products that are certified by ISCC PLUS is crucial for the transition to a more circular economy. OMV's cracker in Burghausen was one of the first 20 worldwide to be ISCC PLUS certified for the production of renewable benzene, butadiene, and isobutylene. Additionally, the production of ethylene and propylene at OMV's Burghausen and Schwechat refineries is also ISCC PLUS certified. TfS: Since 2021, OMV has been a member of Together for Sustainability (TfS). As a joint initiative and global network of 40 companies, TfS sets the de facto global standard for the environmental, social, and governance performance of chemical supply chains. The TfS program is based on the principles of the UN Global Compact and Responsible Care. Being a TfS member helps OMV further embed sustainability into its day-to-day business operations and further cascade sustainability requirements within our supply chain. World Bank Zero Routine Flaring by 2030 initiative: OMV has endorsed the "Zero Routine Flaring by 2030" Initiative in January 2017. With this endorsement, OMV committed to: 1. phase out existing routine flaring as soon as possible, but no later than 2030; 2. develop new oil fields only based on development plans that incorporate sustainable utilization or conservation of the field's associated gas and to the following annual reporting to World Bank: 3. report the upstream annual routine / non-routine flaring amounts to the World Bank; 4. report, if all new oil fields have development plans that incorporate sustainable utilization or conservation of the field's associated gas without routine flaring
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

All three entities of OMV Group are registered on the EU Transparency Register: OMV Aktiengesellschaft: ID - 94274031992-65 OMV Petrom SA: ID - 716614047943-23 Borealis AG: ID- 24298121313-54 Also: Deutscher Bundestag OMV Deutschland GmbH: ID: R003382

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

OMV's public policy engagement is fully committed to the Business Strategy 2030, which is based on the Paris Agreement and aim to reach a net zero target in all three scopes by 2050 at the latest. We recognize that the regulatory framework can help achieve progress on issues such as resource efficiency, which includes reducing waste and marine litter thanks to the implementation of a circular economy, climate change, safety improvements, and fair trade. Interaction with governments and regulators takes place at international, European, national, and local levels. Regulators, political stakeholders, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can all shape the regulatory framework that affects the Group's business. Therefore, the OMV Group needs to understand the policy, regulatory, and NGO environment and ensure that it can contribute its knowledge and insight to discussions regarding the future of the regulatory framework. More details can be found in our Sustainability Report 2023: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/focus-areas/ethical-business-practices/economic-impacts-and-business-principles/public-policy.html
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

REGULATION (EU) 2017/1938 concerning measures to safeguard the security of gas supply

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other
☑ Other, please specify **:**Security of Gas Supply

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Not Applicable

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Engagement on national, European and international level through participation in industry associations, public consultations and stakeholder events.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The dossiers of these initiatives / packages are relevant for OMV Group and it's Strategy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Temporary crisis and transition framework as reaction on Russias aggression against Ukraine

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Security of Gas Supply

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Not Applicable

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Engagement on national, European and international level through participation in industry associations, public consultations and stakeholder events.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The dossiers of these initiatives / packages are relevant for OMV Group and it's Strategy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Energy Purchase Platform

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Security of Gas Supply

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Not Applicable

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Engagement on national, European and international level through participation in industry associations, public consultations and stakeholder events.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The dossiers of these initiatives / packages are relevant for OMV Group and it's Strategy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

European Green Deal, Fit-for-55 package and REPowerEU

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Corporate environmental targets

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Not applicable

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Engagement on national, European and international level through participation in industry associations, public consultations and stakeholder events.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The dossiers of these initiatives / packages are relevant for OMV Group and it's Strategy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Regulation on methane emissions reduction in the energy sector

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify **:**Methane Emissions

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Not applicable

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Engagement on national, European and international level through participation in industry associations, public consultations and stakeholder events.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The dossiers of these initiatives / packages are relevant for OMV Group and it's Strategy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonization Package

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Modernization of the European Gas and Hydrogen Market

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Not applicable

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Engagement on national, European and international level through participation in industry associations, public consultations and stakeholder events.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The dossiers of these initiatives / packages are relevant for OMV Group and it's Strategy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Circular Economy Action Plan

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify **:**Pollution, including microplastics

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Not applicable

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Engagement on national, European and international level through participation in industry associations, public consultations and stakeholder events.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The dossiers of these initiatives / packages are relevant for OMV Group and it's Strategy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Green Deal Industrial Plan

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Corporate environmental targets

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Not applicable

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Engagement on national, European and international level through participation in industry associations, public consultations and stakeholder events.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The dossiers of these initiatives / packages are relevant for OMV Group and it's Strategy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 9

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Industrial Carbon Management Strategy

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Other low-impact production and innovation, please specify **:**Corporate environmental targets

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Not applicable

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Engagement on national, European and international level through participation in industry associations, public consultations and stakeholder events.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The dossiers of these initiatives / packages are relevant for OMV Group and it's Strategy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Austrian Energy Agency (AEA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

About AEA: As a scientific competence center for energy, it advises decision-makers in politics, business, and administration on a scientific basis. "The Paris Agreement has been signed, now it's time to implement it. If we want to achieve these goals, we have to act now," says Peter Traupmann, Managing Director of the Austrian Energy Agency. "The next ten years are crucial for setting the course for an efficient, clean, affordable, and low-risk energy future. We want to show how this energy future can be realized." OMV is a member of the AEA.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**(Vereinigung der Österreichischen Industrie (IV) / Federation of Austrian Industries)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

About Vereinigung der Österreichischen Industrie (IV) / Federation of Austrian Industries: The Federation of Austrian Industries (IV) is a voluntary and independent body representing the interests of Austrian industry and related sectors. The IV represents the concerns of its members from the manufacturing sector, the banking industry, infrastructure, and industry-related services at the provincial, federal, and European levels. The Federation of Industry supports the Paris Agreement and the

European target set within this framework of a 40% reduction in greenhouse gases by 2030 compared to 1990. The idea of climate neutrality – in the long term – is also recognized. "After all, industry is part of the solution to provide important answers to the climate change problems that still need to be addressed. Only if Europe makes proper use of its innovation, development, and research potential can the technologies needed to achieve the goal of climate neutrality be developed," says IV Secretary General Neumayer. OMV is a member of the IV. We regularly participate in working groups to exchange expertise, discuss energy issues and coordinate related positions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**(Wirtschaftskammer Österreich (WKO) / Austrian Economic Chambers, compulsory membership))

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

About: WKO: The Austrian Economic Chambers represent the interests of Austrian companies, provide various services to promote business, and lend their knowledge to support Austrian companies. The Austrian business community is clearly committed to climate protection. The WKO therefore supports the goal of the European Union and Austria to put in place a comprehensive global climate protection agreement. OMV is a member of the WKO. We regularly participate in working groups to exchange expertise, discuss energy issues and provide input for WKO positions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :(En2X)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

About En2X: En2X advocates for the efficient and widespread use of petroleum products for the benefit of consumers and the economy. The member companies of the En2X endorse the Paris Climate Change Agreement and the associated targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in all sectors. We want to and can make a constructive contribution to the achievement of these targets with renewable and climate-friendly fuels. OMV is a member of the En2X. We regularly participate in working groups to exchange expertise, discuss energy issues and coordinate related positions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**(Foreign Investors Council (FIC))

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

About FIC: The Council is a not-for-profit association established for an unlimited period in accordance with Romanian law. The FIC's main objective is to promote sustainable economic growth by improving Romania's investment landscape. The FIC has not publicly voiced a position on the Paris Agreement but supports technologies and policies that contribute to meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement. For instance, the Energy Transition chapter of the updated FIC White Book formulates comprehensive recommendations also on sustainable energy production and consumption. These publicly assumed fields of interest and intentions (upwards reassessment of the level of ambition for RES production, energy efficiency, hydrogen, sustainable biofuels, biogas, CfD, etc.) will shape the advocacy measures of FIC. OMV Petrom is a member of the FIC. The FIC has 10 Task Forces, OMV Petrom is actively involved in at least three of them: the Environment Task Force, the Taxation Task Force, and most actively in the Energy Transition Task Force, where OMV Petrom CEO is co-chair. OMV Petrom's CEO is also an FIC Board Member. Our permanent representatives participate in Task Force meetings held monthly.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ BusinessEurope

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

"About BusinessEurope: BusinessEurope is the leading advocate for growth and competitiveness at European level, standing up for companies across the continent and campaigning on the issues that most influence their performance. A recognized social partner, BusinessEurope speaks for enterprises of all sizes in 35 European countries whose national business federations are direct members of the association. BusinessEurope is committed to and aware of the challenges that climate change presents as well as the impacts of human activities. This is why BusinessEurope welcomed the Paris Agreement. BusinessEurope is fully committed to implementation of the Agreement, and the companies it represents invest billions in low-carbon innovation, as well as in the development and deployment of low-carbon technologies for the future. OMV is a member of Business Europe. We regularly participate in working groups to exchange expertise, discuss energy issues and coordinate related positions."

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) [CH only]

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

About CEFIC: CEFIC is the voice of the Chemicals industry in Europe. Founded in 1972 It is devoted to promoting a thriving chemical industry that is broadly recognized to provide sustainable, safe and resource efficient solutions, foster prosperity, growth and investments in Europe and provide safe and resource efficient solutions to meet the challenges for future generations. CEFIC is committed to the Paris Agreement. It is convinced that, as one of the largest and most diversified industries in Europe, the chemical industry has a crucial role to play in the vital transition towards a safe, resource efficient, circular, and low-carbon society across industries – from health, hygiene, construction and mobility to agriculture and energy supply – as it enables the transformation required. OMV is a member of CEFIC and is represented through Borealis on the Board of CEFIC. We regularly participate in working groups to exchange expertise, to develop standards, and to coordinate related positions. In addition, OMV is a member of several CEFIC sector groups, including the Lower Olefins Sector Group, the Aromatics Producer Association, BioChem Europe and the European Melamine Producers Association. CEFIC sector groups address specific market concerns covering the full spectrum of chemical industry interests.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**(Conservation of Clear Air and Water in Europe (Concawe))

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

About Concawe: Concawe was established to carry out research on environmental issues relevant to the oil industry. The scope of Concawe's activities has gradually expanded in line with the development of societal concerns over environmental, health, and safety issues. These now cover areas such as fuels quality and emissions, air quality, water quality, soil contamination, waste, occupational health and safety, petroleum product stewardship, and cross-country pipeline performance. To support the EU low-emissions strategy, Concawe is exploring a cross-sectoral Low Carbon Pathways (LCP) program. This involves identifying opportunities and challenges for various low-carbon technologies and feedstocks to achieve a significant reduction of the carbon emissions associated with both the manufacturing and use of refined products in Europe in the medium (2030) and longer term (2050). OMV is a member of Concawe. We regularly participate in working groups to exchange expertise, discuss energy issues, and coordinate related positions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 9

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ FuelsEurope

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

About FuelsEurope: FuelsEurope aims to promote economically and environmentally sustainable refining, supply, and use of petroleum products in the EU, by providing input and expert advice to EU institutions, member state governments, and the wider community, thus contributing constructively and proactively to the development and implementation of EU policies and regulations. As an organization of EU refiners, FuelsEurope has developed a potential pathway showing how refiners can contribute to reaching climate neutrality in the European Union by 2050. FuelsEurope demonstrates how low-carbon liquid fuels can decarbonize transportation, enabling all new and old road transport vehicles to be climateneutral by 2050, and securing the availability of these fuels for the aviation and maritime sectors. Based on the work of the industry to date, FuelsEurope is ready to hit the ground running.OMV is a member of Fuels Europe. We regularly participate in working groups to exchange expertise, discuss energy issues, and coordinate related positions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 10

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**(PlasticsEurope)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

About PlasticsEurope: PlasticsEurope is a leading pan-European association representing plastics manufacturers active in the European plastics industry. PlasticsEurope has more than 100 member companies who are responsible for producing more than 90% of all polymers across the 27 member states of the European Union, plus Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and the UK. On a global level, PlasticsEurope actively supports the World Plastics Council (WPC) and the Global Plastics Alliance (GPA). PlasticsEurope supports the EU's ambition to become climate-neutral by 2050 by contributing to the global climate objectives of the Paris Agreement. Borealis is a member of PlasticsEurope and is represented on the Steering Board of the association. Borealis is also a member of all three of PlasticsEurope's Strategic Council's on 1) Climate and Production 2) Sustainable Plastics and 3) Circular Economy and End of Life. We regularly participate in these working groups to exchange expertise and to develop pre-competitive positioning for the industry.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 11

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**(International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP))

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

About IOGP: The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP) is the voice of the global upstream industry. It serves industry regulators as a global partner for improving safety, and environmental and social performance. It also acts as a uniquely upstream forum in which members identify and share knowledge and good practices to achieve improvements in health, safety, the environment, security, and social responsibility. The IOGP recognizes the risks of climate change due to rising greenhouse gas emissions and welcomed the Paris Agreement. The IOGP supports the international community's commitment to addressing the global challenge of climate change. The IOGP also believes that the oil and gas industry is very much a part of the solution to this challenge, which can be addressed while meeting society's future energy needs. The oil and gas industry has taken significant steps, at a global level, to limit emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) from operations and is committed to contributing to a global effort including all parts of society. OMV is a member of the IOGP. We regularly participate in working groups to exchange expertise, discuss energy issues and coordinate related positions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 12

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**(IPIECA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

About IPIECA: IPIECA is the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues. IPIECA promotes knowledge sharing on best practices between members in the industry and develops standards to enhance social and environmental performance. IPIECA is also the industry's principal channel of communication with the UN. IPIECA publicly supports the Paris Agreement. It is an official observer of the annual UNFCCC's Conferences of the Parties (COPs) and provides members with summaries of the meetings. In a letter to the World Bank, IPIECA's Executive Director Brian Sullivan has expressed the organization's support for the aims of the World Bank's "Zero routine flaring by 2030" initiative. UNFCCC's Conferences of the Parties (COPs) and provides members with summaries of the meetings. Read more on IPIECA's position here. OMV is a member of IPIECA. We participate in working groups to share knowledge and develop standards.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 13

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**(Asociația Română Pentru Promovarea Eficienței Energetice (ARPEE))

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

"About ARPEE: The object of the ARPEE's activity is the promotion of energy efficiency, including all areas that involve energy efficiency, e.g., energy performance of buildings, cogeneration and district heating, renewable energy sources, energy efficiency services, hydrogen, biofuels etc. The ARPEE has not publicly voiced a position on the Paris Agreement, but its mission is to promote energy efficiency in Romania. OMV Petrom is a founding member of the ARPEE. There are four founding members, and our representative is the President of the association. We participate in Board meetings to discuss and coordinate the annual action plan. We take part in the EFIEES advocacy group and are also a voting member of the Monitoring Committee of the Operational Program Large Infrastructure (RO POIM), Energy Sub-Committee- We have a long-standing collaboration with the ARPEE on energy efficiency regulation and cross-promotion of events. We regularly participate in working groups to exchange expertise, discuss energy issues, and coordinate related positions."

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Water pollution indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

OMV Sustainability Report page: whole report

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

OMV's 2023 Sustainability Report was prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, applying the GRI Oil and Gas Sector Standard 2021. The Report is also guided by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Standard for the Oil & Gas – Exploration & Production industry, the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and the "Sustainability reporting guidance for the oil and gas industry" developed by Ipieca, API, and IOGP. Reporting on OMV's alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been informed by the Business Reporting on the SDGs published by the GRI and the UN Global Compact (UNGC). The document also serves as our Communication on Progress for the UNGC. Please note that Value Chain engagement only covers upstream under the Supply Chain Chapter. The report covers more of the impacts, while dependencies are only captured briefly.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Public policy engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole document. Please also see our OMV Sustainability Report page: 147-148

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

review-of-omv-s-industry-association-memberships-update-2021.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Review of OMV's Industry Association Memberships) - this is currently being updated and will be published in 2025.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

The immediate strategic priority of our organisation in the recent years was on climate change.
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The IEA NZE is a normative scenario based on an emissions trajectory consistent with limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5C (50% probability), with limited temperature overshoot. Temperature rise peaks at just below 1.6 C around 2040, and then gradually falls to around 1.4 C in 2100. It meets the key energy-related UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): universal access to reliable modern energy services is reached by 2030, and major improvements in air quality are secured. Strong growth in clean energy and other policy and regulatory measures together lead to energy sector CO2 emissions falling by over a third from 36.6 Gt in 2021 to less than 23 Gt in 2030. The electricity sector leads the way: emissions from electricity generation halve between 2021 and 2030, accounting for more than half of the overall emissions reductions from the energy sector. In addition to rapid cuts in CO2, this scenario entails a steep fall in other energy-related greenhouse gases, such as methane. By 2050, all end-use sectors achieve emissions reductions of more than 90% compared to current levels. Residual gross emissions in transport and industry are balanced by removals from the atmosphere through BECCS and DACS. NZE relies on an extremely rapid pace of innovation in areas such as new battery chemistries, carbon dioxide removal technologies and ammonia to fuel for ships. As in IEA APS, the global economy is assumed to grow close to 3% per year on average over the period to 2050, and the population will grow from 7.8 to 9.7 billion in 2050. In IEA NZE, oil demand declines to 75 mb/d in 2030 as the road transport sector undergoes rapid electrification, and electric cars account for 60% of global car sales by 2030. In line with this trend, oil prices fall to below USD 40/barrel for oil in 2030 and below USD 30/barrel from 2040. Natural gas demand declines to under 3 300 bcm by 2030, as policies restrict the sale of fossil fuel boilers in buildings after 2025 and as the use of renewables in power generation accelerates. CO2 prices cover all regions and rise by 2050 to an average of USD 250/tonne CO2 in advanced economies and to USD 200/tonne CO2 in other major economies, with lower levels elsewhere.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

"Scenarios consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5C are critically important to our strategic considerations, as they are highly ambitious and fundamentally challenge how energy is consumed and supplied globally. This scenario was used to identify new business opportunities, to analyse the underlying decarbonization pathway and to calibrate OMV's long-term GHG reduction targets and net-zero by 2050 ambition. It is also one of the two frameworks OMV uses for future market assumptions. These frameworks portray the underlying expectations of the pace of future worldwide decarbonization, resulting in different assumptions of the demand, prices, and margins of fossil commodities. They include a base case and a 'net-zero emissions by 2050' case. The assumptions used in the 'net-zero emissions by 2050' case are informed by the IEA NZE scenario. The commodity prices of the 'net-zero emissions by 2050' case are used as a stress test. This serves to calculate sensitivities to assess the uncertainty in the energy transition pace and better understand the financial risk to OMV's existing assets. This stress test is mandatory for all investment decisions in order to assess the risk of stranded assets in this decarbonisation scenario."

