OMV

July 2026

Review of OMV's Public Policy Engagement & Industry Associations: Alignment with the Paris Agreement

Contents

This document outlines OMV's business strategy and climate targets, along with its public policy engagement and involvement in industry associations, reviewing their alignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

OMV Strategy 2030 and Transition Plan

OMV supports the goals set forth by the Paris Agreement, and addressing climate change is central to our Group strategy. We are committed to transforming into an integrated sustainable energy, fuels, and chemicals company, with the ambition of becoming a net-zero business by 2050.[1] This commitment includes not just our own operations (Scopes 1 and 2) but also our product portfolio and other emissions along the value chain (Scope 3). OMV is committed to climate change mitigation and aims to support the energy transition.

OMV's operations are organized into three business segments: Energy, Fuels, and Chemicals. Capitalizing on the strength of its integrated business model, the OMV Strategy 2030 – introduced in 2022 – marked the beginning of OMV's transformation journey. Driven by a focus on value creation and financial resilience, the Company has been making solid progress in execution. Looking ahead, the strategic directions are clear and unchanged. OMV remains committed to transforming and growing into an integrated sustainable energy, fuels, and chemicals company, leading an agile transformation that aligns with customer expectations and positions OMV for long-term resilience in a rapidly changing energy landscape. This approach is increasing focus and efficiency, de-risking the transformation while ensuring strong financial performance.

OMV is maintaining a strong foundation in its traditional business while pursuing growth opportunities in sustainable sectors. The energy transition continues to gain momentum, however at a slower pace than previously anticipated. As a reliable supplier, OMV is driving a responsible, demand-led transformation, while investing in future technologies at pace and aligning the investments in sustainable business with market developments.

The strategy is built on three robust pillars:

- Grow gas and selectively advance renewables
- Strengthen profitable fuels business while capturing opportunities in sustainable mobility
- Accelerate chemical growth through Borouge International, feedstock integration, and driving circular innovation

To support our ambition of becoming a net-zero business by 2050, we have developed a transition plan. This plan is an integral part of the OMV Strategy 2030 and complemented by concrete short-, mid-, and long-term ↗ targets.

These targets were set in 2021 and are approximated to the International Energy Agency's (IEA) Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) for 2030. However, our ambition to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 is significantly more ambitious than the emission reductions pathway of the Sustainable Development Scenario. The base year 2019 is used for our GHG targets, as it was the last full year before the COVID-19 pandemic and the majority of OMV's assets were operating throughout that year.

1 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 Chemicals business segment, and Category 12 "End-of-life treatment of sold products" for non-energy use.

To achieve our targets, OMV is committed to adjusting its business model and taking climate action across various areas categorized according to the decarbonization levers described below. These levers group investments identified as part of OMV's mid-term planning to deliver on OMV's Strategy 2030 based on their contribution to its climate targets.

		Estimated contribution to absolute GHG reduction targets 2019–2030[1]	
Decarbonization lever		**Scopes 1 & 2**	**Scopes 3**
Improvement of operational efficiency	This decarbonization lever includes initiatives that aim to optimize and decarbonize our operational processes, increase energy efficiency, electrify operations, install photovoltaic systems to power our own operations, reduce flaring and venting, and reduce methane emissions through leak detection and improvements to asset integrity.	62%	
Increase in renewable energy purchases	OMV is increasingly turning to renewable sources of electricity to power our own operations. One way of doing this is by purchasing renewable energy, which subsequently reduces our Scope 2 emissions.	7%	
Adjustments to petrochemicals and fuels production	A growing share of sustainable (renewable and recycled) feedstock for fuel and chemical production at our integrated sites in Schwechat and Burghausen supports OMV's decarbonization strategy.		47%
Increase in zero-carbon sales	Incorporating renewables into our sales portfolio by significantly increasing sustainable and biobased fuels, green gas sales, electric vehicle charging, and photovoltaic electricity capacity alongside geothermal energy means we are actively reducing the carbon intensity of our energy supply.	No absolute GHG impact, but contribution to reduction of carbon intensity of energy supply	
Portfolio changes	Implementing any other strategic portfolio changes through acquisitions and investments, decommissioning and divesting assets, and optimizing our oil and gas portfolio focusing on gas as a transition fuel will help us reduce emissions and achieve our climate targets.	31%	53%
CCS/CCU	Investing in Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) capacity as an abatement measure will support our efforts to achieve climate targets.	Contribution after 2030	

1 As Borealis was deconsolidated in 2026 as part of the creation of Borouge International, the resulting recalculation of the base year 2019 is considered in these estimations.

OMV will carefully balance investments in new areas while optimizing the traditional business operations. This approach recognizes the need for economic sustainability in its projects and its responsibility to be a reliable energy supplier.

Further details on OMV's business activities and climate transition plan are available in the ↗ Sustainability Statement of the OMV Combined Annual Report 2025.

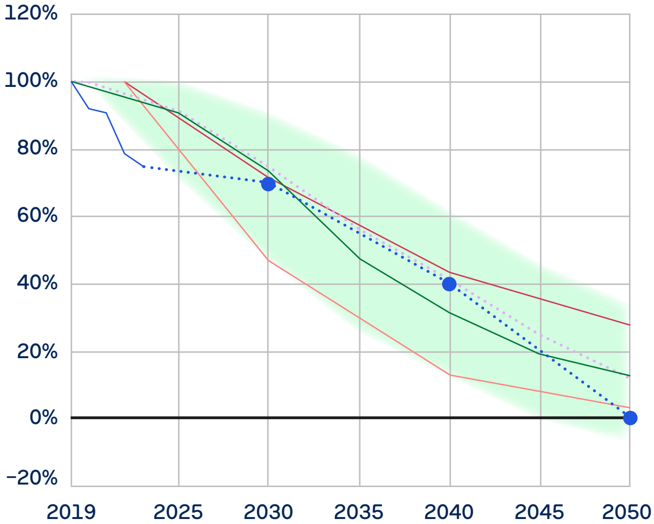
OMV's Climate Scenario Analysis

Scenario analysis lays the foundation for OMV to develop its strategy, offering insights into potential future pathways within which OMV can position its strategy. Continuous scenario analysis supports us in strengthening the resilience of our business model and strategy: scenarios are used to identify risks, stress test the business model, and support capital allocation.

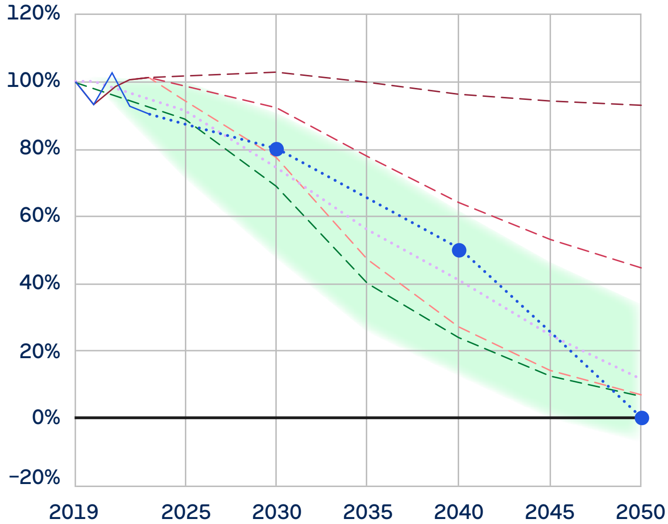
OMV's strategy development is informed by an underlying market base case, which is based on the IEA's Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and other external and internal market analysis. This base case is used to evaluate strategic options, define our mid-term strategy and planning, and for estimates relating to the measurement of various items in the Group financial statements. For investment decisions, business cases are developed using the base case scenario. Additionally, investments undergo a stress test based on a "net-zero emissions by 2050" scenario that is primarily informed by the IEA's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenario.

