OMV AG

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

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Internal

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ EUR

(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 2024, Group sales amounted to EUR 34 bn. With a year-end market capitalization of around EUR 12 bn, OMV is one of Austria's largest listed industrial companies. The majority of its roughly 23,557employees 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" guides us on our path to a more sustainable future. In Chemicals segment, OMV is one of the world's leading providers of advanced and circular polyolefin solutions, with total polyolefin sales of 6.3 mn t in 2024 (2023: 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 16.2 mn t in 2024 (2023: 16.3 mn t) and the retail network consisted at the end of 2024 of 1,702 filling stations (2023: 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 assets in the Asia-Pacific region. Its activities also include the low carbon business and the entire gas business. Daily hydrocarbon production was 340 kboe/d in 2024 (2023: 364 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

12/30/2024

(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:
☑ 1 year

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

Select from:

☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 2

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

Select from:

☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

33981000000

(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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

XS1294343337

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]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Yemen
☑ Brazil
☑ Norway
☑ Czechia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Romania
☑ New Zealand
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Republic of Moldova
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Tunisia
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Malaysia
☑ Slovakia
☑ Netherlands

Internal

(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

(1.14) In which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate?

Bulk organic chemicals
☑ Aromatics
☑ Ethanol
☑ Lower olefins (cracking)

(1.19) In which part of the oil and gas value chain does your organization operate?

Oil and gas value chain
☑ Chemicals
☑ Downstream
☑ Midstream
☑ Upstream

(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)

1

(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. Short-term refers to up to one year and includes immediate operational efficiencies, positive environmental effects, and short-term economic contributions to local communities.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(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. Medium-term impacts, spanning up to five years, involve more significant shifts such as reductions in carbon emissions, improvements in working conditions, and advancements in renewable energy investments. The effects of strategic shifts toward sustainability and circular economy practices will become more evident in this period

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)

25

(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. Long-term impacts, with a time horizon longer than five years, focus on achieving net zero emissions by 2050, substantial environmental restoration, and lasting socio-economic benefits through sustainable development practices and technologies. These time frames reflect OMV's strategic planning and regulatory compliance efforts).
[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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ 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 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

☑ Local

☑ National

(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

Databases

☑ Other databases, please specify :Maplecroft Global Climate change indices

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify :External consultants, Materiality assesment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Landslide

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Subsidence

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

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

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

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

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
☑ 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

Reputation
☑ 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
☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ 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
☑ Customers
☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The assessment of physical climate risks follows the Enterprise-Wide Risk Management process. Group Sustainability and Corporate Risk Management collaboratively coordinate a comprehensive analysis of these risks, focusing on several key aspects. They begin by selecting a list of climate change hazards specific to the geographical locations of OMV's own business operations, based on Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139. Additionally, they evaluate the lifespan of the assets and businesses at risk. The approach to risk management is then developed while bearing in mind that the potential impacts of climate change risks may change over the duration of the business or asset's life. With the support of an external consultant who has extensive knowledge and experience, OMV models the physical climate risks, focusing on surface water and riverine flooding, coastal inundation, soil movement, extreme wind, wildfire, freeze-thaw, and extreme heat. The climate change model projects how selected climate-related perils could evolve over time and quantifies the physical damage that could be expected for the asset portfolio. The peril severity is mapped with the percentage of property damage for each asset included in the analysis to understand the potential estimated financial loss, considering the standardized archetypes used to represent OMV asset specifications. The main climate-related risks and opportunities (transition and physical) are considered by OMV in its strategic planning or risk management process to determine potential financial implications. The frequency and severity of natural hazards were determined according to the following IPCC climate change pathways: RCP 8.5, a very high baseline emission scenario referred to as "business as usual," and RCP 4.5, an intermediate emission scenario where global emissions peak around 2040 and decline, stabilizing greenhouse gas concentration by 2100. The transition risks and opportunities are assessed over short-, medium-, and long term time horizons in the context of the OMV strategy and business model. The following types of transition risks and opportunities are assessed: - Regulatory, related to policies that promote adaptation to climate change or limit the actions that contribute to the adverse effects of climate change (challenges related to value chain adaptation to the regulatory changes). - Technological, capturing the downside and upside potentials emerging from technological improvements or innovations that support the transition to a lower-carbon future or energy efficiency. - Market uncertainties, with a focus on positive or negative market shifts for certain commodities, products, or services (e.g., carbon pricing, oil and gas product demand). - Reputation, driven by changes in consumer behavior, perceptions of OMV's contribution to the transition to a sustainable economy, or detraction from the transition to a lower-carbon economy. For the supply chain, an indication of exposure to physical climate-related risks is obtained using a set of climate change risk indicators mapped to the suppliers and their allocated countries, in conjunction with the type of services and products supplied. The value chain assessment helps OMV understand its geographical concentration and identify key vulnerabilities along the supply chain, leading to the identification of adaptation measures that increase resilience to short-term challenges and megatrends.