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

"The IEA APS scenario assumes that governments will meet, in full and on time, all of the climate-related commitments that they have announced, including longer term net zero emissions targets and pledges in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), as well as commitments in related areas such as energy access. Pledges made by businesses and other stakeholders are also taken into account where they add to the ambition set out by governments. Since most governments are still very far from having policies announced or in place to deliver in full on their commitments and pledges, this scenario could be regarded as giving them the benefit of the doubt and very considerable progress would have to be made for it to be achieved. The scenario is associated with a temperature rise of 1.7 C in 2100 (with a 50% probability). The global economy is assumed to grow close to 3% per year on average over the period to 2050, and the population will grow from 7.8 to

9.7 billion in 2050. Policies focus on curbing oil and gas demand brings down prices and the international oil price is expected to stabilise around USD 60/barrel from 2030 onwards. The reduction in natural gas demand is based on increased efficiency, electrification and accelerated deployment of renewables. CO2 prices are introduced across all regions with net zero emissions pledges. In line with these assumptions, oil demand reaches a peak in the mid-2020s as sales of passenger EVs rise. This reflects related national and corporate targets and current oil prices and policy support that increase consumer appetite for all-electric or plug-in hybrid vehicles. EVs account for 20% of global car sales by 2025, up from 9% today. In petrochemicals on the other hand more oil will be used in 2050 than today. Overall, world oil demand falls from 95 mb/d in 2021 to 93 mb/d in 2030 and to 57 mb/d in 2050. Natural gas use begins to decline this decade and demand falls to less than 3 900 bcm in 2030, an 8% reduction from current levels. Emerging market and developing economies still see growth, but this is more than outweighed by advanced economies."

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

"Scenarios consistent with the goal of limiting the Paris Agreement are critically important to our strategic considerations, as they entail fundamental changes to the current energy market. OMV uses two frameworks for future market assumptions to portray the underlying expectations of the pace of future worldwide decarbonization, resulting in different assumptions of the demand, prices, and margins of fossil commodities: a base case and a 'net-zero emissions by 2050' case. In 2023, the IEA APS Scenario and its underlying developments were used to inform our base case. The base case is used for mid-term planning and estimates that are used in the measurement of various items in the Group financial statements, including impairment testing of non-financial assets and measuring provisions. For investment decisions, business cases are calculated based on the same price and demand assumptions as those used for the mid-term planning and impairment tests. Costs for CO2 emissions are taken into account to the extent that carbon pricing schemes are in place in the respective countries."

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

"OMV applies an IPCC RCP 8.5 pathway for a physical climate change vulnerability risk assessment. RCP 8.5 refers to a carbon concentration resulting at 8.5 watts per square meter on average across the planet. It is associated with a temperature increase of about 4.3C by 2100, considered as very unlikely, but not impossible. It is thus used as a worst-case climate change scenario. Various factors are considered as part of OMV's physical climate change risk assessment. These factors are selected based on their material impact on OMV's business performance. They include, amongst others, sea level rise, heat stress index or increase in drought length. The physical vulnerability risks for OMV's operations are assessed for each country in which we are present using an external provider called Verisk Maplecroft (VM). OMV selects a set of indices provided by VM, that are used internally for a qualitative assessment of the potential physical climate change risks that could affect midterm or long term OMV's operations. Maplecroft allows us to assess physical vulnerability on a site-specific level due to their detailed mapping. In 2023, OMV conducted a physical climate risk and vulnerability assessment for several OMV Group sites, as part of the EU Taxonomy requirements. The analysis incorporated all four RCPs (2.6, 4.5 6.0 and 8.5). Based on the group-wide assessment done, water stress, heat stress and drought were identified as key risks for the long-term horizon, with no immediate actions needed. Therefore, currently the risks are monitored as part of the Enterprise Wide Risk Management process. The time horizon is up to 30 years."

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario was chosen as a worst-case climate scenario for OMV's physical climate change vulnerability risk assessment, focused on OMV's midterm to long term operations.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

• Scenario analysis sets the fundament for OMV to develop its strategy, offering insight into potential future pathways within which OMV can position its strategy. Continuous scenario analysis supports the group in strengthening the resilience of our business model and strategy: scenarios are used to identify risks and opportunities (e.g., risks and opportunities for business development arising from a slower or a faster energy transition, risks and opportunities on current and future businesses arising from policies and regulations), stress testing the business model (e.g., in different pricing environments) and supporting capital allocation decisions (e.g. to ensure cash flow resilience in different scenarios). • OMV's strategy development is informed by an underlying market base case, aligned with the IEA APS scenario. This base case is used to evaluate strategic options, define our mid-term strategy and planning, as well as for estimates relating to the measurement of various items in the Group financial statements (incl. impairment testing of non-financial assets and the measurement of provisions.). For investment decisions, business cases are based on the base case scenario. • Additionally, investments undergo a stress test based on a "net zero emissions by 2050" scenario in line with IEA NZE. This stress test serves to assess the risk of stranded assets. The sensitivities calculated based on this case indicate that there is a risk of impairments of oil and gas assets should the world move towards a NZE scenario. The carrying amounts of the oil and gas assets with proved reserves (incl. exploration and production at-equity investments) would have to be decreased by EUR 4.4 bn and goodwill would decrease by EUR 0.3 bn. In addition, all oil and gas assets with unproved reserves would be abandoned with a pre-tax loss of EUR 0.3 bn. Total post-tax impact on profit or loss would be EUR 3.6 bn. These values are sensitivities based on the underlying portfolio. They do not take strategy adjustments and potential mitigation measures into account. • However, one of the biggest decisions supported by scenario analysis was OMV's strategic decision to become a net zero company across Scope 1 – 3 emissions by 2050, supported by GHG targets for 2030 and 2040 and our related transition plan. The target setting was informed by the IEA's SDS scenario, adjusted to our business environment. • To communicate the role of scenarios internally, as well as to create buy-in and collect input for refining OMV's business scenarios, internal climate change trainings, workshops and discussion fora are organised on OMV's use of scenarios. The target audience of these capacity building activities includes representatives across OMV's business segments as well as Executive Board members.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

OMV has embarked on its journey to become a net-zero emissions company in line with OMV's climate change targets. As an oil, gas and chemicals company, this entails gradually replacing fossil-based energy sources. During this process, OMV will continue to include investments in infrastructure for extraction of fossil fuels and revenue generation from fossil fuel-based products, generating revenues to finance our transformation to a net-zero company.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

OMV presented an update on its Strategy 2030 to the capital markets and the media on 13 June 2024 in London. This also included an overview of how the company plans to transition to a sustainable chemicals, fuels and energy company in line with its climate targets. The strategy update, which reiterated OMV's goal to become a net zero emissions company across all three scopes of GHG emissions by 2050 was well received by analysts and investors. The OMV Investor Relations team regularly interacts and meets with analysts and institutional investors, and participates in roadshows and conferences, often done at the Executive Board level. In addition governance roadshows are organized together with the Chairman of the OMV Supervisory Board focusing on governance and ESG topics. An example of feedback that we received from institutional investors in previous years resulted in the establishment of a Sustainability and Transformation Committee (STC) at the Supervisory Board level in November 2021. The STC meets quarterly and oversees the strategy in terms of sustainability, ESG standards, performance, and processes, including HSSE and climate action in particular. The OMV Supervisory Board generally consists of ten shareholder delegates who are elected by the

shareholders in a general meeting, and five employee delegates. In each meeting of the full Supervisory Board, the STC gives a report to the entire plenary. Jointly, the STC and the entire Supervisory Board review and approve the OMV Group Sustainability Report every year, which includes the transition plan.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

OMV's transition plan relies largely on market trends in line with IEA's APS scenario. Achieving this plan relies on increasing zero-carbon energy sales, increasing polyolefin recycling and sustainable feedstocks and products, and using neutralization measures such as CCS, while decreasing fossil fuel sales. The transition plan is supported by sound capital allocation priorities, a strong balance sheet and an operating cash flow excluding net working capital effects of at least EUR 7 bn by 2030. Along the transition to net zero, the Chemicals & Materials business will be the core growth engine of the Group. Progress on the transition plan is being reported in more detail as part of the Sustainability Report. For example, in 2023 Scope 1 and 2 emissions were reduced by 25% vs. 2019, while absolute Scope 3 emissions were reduced by 10% vs. 2019.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Progress on the transition plan is being reported in more detail as part of the Sustainability Report. For example, in 2023 Scope 1 and 2 emissions were reduced by 25% vs. 2019, while absolute Scope 3 emissions were reduced by 10% vs. 2019.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

entire-omv-sr23.pdf,entire-omv-sr23.pdf,entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Plastics

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

As part of the transition plan, an increase in the recycling of polyolefins and sustainable feedstocks is considered. By 2030, OMV will deliver approximately 2 mn t/year of circular products, that is, polyolefins manufactured from recyclate or biogenic feedstock rather than fossil sources.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities are central to OMV's strategy, which focuses on reducing the carbon footprint of our energy supply, specifically through decreasing fossil fuels and natural gas sales, increasing sales of zero-carbon energy products, such as renewable mobility fuels and renewable power, building a more sustainable portfolio in chemicals through renewable and circular economy solutions, as well as Carbon Capture and Storage. This is the centrepiece of OMV's commitment to support and accelerate the energy transition and become a net-zero business by 2050 or sooner. To concretize our 2050 goals, we have set mid- and long-term targets to reduce our absolute Scope 3 emissions by at least 20% by 2030 and by at least 50% by 2040, both against the baseline year 2019. In addition, we intend to reduce the carbon intensity of the energy supply by at least 15-20% by 2030 and by at least 50% by 2040.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate-related risks such as potential future restrictions on carbon intensities of feedstocks, political/security risks in countries of feedstock origin or any other supply restrictions which might pose a threat for sufficient availability of refinery feedstock supply, have an influence on OMV's strategy. A key opportunity are thus our initiatives in support of a circular economy. This is a key focus area of our strategy to transform our business and move from value chain to value cycle. One example of such an opportunity to reduce the risk of supply restrictions is to supply refineries with innovative feedstock, such as synthetic crude oil. Synthetic, recycled crude oil reduces the dependence on fossil resources and lowers carbon intensity. Furthermore, all energy purchases in the Chemicals & Materials segment will be 100% renewable by 2030. In 2023, electricity purchased by Chemicals & Materials accounted for 10 PJ – approximately 73% of OMV's total electricity purchased.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The scale-up of zero-carbon product sales while reducing fossil fuel sales is central to reducing the carbon footprint of our energy supply. Zero-carbon products include biofuels, power, mature renewable energy technologies such as e-mobility offerings, as well as new energy products. For instance, we contribute to the creation of a sustainable energy system with a dedicated team of interdisciplinary experts in Fuels & Feedstock, who identify and mature solutions with a strong focus on markets and customer segments where electrification is less of an option, such as heavy road transport or air travel. What these markets have in common is that they need an energy-dense yet climate friendly fuel with the lowest possible downtime. The successful implementation of these projects will reduce emissions and create green, innovative products and services for society as well as provide a key differentiator for OMV. In addition, as of January 2023, OMV has established a dedicated Innovation & Technology department, bundling all cross divisional innovation projects for maximizing OMV's innovation portfolio in line with its Strategy 2030.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

OMV focuses on reducing the GHG emissions of its operations (Scopes 1 and 2) by pursuing efforts such as improving energy efficiency, using renewable electricity, modernizing our equipment and processes, and reducing the venting and flaring of gas. In addition to the resulting gains from a cleaner and more efficient operation, these efforts are central to meeting our 2030 and 2040 climate targets and our goal of being carbon neutral in our operations by 2050.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☑ Assets
- ☑ Revenues
- ☑ Liabilities
- ☑ Direct costs
- ☑ Indirect costs
- ☑ Access to capital
- ☑ Capital allocation
- ☑ Capital expenditures
- ☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risks
- ☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Climate-related risks and opportunities have already impacted our business plans and objectives in the medium term in a considerable way, hence they are reflected in our financial planning (i.e., mid-term plan (MTP), which has a time horizon of 5 years. The most substantive climate-related changes in the oil and gas industry are expected to arise on a longer time scale, particularly with regard to revenues. OMV's management pays close attention to climate-change related long-term risks and opportunities and accounts for it in strategic decision-making. This is reflected in OMV's Strategy 2030. A cornerstone of this strategy is increasing the share of zero-carbon products in our product portfolio as well as decreasing fossil fuel sales. Until 2030, OMV gradually aims to reduce its fossil production to 350 kboe/d by 2030, complemented by carbon capture and storage, and crude oil distillation throughput is expected to decrease by 2.5 mn t compared to 2019. OMV focuses on high-quality refinery products, aiming at 1.5 m t/year of renewable fuels and chemical feedstock. We further aim to increase polyolefins recycling and gradually replace

fossil polyolefins production with production from biogenic feedstock, aiming at a sustainable sales volume of up to 1.4 mn t by 2030. Additionally, we also plan to significantly increase sustainable and biobased fuels and green gas sales, as well as build up renewable electricity production to around 7-8 TWh (including geothermal, solar/wind). The energy transition offers business opportunities and OMV has set up its strategy accordingly to become a leading sustainable fuels, chemicals and materials company with a strong focus on circular economy solutions. In support of meeting the Strategy 2030, the Group invests in: 1) growing its sustainable fuels production (e.g. Co-processing, SAF, e-fuels, electrolysers); 2) growing its sustainable chemicals and materials products (either designing products for recycling or building and or buying recycling facilities for chemical and mechanical recycling – e.g., ReOil, Bornewables, etc.); 3) building a sizable low carbon business (investing in PV in Romania and Austria, Geothermal, CCS); 4) adhering to any regulation on GHG reduction e.g., emerging zero flaring regulations leading to increased capital expenditures for new facilities related to zero flaring implementation projects. Consequently, the organic sustainability CAPEX will rise and 40-50% of organic CAPEX.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Our planning has been influenced for example by: (a) operating costs for (new) facilities related to zero flaring implementation, e.g., the South TN Gas Valorisation project and Gas2Power projects in Romania (factored into the OMV's mid-term plan); and (b) the EU ETS, which affects 18 OMV Group facilities. Respective carbon costs are accounted for in our mid-term plan.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The goal of OMV's Capital Allocation Framework is to promote and facilitate investments in projects aligned with our climate targets, including our long-term net-zero target, rather than traditional fossil fuel-related investments. OMV introduced a "sustainability CAPEX", which encompasses investments that meet one of two criteria: either they are aligned with the EU taxonomy or they are investments that support the implementation of OMV's 2030 Sustainability Framework. The latter includes investments related to methane leakage detection and repair, energy efficiency programs, chemical recycling, and community investments classified as strategic social investments, among others. For sustainability projects to pass the final investment decision, different financial hurdles apply compared to those applicable to the rest of the projects in the portfolio. "Sustainability CAPEX" projects use distinct "weighted average cost of capital (WACC)" rates that consider the specific risks of sustainability projects (usually lower compared to other projects) and a payback period of
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

69000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0.2

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

In 2023, OMV carried out an alignment assessment based on the EU taxonomy criteria. The assessment had the purpose of identifying whether any newly identified eligible activities fulfilled the criteria for substantial contribution to the climate mitigation objective or climate adaption environmental objective, the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the other environmental objectives, and the minimum social safeguards criteria. For more details: refer to page 10-16 of the OMV sustainability Report: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2022/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv sr23.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