When assessing the alignment of OMV's climate targets with a 1.5°C world, several scenarios and approaches were explored, as no guidance is available for an integrated energy, fuels, and chemicals company. One of the main starting points for OMV's assessment was the suite of scenarios underpinning the Sixth Assessment Report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), particularly its C1 scenarios, in which global warming is limited to 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot (>50% probability). By examining global energy-related GHG emissions (CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O) but excluding emissions from coal to better reflect OMV's business, a wide range of around 70 scenarios opens up to 2030 and beyond. The emissions were normalized to 100% for 2019, the base year for OMV's climate targets. Then, 5% each of the extreme lower and upper outliers were removed to condense this spectrum of scenarios. All of OMV's targets fall within this range, indicating alignment with a 1.5°C world (see figure below). For OMV's Scope 3 targets in 2030 and 2040, approximately 40% and over 20%, respectively, of the analyzed IPCC scenarios are characterized by less ambitious CO_2 emissions reductions.

Alignment of Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets



- OMV's Scope 1 & 2 Targets
- IEA APS – Scope 1 & 2 – weighted OMV path
- IEA NZE – Scope 1 & 2 – weighted OMV path
- OECM – Scope 1 & 2 – weighted OMV path
- IPCC Scenarios excl. Coal – Median
- IPCC 1.5 °C scenario range
  Emissions from energy, excl. coal, with no or limited overshoot (5–95% intervall)



- OMV's Scope 3 Targets
- IEA STEPS – Oil & Gas
- IEA APS – Oil & Gas
- IEA NZE – Oil & Gas
- OECM – Scope 3 – weighted OMV path
- IPCC Scenarios excl. Coal – Median
- IPCC 1.5 °C scenario range
  Emissions from energy, excl. coal, with no or limited overshoot (5–95% intervall)

The second key source for OMV's assessment of its climate targets is the IEA's World Energy Outlook (WEO 2025). The main IEA scenarios used are the NZE scenario, corresponding to a 1.5°C temperature increase (50% probability), the Announced Pledges Scenario (APS),[2] associated with a 1.7°C increase, and the STEPS scenario, pointing toward a 2.5°C rise in temperature. OMV's 2030 Scope 3 target is very close to being aligned with the oil and gas-related emissions pathway in the NZE scenario, while the 2040 targets fall between the NZE and APS pathways.

Looking at sectoral decarbonization pathways, the IEA's 2023 special report on The Oil and Gas Industry in Net Zero Transitions is another critical reference. For a company like OMV that will remain active in oil and gas, the IEA suggests that a capital budget share exceeding 50% should be allocated to clean energy technologies by 2030. This is considered a key criterion for making a fair contribution to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. As the IEA notes, this capital share would only be feasible for oil and gas companies if governments were to significantly reduce their tax revenues and shareholders were willing to accept lower dividends. For comparison, OMV is committed to allocating, on average, 30% of organic investments to sustainable projects in the period up to 2030. The IEA report also provides Scope 1 and 2 emission pathways for oil and gas, which were combined with emissions from chemicals from the WEO by weighting them based

2 Based on the WEO 2024, as this scenario was not included in the WEO 2025.

on OMV's Scope 1–3 emissions according to the respective business segment in 2019. This indicates that OMV's 2030 and 2040 targets align with the resulting APS pathway, but not the NZE. In the NZE scenario, for oil and gas operations alone, Scope 1 and 2 emissions should fall by more than 60% by 2030. Recognizing that achieving this could be challenging for companies with extensive past reduction efforts, the IEA suggests alternative 2030 emissions intensity targets for upstream oil and natural gas as well as oil refining. Based on the intensity targets, OMV's Scope 1 and 2 targets are approximately 70% aligned with the outcomes of the NZE scenario.

However, the comparison with the intensity targets covers only about one-third of OMV's current total target-relevant Scope 1 and 2 emissions and thus doesn't encompass a significant portion of OMV's operations. In general, the IEA's guidance for the oil and gas industry on alignment with the NZE scenario does not fully apply to OMV, as it excludes OMV's chemicals business. This limitation specifically applies to the IEA's emissions intensity target, which is designed for conventional oil refineries. To make a meaningful comparison with the IEA's targets, it is necessary to exclude the Chemicals business and its associated emissions from OMV's petrochemical integrated sites at Schwechat and Burghausen. This exclusion results in a somewhat narrower scope for the remaining oil refinery business, with lower associated emissions and thus a more positive outcome.

To complete the picture with a pathway for Chemicals, the One Earth Climate Model (OECM) is used as a reference. Commissioned by the UN-convened Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance and the European Climate Foundation, the OECM provides distinct sectoral decarbonization roadmaps for oil, gas, and chemicals.

As for the IEA scenarios, the OECM oil, gas, and chemicals pathways were weighted and combined to reflect OMV's business structure. This demonstrates clear alignment with a 1.5°C pathway to 2030 for Scope 1 and 2 emission targets. By 2040, OMV would miss the combined OECM pathway. However, the weighting will be reassessed due to the closing of the Borouge International transaction in March 2026, comprising the combination of Borouge and Borealis and the acquisition of NOVA Chemicals. As Borealis was deconsolidated as part of this transaction, the 2019 emissions baseline requires a recalculation, significantly reducing the weighting of the OECM chemicals pathway. This reassessment is expected to be published as part of the OMV Combined Annual Report 2026.

Temperature Alignment of OMV 2030 Targets

Scope 1 & 2

Alignment Criterion		Temperature Outcome	Alignment
Paris Agreement		well below 2°C	Aligned
IEA	APS Pathway	1.7°C	Aligned
	NZE CAPEX	1.5°C	60% of target value
	NZE Intensities[1]		~70% aligned
	NZE Pathway		Not aligned
OECM Pathway		1.5°C	Aligned

1 Limitations regarding applicability to OMV as outlined in text.

Scope 3

Alignment Criterion		Temperature Outcome	Alignment
Paris Agreement		well below 2°C	Aligned
IPCC Pathways		1.5°C	Within range
IEA	APS Pathway	1.7°C	Aligned
	NZE Pathway	1.5°C	Nearly aligned
OECM Pathway		1.5°C	Not Aligned

While OMV's climate targets are clearly aligned with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to well below 2°C, assessing compatibility with a 1.5°C world presents a more nuanced picture due to the lack of binding guidance for the oil, gas, and chemicals industry and the limited number of credible sector-specific decarbonization pathways. At this stage, OMV is confident that its Scope 3 emission reduction targets for 2030 are compatible with limiting global warming to 1.5°C and Scope 1 and 2 targets with a 1.7°C temperature increase. As new scenarios and guidance become available, OMV will revisit its 1.5°C assessment and adjust conclusions accordingly.

Governance of Climate Targets at OMV

Ultimate responsibility for reducing carbon emissions lies with OMV's Executive Board. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is responsible for overall management and coordination and is therefore also responsible for overseeing climate-related issues. OMV Executive Board members meet regularly (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 climate targets. The Executive Board's remuneration is linked to the achievement of OMV's GHG emission reduction targets. OMV's carbon emission reduction progress is also overseen by the OMV Supervisory Board.

The Supervisory Board is supported by the Sustainability & Transformation Committee, which was formed in 2021. It oversees and monitors OMV's sustainability strategy, ESG-related standards, performance, and processes, and specifically, the Group's performance in HSSE (Health, Safety, Security, Environment) and climate change. For example, one of their responsibilities is to review and evaluate the progress we are making toward OMV's objectives in relation to our carbon footprint, climate change, and the energy transition.

Strategic actions to follow OMV's ↗ transition plan and achieve our climate targets are approved by the OMV Executive Board through OMV's mid-term planning and investment approval processes. OMV's risk management is a central element of these processes and comprehensively addresses both physical and transition climate-related risks. It ensures a systematic approach to identifying, assessing, and mitigating potential impacts on the company's operations and assets.