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

☑ 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

☑ National

(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

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Maplecroft Global Water Security Risk index

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

☑ Risk models

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

Databases

☑ Maplecroft Global Water Security Risk Index

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods
☑ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Landslide
☑ Heat waves
☑ Pollution incident
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

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 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
☑ 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)

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to bio-based chemicals

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Moratoria and voluntary agreement

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The impacts, risks, and opportunities are assessed based on a robust environmental governance framework, with business division-level information considered for the top-down qualitative assessment. The assessment process to scientifically delimit areas at water risk is ongoing, with further details to be analyzed based on the LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) approach and other tools such as the WWF Water Risk Filter and the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool from the World

Resources Institute (WRI). OMV realized that water impacts and risks are caused not only by the company's own water use and discharge, but also by the catchment/ basin context in which the company operates For a systematic water assessment and management, OMV applies TNFD approach developed to address all nature-related issues, known as the LEAP approach (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare The locate phase is the basin risk assessment of the latest/ 2024 version of the WWF WRF and covers physical, regulatory and reputational water related Impacts and risks that affect the locations. WWF Water Risk Filter contains a total of 42 basin indicators which are based predominantly on freely available external, peer reviewed dataset The Evaluate phase is the operational assessment of the latest/ 2024 version of the WWF WRF it covers physical, regulatory, and reputational water related Dependencies and Impact. A site's operational related risk and impact is based on its proprietary characteristics as a water user. Operational water risk is assessed by filling in the WWF Water Risk Filter Operational Risk Questionnaire, answered and completed at site level. The value chain analysis in the evaluation. To identify operations along the value chain with nature sensitivities, such as activities in areas at risk of water scarcity or water stress, Verisk Maplecroft's Water Stress Index was considered, the aim being to screen the state of nature including water resources. For an objective and consistent analysis, the service or products' country of origin is combined with about water national risk indices, to provide a robust value chain assessment. The suppliers and customers are prioritized using the following criteria: - Level of risk indices proposed by Maplecroft, - The segmentation of partners per each topic based on the type of service or product provided, - The total spending for respective year linked with the risk score, - The criticality/ importance of the partner for OMV business. The outcome of the evaluation step provides valuable insights for an informed decision-making related to OMV Group suppliers' portfolio, ensuring that risk management strategies are aligned with the OMV's objectives and related tolerance levels. The portfolio analysis is done once a year, with the criteria above being reviewed to reflect an updated business context and the external tools available. In case of a significant change in OMV business affecting the suppliers'or customers portfolio, an ad-hoc analysis will be performed.
[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, for OMV, responsible water stewardship is essential not only for regulatory compliance and operational continuity, but also for supporting the communities and environments in which we operate. To reduce its risk exposure, OMV realized that water impacts and risks are caused not only by the company's own water use and discharge, but also by the catchment/ basin context in which the company operates For a systematic water assessment and management, OMV applies TNFD approach developed to address all nature-related issues, known as the LEAP approach (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare The locate phase is the basin risk assessment of the

latest/ 2024 version of the WWF WRF and covers physical, regulatory and reputational water related Impacts and risks that affect the locations. WWF Water Risk Filter contains a total of 42 basin indicators which are based predominantly on freely available external, peer reviewed dataset The Evaluate phase is the operational assessment of the latest/ 2024 version of the WWF WRF it covers physical, regulatory, and reputational water related Dependencies and Impact. A site's operational related risk and impact is based on its proprietary characteristics as a water user. Operational water risk is assessed by filling in the WWF Water Risk Filter Operational Risk Questionnaire, answered and completed at site level. https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/04/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf
[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