415000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

10.5

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

In 2023, OMV carried out an alignment assessment based on the EU taxonomy criteria. The assessment had the purpose of identifying whether any newly identified eligible activities fulfilled the criteria for substantial contribution to the climate mitigation objective or climate adaption environmental objective, the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the other environmental objectives, and the minimum social safeguards criteria. For more details: refer to page 10-16 of the OMV sustainability Report: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2022/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv sr23.pdf

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

3000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0.3

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

In 2023, OMV carried out an alignment assessment based on the EU taxonomy criteria. The assessment had the purpose of identifying whether any newly identified eligible activities fulfilled the criteria for substantial contribution to the climate mitigation objective or climate adaption environmental objective, the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the other environmental objectives, and the minimum social safeguards criteria. For more details: refer to page 10-16 of the OMV sustainability Report: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2022/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv sr23.pdf
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of plastics in primary form

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Transitional activity

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

24103000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.06

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.06

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.03

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.03

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1728000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.21

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.21

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity complies with the following substantial contribution criteria: 3.17 (a) the plastic in primary form is fully manufactured by mechanical recycling of plastic waste (products with recycling content 80%) or (b) the plastic in primary form is fully manufactured by chemical recycling of plastic waste and the life-cycle GHG emissions of the manufactured plastic, excluding any calculated credits from the production of fuels, are lower than the life-cycle GHG emissions of the equivalent plastic in primary form manufactured from fossil fuel feedstock. Life-cycle GHG emissions are calculated using Recommendation 2013/179/EU or, alternatively, using ISO 14067:2018153 or ISO 14064-1:2018154. Quantified life-cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of plastics in primary form

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

5265000000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

13.3

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

416000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

10.5

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

168496000

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

20.46

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity complies with the following substantial contribution criteria: 3.17 (a) the plastic in primary form is fully manufactured by mechanical recycling of plastic waste (products with recycling content 80%) or (b) the plastic in primary form is fully manufactured by chemical recycling of plastic waste and the life-cycle GHG emissions of the manufactured plastic, excluding any calculated credits from the production of fuels, are lower than the life-cycle GHG emissions of the equivalent plastic in primary form manufactured from fossil fuel feedstock. Life-cycle GHG emissions are calculated using Recommendation 2013/179/EU or, alternatively, using ISO 14067:2018153 or ISO 14064-1:2018154. Quantified life-cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

DNSH criteria not (yet) met, high potential of alignment in the near future

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

7284000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.02

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.02

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

17599116

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.45

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.45

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

"For the production of bio-based Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) via the HDS1 revamp project used cooking oil (UCO) is used as bio-based feedstock for the manufacture of biofuels. The GHG reduction of the produced SAF according to ISCC Plus Sustainability Declaration compared to jet-fuel fossil fuel comparator. With this the EU Taxonomy substantial contribution to climate mitigation: • no use of food-and feed crops for the manufacture of biofuels for use in transport and for the manufacture of bioliquids, • no use of agriculture or forest biomass • greenhouse gas emission savings from the manufacture of biofuels for use in transport are at least 65 % in relation to the GHG saving methodology and the relative fossil fuel comparator set out in Annex V to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 are met. There is no CO2 capture nor anaerobic digestion of organic material involved in the production of SAF."

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

122680878

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

3.1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

"For the production of bio-based Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) via the HDS1 revamp project used cooking oil (UCO) is used as bio-based feedstock for the manufacture of biofuels. The GHG reduction of the produced SAF according to ISCC Plus Sustainability Declaration compared to jet-fuel fossil fuel comparator. With this the EU Taxonomy substantial contribution to climate mitigation: • no use of food-and feed crops for the manufacture of biofuels for use in transport and for the manufacture of bioliquids, • no use of agriculture or forest biomass • greenhouse gas emission savings from the manufacture of biofuels for use in transport are at

least 65 % in relation to the GHG saving methodology and the relative fossil fuel comparator set out in Annex V to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 are met. There is no CO2 capture nor anaerobic digestion of organic material involved in the production of SAF."

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Production of heat/cool using waste heat

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

37219000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.09

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.09

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2098635

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.05

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.05

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

991000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.12

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.12

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity produces heat/cool from waste heat.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

252000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

27253441

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.69

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.69

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

With the activity electric charging points are established, which is an infrastructure dedicated to the operation of vehicles with zero tailpipe CO2 emissions. The infrastructure is not dedicated to the transport or storage of fossil fuels.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 7

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of hydrogen

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

3569097

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.09

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.09

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This activity complies with the life-cycle GHG emissions savings requirement of 73.4% for hydrogen [resulting in 3tCO2eq/tH2] relative to a fossil fuel comparator of 94g CO2e/MJ.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 8

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of hydrogen

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2888384

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.07

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

164000

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0.02

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This activity complies with the life-cycle GHG emissions savings requirement of 73.4% for hydrogen [resulting in 3tCO2eq/tH2] relative to a fossil fuel comparator of 94g CO2e/MJ.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 9

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of organic basic chemicals

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

277843000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

7.03

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

7.03

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This activity relates to the production of high value chemicals (HVCs; ethylene and propylene).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 10

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of organic basic chemicals

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1351936233

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

3.43

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

391497986

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

9.91

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

109610023

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

13.31

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This activity relates to the production of high value chemicals (HVCs; ethylene and propylene).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 11

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transmission and distribution of electricity

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1592551

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.04

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.04

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity complies with the following substantial contribution criteria: 2.d. construction/installation and operation of equipment and infrastructure where the main objective is an increase of the generation or use of renewable electricity generation. Around 98% of the supplied electricity is from renewables, of which hydro is the dominant source.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 12

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transmission and distribution of electricity

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

224850

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

17834466

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.45

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

3088570

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0.37

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity complies with the following substantial contribution criteria: 2.d. construction/installation and operation of equipment and infrastructure where the main objective is an increase of the generation or use of renewable electricity generation. Around 98% of the supplied electricity is from renewables, of which hydro is the dominant source.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 13

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

512563226

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1.3

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

33301226

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.84

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

16956775

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

2.06

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This activity relates to the construction and operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electrictiy using fossil gaseous fuels.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf,tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 21

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1361103

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

434664

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.01

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

411000

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0.05

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This activity relates to the construction and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 22

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Material recovery from non-hazardous waste

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

3619000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.01

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.24) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity relates to the construction and operation of facilities for the sorting and processing of separately collected non-hazardous waste streams into secondary raw materials involving mechanical reprocessing, except for backfilling purposes. The activity converts at least 50 %, in terms of weight, of the processed separately collected non-hazardous waste into secondary raw materials that are suitable for the substitution of virgin materials in production processes.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 23

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1974988

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.05

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.05

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

146000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.02

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.02

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity generates electricity using solar PV technology

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 24

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

137196

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity generates electricity using solar PV technology

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 25

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation from wind power

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

8208720

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.21

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.21

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity generates electricity from wind power.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 26

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2383205

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.06

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.06

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity relates to individual renovation measures consisting in installation, maintenance or repair of energy efficiency equipment.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf

Row 27

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2135545

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.05

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in pages 11 and 12 of OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/servicepages/downloads/files/entire-omv-sr23.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity relates to individual renovation measures consisting in installation, maintenance or repair of energy efficiency equipment.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

OMV Group comply with all relevant DNSH requirements for this activity. All evidence for the DNSH analysis have been verified by the Group's auditors, and includes EIAs, a detailed physical risk and vulnerability assessment for each activity and any additional evidence needed.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

tax-taxonomy-data-omv-sr23.pdf
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

A detailed chapter on the EU Taxonomy was published in OMV's annual (non-financial) Sustainability Report 2023. For further details, please refer to the report on pages 10-16 and pages 154-168. All activities that are aligned were also checked and verified by the Group's auditor. A detailed section is also included in our subsidiaries' (Borealis and OMV Petrom) Annual and Sustainability Reports.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Details can be found here: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/sustainability-at-omv/omv-at-a-glance/eu-taxonomy-reporting.html

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

The definition of low-carbon products or services as well as R&D have been taken from the EU Taxonomy guidelines. Only EU-Taxonomy aligned R&D activities are reported here.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Chemical Recycling: ReOil (Conversion of Plastic Waste to oil)

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

77

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

63000000

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

14

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

ReOil is a chemical recycling technology - a solvent-based, refinery-integrated, non-catalytic, thermal pyrolysis - which uses plastics waste as feedstock and turns those plastic into a synthetic crude and further into a feedstock for the manufacturing of plastic in primary form. OMV is constructing a larger scale demo plant at Refinery Schwechat with a capacity of 2000 kg post consumer plastic per hour. The feedstock and output material for production of plastic in primary form is ISCC Plus certified using the mass balance approach. OMV aims to develop ReOil into a commercially viable, industrial-scale recycling technology with a processing capacity of up to 200 kt of used plastics per year by 2027. The ReOil100 and ReOil2000 plants are both ISCC PLUS certified, guaranteeing that recycled materials can be traced throughout our supply chain and that we meet high environmental and social standards. This allows us to produce materials that are verifiably sustainable, based on a mass balance approach.
[Add row]

(5.6) Break down, by fossil fuel expansion activity, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in 1.2)
Exploration of new natural gas fields	*248000000*
Expansion of existing natural gas fields	*1024000000*

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

190

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

68

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water related CAPEX & OPEX percentage changes are both positive. Since 2023, Borealis data is included, leading to an increase of 190% in water-related CAPEX and 67.80% increase in water-related OPEX. 68% of the increase in water-related CAPEX, and 44% of the water-related OPEX can be attributed to the inclusion of Borealis. Capex & Opex included in 2023: At OMV Tunisia, we launched projects to minimize freshwater consumption and maximize wastewater reuse. We modified the outlet of our reverse osmosis unit to use lower-quality retentate water for the buffer firewater pit, replacing well water. Additionally, we upgraded our sewage unit with sand filters and UV disinfection, allowing expanded irrigation water reuse. In 2023, Borealis launched a new wastewater treatment plant in Stenungsund. Compliant with the BAT and Swedish regulations, this advanced unit improve the environmental performance of the cracker plant and reduce the environmental impact on the surroundings.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Benchmarking against peers

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The prices reflect our assumptions on price developments in the EU ETS based on both externally and internally performed market analyses, as well as IEA NZE assumptions for non-EU ETS countries. In parallel, a peer review was done to compare our approach with our peers, which however did not influence our price assumptions.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

To reflect different climate change ambitions, regulations and economic developments, the price is differentiated based on three country groups: (1) EUA/Advanced economies with net zero pledges, (2) Emerging and developing economies with net zero pledges, and (3) other emerging and developing economies.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

For comparison with our shadow price, in our base case calculations an EUA price of 92 EUR/EUA is assumed for emissions covered by the EU ETS in 2024. In the long-term, a price cap is considered as technological progress could counterbalance the move to generally higher cost measures. Thus, 144 EUR/EUA are assumed from 2040 onward. In our 'net zero emissions by 2050' stress case, prices rise from 102 EUR/t in 2024 to 251 EUR/t in 2050 for emissions covered by the EU ETS as well as emissions in advanced economies with net zero pledges. From 2031, 100% of Scope 1 emissions in EU ETS countries are covered (instead of just the current portion of emissions to which the EU ETS applies). Emerging and developing economies with net zero pledges face a price increase from 89 to 201 EUR/t and other emerging and developing countries from 24 to 181 EUR/t from 2030 to 2050. For exploration and production assets in countries with no legal CO2 pricing in place, CO2 prices were applied from 2031 onward. All prices are real prices in EUR 2023.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

24

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

251

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Risk management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :CO2 prices in line with our 'net zero emissions by 2050' stress case are mandatory for all investment decisions in order to calculate sensitivities to assess the uncertainty in the energy transition pace and better understand the financial risk to OM

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

88

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The main purpose of our internal carbon price is to stress test investments in line with our 'net zero emissions by 2050' case, which itself is aligned with IEA's NZE scenario. The price assumptions are reviewed and adjusted annually in line with the calculation methodology described in the fourth column of this table.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Suppliers with more than 30.000 t CO2 eq

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

3
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

For this area, we have decided to start engaging with suppliers that cover 80% of Procurement spend by 2025. We focus on spend as this is where we see highest potential to reach higher savings in terms of CO2 emissions. In general, the suppliers that cover 80% of Procurement spend are amedium and big size companies which have the maturity to calculate the emissions allocated to the goods and services delivered to OMV.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Details can be found in our Sustainability Report 2023 here: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/focus-areas/ethical-business-practices/supply-chain.html
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not Applicable because 100% of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement (i.e. Climate Change)

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Details can be found in our Sustainability Report 2023 here: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/focus-areas/ethical-business-practices/supply-chain.html

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1 and 2)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating
☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Not Applicable because 100% of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement (i.e. Climate Change)

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Details can be found in our Sustainability Report 2023 here: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/focus-areas/ethical-business-practices/supply-chain.html

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not Applicable because 100% of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Details can be found in our Sustainability Report 2023 here: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/focus-areas/ethical-business-practices/supply-chain.html

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not Applicable because 100% of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Details can be found in our Sustainability Report 2023 here: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/focus-areas/ethical-business-practices/supply-chain.html

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a low-carbon or renewable energy target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not Applicable because 100% of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Details can be found in our Sustainability Report 2023 here: https://reports.omv.com/en/sustainability-report/2023/focus-areas/ethical-business-practices/supply-chain.html
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

In line with OMV's Sustainable Procurement targets to work on reachin low-carbon procurement and with OMV's Procurement Supplier Innovation Framework, two supplier innovation projects have been started with the main objective to reduce the CO2 emissions in two areas: one focuses on carbon black and the other one on more sustainable packaging. This initiative will lead to the achievement of CO2 emissions reduction from very intensive CO2 commodities e.g. Carbon Black or packaging The savings are estimated to be 1.1 tons of CO2eq.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2) • Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2) • Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

OMV Gas Engineering (OGE) provides (technical) information on Best Use of NatGas, Legal Compliance and Energy Efficiency for all Gas Customers with main focus "Austria". As OMV Gas is a major player in the Austrian gas market, we provide our offers to some hundred (300-500) company sites here in Austria. Our rationale for engaging with 100% of our gas customers: OMV aims to market its products in a responsible manner by engaging consumers in lowering their greenhouse gas emissions. As a Technical Office within OMV Gas Sales, we are trained and experienced to offer technical support on NatGas on one side and know on the other side, that there are still huge potentials for energy savings. Therefore, we have selected all end customers for this offer for technical support. We offer (in Austria): tailor made training for our gas customers support in "Energy Efficiency" projects (based on data analysis and best practice) Remark: the legal obligation to save 0,6% of end energy per year at each customer site for OMV Gas Sales has ended in 2021, but we still focus on this topic as an important precondition to be able to cover as much as possible demand by green gases then. In addition (in Hungary, since 2021 (ongoing till 2030 at least) Support of the Hungarian Energy Efficiency Law to achieve the energy reduction targets at the Hungarian end customers supplied by OMV Gas Hungary. For 2023 the reduction target had been set to 0.5% energy savings of total gas sales by OMV Gas Hungary to its end customers. OMV Gas HU encourages its end customer to provide energy saving measures very strongly. This target has been achieved with combined energy savings measures. Overall savings in 2023 had been more than 6 GWh. By

understanding the customer needs and possibilities, not only for energy saving but for all technical issues, we are able to provide also input for legal consultations. All these technical services support a strong customer relationship and strengthen OMV's Gas Sales position regarding sales contracts. (Technical) Services are also offered as "Consultancy Products" to be paid by our customers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Austria The energy law in Austria in place till 2021 has enabled OMV Gas to measure the energy savings at end customers sites till 2021 in detail. Energy reductions of up 50 GWh/year have been achieved targeted and supported by OMV Gas Engineering. Since 2021 these energy savings can not be quantified. OMV Gas Engineering still offers support in energy savings proactively. Projects are supported incl. calculation of potentials. In addition (Austria) OGE offers the detection of methane leakages at customer gas grids. Several projects have been done in 2023, based on that these methane emissions have been stopped. Even the overall volume of these methane emissions are small, as the CO2e-factor of methane is 26 (up to 80), we contribute to CO2e-savings. More important we ensure SAFETY and LEGAL COMPLIANCE at our customers. Hungary As the overall gas sales volume of OMV Gas in Hungary is much lower than in Austria, the energy savings are much smaller as well. In 2023 OMV Gas HU supported and achieved energy savings of 2 GWh (see column to the left).
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

	Details of initiative
Row 1	

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

In line with OMV's Sustainable Procurement targets to work on reachin low-carbon procurement and with OMV's Procurement Supplier Innovation Framework, two supplier innovation projects have been started with the main objective to reduce the CO2 emissions in two areas: one focuses on carbon black and the other one on more sustainable packaging

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

1.1

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Achieved reduction of CO2 emissions from very intensive CO2 commodities e.g. Carbon Black or packaging

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

OMV uses the operational control approach in reporting its GHG inventory emissions data, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and sector-specific guidance.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

OMV is applying the same consolidation approach across all environmental issues incl. water, and is using the operational control approach.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

OMV is applying the financial control approach.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

OMV is applying the same consolidation approach across all environmental issues incl.biodiversity, and is using the operational control approach.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a divestment

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Filling stations in Slovenia and Borealis' Fertilizers, Melamine and Technical Nitrogen Products business unit (Borealis NITRO)

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

On June 30, 2023, OMV closed the transaction to sell its shares in OMV Slovenija trgovina z nafto in naftnimi derivati, d.o.o. On July 5, 2023, the sale of the nitrogen business unit in the Borealis Group, including fertilizer, technical nitrogen, and melamine products was completed.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

For the purpose of setting GHG emissions reduction targets, a meaningful and consistent comparison over time requires the setting of a performance date (base year) with which to compare current emissions. For its 2030 and 2040 GHG reduction targets, the OMV Group has set 2019 as the base year including full-year Scope 1 to 3 emissions data of Borealis. In accordance with best practice guidance (i.e., GHG Protocol), when a company undergoes significant structural changes due to acquisitions, divestments, and mergers, GHG data shall be recalculated for all years dating back to the base year. OMV has set a threshold that a significant change means that the cumulative effect of mergers/acquisitions/divestments represents a higher effect than 5% on the OMV Group’s base year absolute GHG

emissions that are covered by targets (Scope 1&2 emissions and the following Scope 3 categories are included: Category 11: Use of Sold Products for OMV's energy and Nitro segments, Category 1: Purchased Goods (feedstocks) from OMV's non-energy business segment, and Category 12: End-of-Life of Sold Products for OMV's non-energy segment).