At Group level, the responsibility for GHG accounting and management, sustainability reporting, and ESG governance lies with OMV Group Sustainability within Investor Relations & Sustainability, overseen by the CFO. The Group Sustainability department is tasked with generating OMV's GHG inventory based on international standards and best practices to ensure a consistent approach across the Group. The main responsibilities of the team involve defining, implementing, and managing OMV's GHG Management Framework, including the Group's climate targets, monitoring, calculating, and reporting OMV's GHG emissions (Scopes 1–3), and defining the GHG accounting and reporting protocols and tools. The team coordinates activities across the business, providing guidance and training on GHG and energy-related topics to subsidiaries, business units, and assets. To ensure consistency, a dedicated team is also in place at OMV Petrom. This comprehensive approach ensures alignment and effectiveness in OMV's sustainability efforts across the entire organization.

Implementing OMV’s Strategy 2030 – Transformation Projects

Since unveiling the Strategy 2030 to the public in 2022, OMV has initiated a variety of innovative projects that reflect our vision of transforming into an integrated sustainable chemicals, fuels, and energy company.

To support OMV’s Strategy 2030, the Company plans to allocate average yearly organic CAPEX of approximately EUR 2.8 bn between 2026 and 2030. Of this, 30% will be directed toward sustainable projects. In line with OMV’s Sustainability Framework, this includes projects that are either EU Taxonomy-aligned or contribute to achieving OMV’s GHG targets, such as geothermal projects, renewable electricity, chemical recycling, and biofuels. Approximately 25% of the CAPEX for sustainable projects will be dedicated to OMV’s Energy segment, and 75% to Chemicals and Fuels.

At its Capital Markets Update in October 2025, OMV communicated that it will adjust the pace of certain renewable investments, while keeping the overall strategic direction unchanged.

All highlighted transformation projects and their associated GHG emissions, including new gas exploration activities, are integral elements of the OMV Strategy 2030 and our ambition towards becoming a net-zero business by 2050.

Geothermal Energy

Gas as a Transition Fuel

Sustainable Aviation Fuel

Circular Economy Solutions

Geothermal Energy

OMV’s geothermal energy strategy is to establish a strong position in the geothermal energy sector with a target of approximately 1 TWh of net production output by 2030, which will be achieved by drawing on decades of expertise and experience in subsurface and drilling, as well as through access to the latest technology developments.

In 2023, OMV and Wien Energie founded the geothermal energy joint venture “deeep”, with the aim to develop new low-emissions energy sources that can help to decarbonize district heating networks, large infrastructure operators and industrial plants.

Deep geothermal energy is a crucial component for the heat transition. The technology is a regional energy source and reduces the dependency on energy imports. It also has significantly lowered emissions compared to fossil-based energy. No matter how cold it is outside, the deeper you go below the earth's surface, the warmer it gets.

Drilling for the first “deeep” geothermal plant in Vienna started in December 2024 and is expected to supply 20,000 Viennese households with sustainable heat after its planned commissioning in 2029. OMV is constantly evaluating and maturing further opportunities and projects with regards to hydrothermal and closed-loop geothermal energy. As an example, OMV holds a stake in Eavor Technologies Inc., a leading developer of closed-loop geothermal solutions. Their technology uses closed-loop multilateral wells deep underground. OMV holds exclusive agreements with Eavor as a strategic investor. Eavor is currently proving the commercial viability at the Geretsried site in Germany, with first electricity production successfully achieved in December 2025. OMV is currently in negotiations with several cities in Germany and Romania for deployment of the technology.

Contribution to OMV’s Strategy 2030 and Alignment with the Paris Agreement

Geothermal energy plays a crucial role in enhancing energy security and diversification, while also supporting the decarbonization of large cities and achieving European climate targets. Increased deployment of geothermal energy will also support OMV’s target to reduce the carbon intensity of its energy supply. The transferability of its workforce from oil and gas activities toward geothermal activities contributes to a Just Transition.

Gas as a Transition Fuel

OMV continues to invest in new natural gas projects with a focus on Europe, aiming to diversify its energy supply and enhance regional energy security, while also aligning with its broader decarbonization goals.

A cornerstone of OMV's gas portfolio is the Neptun Deep project, operated by OMV Petrom, in the Romanian Black Sea, which represents one of the most significant natural gas developments in the EU. In 2025, Neptun Deep progressed on schedule, with offshore drilling activities commencing and key infrastructure elements advancing as planned. The project is expected to play a critical role in enhancing regional energy security and underpinning OMV's long term gas supply from 2027 onward.

Contribution to OMV's Strategy 2030 and Alignment with the Paris Agreement

It is a key milestone in OMV's Strategy 2030 to grow natural gas supply as energy transition fuel. OMV has plans to reach an E&P production level of around 400 kboe/d, with natural gas expected to account for more than 50% of total output.

OMV aims to develop new natural gas projects safely and with measures to reduce environmental impacts. The carbon footprint of the OMV Petrom Neptun Deep project for example is expected to be at 2.2 kg CO_2/boe, which is almost eight times lower than the industry average.

Sustainable Aviation Fuel

OMV is focusing on contributing to the creation of a sustainable energy system by creating solutions for markets that are hard to electrify, such as heavy road transport or air travel.

Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) supports the decarbonization of the aviation industry, which is responsible for between 2% and 3% of global CO_2 emissions. For this reason, it is a key product for OMV's Strategy 2030 due to its potential to utilize synergies with existing refinery assets and competences for a feasible scale-up and roll-out of sustainable technologies while reducing emissions associated with its sold products.

SAF is a drop-in fuel that has almost the same chemical characteristics as conventional kerosene, is suitable for all aircraft engines and airport infrastructure and can be produced from various raw materials. A co-processing unit with a production capacity of 135,000 t p.a. is in operation in Austria, while a SAF/HVO unit with a production capacity of 250,000 t p.a. is under construction in Romania.

OMV Petrom foresees a total investment of around EUR 750 mn for the Romanian project, with construction having started at the beginning of 2025 and production expected to begin in 2028.

Contribution to OMV's Strategy 2030 and Alignment with the Paris Agreement

SAF is produced from renewable biobased materials such as used cooking oil and results in over 80% lower carbon emissions over its lifecycle compared to conventional kerosene fuel. Increasing the production capacity and marketing of SAF will support OMV's climate targets by contributing to the reduction of emissions associated with the use of sold products.

Circular Economy Solutions

OMV is committed to gradually replacing fossil-based inputs to fuels, chemicals and polymers with renewable and recycled alternatives.

Innovating in plastics recycling to keep materials in use for as long as possible and at their highest value is a key activity contributing to an effective circular economy.

OMV, in partnership with Interzero, is building Europe's largest sorting plant for mixed plastic waste in Germany, set to open in 2026. The plant processes used plastics that would otherwise go to landfills or incineration to produce viable input for OMV's ReOil® chemical recycling process, which turns hard-to-recycle plastic waste into pyrolysis oil. The technology is highly scalable and due to its integration in the refinery processes ensures optimized yield and efficiency.

The ReOil® plant, with a processing capacity of up to 16,000 metric tons of mixed plastic waste per year, was completed in 2024 and operated continuously since. The technology and market lessons learned of the ReOil® project are guiding the Company in defining the right scale and timing for future projects.

In March 2026, OMV and ADNOC signed a binding agreement to combine their shareholdings in Borealis and Borouge to form Borouge International, with OMV holding a 50% stake. Increasing value chain integration and expanding sustainable volumes remain key strategic pillars of OMV's Chemicals segment. With the integration of Borealis, the former OMV subsidiary recognized for its innovations in mechanical recycling, OMV's ambitions in this area are now pursued within Borouge International.

Contribution to OMV's Strategy 2030 and Alignment with the Paris Agreement

The Circular Economy is a key pillar of OMV's Strategy 2030. The increasing use of secondary recycled input materials to OMV's production processes not only contributes to effective waste management, but also supports OMV's climate targets by reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with purchased feedstock and end-of-life of sold products.