We began mapping OMV sites against biodiversity-sensitive areas and conducting internal formal biodiversity risk assessments, per our Environmental Mgmt System (EMS) policies and the LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) approach. Baseline state of nature for all OMV sites was assessed via geospatial analysis using advanced GIS tools. Although OMV asset boundaries can be complex, the relationship between OMV and nature was established using the main area of influence, aiming for precision with GPS coordinates and/or polygons. Multiple biodiversity data layers from integrated assessment tools were used, incl. protected areas, key biodiversity areas (KBA), IUCN Red List species, as well as open-source layers like Esri land cover, Mean Species Abundance (MSA), and water stress. Once the OMV asset database was defined, external datasets were selected to determine if OMV sites are in areas of: high ecosystem integrity, high biodiversity importance, water stress, or where OMV may have significant dependencies/impacts. Example datasets: MSA, Biodiversity Hotspots, Aqueduct Water Stress, Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT: WDPA, KBA, IUCN Red List). OMV uses a GIS system combining location data of operations with risk info from reputable external providers, updated regularly. For high-risk locations, more specific analysis/actions are defined. Priority locations have been aggregated. The area of sites in/near biodiversity-sensitive areas (by division/country) is defined as the total area of OMV sites (ha) within 1 km of such areas. The analysis does not consider only the portion of OMV sites within the sensitive area plus 1 km buffer; instead, if any part of a site lies within the 1 km buffer, the entire site area is included. For industrial sites in Fuels & Feedstock (F&F) and Chemicals divisions, geospatial analysis covered the entire site as defined by the perimeter fence. This approach is not applicable to Energy division sites, which consist of many smaller facilities over large areas. Here, a granular analysis based on individual wells/facilities was performed. Since wells and most facilities are entered as point data (no area) in GIS, proxy polygons with avg. areas were created for analysis: for wells, avg. proxy area of 900 m²; for facilities, 5,000 m². This ensures all relevant OMV assets are included in biodiversity risk mapping, supporting targeted mitigation and compliance with internal EMS and global biodiversity standards.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

esrs-iro-1-biodiverse-areas-omv-ar24.pdf
[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 increase

(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

OMV's EM Standard requires all OMV businesses and activities to minimize the impact of effluent on the environment and on local communities, and outlines specific requirements for wastewater discharge onshore and offshore. The guidelines and measures in this policy help address the negative impacts identified related to the use of water from water-stressed areas involving freshwater withdrawals for products and/or services in regions with limited water availability. Direct discharges of wastewater to land, wetlands, or water bodies without prior treatment are prohibited, and wherever possible, all business units and activities within OMV are required to assess and apply Best Available Technologies (BATs) and international standards to reduce the volume of wastewater and the load of pollutants, and to optimize the efficiency of water according to the reduce, reuse, recycle principle. No discharge may alter or diminish the value of the receiving environment and must be systematically monitored based on national legislation and permits. Every location in OMV must develop, implement, and maintain a Water Management Plan, which should include at least the following elements: the scope and objectives, including a site description; applicable legislation, other requirements, and permits; identification of water sources, discharges, including water quality parameters, and monitoring plans; a water map, inventory, and balance, including discharges; water transport, storage, and treatment systems; significant water-related risks and mitigation measures; and water conservation and water efficiency measures, including an action plan. Each plan must specify discharge parameters such as Total Nitrogen (TN), arsenic, Cu, Ni, chlorides, Zn.
[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 soil and water monitoring plans and 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. As a result of pipeline integrity management program 2023/2024 the total spill volume released in 2024 was reduced by 31% compared to 2023.
[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

Insufficient water availability and consequently poor water quality, could cause a temporary business interruption. Also, freshwater withdrawals for products and services, especially in water-stressed regions, can have significant impact on the availability of water for ecosystems and local communities. Such impact relates were analyzed, under the RCP 4.6 and 8.5 scenario (IPCC) with a long-term implication. Declining water supply as a result of others usage of the watershed or ground, could have implications on the OMV business. This is also a long-term risk beyond 2030. Lack or slow adaptation of the environmental regulations along the OMV supply chain affects OMV ability to implement its principles and commitments to SDG15. Pollution impacts from incidents arises from routine or non-routine

activities could lead to pollution which may result in severe environmental and social consequences. Pollution from plastic pellet spills and improper handling of plastic waste can negatively impact people and the environment.
[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 beyond 2030 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