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

According to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, consumed by the company, or otherwise brought into the organizational boundary of the company (purchased heat and steam are included). How detailed purchased electricity is broken down differs for all reporting units and is especially depending on their field of operation. Methodology for data identification is known by the local responsible persons. Data are collected and validated at OMV site level and checked for plausibility at corporate level. For Scope 2 calculations purchased electricity, heat and steam is split up to all reporting sites and then multiplied with the corresponding emission factor to convert them to GHG emissions. In accordance with GHG Protocol, OMV uses country specific emission factors (National Grid Factor) for the location-based Scope 2 figures and specific emission factors from electricity, heat and steam providers for the market-based Scope 2 figures, as far as available. Emission factors from energy providers are most accurate as they include the electricity source and technology type each energy provider uses. With the result of Scope 2 emissions for each site, the sum is built for countries and business divisions as well as for the overall OMV Group.

[Fixed row]

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Office buildings in European countries of OMV Downstream's Marketing Divisions (except Austria and Romania).

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Office buildings with small share of OMV employees are excluded as their amount of Scope 1 and 2 emissions are negligible (0.2%).

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

We have estimated the number of employees in international offices excluded from OMV's scope 2 inventory. With an assumed electricity consumption per employee, we are able to estimate the total MWh excluded from inventory. Which is equivalent to 0.2% of OMV electricity consumption.

[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12374271

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Recalculated, excluding the Borealis NITRO division. The OMV Group uses 2019 as its base year for all three scopes of emissions and for our 2030, 2040, and 2050 targets because 2019 was the last full year before the COVID-19 pandemic and the majority of the OMV Group's assets were operating for the whole of 2019.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

802263

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Recalculated, excluding the filling stations in Slovenia and the Borealis NITRO division. The OMV Group uses 2019 as its base year for all three scopes of emissions and for our 2030, 2040, and 2050 targets because 2019 was the last full year before the COVID-19 pandemic and the majority of the OMV Group's assets were operating for the whole of 2019.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1272153

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Recalculated, excluding the filling stations in Slovenia and the Borealis NITRO division. The OMV Group uses 2019 as its base year for all three scopes of emissions and for our 2030, 2040, and 2050 targets because 2019 was the last full year before the COVID-19 pandemic and the majority of the OMV Group's assets were operating for the whole of 2019.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14222273

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The OMV Group uses 2019 as its base year for all three scopes of emissions and for our 2030, 2040, and 2050 targets because 2019 was the last full year before the COVID-19 pandemic and the majority of the OMV Group's assets were operating for the whole of 2019.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

577207

(7.5.3) Methodological details

OMV Group uses 2019 as its base year for all three scopes of emissions and for our 2030, 2040, and 2050 targets because 2019 was the last full year before the COVID-19 pandemic and the majority of the OMV Group's assets were operating for the whole of 2019.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

376881

(7.5.3) Methodological details

First reporting of Scope 3 category 3 started in 2021, it was recalculated to reflect 2019 emissions. OMV Group uses 2019 as its base year for all three scopes of emissions and for our 2030, 2040, and 2050 targets because 2019 was the last full year before the COVID-19 pandemic and the majority of the OMV Group's assets were operating for the whole of 2019.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1146517

(7.5.3) Methodological details

First reporting of Scope 3 category 5 started in 2021, it was recalculated to reflect 2019 emissions. The OMV Group uses 2019 as its base year for all three scopes of emissions and for our 2030, 2040, and 2050 targets because 2019 was the last full year before the COVID-19 pandemic and the majority of the OMV Group's assets were operating for the whole of 2019.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12201247

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The OMV Group uses 2019 as its base year for all three scopes of emissions and for our 2030, 2040, and 2050 targets because 2019 was the last full year before the COVID-19 pandemic and the majority of the OMV Group's assets were operating for the whole of 2019.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96466280

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Recalculated, excluding the filling stations in Slovenia and the Borealis NITRO division. The OMV Group uses 2019 as its base year for all three scopes of emissions and for our 2030, 2040, and 2050 targets because 2019 was the last full year before the COVID-19 pandemic and the majority of the OMV Group's assets were operating for the whole of 2019.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11904909

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The OMV Group uses 2019 as its base year for all three scopes of emissions and for our 2030, 2040, and 2050 targets because 2019 was the last full year before the COVID-19 pandemic and the majority of the OMV Group's assets were operating for the whole of 2019.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9250796

(7.6.3) Methodological details

All of the Health, Safety, Security, and Environment (HSSE) data, including greenhouse gas (GHG) data for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions, is collected for activities where OMV is the operator or where OMV has a stake of more than 50% and exerts a controlling influence (operational approach). OMV uses emission factors from different sources, e.g., IPCC, API GHG Compendium, etc. Since 2016, OMV has been applying global warming potentials of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 years)

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9953452

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

All of the Health, Safety, Security, and Environment (HSSE) data, including greenhouse gas (GHG) data for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions, is collected for activities where OMV is the operator or where OMV has a stake of more than 50% and exerts a controlling influence (operational approach). OMV uses emission factors from different sources, e.g., IPCC, API GHG Compendium, etc. Since 2016, OMV has been applying global warming potentials of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 years)

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11564699

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

All of the Health, Safety, Security, and Environment (HSSE) data, including greenhouse gas (GHG) data for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions, is collected for activities where OMV is the operator or where OMV has a stake of more than 50% and exerts a controlling influence (operational approach). OMV uses emission factors from different sources, e.g., IPCC, API GHG Compendium, etc. Since 2016, OMV has been applying global warming potentials of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 years)

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11493848

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

All of the Health, Safety, Security, and Environment (HSSE) data, including greenhouse gas (GHG) data for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions, is collected for activities where OMV is the operator or where OMV has a stake of more than 50% and exerts a controlling influence (operational approach). OMV uses emission factors from different sources, e.g., IPCC, API GHG Compendium, etc. Since 2016, OMV has been applying global warming potentials of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 years)

Past year 4

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12374271

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

All of the Health, Safety, Security, and Environment (HSSE) data, including greenhouse gas (GHG) data for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions, is collected for activities where OMV is the operator or where OMV has a stake of more than 50% and exerts a controlling influence (operational approach). OMV uses emission factors from different sources, e.g., IPCC, API GHG Compendium, etc. Since 2016, OMV has been applying global warming potentials of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 – 100 years)
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

778761

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

990084

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emission factors from various sources, e.g., national authorities, supplier-specific emission factors used, etc.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

779997

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

769380

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emission factors from various sources, e.g., national authorities, supplier-specific emission factors used, etc.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

811503

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

852893

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emission factors from various sources, e.g., national authorities, supplier-specific emission factors used, etc.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

897990

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

1045817

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emission factors from various sources, e.g., national authorities, supplier-specific emission factors used, etc.

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

802263

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

1272153

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Emission factors from various sources, e.g., national authorities, supplier-specific emission factors used, etc.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13757124

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Hybrid method
☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0.6

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation methodology: • Combination of an average-data method for purchased refinery feedstock and a hybrid method (incl. supplier specific factors if available) for purchased goods & services. Activity data: • Net amount of refinery feedstock purchased (e.g. in tons) • Mass or volume of purchased goods and services per quantity unit (e.g. in Kg, m3) • Amount spent on purchased goods & services by product type (in EUR) Emission factors: • Emission factors of the purchased refinery feedstock per unit of energy content (e.g. g CO2e/MJ) • Emission factors of the purchased goods & services per quantity amount (e.g. kg CO2e/kg) • Emission factors of the purchased goods & services per unit of economic value (e.g. kg CO2e/EUR) Supplier-specific emission factors for the purchased goods & services per unit of economic value (e.g. kg CO2e/EUR)

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

462934

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0.5

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation methodology: • Hybrid method (incl. supplier specific factors if available). Activity data: • Amount spent on capital goods by product type (in EUR) Emission factors: • Emission factors of the purchased goods & services per unit of economic value (e.g. kg CO2e/EUR) • Supplier-specific emission factors for the purchased goods & services per unit of economic value (e.g. kg CO2e/EUR)

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

274246

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation methodology: • Average data method. Activity data: • Amount of purchased and consumed fuels, electricity, heat, steam and cooling (e.g. in MWh) Emission factors: • Average emission factors for upstream emissions per unit of consumption (e.g. kgCO2e/kWh).

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

According to IPIECA guidelines for Scope 3 estimation for the oil and gas business, upstream transportation and distribution emissions are not accounted for, as the fuels used in this transportation are oil products which are already accounted for in Scope 3 category 11 "User of sold products". Thus, to avoid double counting these are not accounted for in OMV Group. This exclusion also applies to Borealis as part of OMV Group, however this category might be relevant for Borealis as stand-alone company.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

266530

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation methodology: • Average data method. Activity data: • Total mass of waste generated in operations per disposal method (e.g. in tons) Emission factors: • Average emission factors based on waste disposal types (e.g. kgCO2e/tons)

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

According to the IPIECA guidelines for Scope 3 estimation for the oil and gas business, business travel emissions are not accounted for, as the fuels used in this transportation are oil products which are already accounted for in Scope 3 Cat. 11 "User of sold products". Thus, to avoid double counting these are not accounted for in OMV Group. This exclusion also applies to Borealis as part of OMV Group, however this category might be relevant for Borealis as stand-alone company.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

According to the IPIECA guidelines for Scope 3 estimation for the oil and gas business, employee commuting emissions are not accounted for, as the fuels used in this transportation are oil products and are already accounted for in Scope 3 Cat. 11 “User of sold products”. Thus, to avoid double counting these are not accounted for in OMV Group. This exclusion also applies to Borealis as part of OMV Group, however this category might be relevant for Borealis as stand-alone company.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

OMV Group’s leased assets such as offshore platforms and joint ventures are included in Scope 1 emissions. For Borealis, this category is under the cut off criteria of 0.5% of their total Scope 3 emissions and therefore not included

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

According to the IPIECA guidelines for Scope 3 estimation for the oil and gas business, down-stream transportation and distribution emissions are not accounted for, as the fuels used in this transportation are oil products and are already accounted for in Scope 3 Cat. 11 "User of sold products". Thus, to avoid double counting these are not accounted for in OMV Group. This exclusion also applies to Borealis as part of OMV Group, however this category might be relevant for Borealis as stand-alone company.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8488391

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation methodology: • Average data method. Activity data: • Mass or volume of sold intermediate products per product type (e.g. in tons) • The process(es) involved in transforming or processing sold intermediate products into a usable state final product subsequent to sale by the reporting company. Emission factors: • Average emission factors for processes stages required to transform the sold intermediate product into a final product (e.g. in kg CO2/tons)

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

87374024

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation methodology: • Average data method. Activity data: • Mass or volume of sold products per product type (e.g. in tons) Emission factors: Average emission factors for use of sold products (e.g. in kg CO2/tons)

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9758755

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation methodology: • Average data method. Activity data: • Mass or volume of sold products per treatment method (e.g. in tons) Emission factors: • Average emission factors based on waste treatment types (e.g. in kg CO2/tons)

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions of assets that are owned by OMV Group are included Scope 1 or 2. Therefore there are no emissions in this category.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

OMV Group does not maintain any franchise activities.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions from investments are considered to be relevant but are not yet calculated. OMV anticipates calculating and reporting these emissions in the next 3 years.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other Upstream emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other relevant Downstream emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

11295092

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

702897

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

409484

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

282924

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

9559940

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

90031855

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

11095033

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3.11 was recalculated to reflect the base year recalculation as mentioned in question 7.5.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

13010833

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

523495

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

457362

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

305782

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

10431497

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100241570

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

12110614

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3.11 was recalculated to reflect the base year recalculation as mentioned in question 7.5.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2020

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

13568719

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

591159

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

394508

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1269353

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

11809226

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

90219772

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

11258895

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3.11 was recalculated to reflect the base year recalculation as mentioned in question 7.5. Scope 3.3 & 3.5 were calculated for the first time in 2021, the values reported here have been recalculated to reflect 2020.

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2019

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

14222273

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

577207

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

376881

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1146517

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

12201246

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

96466280

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

11904909

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3.11 was recalculated to reflect the base year recalculation as mentioned in question 7.5. Scope 3.3 & 3.5 were calculated for the first time in 2021, the values reported here have been recalculated to reflect 2019.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

Internal

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

OMV Sustainability Report 2023.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

The assurance statement by KPMG on page 225-226 of the OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 also covers the GHG data that has been included in the CDP report. This assured data can be found on pages 174-177 of the report. See also the assurance statement in the Borealis Annual Report 2023 on page 206-207 and the assurance statement in the OMV Petrom Sustainability Report 2023 on page 176-177.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

OMV Sustainability Report 2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The assurance statement by KPMG on page 225-226 of the OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 also covers the GHG data that has been included in the CDP report. This assured data can be found on pages 174-177 of the report. See also the assurance statement in the Borealis Annual Report 2023 on page 206-207 and the assurance statement in the OMV Petrom Sustainability Report 2023 on page 176-177.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

OMV Sustainability Report 2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The assurance statement by KPMG on page 225-226 of the OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 also covers the GHG data that has been included in the CDP report. This assured data can be found on pages 174-177 of the report. See also the assurance statement in the Borealis Annual Report 2023 on page 206-207 and the assurance statement in the OMV Petrom Sustainability Report 2023 on page 176-177.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

OMV Sustainability Report 2023.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

The assurance statement by KPMG on page 225-226 of the OMV's Sustainability Report 2023 also covers the GHG data that has been included in the CDP report. This assured data can be found on pages 174-177 of the report. See also the assurance statement in the Borealis Annual Report 2023 on page 206-207 and the assurance statement in the OMV Petrom Sustainability Report 2023 on page 176-177.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85959

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.84

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The amount of renewable energy purchased increased from 1 037 324 MWh in 2022 to 1 462 948 in 2023. The change in emissions is calculated based on theoretic gas combustion that would have been needed for the same amount of MWh (difference in MWH to previous year multiplied with gas emission factor (natural gas EF equals 56.1 t/TJ equals 56.1*3.6/1000 t/MWh equals 0.20196 tCO2e/MWh) Our total Sc.1 Sc.2 emissions in 2022 were 10 722 832 CO2e, hence the difference accounts for 0.84%. (85 959/10 722 832*100 equals 0.84%)*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58200

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.54

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2023, OMV continued implementing greenhouse gas reduction projects with an annual reduction of around 58 kt CO2 equivalent. We implemented various activities in our Upstream and Downstream Business Segments directed at reducing GHG emissions. Our total Sc.1 Sc.2 emissions in 2022 were 10 722 832 t CO2e, hence the decrease accounts for 0.54%.(58200/10 722 832*100 equals 0.54%)*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023 OMV divested its filling stations in Slovenia and Borealis Nitro, but it is not contributing to the decrease in emissions as also previous year data has been recalculated without the filling stations in Slovenia and Borealis Nitro.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no acquisitions in 2023 within the reporting boundaries

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No mergers in 2023 within the reporting boundaries

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

369187

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.44

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2023, changes in output, for example, decreased production OMV Yemen resulted in an emission decrease of 369 187 t CO2e. Our total Sc.1 Sc.2 emissions in 2022 were were 10 722 832t CO2e, hence the decrease accounts for 3.44%. (369 187 /10 722 832*100 equals 3.44%)*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in methodology in 2023

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in boundary in 2023

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in physical operating conditions in 2023

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31395

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.29

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Due to other circumstances such as changing electricity emission factors, an increase of 0.29% is unidentified.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No other change in 2023
[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

8940451

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

298371

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

11975

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.15.4) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

Row 1

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Venting

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Downstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

133778

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

9652

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

375078

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Venting from E&P related to oil production, including fugitives; includes Refining CH4 emissions.