OMV Public Affairs Activities

OMV's Public Affairs activities serve the purpose of contributing to a supportive regulatory environment which allows for OMV's Strategy 2030 to be effectively enacted. As stated in the OMV ↗ Code of Conduct, OMV is committed to conducting its public policy engagement in accordance with the OMV Strategy 2030, which in turn is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement as outlined in → chapter on detailing OMV's transformation strategy and transition plan. OMV is committed to not funding any actors or organizations that convey messages of climate change denial or lobby against the Paris Agreement or the EU 2050 climate targets. OMV also requires any third party working on its behalf to comply with these rules.

The following chapter will give an overview over OMV's public policy engagements, highlighting key policy positions taken and legislation commented on in 2025 as well as an outlook for 2026.

OMV policy positions supporting transformation projects enabling our Strategy 2030

In the previous chapters, an overview over OMV's transformation projects was provided, which will enable the company to achieve its ambition to become a net-zero company by 2050. OMV's positions in its public policy engagements support the implementation of its strategy, which is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, we consider OMV's public policy engagement as consistent with the Paris Agreement. The path of sustainable business development forms the guideline for public policy engagements, as illustrated by the following key transition levers.

Low-Carbon Business

While OMV continues to invest in its Exploration & Production portfolio with a strong focus on gas as a transition energy, it simultaneously aims to build a profitable low-carbon business.

Geothermal energy makes use of the heat beneath the earth's surface to provide a renewable source of heat and power. As a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels, it can help to accelerate the energy transition and reduce carbon emissions. Geothermal energy has a low carbon footprint and reduces dependence on energy imports and fossil fuels which is why it can play a key role with regards to global decarbonization efforts in view of reaching climate targets set by the Paris Agreement.

In addition to geothermal energy, OMV is aiming to develop a low-carbon business portfolio, including renewable power and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS). CCS is an indispensable technology in order to achieve the targets of the Paris Agreement. Experts, including the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the IEA, recognize that achieving emissions targets will be nearly impossible without large-scale application of CCS.

In order to scale up CCS projects and achieve global decarbonization targets, the European Union and its Member States need to create a clear regulatory framework along the entire CCU and CCS value chain. Moreover, the successful completion of CCS projects will only be possible with solid CO_2 transport infrastructure across the European continent.

Sustainable Fuels

Decarbonizing aviation is critical. OMV's sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) is an immediately available solution that reduces the carbon footprint of aviation fuel over its life cycle. With almost the same chemical characteristics as conventional kerosene, SAF is suitable for all aircraft engines and airport infrastructure. SAF is a renewable alternative to conventional kerosene fuel that contributes to over 80% lower carbon emissions over its lifecycle. Unlike carbon offsetting, SAF tackles the problem at its source, directly reducing emissions within the aviation sector itself. In Europe, the RefuelEU legislation now requires 2% of aviation fuel to be SAF. The proportion will increase gradually, reaching 70% by 2050. With the surge in demand already beginning, the need to increase production is acute. OMV aims to become a leading supplier of SAF, and we are on track with a robust project pipeline that positions us for a scale up. SAF will form a significant share of our 2030 ambition to achieve a production capacity of 0.9 mn metric tons of sustainable fuels and feedstock. To ensure the ramp-up of SAF, clear regulatory frameworks, and a public commitment from policymakers are required. OMV ensures that all its products are certified using reputable certification schemes such as ISCC EU or ISCC PLUS.

Circular Economy Solutions

OMV is fully committed to broadening the range of applications where recycled plastic waste can be used as an input source. Currently, mechanical recycling is the primary method for recycling post-consumer plastics, involving shredding and remelting. As chemical recycling targets hard-to-recycle plastics, the two technologies are complementary. OMV's flagship project in this area is ReOil®, a proprietary chemical recycling technology. The only plastic waste inputs OMV uses for its ReOil® chemical recycling technology are those that cannot be mechanically recycled, thus ensuring available plastic waste material is paired with the most sustainable recycling technology available.

OMV is developing and growing sustainable sales volumes, in line with demand and to leverage its technology leadership position. Capitalizing on its integrated refining chemicals business model, the future hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) plants will be essential to building a profitable renewable business. Through an innovative product portfolio, OMV will drive sustainable market development aligned with evolving customer expectations.

Public Affairs Management at OMV

OMV's public policy engagement is fully committed to the OMV Strategy 2030, which is based on the Paris Agreement and aims to reach a net-zero target in all three scopes by 2050 at the latest. This alignment ensures that OMV's public policy engagement is fully consistent with the targets of the Paris Agreement. OMVs transition strategy includes a strong focus on natural gas as transition fuel and is therefore also part of OMV's climate policy engagement.

We recognize that the regulatory framework can help achieve progress on issues such as resource efficiency, climate change, safety improvements, and fair trade. Interactions with governments and regulators take place at international, European, national, and local levels. Regulators, political stakeholders, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can all shape the regulatory framework that affects OMV's business. Therefore, OMV 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.

OMV is a member of industry associations that support the understanding of issues, share knowledge, help develop standards, and provide input to regulatory authorities on behalf of the sector. OMV's activities in its associations make an important contribution to the broader debate on a sustainable, affordable, and secure energy future, as well as sustainable chemicals. Both the energy transition and the transformation from a linear to a circular economy can only succeed if all stakeholders, including legislators, businesses, and society, engage in productive debates. As a voice from the world of business, associations participate in precisely these important debates and contribute their proven expertise on various aspects of policy.

Following the deconsolidation of Borealis from OMV Group in 2026, resulting from the successful completion of the Borouge International transaction – which includes the combination of Borouge and Borealis as well as the acquisition of NOVA Chemicals – Borouge International will be jointly controlled as an equal partnership between OMV and XRG, with each holding a 50% stake.

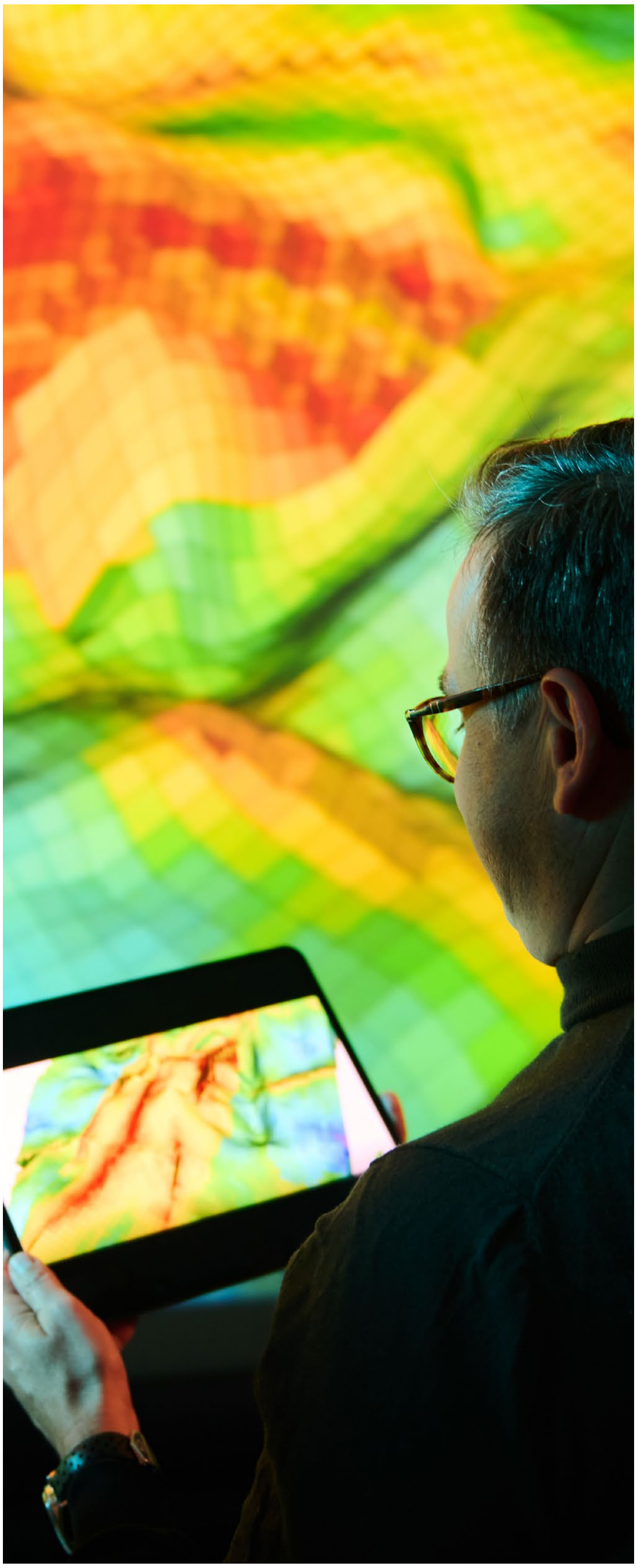
Consequently, as Borealis is no longer a fully consolidated subsidiary, references to Borealis' memberships in associations, as well as its direct and indirect policy activities, will be removed from OMV's disclosures and related documentation.

Direct Political Engagement

OMV is partaking in discussions related to economic policy initiatives but does not support political parties or their candidates – neither financially nor in any other way. Donations to political parties are not permitted as per the ↗ OMV Code of Business Ethics and the ↗ OMV Code of Conduct. Activities organized by political parties are not allowed on the premises of OMV. There are no restrictions for individual OMV employees on engaging in political or public functions or engaging with special interest groups within the framework of legitimate secondary employment. However, it is not permitted to associate OMV with such activities. As with other secondary employment, employees must conclude an agreement with OMV that regulates the details of such activities. Employees must disclose a conflict of interest between the exercising of political or other public functions and their employment with OMV to their line manager and to the OMV Compliance Department.

Indirect Political Engagement

OMV exchanges views on regulatory issues with the responsible political decisionmakers and actively participates in EU and national public consultations on legislative initiatives that are relevant to OMV's business. It is an active member of industry associations and standardization groups at international, EU, and national levels to stay ahead of regulatory and public requirements. OMV representatives express OMV's position on the issues tackled by the associations of which we are members. OMV aims to advocate for its stance on regulatory and policy issues with major industry associations such as FuelsEurope, the European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic), the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP) and Business Europe, in line with OMV's Strategy.



Public Policy Engagement at OMV

Transparency

OMV’s public policy engagement practices are fully in line with all reporting obligations at national and EU levels, and fully compliant with all transparency requirements. Interactions with governments and regulators take place at international, European, national, and local levels.

Governance

OMV’s Government & International Affairs Department is responsible for managing and overseeing all public policy engagements, reporting directly to the Group CEO. The development and approval of OMV's high-level public policy positions are conducted on behalf of the CEO, in collaboration with individual Executive Board Members or the entire Executive Board.

Expenses

Expenditure associated with our public policy activities complies with the requirements and guidelines set out in the EU Transparency Register, as well as the Austrian and German Lobbying and Advocacy Registers, respectively. In the EU, OMV reported total expenses below EUR 500,000 in 2025. During the same period, OMV reported total costs above EUR 100,000 in Austria and below EUR 100,000 in Germany.

Public Policy Actions 2025

The following key activities were carried out across the Group in 2025:

- In 2025, the finalization and implementation of the Fit for 55 package and REPowerEU, including the adjacent discussions related to the relevant secondary legislation, were among the most relevant regulatory issues for OMV in the EU. Included dossiers in our focus were (and will continue to be – as the implementation process will be of duration), among others, the Renewable Energy Directive III, the Methane Emissions Regulation, the EU Emissions Trading System, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, and the ReFuelEU Aviation Regulation. OMV permanently monitored the legal development and contributed to the positioning of the industry associations.
- In the context of the Green Deal Industrial Plan, OMV focused particularly on the secondary legislation of the Net-Zero Industry Act and contributed pro-actively to the positioning of IOGP Europe, the European advocacy arm of the International Association of Oil & Gas Producers.
- Other important dossiers impacting the European gas market were the Russian Gas Ban and the extension of the Gas Storage Regulation. The REMIT II secondary legislation was implemented. With regards to the security of gas supply, the responsible Austrian Ministry started to revise all respective regulations, with the process still ongoing.
- OMV also monitored the development and contributed to industry association positions on several ongoing negotiations in the area of implementing the Circular Economy Action Plan. Negotiations are partly finalized but also partly ongoing as regards to several key files, including the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation, the End-of-Life Vehicles Regulation, the Pellet Loss Regulation, and discussions on a global instrument to end plastic pollution.
- Sustainable finance legislation was also on the agenda and OMV participated in the relevant working groups at industry associations. Special focus was the simplification of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group as part of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive.
- In the context of the EU's chemicals strategy for sustainability, including the proposal to restrict the use of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the EU, OMV pro-actively supported follow-up discussions conducted by Concawe, an association to carry out research on environmental issues relevant to the European oil industry.
- New initiatives closely monitored and analyzed by OMV focus on competitiveness, particularly selected simplification packages (Omnibus). Examples include the Omnibus on Taxonomy and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, the Omnibus on Environment, including the Industrial Emissions Directive, as well as the Omnibus on Chemicals, which covers the Classification, Labelling, and Packaging Regulation.
- In 2025, OMV Petrom actively participated in associations and task forces, focusing on biofuels, alternative fuels, transport targets, hydrogen promotion, geothermal energy, carbon capture, storage and utilization, electromobility, and greenhouse gas reduction.

Public Policy Outlook 2026

In 2026, the implementation of the Methane Emissions Regulation, the revision of TEN-E, the revision of the EU Emission Trading System, post 2030 framework (Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Directives), and initiatives to strengthen the energy security are expected to become the most relevant regulatory packages for OMV in the EU. Circular economy and CO_2 markets and transportation infrastructure initiatives are of high relevance, too. One of the most important emergency measures adopted by the European Commission in the context of AccelerateEU will be the Middle East Crisis Temporary State Aid Framework (METSAF). It opens the possibility for Member States to introduce a temporary gas price cap for power generation. OMV will also follow any developments with regard to the potential revision of the regulation on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Likewise, OMV will closely monitor upcoming public consultations.

The current geopolitical landscape is characterized by concurrent crises, notably by the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war and the Middle East conflict. These developments have resulted in heightened volatility in global energy markets, necessitating flexible solutions. As an important pillar for more sustainable energy, OMV will continuously analyze and engage in projects that contribute to accelerating the clean energy transition and circular economy – as well as the regulatory framework of such projects. OMV has constantly diversified its natural gas portfolio and is able to supply all its contractual customers with gas from diverse sources.

Review of Associations

Industry associations play an important role in developing and implementing industry standards and best practices in areas such as safety and environmental protection. They also provide a valuable platform for exchange and engagement with governments and regulators on issues such as sustainable development in the chemicals, fuels and energy sectors.

OMV participates in industry associations to engage in policy debates, enhance its understanding of issues, share knowledge, help develop standards, provide input to regulatory authorities on behalf of the sector and to have our business interests in line with our Strategy 2030 adequately represented. OMV's association activities make an important contribution to a broader debate on a sustainable, affordable, and secure future for chemicals, fuels and energy and are aimed at steering industry transformation towards a circular and net-zero economy according to OMV's Strategy 2030. This can only happen if all stakeholders – including legislators, businesses, and society – engage in productive debates. As a voice of business, associations participate in precisely these debates and contribute their proven expertise on various aspects of policy on behalf of the sector.