Row 2

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

112574

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

1181

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

142094

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Flaring from E&P related to oil production.

Row 3

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

1158729

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

692

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1176039

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Emissions from the combustion of fuels in E&P related to oil production.

Row 4

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Downstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

4176061

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4176060

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Emissions from the combustion of fuels in Refining.

Row 5

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Other (please specify) **:**Electricity Generation

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

1510580

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

27

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1511260

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Emissions from the combustion of fuels in power plants.

Row 6

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Gas

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

28570

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

349

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37288

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Emissions from the combustion of fuels in Midstream Gas facilities.

Row 7

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Other (please specify) :Corporate

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

1666

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1666

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Emissions from mobile combustion.

Row 8

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Process (feedstock) emissions

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Downstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

482446

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

482446

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Process emissions from Refining.

Row 9

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

☑ Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Other (please specify) :Chemicals

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

☑ Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

1336046

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

34

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1336889

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Combustion emissions in our Chemicals division.
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2876127

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

92647

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

119001

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

228022

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

96765

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

154179

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5422

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

256

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9027

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9027

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7932

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7932

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

474644

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

218230

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

305799

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1170429

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

193348

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

251497

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

186

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4095

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4095

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1970

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5104

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9696

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53256

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

45

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

45

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13419

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

35280

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23219

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

154844

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4805

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4805

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10623

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Republic of Moldova

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2237

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2237

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3409612

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

64417

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

36925

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8908

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8908

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1543

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1543

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

599786

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11187

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32869

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

172333

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

123

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9719

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12344

Yemen

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84958

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Upstream*	*1696068*
Row 2	*Mid-stream*	*37288*
Row 3	*Other*	*1666*
Row 4	*Downstream Oil*	*6178850*
Row 5	*Chemicals and Materials (C&M)*	*1336924*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*1336924*	*`Numeric input*	*N/A*
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	*1696068*	*1696068*	*N/A*
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	*37288*	*37288*	*N/A*

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	*4666777*	*4666777*	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Other*	*2089*	*292*
Row 2	*Upstream*	*55240*	*43129*
Row 3	*Downstream Oil*	*182629*	*154235*
Row 4	*Midstream*	*390*	*390*
Row 5	*Chemicals & Materials (C&M)*	*538413*	*792037*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*538413*	*792037*	*N/A*
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	*55240*	*43129*	*N/A*
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	*390*	*390*	*N/A*
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	*182629*	*154235*	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9250796

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

778761

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

990084

(7.22.4) Please explain

All reported emissions are associated with the consolidated accounting group

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All reported emissions are associated with the consolidated accounting group
[Fixed row]

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Borealis AG

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Other base chemicals

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ ISIN code – bond

☑ SEDOL code

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify **:**VAT registration number (VAT); Commercial court number (CCN); Data processing number (DPN))

(7.23.1.4) ISIN code – bond

AT0000A24UY3

(7.23.1.8) SEDOL code

BYMFGJ1

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

VAT: ATU62060511CCN: FN 269858aDPN: 3001082

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1338000

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

538000

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

792000

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Primary Activity: Development, manufacture, distribution, marketing and sale of chemical products and plastic materials, directly and indirectly and the granting and acquisition of related licenses Numbers are reflecting Borealis as integrated part of OMV and might differ from Borealis publication.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

OMV Petrom

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Oil & gas extraction

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ ISIN code - equity

☑ CUSIP number

☑ Ticker symbol

☑ SEDOL code

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify **:**Fiscal Code (FC); Trade Register Number (TRN)

(7.23.1.5) ISIN code – equity

ROSNPPACNOR9

(7.23.1.6) CUSIP number

67102R304

(7.23.1.7) Ticker symbol

SNP

(7.23.1.8) SEDOL code

BYMFGL3

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

FC: R1590082Trade Register Number: J40/8302/1997

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3410000

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84600

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57100

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Other: ISIN code - equity: US67102R3049
[Add row]

(7.24) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Row 1

(7.24.1) Oil and gas business division

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream

(7.24.2) Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division

0.23

(7.24.3) Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division

0.14

(7.24.4) Indicate whether your methane emissions figure is based on observational data

Select from:

☑ Estimated or modelled data only

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

Total methane emissions from all sources in Upstream divided by total natural gas production respectively divided by the total hydrocarbon production
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the energy content of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Megawatt hours (MWh)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5080

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

74

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

OMV Petrom GHG emissions result from its oil&gas production process and from the combustion of natural gas for energy/electricity generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Emissions from flaring, venting and fugitives during the oil&gas production process also contribute to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are calculated in line with the GHG protocol and industry standards. GHG emissions used to allocated GHG emissions to the requestor are from all sources over which OMV Petrom has operational control and that are relevant to produce the goods/servives supplied to the requesting member. 64% of these GHG emissions are under EU ETS. OMV Petrom GHG emissions are externally verified.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the energy content of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Megawatt hours (MWh)

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

296677

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4343

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

OMV Petrom GHG emissions result from its oil&gas production process, incl. stationary combustion for energy generation, flaring, venting and fugitive emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are calculated in line with the GHG protocol and industry standards. GHG emissions used to allocated GHG emissions to the requestor are from all sources over which OMV Petrom has operational control and that are relevant to produce the goods/servives supplied to the requesting member. 9% of these GHG emissions are under EU ETS. OMV Petrom GHG emissions are externally verified.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11770

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3380

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11770

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1726

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1757

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

504

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1757

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

258

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

122015

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

35041

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

122015

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17889

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

509

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

146

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

509

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

75

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

27587

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7923

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

27587

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4045

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5359

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1539

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5359

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

786

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4047

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1162

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4047

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

593

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

19074

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5478

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

19074

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2797

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9060

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2602

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9060

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1328

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

25454

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7310

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

25454

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3732

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

21203

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6089

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

21203

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3109

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

804

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

231

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

804

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

118

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11777

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3382

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11777

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1727

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

14

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

7289

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2093

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

7289

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1069

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Borealis' GHG emissions result from its production processes and from combustion for energy generation. Energy consumption accounts for a significant proportion of the GHG emissions. Flaring, a necessary safety measure used in hydrocarbon and polyolefin plants, also contributes to GHG emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are based on EU ETS which have been reported for several years via the Borealis Annual Report and relevant authorities. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was taken as guidance to establish scope 1 and scope 2. The operational control approach was taken including companies where Borealis has more than 50% ownership. More details can be found in the Borealis Annual Report available on the website.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information

Row 3

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

It is expected that improving reporting capabilities will help overcoming challenges of accounting complex processes.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

A continuous effort is being made to improve how emissions are identified, measured and reported following the GHG protocol (scope 1, 2 and 3) as well as their allocation to specific customers.
[Fixed row]

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

33913959

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

33913959

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1561486

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2049625

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3611111

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1644

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

237429

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

239073

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1197

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1185394

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1186592

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

34497

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

34497

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1598824

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

37386408

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

38985232
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No comment

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5361527

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Individual breakdowns for MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity, MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat, MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam, MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling and MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration is not available.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

28082617

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Individual breakdowns for MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity, MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat, MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam, MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling and MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration is not available.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

472345

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Individual breakdowns for MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity, MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat, MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam, MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling and MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration is not available.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

33913959

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Individual breakdowns for MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity, MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat, MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam, MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling and MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration is not available. [Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

6381012

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2293431

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

34497

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

34425

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.11) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

Electricity

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

100262

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

100262

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

6387

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Heat

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

Internal

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5761

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

219000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**No further breakdown is available

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9366

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**No further breakdown is available

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

24128

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

79212

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

71299

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

26696

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

57377

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

766

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12200

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :No further breakdown is available

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21030

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11569

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

51529

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

103874

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16938

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13172

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

178441

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6500

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**No further breakdown is available

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

94854

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7800

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

162236

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute is not available, but assumed to be the same as the consumption country.

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**No further breakdown is available

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1197

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute is not available, but assumed to be the same as the consumption country.

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify : (Small hydropower (<25 MW) and Large Hydropower (>25 MW) Note: Electricity contracts stipulate that 50% of purchased electricity in Burghausen refinery must be from renewable sources.)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

161022

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The split of renewable energy comes from a combination of small and large hydro-power plants in Norway and Sweden

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:** Electricity contracts stipulate that 50% of purchased electricity in Schwechat refinery must be from renewable sources. Electricity purchased in OMV's Austrian filling stations and head office is already 100% renewable

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

118704

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute: Not available but assumed to be the same as the consumption country.

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify **:** 66% from renewable sources

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1644

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute: Not available but assumed to be the same as the consumption country.

Row 26

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**No further breakdown is available

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

66478

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute: Not available but assumed to be the same as the consumption country, and is in Europe.

Row 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2569

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional comment
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

608352

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

27484

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

117002

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

752838.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

497191

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

107525

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

604716.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19686

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19686.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18791

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18791.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18086

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18086.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

521633

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1086103

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1607736.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

97523

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1288

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

98811.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

571194

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

52088

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

623282.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22318

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22318.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14676

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

240

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14916.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

73.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53987

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

43374

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

97361.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52685

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

52685.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.00

Republic of Moldova

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4714

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4714.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

227172

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5765

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18285

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

251222.00

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12060

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

105

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12165.00

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13683

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

434

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14117.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

833836

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

833836.00

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

470

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

470.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23451

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23451.00

Yemen

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00
[Fixed row]

(7.38) Disclose your net liquid and gas hydrocarbon production (total of subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities).

	In-year net production	Comment
Crude oil and condensate, million barrels	*70.7*	*Includes Natural gas liquids*
Natural gas liquids, million barrels	*0*	*Included in Crude oil and condensate figure in row 1*
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	*0*	*not applicable*
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	*361*	*not applicable*

[Fixed row]

(7.38.2) Disclose your estimated total net reserves and resource base (million boe), including the total associated with subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities.

	Estimated total net proved + probable reserves (2P) (million BOE)	Comment
	1807.4	*3P reserves and total resources are not available for publication*

[Fixed row]

(7.38.3) Provide an indicative percentage split for 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by hydrocarbon categories.

	Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)	Comment
Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids	*53*	*3P reserves and total resources not available for publication*
Natural gas	*47*	*3P reserves and total resources not available for publication*
Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	*0*	*not applicable*

[Fixed row]

(7.38.4) Provide an indicative percentage split for production, 1P, 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by development types.

Row 1

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:

☑ Onshore

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

45

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

45

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

46

(7.38.4.7) Comment

3P reserves and total resources not available for publication

Row 2

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:
☑ Shallow-water

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

50

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

45

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

43

(7.38.4.7) Comment

3P reserves and total resources not available for publication

Row 3

(7.38.4.1) Development type

Select from:
☑ Deepwater

(7.38.4.2) In-year net production (%)

5

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

9

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

11

(7.38.4.7) Comment

3P reserves and total resources not available for publication
[Add row]

(7.43) Disclose your total refinery throughput capacity in the reporting year in thousand barrels per day.

	Total refinery throughput capacity (Thousand barrels per day)
Capacity	*369*

[Fixed row]

(7.43.1) Disclose feedstocks processed in the reporting year in million barrels per year.

	Throughput (Million barrels)	Comment
Oil	*113.9*	*No further comment*
Other feedstocks	*0.5*	*No further comment*
Total	*114.4*	*No further comment*

[Fixed row]

(7.43.3) Disclose your refinery products and net production in the reporting year in million barrels per year.

Row 1

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

☑ Liquified petroleum gas

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

0.03

Row 2

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

☑ Gasolines

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

47.21

Row 3

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

☑ Naphtha

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

2.14

Row 4

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

☑ Kerosenes

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

26.2

Row 5

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:

☑ Diesel fuels

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

98.68

Row 6

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:
☑ Fuel oils

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

12.69

Row 8

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:
☑ Petroleum coke

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

2.12
[Add row]

(7.43.4) Please disclose your petrochemicals production in the reporting year in thousand metric tons.

	Product	Production, Thousand metric tons	Capacity, Thousand metric tons
Row 1	*Select from:* ☑ High value chemicals (Steam cracking)	*2735*	*3411*

[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0003

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

10240880

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

39463000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

51

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Divestment

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

• Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased slightly by 4%. • sales revenues decreased by 37% mainly due to substantially lower market prices. • Therefore, the change in revenue contributed most to the intensity increase by 51%. • Scope 1&2 were recalculated due to the divestment of the Borealis NITRO business and the filling stations in Slovenia.

[Add row]

(7.48) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Row 1

(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Tons oil equivalent of oil and gas production

(7.48.2) Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

0.16

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

26

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

A number of measures have contributed in reducing the Scope 1 carbon intensity. For example, 2023 was a milestone year for OMV New Zealand in terms of the completion of decarbonization projects Two projects were implemented at the Raroa production system in Asset Maari. First, a reverse osmosis unit was installed in order to replace the steam-driven water maker. Reducing the steam demand resulted in lower consumption of the fuel oil, leading to an emissions reduction of approximately 6,000 t CO2e. The second project's scope was the replacement of fuel gas with nitrogen in the flare purge process. A nitrogen generator was already available on site, offering an opportunity for the project to minimize investment costs. The emissions reduction impact from this project is estimated at approximately 3,000 t CO2e. Other projects with a decarbonization effect in New Zealand that have been trialed or implemented include changes to the turbine's operating concept, pressure optimization at the production separator, optimization of the compressor surge controller, and installation of solar panels on the roof of the warehouse. The combined emissions reduction impact from these projects is approximately 4,200 t CO2e. NB: Emissions per tons oil equivalent of oil and gas production decreased by 26% compared with 2022. In the Upstream section, both GHG emissions and production decreased. Operated oil and gas production (denominator) decreased 6% in 2023 compared with 2022. Emissions (numerator) in the upstream segment decreased by 43% in 2023 compared with 2022.

(7.48.6) Comment

The Scope 1 emission intensity refers to OMV's Upstream E&P business, measured as total GHG emissions per oil and gas production from operated assets.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

142.9

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

PJ

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

12

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Refers to the total energy used for operations based on site calculations with specific data and methodology.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

853937

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

t

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not Applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1.3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Total waste amounts including those from one-time projects.
[Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12374271

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1272153

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

13646424.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

9552496.800

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9250796

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

990084

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

10240880.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

83.19

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage: 100% of Scope 1 direct GHG emissions and 100% of Scope 2 (market based) indirect GHG emissions from all fully owned assets and for assets where the Group's interest is less than 100% but more than 50%, and where the Group's interest is 50% or less if OMV is the operator of a joint venture.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Sustainability & circularity lie at the center of our Group strategy. We aim to become a net-zero business by 2050, accelerate the energy transition, and proactively expedite the transition from a linear to a circular economy. We clearly recognizes that climate change is one of the most important global challenges today and fully sup ports the goals set forth by the Paris Agreement. OMV continuously improves the carbon efficiency of its operations and product portfolio, is fully committed to

supporting and accelerating the energy transition, and aims to become a net-zero business by 2050 or sooner. To concretize our 2050 goals, we have set mid- and long-term targets to reduce our absolute Scope 1&2 emissions by at least 30% by 2030 and by at least 60% by 2040, both against the baseline year 2019. OMV has set out a roadmap with concrete interim short-, medium-, and long-term targets. Key pillars: -Decrease production and sales of fossil fuels -An increase in zero-carbon product energy sales -An increase in the recycling of polyolefins and sustainable feedstocks -Improved energy and operational efficiency, and zero routine flaring and venting, thereby reducing methane emissions -All energy purchases in the C&M segment will be 100% renewable In addition to these efforts, neutralization measures such as Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) will be necessary. OMV aims to support and accelerate the energy transition with this new strategy.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

By 2030, OMV aims to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30%. This will be done with portfolio changes, improve operational efficiency, improving energy efficiency increase renewable energy purchases, decrease of refining fossil throughput and neutralization measures e.g., CCS, modernizing our equipment and processes, and reducing the venting and flaring of gas. In particular OMV will conduct energy efficiency programs, run methane leakage, and repair programs, purchase 100% renewable energy in C&M, and decrease fossil fuels production and sales. In 2023, OMV reduced its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by -25% vs. 2019. For example, Borealis completed the cracker furnace upgrade in Stenungsund, Sweden, with the final furnace upgraded in 2023. This will generate a total annual reduction of up to 24,000 t CO2e. At OMV Petrom, several initiatives have been initiated to reduce methane emissions, routine venting, and flaring, including various modernization and upgrade projects for oil and gas processing, production, and transportation infrastructure. In 2023, the Production System Padina in Asset Moldova installed a combined heat and power unit (CHP) that recovers the gas that would otherwise be vented and/or flared. This will result in an emissions reduction of approximately 18,000 t CO2e during the first full year after implementation.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6318646