Association membership within OMV follows a two tiered structure that reflects both strategic corporate priorities and the diverse needs of individual business units. At the group level, memberships are managed centrally by the OMV Government & International Affairs department, which oversees engagement in selected associations to ensure alignment with the company's overarching public policy objectives and to shape policy positions on behalf of the entire organization. In parallel, certain memberships are held directly by specific business units for purposes other than policy advocacy, such as gaining access to specialized industry insights, technical exchanges, or sector specific dialogue.

OMV values the exchange of positions within and facilitated by industry associations. Often, these debates are centered around the formation of consensus amongst members. Changes in the positions of associations are rarely fast and drastic, but rather achieved step by step and built on the lowest common denominator.

However, regulatory and business environments are changing, requiring companies to be conscious of and committed to effectively managing their sustainability risks, with a special focus on reducing emissions to net-zero. OMV is a company currently in transition, step by step moving away from its traditional fossil business towards activities that are lower in emission, use fewer resources and are circular in nature. And as companies transform, associations eventually transform with them. OMV considers it essential to continue playing an active part in its associations and to foster the development of association positions that support its strategic objectives of becoming a sustainable energy, fuels, and chemicals company and a net-zero business by 2050.

OMV Association Memberships

OMV is a member of the following associations:

- Vereinigung der Österreichischen Industrie (IV) / Federation of Austrian Industries
- Wirtschaftskammer Österreich (WKO) / Austrian Economic Chambers (compulsory membership)
- Wirtschaftsverband Fuels und Energie (en2x) / Business association fuels and energy (en2x)
- Foreign Investors Council (FIC)
- BusinessEurope
- Bundesverband Erdöl, Erdgas und Geoenergie e.V. (BVEG) / Federal Association of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Geoenergy
- Carbon Management Allianz (CMA)
- European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic)
- Verband der Chemischen Industrie (VCI) / German Chemicals Industry Association
- FuelsEurope / Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Europe (Concawe)
- International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP)
- Romanian Association for Promoting Energy Efficiency (ARPEE)
- Hydrogen Europe
- FPPG (Oil and Gas Employers' Federation)
- Energy Traders Europe
- ChargeUp Europe
- European Geothermal Energy Council (EGEC)

Review Methodology

Associations in Scope

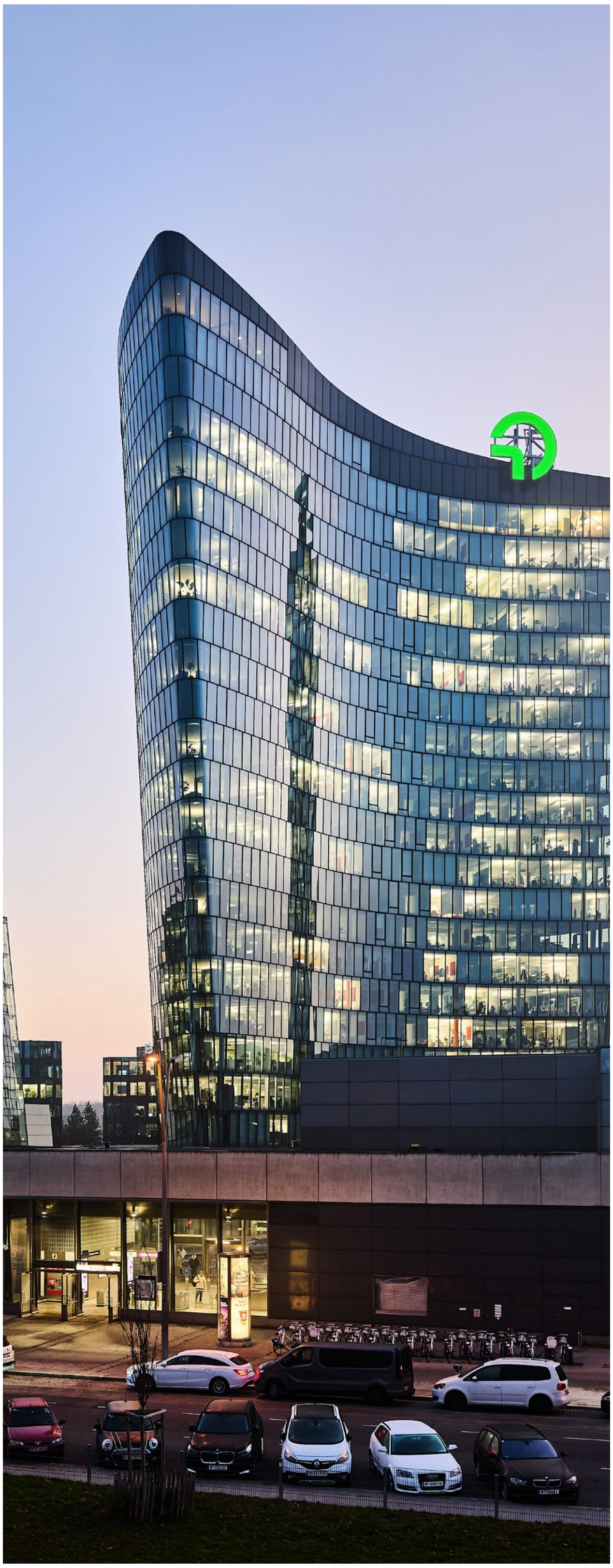
The above list of associations is limited to those managed by the OMV Government & International Affairs department, where a strategic policy-shaping function is exercised. Our review applies exclusively to this group, which currently includes 17 associations.

Associations in which OMV's membership was held exclusively through its former subsidiary Borealis are no longer included. Additionally, the list does not cover relationships managed by specific OMV business units, such as Gas Infrastructure Europe (GIE), overseen by OMV Gas Marketing & Trading (OGMT), or participation in the Strategic Partnerships Program of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), managed by OMV Refining & Marketing.

The associations in scope of this review were assessed by an interdisciplinary team including representatives from Government & International Affairs, Investor Relations and Group Sustainability at OMV as well as from Regulatory & Corporate Public Affairs at OMV Petrom.

Assessment Criteria

OMV supports the goals of the Paris Agreement and the EU climate targets of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to at least 55% below 1990 levels by 2030 and achieving climate neutrality by 2050. These targets are cornerstones of OMV's Strategy 2030, in which the company laid out the key transition levers it plans to implement to decarbonize its business and contribute to these climate targets.



Consequently, the analysis of OMV associations is based on whether key associations are supporting either the Paris Agreement or the concrete and ambitious EU targets based on the Paris Agreement. Additionally, it was assessed whether associations are generally supportive of OMV's positions on its key transformation projects, sustainable aviation fuels, circular economy solutions, as well as renewable energy such as geothermal energy.

We considered publicly available statements by the associations, or by representatives of the association clearly made on behalf of the association.

The results fall into three categories:

- Aligned
- Partially aligned
- Not aligned

We assessed associations as **aligned** if they had publicly stated their support for the goals of the Paris Agreement, national targets set to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, and, for associations active in Europe, the climate targets set by the European Union.

Associations were assessed as **partially aligned** if they had not publicly declared their support of either the Paris Agreement or EU targets but had voiced their support for technologies or policies that we deem as contributing to meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement or the EU goals, specifically support for OMV's transformation projects.

Associations were considered **not aligned** if they did not publicly support the Paris Agreement and the EU targets, or technologies or policies that would help achieve the Paris Agreement targets.

Limitations of this Review

The views and conclusions expressed in this review are those of OMV. We recognize that the nature of a review of policy positions and activity involves interpretation. We have aimed to provide a consistent and fair summary of the positions of each of the associations included in the scope of this review. However, potential alignment or misalignment may occur at a level of detail or nuance not readily captured by the approach presented in this report. We considered only publicly available statements made by the associations or by association representatives clearly speaking on behalf of the association to media sources. The relevant source for each association position mentioned in this document was last accessed on July 15, 2026. Web links might change over time. In this case, please refer to the home page of the respective organization.

Association Review

Vereinigung der Österreichischen Industrie (IV) / Federation of Austrian Industries

Details of IV's position on the Paris Agreement: The Federation of Austrian Industries (IV) supports the commitment made by the EU within the framework of the Paris Agreement to achieve an overall emission reduction of minus 55 percent by the year 2030 compared to 1990. Find more information on IV's position ↗ here.

Details of IV's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: When it comes to the future of Austria's energy and location policy, IV demands an appropriate regulatory framework in order to unlock the country's energy potential through hydropower, geothermal energy, natural gas, climate-neutral hydrogen and carbon capture and storage. Find more information on IV's position ↗ here.

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain member of IV.

Wirtschaftskammer Österreich (WKO) / Austrian Economic Chambers, compulsory membership

Details of WKO's position on EU climate targets: The Austrian Economic Chambers (WKO) support the European climate target of achieving greenhouse gas neutrality by 2050. Find more information on WKO's position ↗ here.

Details of WKO's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: WKO is advocating for a coherent EU strategy to promote pilot projects and create a regulatory framework aiming at increasing the production and use of sustainable aviation fuels by targeted funding for pilot projects, as well as the creation of a regulatory framework for the increase in production and usage. Find more information on WKO's position ↗ here.

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of WKO (compulsory membership).

Wirtschaftsverband Fuels und Energie (en2x) / Business association fuels and energy

Details of en2x's position on the Paris Agreement: The Business association fuels and energy (en2x) considers climate protection to be one of the biggest challenges of our time and acknowledges the need for measures to rapidly reduce CO_2 emissions. It is therefore supporting the Paris Agreement and is working together with its members towards achieving its targets. Find more information on en2x's position ↗ here.

Details of en2x's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: En2x acknowledges the importance of Sustainable Aviation Fuels in reducing CO_2 emissions and the formation of contrails which are harmful to the climate. Its member companies aim to make a substantial contribution to achieving the air transport sector's climate targets. Find more information on en2x's position ↗ here.

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of en2x.

Foreign Investors Council (FIC)

Details of FIC's position on EU climate targets: The Foreign Investors Council (FIC) is a Romania-based association. It considers it necessary for the authorities to fully support the decarbonization of the economy by all means, including co-financing. Effective and transparent planning as well as an enabling legislative framework are recommended by FIC in this regard, including on how to achieve the various mandatory EU objectives, on how to prepare and adapt the country to the new implementation technologies (CCUS, biomethane, batteries/flexibility assets, hydrogen etc.) that would foster innovation and knowledge sharing and enable the most cost-effective solutions to be found in all economic sectors, but also in the public sector. Find more information on FIC's position ↗ here.

Details of FIC's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: FIC also underlines that Romania's energy transition is closely tied to EU regulations, which necessitates a focus on sustainable energy production and efficiency. Find more information on FIC's position ↗ here.

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV Petrom will remain a member of FIC.

BusinessEurope

Details of BusinessEurope's position on the Paris Agreement: BusinessEurope applauds the landmark Paris Agreement, as it provides the single most important signal that global efforts are the only option to limit average temperature increases. The association stands behind the EU ambition of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions (climate neutrality) to reach the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Find more information on BusinessEurope's position ↗ here.

Details of BusinessEurope's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: The topic of Circular Economy is highly important to BusinessEurope, as can be seen in BusinessEurope's priorities for 2024-2029 on EU Circular Economy Policy. According to the association, improved resource efficiency at an EU level is critical for preventing biodiversity loss and water stress, along with achieving climate neutrality and a toxic free environment by 2050. BusinessEurope emphasizes that the EU's circular economy and net-zero ambitions should go hand in hand. Find more information about BusinessEurope's position ↗ here.

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of BusinessEurope.

Bundesverband Erdöl, Erdgas und Geoenergie e.V. (BVEG) / Federal Association of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Geoenergy

Details of BVEG's position on the EU climate targets: The BVEG supports the targets of the European Green Deal aiming at achieving climate neutrality by 2050. It holds the view that a combination of several technologies in the field of carbon management is necessary in order to reach the EU's climate targets. Find more information about BVEG's position ↗ here and ↗ here.

Details of BVEG's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: The BVEG supports – in cooperation with other associations active in this field – the use of deep geothermal energy. The association stresses that geothermal energy is not only considered an inexhaustible source of energy, but it also has the decisive advantage of providing environmentally friendly, weather-independent energy. The energetic use of geothermal energy in Germany can make a valuable contribution to climate protection. Find more information about BVEG's position ↗ here and ↗ here.

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of BVEG.

Carbon Management Allianz e.V. (CMA)

Details of CMA's position on the EU climate targets: ↗ The Carbon Management Alliance (CMA) was founded in November 2024 by companies from the cement, lime and energy industries as well as the transport and waste sectors. The alliance aims to establish carbon management technologies across industries in Germany and to actively help shape the necessary framework conditions for this. The CMA stresses that ↗ carbon management technologies offer, in the medium term, a compromise between meeting climate targets and securing industrial production and competitiveness, especially in sectors that are difficult to decarbonize. The CMA highlights that existing efforts to reduce emissions would not be sufficient to achieve the German and European climate targets and that carbon management is an indispensable key technology in this regard. Find more information about CMA's position ↗ here.

Details of CMA's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: The CMA considers CO_2 storage as a safe and effective measure in the fight against climate change. In its ↗ press release on the occasion of its founding, it highlighted the importance of CO_2 storage for the achievement of climate neutrality. Find more information about CMA's position ↗ here.

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of CMA.

European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic)

Details of Cefic's position on the Paris Agreement: Cefic is the forum of large, medium and small chemical companies across Europe. Members support the Paris Agreement and strong action on climate change in line with the scientific advice provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Cefic also supports the European Green Deal and Europe's ambition to become climate neutral by 2050. Find more information about Cefic's position ↗ here.

Details of Cefic's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: The European ambition to transition from a linear economy towards a sustainable circular economy calls for an array of complementary innovative recycling solutions and business models. Chemical recycling enables the production of chemicals including plastics from End-of-Life plastic waste streams currently being incinerated, landfilled or exported. Cefic calls for the acceptance of chemical recycling as an integral solution in the definitions and functioning of a circular economy for plastics. Moreover, it stresses the need for the development of an enabling policy framework which supports and duly integrates chemical recycling. Finally, Cefic advocates for the enabling of investments into the scale-up and further advancement of chemical recycling. Find more information about Cefic's position ↗ here.

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of Cefic.

Verband der Chemischen Industrie (VCI) / German Chemicals Industry Association

Details of VCI's position with regards to EU climate targets: According to Wolfgang Große Entrup, Managing Director of the German Chemicals Industry Associations, the association wants a climate-neutral Europe with a strong industry. This would only be possible with a lot of competitive green electricity, smart incentives, and a legally secure framework. In 2019, the German Chemicals Industry Association (VCI) published a ↗ study showing how the German chemical industry can technologically achieve greenhouse gas neutrality by 2050. Find more information about VCI's position ↗ here.

Details of VCI's position on topics related to OMV's key transformation projects: VCI acknowledges the importance of chemical recycling and the need for a solid regulatory framework in order to stimulate further investment. Find more information about VCI's position ↗ here.

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of VCI.

FuelsEurope / Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Europe (Concawe)

Details of FuelsEurope's position on the Paris Agreement: FuelsEurope represents the industry manufacturing and supplying liquid fuels and other products. FuelsEurope stands behind the Paris Agreement and embraces the net-zero GHG objective. The association believes that significant policy improvements are needed to unlock investments and technologies to meet the 2050 target and is ready to cooperate with the EU to impact-assess the relevant regulations. Find more information about FuelsEurope's position ↗ here.