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

96466280

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11752165

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

114537091.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

114537091.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

44

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

99

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

85

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

85

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

91629672.800

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6146106

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

87374024

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9712034

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

103232164.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

103232164.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

49.35

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is covering the three most relevant Scope 3 categories for OMV: • Energy and F&F Scope 3 indirect GHG emissions from Category 11 (3.11) “use of sold products” from fully consolidated companies to third parties. • For C&M Scope 3 indirect GHG emissions from feedstock Category 1 (3.1) "Purchased goods and services" on a 100% operator/majority owned basis • C&M Borealis HC&PO Scope 3 indirect GHG emissions from Category 12 (3.12) “End of life treatment of sold products” from fully consolidated companies to third parties • Negative emissions from neutralization measures (e.g., CCS/U, BECCS, voluntary offsetting) Out of scope: • Scope 3.11: intracompany sales and purely financial traded volumes • Scope 3.1: intracompany supply • Scope 3.12: intracompany sales and purely financial traded volumes • Other Scope 3 indirect GHG emissions

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Sustainability & circularity lie at the center of our Group strategy. We aim to become a net-zero business by 2050, accelerate the energy transition, and proactively expedite the transition from a linear to a circular economy. We clearly recognizes that climate change is one of the most important global challenges today and fully sup ports the goals set forth by the Paris Agreement. OMV continuously improves the carbon efficiency of its operations and product portfolio, is fully committed to supporting and accelerating the energy transition, and aims to become a net-zero business by 2050 or sooner. To concretize our 2050 goals, we have set mid- and long-term targets to reduce our absolute Scope 3 emissions by at least 20% by 2030 and by at least 50% by 2040, both against the baseline year 2019. OMV has set out a roadmap with concrete interim short-, medium-, and long-term targets. Key pillars: -Decrease production and sales of fossil fuels -An increase in zero-carbon product energy sales -An increase in the recycling of polyolefins and sustainable feedstocks In addition to these efforts, neutralization measures such as Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) will be necessary. OMV aims to support and accelerate the energy transition with this new strategy.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

By 2030, OMV aims to reduce its Scope 3 emissions by at least 20%. As an oil, gas, and chemicals company, we are aware that a large percentage of our emissions come from the use of our products. At present, about 78% of the OMV Group's products are directly used for combustion, significantly contributing to global climate change. As such, we have a unique responsibility in this regard, and understand that a "business as usual" approach is no longer an option. The Energy Transition material topic focuses on reducing the carbon footprint of our energy supply, specifically through increasing sales of zero-carbon energy products such as renewable mobility fuels and renewable power. This is the centerpiece of OMV's commitment to supporting and accelerating the energy transition, and becoming a net-zero business by 2050 or sooner. In this non-energy segment, we will also reduce our Scope 3 emissions by pursuing circular economy technologies, but not at the same rate as our energy segments. In 2023, OMV reduced its Scope 3 emissions by -10% vs. 2019.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

11/30/2021

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Grams CO2e per MJ

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

6.1

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.2

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

63.5

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

63.5000000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

69.8000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

75

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

27

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

72

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

72

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

71

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

55.8400000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-45

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-20

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

4.8

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

64.2

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

64.2000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

69.1000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

5.01

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target Coverage: •GHG emissions and energy sold from the energy business of OMV Group; •E&P and R&M Scope 1 direct GHG emissions and Scope 2 (market-based) indirect GHG emissions for energy purchased from third parties, such as electricity, heat, steam: 100% for fully owned assets and for assets where the Group's interest is less than 100% but more than 50%, and where the Group's interest is 50% or less if OMV is the operator of a joint venture; for the R&M refineries only the energy related emissions are considered; •E&P and R&M Scope 3 indirect GHG emissions from category 11 "product use of sold products" from fully consolidated companies to third parties; excluded: intracompany sales and purely financial traded volumes; •Negative emissions from neutralization measures (e.g., CCS/U, BECCS, voluntary offsetting). Out of scope: •GHG Scope 1-3 emissions from the non-energy business of OMV Group in C&M (Borealis and the non-energy related emissions of the refineries); •Scope 3 indirect GHG emissions from category 11 "product use of sold products": intracompany sales and purely financial traded volumes; •Other Scope 3 indirect GHG emissions.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The objective of the target is to support the goals of the Paris Agreement by reducing the carbon footprint of our energy supply, specifically by increasing sales of zero-carbon energy products such as renewable mobility fuels and renewable power. The Energy Transition material topic focuses on reducing the carbon footprint of our energy supply, specifically through increasing sales of zero-carbon energy products such as renewable mobility fuels and renewable power. This is the centerpiece of OMV's commitment to supporting and accelerating the energy transition, and becoming a net-zero business by 2050 or sooner in alignment with the IEA's Net Zero Emissions (NZE) scenario, which foresees limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5C. To concretize our 2050 goals, we have set mid- and long-term targets to reduce our absolute Scope 3 emissions by at least 20% by 2030 and by at least 50% by 2040, both against the baseline year 2019. In addition, we intend to reduce the carbon intensity of our energy supply by at least 20% by 2030 and by at least 50% by 2040, both against the baseline year 2019.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our plan to achieve the 2030 target by reducing Scope 1&2 emissions is to implement portfolio changes, improve operational efficiency, improving energy efficiency increase renewable energy purchases, decrease of refining fossil throughput and neutralization measures e.g., CCS and offsetting, modernizing our equipment and processes, and reducing the venting and flaring of gas. More in particular OMV will conduct energy efficiency programs, run methane leakage, and repair programs, decrease fossil fuels production and sales. To achieve this target by reducing Scope 3 emissions, we take climate action in our product and service portfolio. These are the key pillars that will enable us to meet our goals: • A significant decrease in fossil fuels and natural gas sales: By 2030, we intend to reduce oil and gas production levels. • An increase in zero-carbon energy sales: There will be a significant increase in sustainable and biobased fuels, green gas sales, and a build-up of photovoltaic electricity capacity for captive use, as well as geothermal heat. The scale-up of zero carbon energy product sales while decreasing fossil fuel sales is central to OMV's climate strategy. In 2023, we implemented several emission reduction initiatives contributing to achieve this target. For example: In the Māui field in

New Zealand, the Māui A gas turbine generators were optimized by shifting the load between two units, thus allowing them to operate more efficiently. At the Māui Production Station, the surge controllers on the refrigerator compressors were also optimized, reducing the gas recycle as a result. Between the two projects, a saving of approximately 4,250 t CO2e will be achieved annually. At OMV Petrom, several initiatives have been initiated to reduce methane emissions, routine venting, and flaring, including various modernization and upgrade projects for oil and gas processing, production, and transportation infrastructure. Production System Padina in Asset Moldova installed a combined heat and power unit (CHP) that recovers the gas that would otherwise be vented and/or flared. This will result in an emissions reduction of approximately 18,000 t CO2e during the first full year after implenmentation.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

11/30/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

35500

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

1.2

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

38

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

37.25

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, Abs1 & Abs2

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :OMV Group’s Sustainability Strategy (inclusive of Borealis)

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

OMV Group is increasingly turning to renewable sources of electricity to power our operations. For instance, in our refineries in Schwechat and Burghausen, electricity contracts stipulate that 50% of purchased electricity must be from renewable sources. To achieve the goals described in our Strategy 2030, a key action plan to purchase 100% renewable energy in C&M has also been defined. In addition, our subsidiary, Borealis (included within C&M in OMV) also aims to source 100% of its electricity supply from renewable sources by 2030, to reduce indirect (scope 2) emissions that are caused by electricity consumption. To achieve this 2030 goal, OMV Group will use a combination of onsite investments where possible, as well as long-term contracts known as power purchase agreements. The projects targeted are preferably as close as realistically possible to the OMV Group locations where the power is consumed.Due to the nature of the target, there is no base year designated. The target is to source 100% of electricity from renewable sources by 2030 independent of any base year.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The 2030 renewable energy goal is an important part of the OMV Group Strategy 2030 and contributes to the overall Group target of reducing indirect (Scope 2) emissions. In 2023, 40% of electricity used in the C&M segment of OMV Groups' operations was derived from renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The C&M Segment within OMV Group, will use a combination of on-site investments where possible, as well as long-term contracts known as power purchase agreements (PPAs). The projects targeted are as close as realistically possible to the OMV Group’s locations where the power is consumed. During 2023, Borealis continued to develop PPAs to source renewable electricity on a longer-term basis. In Sweden, Borealis signed a new onshore wind PPA with Axpo, a Swiss energy

supplier and a new hydro PPA with Vattenfall. In Finland, Borealis signed two new PPAs with Axpo and Alpiq. And in Belgium, Borealis signed a new onshore wind PPA with Wind Aan de Stroom.
[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

11/30/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Business division

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Methane reduction target
☑ Total methane emissions in m3

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ unit of production

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

1.3

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

0.2

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.3

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

90.9090909091

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. It is part of Abs 1 (reported in 7.53.1) and Int 1 (reported in 7.53.2).

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage: • E&P activities comprising all operations from exploration to production and gas processing (up to the first point of sale), including LNG liquefaction plants if located before the first point of sale. • Methane emissions (as part of Scope 1 direct GHG emissions) and total marketed gas (sales): 100% for fully owned assets and for assets where the Group's interest is less than 100% but more than 50%, and where the Group's interest is 50% or less if OMV is the operator of a joint venture. • All methane emissions from operated upstream assets marketing oil and/or gas are included. Methane emissions from fugitives, venting and incomplete combustion, for example in flares and turbines, are all included. Following this approach, emissions linked to force major events or sabotage are also included. Exclusions • Methane emissions and marketed (sales) gas of joint ventures/assets where OMV Group does not have control or operatorship. • Exploration drilling activities are considered outside of the boundary for inclusion (as this activity can be seen as separate from the value chain for marketed gas and oil), while production drilling and completions are considered within the boundary for inclusion.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

OMV implements measures aimed at optimizing its operational processes, increasing energy efficiency, reducing flaring, and venting, and reducing methane emissions through leakage detection and improvement of asset integrity. We will continue phasing out routine flaring and venting as soon as possible, but no later than 2030, as part of OMV's commitment to the World Bank's "Zero routine flaring by 2030" initiative. The methane intensity refers to the volume of methane emissions from OMV's operated E&P oil and gas assets as a percentage of the volume of the total gas that goes to market from those operations. The approach is aligned with the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative's (OGCI) methane intensity.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Reducing methane emissions from routine/non-routine venting of gas during oil and gas production and processing as well as from gas leaks also contributes to slowing down climate change and provides a valuable mitigation option for climate risk management. Fugitive methane emissions and other non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs) are monitored or estimated and controlled systematically with leak detection and repair programs. Knowing the main potential sources of methane emissions also allow us to implement precautionary measures for preventing such emissions in new production assets. OMV E&P methane intensity in 2023 was 0.3%. Some of the actions that contributed to achieving this target include: - Fugitive methane emissions have been reduced through process optimization, field modernization, and integrity improvement measures in E&P. For example, in 2023, we continued to implement leak detection and repair (LDAR) programs to reduce our fugitive emissions. Important steps have been taken to prevent and mitigate fugitive emissions, such as the pipeline integrity program in E&P and the LDAR program in both Energy and F&F. - Global and local methane management programs (such as Ops CH4llenge at OMV Petrom) have been established within OMV Energy with the purpose of preparing the operations' organization for the new methane detection, measurement and reporting requirements. For that purpose, multiple pilot tests with various technologies, solutions, and service providers were executed by the end of 2023. An extensive pilot project has been completed at representative sites in three assets at OMV Petrom. The detection and quantification services were performed by third-party specialized contractors. This enabled us to achieve the following reporting levels: a. Source-level methane emissions for operated assets by direct measurements and sampling to establish the specific

emission factors b. Source-level methane emissions for operated assets complemented by measurements of site-level methane emissions, thereby allowing assessment and verification of the source-level estimates aggregated by site Based on the outcome of the pilot project, a rollout strategy has been developed and converted into a scope of work for outsourcing the services for methane measurement reporting and verification for affected assets at OMV Austria and Romania.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

11/30/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Methane reduction target

☑ Total methane emissions in m3

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☑ unit of production

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

1.3

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

0.1

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.3

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

83.3333333333

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. It is part of Abs 1 (reported in 7.53.1) and Int 1 (reported in 7.53.2).

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage: • E&P activities comprising all operations from exploration to production and gas processing (up to the first point of sale), including LNG liquefaction plants if located before the first point of sale. • Methane emissions (as part of Scope 1 direct GHG emissions) and total marketed gas (sales): 100% for fully owned assets and for assets where the Group’s interest is less than 100% but more than 50%, and where the Group’s interest is 50% or less if OMV is the operator of a joint venture. • All methane emissions from operated upstream assets marketing oil and/or gas are included. Methane emissions from fugitives, venting and incomplete combustion, for example in flares and turbines, are all included. Following this approach, emissions linked to force major events or sabotage are also included. Exclusions • Methane emissions and marketed (sales) gas of joint ventures/assets where OMV Group does not have control or operatorship. • Exploration drilling activities are considered outside of the boundary for inclusion (as this activity can be seen as separate from the value chain for marketed gas and oil), while production drilling and completions are considered within the boundary for inclusion. Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

OMV implements measures aimed at optimizing its operational processes, increasing energy efficiency, reducing flaring, and venting, and reducing methane emissions through leakage detection and improvement of asset integrity. We will continue phasing out routine flaring and venting as soon as possible, but no later than 2030, as part of OMV’s commitment to the World Bank’s “Zero routine flaring by 2030” initiative. The methane intensity refers to the volume of methane emissions from OMV’s operated E&P oil and gas assets as a percentage of the volume of the total gas that goes to market from those operations. The approach is aligned with the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative’s (OGCI) methane intensity.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Reducing methane emissions from routine/non-routine venting of gas during oil and gas production and processing as well as from gas leaks also contributes to slowing down climate change and provides a valuable mitigation option for climate risk management. Fugitive methane emissions and other non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs) are monitored or estimated and controlled systematically with leak detection and repair programs. Knowing the main potential sources of methane emissions also allow us to implement precautionary measures for preventing such emissions in new production assets. OMV E&P methane intensity in 2023 was 0.3%. Some of the actions that contributed to achieving this target include: - Fugitive methane emissions have been reduced through process optimization, field modernization, and integrity improvement measures in E&P. For example, in 2023, we continued to implement leak detection and repair (LDAR) programs to reduce our fugitive emissions. Important steps have been taken to prevent and mitigate fugitive emissions, such as the pipeline integrity program in E&P and the LDAR program in both Energy and F&F. - Global and local methane management programs (such as Ops CH4llenge at OMV Petrom) have been established within OMV Energy with the purpose of preparing the operations’ organization for the new methane detection, measurement and reporting requirements. For that purpose, multiple pilot tests with various technologies, solutions, and service providers were executed by the end of 2023. An extensive pilot project has been completed at representative sites in three assets at OMV Petrom. The detection and quantification services were performed by third-party specialized contractors. This enabled us to achieve the following reporting levels: a. Source-level methane emissions for operated assets by direct measurements and sampling to establish the specific emission factors b. Source-level methane emissions for operated assets complemented by measurements of site-level methane emissions, thereby allowing assessment and verification of the source-level estimates aggregated by site Based on the outcome of the pilot project, a rollout strategy has been developed and converted into a scope of work for outsourcing the services for methane measurement reporting and verification for affected assets at OMV Austria and Romania.