Details of FuelsEurope's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: Concawe, which is the scientific branch of FuelsEurope, published a study on technologies and fuels to support climate ambitions towards 2050 which includes a detailed bottom-up analysis of sustainable aviation fuel production pathway capacities. Find the study ↗ here.

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of FuelsEurope.

International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP)

Details of IOGP's position on the Paris Agreement: The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP) aims to enhance understanding of the critical role the oil and gas industry plays in the energy transition to a low carbon energy future. IOGP Europe represents the interest of its members by engaging with European policymakers setting the necessary conditions to enable the oil & gas industry ↗ to play an optimal role in contributing to the achievement of the EU energy transition. The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers supports the EU's objective to reach climate neutrality by 2050. The European oil and gas industry is committed to reducing its own emissions to play its part in the transition towards a climate neutral EU. Find more information about IOGP's position ↗ here.

Details of IOGP's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: In 2024, IOGP released its recommendations on the acceleration of the deployment of geothermal energy in Europe, together with the European Geothermal Energy Council (EGEC). In its recommendations, IOGP calls upon the EU to consider a variety of measures in order to accelerate the deployment of geothermal energy projects. Find more information about IOGP's position ↗ here.

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of IOGP.

Romanian Association for the Promotion of Energy Efficiency (ARPEE)

Details of ARPEE's position on the Paris Agreement: As a result of its collaboration and discussions with OMV Petrom, ARPEE reinforced its position in 2024 by explicitly committing to the Paris Agreement. One of the targets of the Romanian Association for the Promotion of Energy Efficiency (ARPEE) is to promote the best measures and technologies that are energy efficient and aligned with the objectives related to climate change, such as those stipulated in the Paris Agreement. Find more information about ARPEE's position ↗ here.

Details of ARPEE's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: Although ARPEE has not explicitly mentioned topics related to OMV's transformation projects in its publicly available statements, the association did support an event on the topic of circular economy in the past. Find more information about the event ↗ here.

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV Petrom will remain a member of ARPEE.

Hydrogen Europe

Details of Hydrogen Europe's position on the EU climate targets: Hydrogen Europe considers it to be imperative to set targets for clean hydrogen to ensure essential investments are channeled towards hydrogen applications in time to meet 2030 climate targets. The association also argues that, with the Green Deal, the European Union has produced tools that can shape a climate-friendly future. Moreover, it states in its ↗ Hydrogen Europe Manifesto that electricity and hydrogen are both urgent and vital prerequisites for the achievement of climate goals, for the retention of Europe's industrial base and competitiveness, and for European energy security. Find more information about Hydrogen Europe's position ↗ here.

Details of Hydrogen Europe's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: According to the association, sustainable aviation fuels are considered to have the most potential to offer emissions reductions in the short term – while alternative propulsion technologies and zero emission aircrafts (like hydrogen propulsion) are not yet matured enough for commercial operations. Find more information about Hydrogen Europe's position ↗ here.

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of Hydrogen Europe.

FPPG (Oil and Gas Employers' Federation)

Details of FPPG's position on the Paris agreement or EU climate targets: ↗ The Oil and Gas Employers' Federation (FPPG) is the framework for the development, dialogue and efficient management of resources in the energy, oil, gas and energy mining sectors in Romania. There is no public statement with regards to its commitment to the Paris Agreement. However, the association has launched an initiative called "Viitorul Energiei" focusing on several pillars which include decarbonization technologies, such as biofuels, CCS or geothermal energy that are crucial for the achievement of climate targets. In its statement on ↗ biofuels, the association emphasizes that they are an emerging technology that is important for achieving Romania's and global climate goals by decarbonizing the transport sector. Find more information about FPPG's position ↗ here.

Details of FPPG's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: With its initiative "Viitorul Energiei" FPPG aims at contributing to Romania's climate neutrality goals through a just transition with sufficient, affordable and clean energy. One of the initiative's pillars is ↗ geothermal energy. The initiative stresses that the exploitation of the Earth's core temperature can make a significant contribution to meeting climate neutrality targets and to supplying domestic and industrial beneficiaries with competitively priced energy. Find more information about FPPG's position ↗ here.

Alignment: Partially aligned

Action: OMV Petrom will remain a member of FPPG.

Energy Traders Europe

Details of Energy Traders Europe's position on the Paris Agreement: Energy Traders Europe does not directly comment on the Paris Agreement as they are more focused on the functioning of the energy market. Energy Traders Europe holds the view that competitive, continent-wide energy markets help Europe's energy customers for the following reasons: They create more choice and greater competition; they improve security of supply; and they make it easier and cheaper to decarbonize. Energy Traders Europe's mission is to make Europe's energy markets work even more effectively. The association stresses that it does so by, among other things, applying its experience from the liberalization of gas and power and carbon markets to the development of new markets – particularly for green gases, hydrogen and attribute certificates. Find more information about Energy Trader Europe's position ↗ here.

Details of Energy Trader Europe's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: Energy Traders Europe's focus areas do not include OMV's transformation projects given the thematic nature of the association.

Alignment: Partially aligned.

Action: OMV will remain a member of Energy Traders Europe.

ChargeUp Europe

Details of ChargeUp Europe's position on the EU climate targets: ChargeUp Europe holds the view that the electrification of the transport sector – through renewable power – will be vital for the EU to reach its EU climate ambition but also overall to contribute to a better quality environment for all EU citizens and at the same time support the transition of the automotive industry in Europe. Find more information about ChargeUp Europe's position ↗ here.

Details of ChargeUp Europe's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: ChargeUp Europe does not directly refer to topics related to OMV's lighthouse projects in its publicly available statements given the focus of the association on the market and infrastructure of the EV charging industry. Find more information about it ↗ here.

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of ChargeUp Europe.

European Geothermal Energy Council (EGEC)

Details of EGEC's position on the Paris Agreement: For an ambitious and coherent 2030 framework for climate and energy policies, binding targets are needed for energy savings, renewable energy and GHG emission reduction. This is the successful triangle for an 80%-95% GHG emission reduced Europe by 2050 and to be in line with the Paris Climate Agreement, according to EGEC. Find more information about EGEC's position ↗ here.

Details of EGEC's position on topics related to OMV's transformation projects: The association's ↗ objective is to facilitate awareness and expansion of geothermal applications across Europe by shaping policy, improving investment conditions and steering research. EGEC stresses that it is impossible to meet the 2040 climate targets without mass deployment of geothermal which would be unique renewable energy. Find more information about EGEC's position ↗ here.

Alignment: Aligned

Action: OMV will remain a member of EGEC.

Handling Misalignment

Associations aim to adopt positions that reflect a consensus view among members, and thus may not always reflect the view of each individual member. We continuously monitor our membership of associations and their positions on issues so we can consider whether our memberships remain appropriate. As part of our commitment to transparency on climate action, we report not only on our own position and action on climate change, but also on the position of the key industry associations of which we are a member.

In cases of misalignment, particularly partial misalignment, we will first advocate for changes to the association's position.

Summary of Key Findings

Of the 17 associations analyzed, we found:

- 15 were aligned
- 2 were partially aligned
- None were not aligned

A good example is ARPEE (the Romanian Energy Suppliers Association). In 2024, after constructive collaboration and discussion with OMV Petrom, ARPEE publicly strengthened its position by explicitly supporting the Paris Agreement, as OMV required. Thanks to these efforts, OMV rated the alignment with ARPEE as "Aligned."

Another positive example is the CMA (Carbon Management Allianz). In 2026, the association reinforced its commitment to European climate targets by consolidating its website statement following OMV's outreach.

Where OMV and an association's position continue to fail to align, especially in cases of complete misalignment, we will reassess our membership and make a decision within the assessment year.

For instance, OMV Exploration & Production (E&P) decided to end its membership with Australian Energy Producers (AEP) in 2025. Among the considerations informing this decision was AEP's comparatively weak external assessment on alignment with the Paris Agreement.

OMV plans to annually assess and publish an update on its public policy engagement and industry associations.

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