Row 4

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 3

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

11/30/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with customers

☑ Percentage of customers (by emissions) actively engaged on climate-related issues

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

137.0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

401

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

394

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

97.3484848485

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, the target is not part of an emission target reported in 7.53.1 or 7.53.2

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :OMV Group Sustainability Strategy

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Low-carbon procurement is one of the three pillars OMV Sustainable Procurement pillars together with Sustainable suppliers and Sustainable sourcing projects. OMV has a target in place to engage with all the suppliers covering 80% of the spend until 2025, on climate-related topics. In 2021, OMV became a member of CDP SC and started engaging with suppliers on climate-related topics. In 2023, OMV engaged with 394 suppliers on climate-related topics. Our threshold was to have at least a 50% response rate from this selected group of suppliers on their climate change targets. This approach was successful, and we were able to achieve a 47%

engagement rate; 71% of the suppliers we were able to engage with have reported that they have climate change targets in place, showing good progress. These 394 suppliers were selected based on two main criteria: high purchase order value (POV) and high carbon emissions. In addition, these suppliers were selected from our suppliers that cover 80% of POV. In total OMV has 18000 suppliers, out of which we have engaged on climate-change topics with 2%. (394/18000 equals around 2%). However, our target is to engage on climate change topics with all suppliers covering 80% of POV (i.e., strategic suppliers that could potentially have an impact on our operations) by 2025. In 2023, 80% of POV was covered with 401 suppliers. The 394 suppliers we engaged with represent 98% of the suppliers in scope of the engagement (394/401 equals 98%). Related to POV, the 394 suppliers represent 62% of OMV procurement order value in 2023. In addition, in 2023, OMV performed 48 audits with sustainability topics covered. One of the elements covered in the audits relates to environmental management and certification, including energy management and therefore the impact of a supplier activity on GHG emissions.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Sustainability in supply chains is crucial for our planet since supply chains involve energy-intensive production and transportation around the globe which contribute to the earth's pollution. Therefore, we aim to continuously manage and decrease carbon volume of purchased goods and services with a special focus on ensuring full transparency on carbon footprint of key suppliers.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

On an annual basis, we increase the number of suppliers that we engage with on climate change topics to reach 100% by latest 2025. In October 2023, we organized the second Supplier Sustainability and Innovation Day, with the aim of interacting and exchanging experiences with our suppliers and having the opportunity to build a stronger and more sustainable supply chain. More than 350 participants from the suppliers' side and the OMV Group attended the event. Together with our suppliers, we addressed topics such as climate change, the circular economy, and innovation (e.g., Climate Change – How can we build successful alliances on the path to net zero? Circular Economy – How can we collaborate to effectively implement circular solutions? Innovation – How can we create sustainable value through innovation?). The key presenters from OMV Group included OMV Group CFO, CEO of OMV Petrom, CEO of Borealis, OMV Group SVP of Innovation & Technology, and OMV Group SVP of Procurement.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

11/30/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

☑ Int1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

By 2050, OMV aims to transform into a net-zero business. The commitment "net-zero business by 2050" covers the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of our operations (Scopes 1 and 2), and our product portfolio and other Scope 3 emissions along the value chain. For our interim GHG targets for 2030 and 2040, Scopes 1 and 2 and the following Scope 3 categories are included: Category 11: Use of Sold Products for energy supply, Category 1: Purchased Goods (feedstocks) from OMV's C&M business segment, and Category 12: End-of-Life of Sold Products for non-energy use.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Climate neutrality by 2050 in line with Paris Agreement By 2050, OMV aims to transform into a net-zero business. This commitment includes not only our operations (Scope 1 and 2), but also our product portfolio and other material Scope 3 emissions.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We are aware that the vast majority of our emissions comes from the use of our products. As an oil, gas, and chemicals company, we have a unique responsibility in this regard. About 76% of OMV's products are currently directly used for combustion, significantly contributing to global climate change. The Energy Transition material topic focuses on reducing the carbon footprint of our energy supply, specifically through increasing sales of zero-carbon energy products such as renewable

mobility fuels and renewable power. This is the centerpiece of OMV's commitment to support and accelerate the energy transition and become a net-zero business by 2050 or sooner. The scale-up of zero-carbon energy product sales while decreasing fossil fuel sales is central to OMV's climate strategy.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Our targets and the progress we are making towards achieving them is reviewed on regular basis incl. as part of the mid-term planning and annual strategy reviews. [Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*51*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*9*	*180450*
Implementation commenced	*13*	*29840*
Implemented	*10*	*58200*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

14200

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

800000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2710000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This includes 1 project in downstream Austria, 1 project in downstream Germany and 2 projects in upstream New Zealand

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

21600

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

200000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

20000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This includes 1 project in upstream Romania, 2 projects in upstream New Zealand

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

19400

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1600000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

21800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This includes 1 project in downstream Austria and 1 project in downstream Romania

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Smart control system

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

200000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

250000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This includes 1 project in downstream Austria.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy efficiency and reduction of GHG are considered in investment decisions for projects with a dedicated budget. Energy efficiency has a considerable share in our investment project portfolio. The OMV Group Environmental Management Standard requires that all OMV businesses and activities use energy responsibly, conserve primary energy resources, and implement energy management plans in accordance with ISO 50001.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Executive Board remuneration consists of fixed and variable remuneration elements. The variable remuneration – the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) and the annual bonus – includes performance criteria related to the Company's sustainability and GHG performance. In 2021, the Remuneration Committee decided that from 2022 onward, the non-financial/ESG targets would have an increased weighting in the variable remuneration (i.e., new GHG target in Annual Bonus, increased weight of GHG in LTIP). Furthermore, a standardized health & safety malus (including sustainability criteria as fatalities, Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR), and Process Safety) will be implemented. The Executive Remuneration Policy introduced in 2020 included a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction target in the LTIP. In addition, the annual bonus calculation was subject to a Sustainability Multiplier. The Sustainability Multiplier as part of the annual bonus is determined at the discretion of the Supervisory Board based on a predefined set of criteria that are selected due to their importance for OMV's sustainability performance.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

OMV introduced risk adjusted return expectations in its financial steering model for carbon reduction projects as well as new energy solution projects in order to promote carbon reduction projects and new energy solutions.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our sustainability ambitions, especially getting to net zero, can only be achieved with considerable effort and capital allocation. The Group is allocating more than 13bn EUR, in total, for 2022–2030 to achieve its ambitious decarbonization targets.
[Add row]

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Green Loan Principles

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify **:**Chemical Recycling of plastic waste (ReOil®)

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The patented chemical recycling technology ReOil, developed by OMV, converts plastic waste into synthetic feedstock for the petrochemical industry. With ReOil, plastic waste, that is not suitable for mechanical recycling and would be sent to waste incineration, is turned into a valuable resource. Since 2018, a ReOil pilot plant is in operation in the refinery in Schwechat, Austria, and turns plastic waste under moderate pressure and normal refinery operating temperatures, into synthetic feedstock. This is then primarily used to produce high-quality plastics. A next-level, fully refinery integrated, ReOil demonstration plant with (16 kta capacity), is currently under construction at refinery Schwechat, and will start up in 2024. OMV entered into its first-ever green loan agreement to finance this next step towards circular economy. The feedstock for ReOil, is being sourced mainly in Austria and neighboring countries and consists mainly of polyolefins. Examples of such plastic waste include food packaging, plastic cups, takeaway coffee cup lids and confectionery packaging. Through the chemical recycling of plastics, OMV obtains pyrolysis oil, a pure raw material, which can again be used to produce virgin-quality base chemicals for the plastics industry. Plastics produced from chemically recycled plastic waste can be used for all types of applications including packaging for the food industry and medical products, which must meet the highest quality and safety standards.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Life-Cycle-Assessment basket-of-products approach

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

The functional unit is the treatment of 1 tonne pre-sorted post-consumer waste / commercial and industrial waste for the production of x tonnes polymer recyclates along with the generation of energy (power and heat). 1.113 metric tons CO2eq / FU, which refers to 34% of CO2eq savings per functional unit

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The baseline scenario is the currently existing situation, where plastic waste, that cannot be recycled mechanically, is incinerated. The functional unit for the reference scenario is therefore the treatment of 1 tonne of pre-sorted post-consumer waste / commercial and industrial waste along with the recovery of energy (power and heat) and the production of x tonnes of virgin polymer (from fossil resources).

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

1.113

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Not reported

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify **:**Production of heat/cool using waste heat

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The project "Fernwärme Hub Schwechat" provides a waste heat capacity of the refinery Schwechat of 14 MW and a usable waste heat of 120 GWh/a which is sold to external customers. The project makes use of the waste heat from different process units to replace steam which is used for preheating feed water at the power plant 2 in the refinery.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**According to EU Taxonomy substantial contribution criteria, production of heat/cool using waste heat is always aligned.

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

The functional unit is a measure of the amount of low pressure steam saved (in t/h) and is measured equivalent to the amount of usable waste heat in MW and GW/a

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The BC is based on the energy savings at the Schwechat refinery plants. Due to waste heat utilization in specific plants, Low Pressure steam can be saved in one of the power plants. Steam obtained in this way is sold to different district heating customers via existing & new heat transfer stations. The energy saving benefit & the CO2 saving is outside the refinery. Firing in the power plants is only reduced when there's a low demand for district heating, thus saving fuel and CO2 in the refinery.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

45.7

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The avoided emission calculation was based on the OMV internal Mid-term plan (MTP)-data for fuels and CO2. The actual performance of the new installed heat recovery system depends on many boundary conditions (external demand, internal operation mode etc.).As a result of the TAR activities, the current savings are smaller. However, based on current fuel price assessments, the monetary savings are higher than expected. Estimated CO2 reduction is 45.7 t/a.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.1
[Add row]

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Forest Protection

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Registry ID 2508 / CP ID 1475 - VCS2508 UNITOR REDD PROJECT - Methodology VM0015 - Brazil - The project reduces GHG emissions by focusing on the protection and sustainable management of forests. They achieve this by avoiding deforestation and forest degradation, which prevents the release of stored carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

126383

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2018

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Verified Carbon Standard has defined safeguards for carbon offset projects (p.45-49: https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/VCS-Standard-v4.7-FINAL-4.15.24.pdf)

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Not Applicable

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Improved Forest Management (IFM)

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Registry ID 2386 / CP ID 1409 - VCS2386 Rotunda Forest Carbon Project - Methodology VM0012 - Romania - The project achieves GHG emission reductions and removals through the cessation of commercial harvesting

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1180

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2018

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Verified Carbon Standard has defined safeguards for carbon offset projects (p.45-49: https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/VCS-Standard-v4.7-FINAL-4.15.24.pdf)

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Not Applicable

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

VCS975 / CP ID 1202 - Chongqing Chengkou County Bashan Hydropower Station Project - Methodology ACM0002 - China - The project activity displaces relatively carbon intensive grid electricity with renewable hydroelectricity, reduces GHG emission that would have occurred in the baseline.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3070

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2011

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Verified Carbon Standard has defined safeguards for carbon offset projects (p.45-49: https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/VCS-Standard-v4.7-FINAL-4.15.24.pdf);

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

There is more than one vintage for the credits canceled from this project, the year disclosed here refers to the oldest year.

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Registry ID 1037 / CP ID 1470 - VCS1037 Guazhou Beidaqiao No.1 Wind Farm Project in Gansu Province, China - Methodology ACM0002 - China - The project generats by generating electricity from wind, in the absence of the project, electricity demand would be met by existing capacity and new installations of the grid, which is dominated by thermal power plants.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12883

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Verified Carbon Standard has defined safeguards for carbon offset projects (p.45-49: https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/VCS-Standard-v4.7-FINAL-4.15.24.pdf)

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Not Applicable

Row 5

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

CDM5112 / CP ID 1399 - Green House Gas Abatement through installation of a wind power project for export to the Grid. - Methodology ACM0002 - India - The project generates electricity from wind, in the absence of the project, electricity demand would be met by existing capacity and new installations of the grid, which is dominated by thermal power plants

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1131

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Clean Development Mechanism has defined Risk and Safety Assessments for carbon offset projects (p.41-46): https://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Standards/index.html

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

There is more than one vintage for the credits canceled from this project, the year disclosed here refers to the oldest year. This project is part of the Commitment Period CP2, 2013-2020.

Row 6

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

VCS1465/ CP ID 1077 - Bundled Wind Power Project in Rajasthan by Orange Renewable Power Private Limited - Methodology ACM0002 - India - The project generates electricity from wind, in the absence of the project, electricity demand would be met by existing capacity and new installations of the grid, which is dominated by thermal power plants.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4994

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Verified Carbon Standard has defined safeguards for carbon offset projects (p.45-49: https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/VCS-Standard-v4.7-FINAL-4.15.24.pdf)

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

There is more than one vintage for the credits canceled from this project, the year disclosed here refers to the oldest year.

Row 7

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

VCS903/ CP ID 1085 - Hebei Guyuan County Dongxinying 199.5 MW Wind Power Project - Methodology ACM0002 - China - The project generates electricity from wind, in the absence of the project, electricity demand would be met by existing capacity and new installations of the grid, which is dominated by thermal power plants

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13296

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2012

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Verified Carbon Standard has defined safeguards for carbon offset projects (p.45-49: https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/VCS-Standard-v4.7-FINAL-4.15.24.pdf)

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Not Applicable

Row 8

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Gas Recovery

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Registry ID 707 / CP ID 1299 - GS707 LANDFILL GAS EXTRACTION AND ELECTRICITY GENERATION PROJECT - ISTANBUL, TURKEY - Methodology ACM0001 - Turkiye - The project combust the landfill gas to produce electricity, in the absence of the project, electricity demand would be met by existing capacity and new installations of the grid, which is dominated by thermal power plants.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

303

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Gold Standard for example has its own Safeguarding Principles & Requirements in place that also include Human Rights (p. 11-12): https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/103-par-safeguarding-principles-requirements/

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

There is more than one vintage for the credits canceled from this project, the year disclosed here refers to the oldest year.

Row 9

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Forest Protection

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Registry ID 2539 / CP ID1468 - VCS2539 EVERGREEN REDD PROJECT - Methodology VM0007 - Brazil - The project reduces GHG emissions by focusing on the protection and sustainable management of forests. They achieve this by avoiding deforestation and forest degradation, which prevents the release of stored carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

52871

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Verified Carbon Standard has defined safeguards for carbon offset projects (p.45-49: https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/VCS-Standard-v4.7-FINAL-4.15.24.pdf)

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Not Applicable

Row 10

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

GS6760 / CP ID 1232 - Guttigoli Solar Power Project in Karnataka - Methdology ACM0002 - India - The project generates electricity from solar energy, in the absence of the project, electricity demand would be met by existing capacity and new installations of the grid, which is dominated by thermal power plants.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1809

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Gold Standard for example has its own Safeguarding Principles & Requirements in place that also include Human Rights (p. 11-12): https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/103-par-safeguarding-principles-requirements/

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

There is more than one vintage for the credits canceled from this project, the year disclosed here refers to the oldest year.

Row 11

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

GS634 / CP ID 1003 - AY-YILDIZ 15 MW WPP - Methodology ACM0002 - Turkey - The project generates electricity from wind, in the absence of the project, electricity demand would be met by existing capacity and new installations of the grid, which is dominated by thermal power plants.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2607

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Gold Standard for example has its own Safeguarding Principles & Requirements in place that also include Human Rights (p. 11-12): https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/103-par-safeguarding-principles-requirements/

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

There is more than one vintage for the credits canceled from this project, the year disclosed here refers to the oldest year.

Row 12

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Registry ID 2265 / CP ID 1403 - CDM2265 42.5 MW Wind Power Project by VRL Logistics Ltd in Karnataka State (India) - Methodology AMS-I.D. - India - The project generates electricity from wind, in the absence of the project, electricity demand would be met by existing capacity and new installations of the grid, which is dominated by thermal power plants

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

44881

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Clean Development Mechanism has defined Risk and Safety Assessments for carbon offset projects (p.41-46): https://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Standards/index.html

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

There is more than one vintage for the credits canceled from this project, the year disclosed here refers to the oldest year. This project is part of the Commitment Period CP2, 2013-2020.

Row 13

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

VCS536 / CP ID 1304 - Uluabat Hydroelectric Power Plant - Methodology ACM0002 - Turkey - - The project activity displaces relatively carbon intensive grid electricity with renewable hydroelectricity, reduces GHG emission that would have occurred in the baseline.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

24202

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2016

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Verified Carbon Standard has defined safeguards for carbon offset projects (p.45-49: https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/VCS-Standard-v4.7-FINAL-4.15.24.pdf)

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

There is more than one vintage for the credits canceled from this project, the year disclosed here refers to the oldest year.

Row 14

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Registry ID 971 / CP ID 1026 - GS971 Balikesir 142.5 MW Wind Power Plant Project - Methodology ACM0002 - Turkiye - The project generates electricity from wind, in the absence of the project, electricity demand would be met by existing capacity and new installations of the grid, which is dominated by thermal power plants.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1943

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Gold Standard for example has its own Safeguarding Principles & Requirements in place that also include Human Rights (p. 11-12): https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/103-par-safeguarding-principles-requirements/

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

There is more than one vintage for the credits canceled from this project, the year disclosed here refers to the oldest year.

Row 15

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

GS3344/ CP ID 1037 - Qinghai Delingha Xiehe Phase II and Phase III Bundled Solar PV Power Generation Project - Methodology ACM0002 - China - The project generates electricity from solar energy, in the absence of the project, electricity demand would be met by existing capacity and new installations of the grid, which is dominated by thermal power plants.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13091

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2014

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Verified Carbon Standard has defined safeguards for carbon offset projects (p.45-49: https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/VCS-Standard-v4.7-FINAL-4.15.24.pdf)

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

There is more than one vintage for the credits canceled from this project, the year disclosed here refers to the oldest year.

Row 16

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

VCS1258 / CP ID 1100 - Saint Nikola Wind Farm - Methodology ACM0002 - Bulgaria - - The project generates electricity from wind, in the absence of the project, electricity demand would be met by existing capacity and new installations of the grid, which is dominated by thermal power plants.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7560

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2016

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Verified Carbon Standard has defined safeguards for carbon offset projects (p.45-49: https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/VCS-Standard-v4.7-FINAL-4.15.24.pdf)

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Not Applicable

Row 17

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Forest Protection

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

VCS981 / CP ID 1280 - Pacajai REDD Project - Methodology VM0015 - Brazil - The project reduces GHG emissions by focusing on the protection and sustainable management of forests. They achieve this by avoiding deforestation and forest degradation, which prevents the release of stored carbon dioxide into the atmosphere

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11054

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

To register with a standard, project owners must demonstrate in their project design that their activities do not have negative environmental and socio-economic impacts or define measures to mitigate or address any impacts. Compliance with these measures is verified during validation and periodic verification. The Verified Carbon Standard has defined safeguards for carbon offset projects (p.45-49: https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/VCS-Standard-v4.7-FINAL-4.15.24.pdf)

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

There is more than one vintage for the credits canceled from this project, the year disclosed here refers to the oldest year.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals are directly measured by flow meters or estimated. The total of all water withdrawals at site level are reported in OMV's HSSE reporting system on a quarterly basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For water wells we operate ourselves, we have volume metering devices installed at the point where the water enters our operations. Smaller amounts of water supplied via a local water network, or a third party are tracked and monitored via third party measurements (invoices receive from the supplier). In major operations we have also metering devices at single plants. With these metering devices we know how much water we withdraw, which kind of water and what our main consumers are.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals are directly measured by flow meters or estimated. The total of all water withdrawals by source at site level are reported in OMV's HSSE reporting system on a quarterly basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have metering devices installed, for all kind of waters, will it be fresh ground water, fresh surface water, brackish/ sea water or water from public supply; to measure the volumes by source.

Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Produced water volumes are directly measured and estimated along with the oil & gas production process. The total volume of produced water generated at site level is reported in OMV's HSSE reporting system on a quarterly basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In the process of producing oil and gas we always want to know the ratio of oil/gas to water, this is a key parameter of every oil/gas field. We also have to manage and handle produced water. In many cases produced water is a valuable resource/ mean as we can re-inject it into the well (after treatment) to stabilize or create an adequate pressure in the oil and gas reserves.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water withdrawal quality is monitored at site level and analyzed according to respective analytical methods.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure the quality of water withdrawals, on a regular basis (annually, quarterly); we need to know the quality of the water for use in our operations and even more for domestic use.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharges are directly measured by flow meters. The total of all water discharges at site level are reported in OMV's HSSE reporting system on a quarterly basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Volumes of Water discharges are measured. If water is discharged to third party the volumes are measured as the contract / price is based on volume and quality. Volume and quality of water discharged to waste water treatment plants are also measured as such treatment plants are often operated together with partners and therefore volume and quality are part of the contract. Volume and quality are also measured if we discharge to surface water (creek, river, sea) because we are responsible to not negatively impact the environment and due to legal obligations.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharges are directly measured by flow meters and destination. The total of all water discharges by destination at site level are reported in OMV's HSSE reporting system on a quarterly basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Volumes of Water discharges are measured. If water is discharged to third party the volumes are measured as the contract / price is based on volume and quality. Volume and quality of water discharged to waste water treatment plants are also measured as such treatment plants are often operated together with partners and

therefore volume and quality are part of the contract. Volume and quality are also measured if we discharge to surface water (creek, river, sea) because we are responsible to not negatively impact the environment and due to legal obligations.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharges are directly measured by flow meters and destination. The total of all water discharges by destination at site level are reported in OMV's HSSE reporting system on a quarterly basis. Water discharges by treatment methods are monitored at site level.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Volumes of Water discharges are measured. If water is discharged to third party the volumes are measured as the contract / price is based on volume and quality. Volume and quality of water discharged to waste water treatment plants are also measured as such treatment plants are often operated together with partners and therefore volume and quality are part of the contract. Volume and quality are also measured if we discharge to surface water (creek, river, sea) because we are responsible to not negatively impact the environment and due to legal obligations.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For bigger discharges, parameters like pH, Temperature, conductivity are measured continuously with online measurement. For smaller discharges, these parameters are analysed with routine sampling protocols.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For all discharges, the water quality (standard effluent parameters, such as pH, conductivity, as well as relevant pollutants), is monitored as defined in the respective discharge permits.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :in line with monitoring plan

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Relevant pollutants are measured using sampling and lab analysis. This is done internally (in many cases on a monthly basis) and externally by a accredited lab (in many cases once per year).

(9.2.4) Please explain

For all discharges, the water quality (standard effluent parameters, such as pH, conductivity, as well as relevant pollutants), is monitored as defined in the respective discharge permits.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For bigger discharges, parameters like pH, Temperature, conductivity are measured continuously with online measurement. For smaller discharges, these parameters are analysed with routine sampling protocols.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Temperature is one of the key parameters when determining the quality of discharged water. For major discharges water temperature is measured, for smaller discharges, temperature measurements might not be in place.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The total volume of water consumption is calculated quarterly based on measured withdrawal and discharge.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is reported and monitored.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Where applicable, this parameter is measured or calculated based on measurements.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have two kinds of waters to be recycled / reused. Produced water is reused/ re-injected to maintain the pressure in oil reserves. This amount of water is measured. Water is also recycled / reused in our operations.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Status on the provision of WASH services are measured through audits.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have washing facilities on all our sites, on the majority of sites we have showers, only on very small sites we have a washing basin only. We feel responsible for all our workforce, will it be own employees or contractor employees. We do take care of our people. We signed of the UN Global Compact Code of Conduct, incl. Humans Rights and get audited periodically. We always got confirmation and very positive results from independent, internationally reputable auditors, for all our sites and operations.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

612420

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Currently, no forecasting in place

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Currently, no forecasting in place. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

541805

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Currently, no forecasting in place

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Currently, no forecasting in place Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

70614

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Divested business used water almost exclusively for cooling -> withdrawal = discharge, no consumption

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Currently, no forecasting in place

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Currently, no forecasting in place Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.3) In your oil & gas sector operations, what are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed (by business division), how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

55920

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Comparison with previous reporting year is about the same

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Currently, no forecasting in place

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No forecast available. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Total discharges – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

3059

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Comparison with previous reporting year is about the same

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Currently, no forecasting in place

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No forecast available. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Total consumption – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

52860

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Comparison with previous reporting year is about the same

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Currently, no forecasting in place

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No forecast available. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Total withdrawals – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Comparison with previous reporting year is about the same

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Currently, no forecasting in place

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No forecast available. Thresholds for the ''comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast": Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Total discharges – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Comparison with previous reporting year is about the same

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Currently, no forecasting in place

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No forecast available. Thresholds for the ''comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast": Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Total consumption – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Comparison with previous reporting year is about the same

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Currently, no forecasting in place

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No forecast available. Thresholds for the ''comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast": Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Total withdrawals – downstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

26898

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Comparison with previous reporting year is about the same

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Currently, no forecasting in place

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No forecast available. Thresholds for the ''comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast": Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Total discharges – downstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

16666

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Comparison with previous reporting year is about the same

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Currently, no forecasting in place

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No forecast available. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Total consumption – downstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

10231

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Comparison with previous reporting year is about the same

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Currently, no forecasting in place

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No forecast available. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Total withdrawals – chemicals

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

529438

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Currently, no forecasting in place

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No forecast available. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Total discharges – chemicals

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

521994

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Currently, no forecasting in place

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No forecast available. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Total consumption – chemicals

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

7444

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Currently, no forecasting in place

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

No forecast available. Thresholds for the ''comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast": Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

1898

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**No forecast available

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

0.31

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

No forecast available. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

131850

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This water withdrawal decreased by 50% compared to 2022. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

400380

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Comparison with previous reporting year is about the same

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This water withdrawal increased by 2% compared to 2022. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The withdrawal of groundwater, renewable as well as non-renewable, is relevant for OMV, and the total groundwater withdrawal is measured. However, the distinction between both types of groundwater will require further analysis at site level.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The withdrawal of groundwater, renewable as well as non-renewable, is relevant for OMV, and the total groundwater withdrawal is measured. However, the distinction between both types of groundwater will require further analysis at site level.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

50760

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Comparison with previous reporting year is about the same

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This water withdrawal decreased by 3% compared to 2022. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4508

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The water withdrawal from third party sources increased by 107% compared to 2022. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

132913

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Decrease due to divestment of Borealis Nitro in 2023. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

402389

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Comparison with previous reporting year is about the same

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Thresholds for the ''comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast": Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

209

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Decrease due to divestment of Borealis Nitro in 2023. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

6171

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Decrease due to divestment of Borealis Nitro in 2023. Thresholds for the ‘’comparison with previous reporting year” and “five-year forecast”: Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have total figures of water discharge by destination without distinguishing the treatment type (tertiary, secondary or primary) because we are interested to the final water treated quality to ensure its compliance with the limit values set by the regulation of water discharged quality which avoid any harm to the environment.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have total figures of water discharge by destination without distinguishing the treatment type (tertiary, secondary or primary) because we are interested to the final water treated quality to ensure its compliance with the limit values set by the regulation of water discharged quality which avoid any harm to the environment.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have total figures of water discharge by destination without distinguishing the treatment type (tertiary, secondary or primary) because we are interested to the final water treated quality to ensure its compliance with the limit values set by the regulation of water discharged quality which avoid any harm to the environment.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have total figures of water discharge by destination without distinguishing the treatment type (tertiary, secondary or primary) because we are interested to the final water treated quality to ensure its compliance with the limit values set by the regulation of water discharged quality which avoid any harm to the environment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have total figures of water discharge by destination without distinguishing the treatment type (tertiary, secondary or primary) because we are interested to the final water treated quality to ensure its compliance with the limit values set by the regulation of water discharged quality which avoid any harm to the environment.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have total figures of water discharge by destination without distinguishing the treatment type (tertiary, secondary or primary) because we are interested to the final water treated quality to ensure its compliance with the limit values set by the regulation of water discharged quality which avoid any harm to the environment.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

For all discharges, the water quality (standard effluent parameters, such as pH, conductivity, phosphates, as well as relevant pollutants), is monitored as defined in the respective discharge permits. Total numbers on OMV group level are currently not available. As part of the European Sustainability Reporting Standard requirements, we aim to review our monitoring and reporting processes.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We are currently developing new processes for water assessment of impacts, dependencies, risk & opportunities.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

The immediate focus of our organisation in the recent years was on emissions reductions. As part of the European Sustainability Reporting Standard requirements, we aim to strengthen engagement in the value chain on other environmental topics e.g., water.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	39463000000	*64437.80*	*Unknown. No forecast available.*

[Fixed row]

(9.11.1) Provide water intensity information associated with your activities in the oil & gas sector.

Row 1

(9.11.1.1) Business division

Internal

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(9.11.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.33

(9.11.1.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Freshwater withdrawals

(9.11.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Tonnes of oil equivalent

(9.11.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.11.1.6) Please explain

The freshwater withdrawal intensity is calculated as freshwater withdrawn per tonnes of oil equivalent produced, and is a relevant indicator of water efficiency. The freshwater withdrawal intensity of OMV's Upstream operated facilities is higher compared to the previous year (around 9%),mainly to due increase for domestic purposes and drilling activities. The Intensity is used internally for benchmark as far as comparability of sites are given and it is part of OMV's water KPI, the Freshwater Withdrawal Intensity Index. We intend to decrease our future Upstream water intensity by decreasing freshwater withdrawals in existing operated facilities. Every location in the OMV Group must develop, implement, and maintain a Water Management Plan, which should include, among other elements, Water conservation and water efficiency measures including an action plan. Thresholds for the ''comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast": Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.

Row 2

(9.11.1.1) Business division

Select all that apply

☑ Downstream

(9.11.1.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.4

(9.11.1.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Freshwater withdrawals

(9.11.1.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Tonnes of throughput

(9.11.1.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.11.1.6) Please explain

The freshwater withdrawal intensity is calculated as freshwater withdrawn per tonnes of throughput, and is a relevant indicator of water efficiency. The freshwater withdrawal intensity of OMV's refineries is lower compared to the previous year (around 8% less) for example due to efficiency measures. The intensity is used internally for benchmark as far as comparability of sites is given and it is part of OMV's water KPI, the Freshwater Withdrawal Intensity Index. We intend to decrease our future Downstream water intensity by decreasing freshwater withdrawals in existing operated facilities. Every location in the OMV Group must develop, implement, and maintain a Water Management Plan, which should include, among other elements, Water conservation and water efficiency measures including an action plan. Thresholds for the ''comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast": Deviation /- 10% about the same; Deviation between /- 11-20% higher / lower; Deviation /- 20% much higher / lower.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

We have established appropriate processes and workflows to ensure our compliance with EU regulations on the Registration, Evaluation, and Authorization of Chemicals (REACH) and on the Classification, Labelling, and Packaging (CLP) of substances and mixtures, as well as with the Toxic Substances Control Act in the United States. We are committed to maintaining and updating our mandatory registrations to keep up with relevant regulatory developments. To this end, we closely follow the guidance published by the European Chemicals Agency and participate in the REACH consortia (Concawe, Lower Olefins and Aromatics, Fuel Ethers, Co-processed Refinery Products, Phenol and Derivatives, Melamine, FARM [Fertilizer and Related Materials], Eurogypsum, etc.), as well as in working groups through oil and chemical industry trade associations. In addition to keeping REACH registrations up to date, Borealis also follows the developments on authorizations and restrictions under REACH, such as the planned restriction with regards to synthetic polymer microparticles (better known as microplastics). The drafted restriction

foresees a ban on placing products containing microplastics on the market but derogates the use of plastic pellets on industrial sites. However, there are planned supply chain communication and reporting obligations toward the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) that will apply for Borealis polyolefin products.
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:
☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

Sustainable energy solutions play a major role in our transformational path to meet society's energy needs. The OMV Group is leveraging its existing expertise and collaborating with start-ups and research institutions to find innovative technological solutions that will drive the energy transition and pave the way to becoming a net-zero company by 2050. In our Energy segment, we will build up of renewable energy production (including geothermal, PV, and wind). PV and wind energy production in particular have a considerably lower impact on water. We are currently developing new processes for the identification and assessment of water-related impacts, dependencies, risk & opportunities.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

As part of the upcoming European Sustainability Reporting Standard requirements, we are reviewing our targets related to each material sustainability matter, incl. water.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

As part of the upcoming European Sustainability Reporting Standard requirements, we are reviewing our targets related to each material sustainability matter, incl. water.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

As part of the upcoming European Sustainability Reporting Standard requirements, we are reviewing our targets related to each material sustainability matter, incl. water. Our focus is on water pollution and withrawals.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals
☑ Other water withdrawals, please specify **:**Reduction of freshwater withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

279982

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

154573

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all withdrawals of freshwater in OMV direct operations. Freshwater is used for processes such as drilling, steam generation, and cooling, among others.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Water Management Plans (WaMP) are an effective tool for addressing water-related topics, issues & tasks, with the aim of improving water management performance. They provide information about current water uses & chart a course for water efficiency improvements, conservation activities & water reduction goals. Every location in OMV must develop, implement, & maintain a WaMP. 2023 activity examples: -WaMPs completed for 68% of priority sites, with the development of plans in progress at the remaining sites. All plans developed acc. to new annexes of OMV's Environmental Management Standard. -OMV Tunisia launched projects to minimize freshwater consumption & maximize wastewater reuse. We modified eg the outlet of our reverse osmosis unit to use lower-quality retentate water for the buffer firewater pit, replacing well water -Borealis launched new wastewater treatment plant in Stenungsund, improving envir. performance of the cracker plant & reducing envir. impact on the surroundings.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We have set a target for 2025 & 2030 to reduce the freshwater withdrawal in our own direct operations, however, we did not yet establish a quantitative target value. We are monitoring the quantitative metric and compare with the base year in order to assess the target status. As a next step, we plan to establish quantitative targets to improve water management. Over the coming years, the aim is for all operated OMV Group sites to have finalized and implemented their Water Management Plans. As part of the upcoming European Sustainability Reporting Standard requirements, we are also reviewing our targets related to each material sustainability matter, incl. water.
[Add row]

Internal

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**We are performing a TNFD LEAP assessment for our own operations.

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ No
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Data not available

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Methane emissions

☑ Renewable fuel consumption

☑ Target-setting methodology

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☑ Base year emissions
☑ Progress against targets
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
☑ Emissions breakdown by business division
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ IDW AsS 821: IDW Assurance Standard: Generally Accepted Assurance Principles for the Audit or Review of Reports on Sustainability Issues
☑ International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC)
☑ ISAE 3000

Climate change-related standards

☑ Verification under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) Directive and EU ETS related national implementation laws

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The majority of the data that is disclosed in CDP is audited by our external auditor. While the KPIs may not be audited one for one, our auditor is responsible and required to audit the comparibility, accuracy, timeliness, clarity and reliability of the data that is reported in our non-financial report. Additionally, the auditor is also responsible for ensuring that the process through which our data is collected, verified and reported is consistent and robust. Reference to various verification standards are made in our external reports or on our website e.g. ISCC.

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water consumption– total volume
☑ Water discharges– total volumes
☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes
☑ Water withdrawals – volumes by source
☑ Water discharges – volumes by destination
☑ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The majority of the data that is disclosed in CDP is audited by our external auditor. While the KPIs may not be audited one for one, our auditor is responsible and required to audit the comparibility, accuracy, timeliness, clarity and reliability of the data that is reported in our non-financial report. Additionally, the auditor is also responsible for ensuring that the process through which our data is collected, verified and reported is consistent and robust.
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Additional Information on OMV's Subsidiaries - Borealis and Petrom can be found in their individual Sustainability Reports. Petrom report: https://www.omvpetrom.com/en/sustainability/sustainability-reporting
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

- *Chief Executive Officer (CEO)*

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

Internal