3.1 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)

100000000

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

3100000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The “net zero emissions by 2050” sensitivities for oil and gas assets were calculated using a simplified method and are based on a discounted cash flow model in line with the impairment testing calculations. The cash flows are based on adjusted mid-term planning for the next five years and life of field planning for the remaining years until abandonment. The “net zero emissions by 2050” case does not include any changes to input factors other than prices and volumes. 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. CO2 costs are included for 100% of OMV’s share of direct emissions, except for emissions from E&P Austria and Romania where CO2 costs are only considered to the extent that the activities are within the scope of the European Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) in the years until 2030 and for 100% of OMV’s share of direct emissions after 2030. 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 decrease by EUR 4.2 bn and goodwill would decrease by EUR 0.1 bn. In addition, all oil and gas assets with unproved reserves would be abandoned with a pre-tax loss of EUR 0.3 bn. The total post-tax impact on profit or loss would be EUR 3.1 bn. (see page 463-464 OMV Combined Annual Report 2024, https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/04/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf)

(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

20000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The Low Carbon Business is projected to generate a cash flow contribution of around EUR 400 mn by 2030 and grow to around EUR 600 mn by 2035 from the same projects. Total organic CAPEX in Energy will average EUR 1.7 bn p.a. in 2024–2030, which represents around 45% of the Group’s organic CAPEX. Approximately 35% of the total organic CAPEX for the period is allocated to the Low Carbon Business, 15% to the Neptun Deep project, and the remaining 50% will be invested in

the exploration and production business. By 2030, the clean Operating Result of Energy is expected to increase to around EUR 2.9 bn, while the cash flow from operations is anticipated to grow to more than EUR 3 bn (page 40 OMV Combined Annual Report 2024). 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 decrease by EUR 4.2

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

OMV has planned a yearly average organic CAPEX of up to EUR 3.8 bn for the period from 2024 to 2030. Overall, OMV intends to allocate 40–50% of its organic CAPEX in this period to sustainable projects such as geothermal, Carbon Capture and Storage, renewable electricity, chemical and mechanical recycling, and biofuels to achieve its ambitious decarbonization targets. (page 41 OMV Combined Annual Report 2024). 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 distilla tion 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 pro duction portfolio of renewable fuels and sustainable chemical feedstocks will be developed. Taking into ac count 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

0.02 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)

25000000

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

25000000

(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 business interruption in case OMV doesn't have access to the water resources for normal operations in low/ no precipitation periods might result in the necessity to stop temporary our facilities. 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

110700000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The basis for this estimation is the potential business interruption in case OMV doesn't have access to the water resources for normal operations in low/ no precipitation periods might result in the necessity to stop temporary our facilities. The costs of response to the risk is 110.7 mn EUR based on 2024 spending for water-related costs in Middle East-Africa, AT & RO: Environment Investments: 19.1mn EUR • Soil and groundwater 19.1mn EUR Operating costs: 91.6 mn EUR • Waste water 0.6mn EUR • Soil and groundwater 91mn EUR The basis for this estimation is the potential business interruption in case OMV doesn't have access to the water resources for normal operations in low/ no precipitation periods might result in the necessity to stop temporary our facilities.

(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 was 1898 megalitres in 2023 to 3153 megalitres in 2024.
[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:

☑ CAPEX

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

3100000000

(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%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

1000000000

(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 atequity investments) would decrease by EUR 4.2 bn and goodwill would decrease by EUR 0.1 bn. In addition, all oil and gas assets with unproved reserves would be abandoned with a pre-tax loss of EUR 0.3 bn. The total post-tax impact on profit or loss would be EUR 3.1 bn.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Cash-flow - financial metric for short term (i.e., related to water availability)

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

25000000

(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

25 mn EUR are the potential loss of cash flow triggered by water availability for the entire group.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Austria
☑ Danube

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

11

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(3.2.9) % organization's global oil and gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The assessment of water risk using the Water Risk Filter tool give the information on the number of site by major river basin. The assessment is still ongoing.

[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	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*In the reporting year, our organization was not subject to any fines, or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations.*

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

☑ New Zealand ETS

(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

83

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

4194152

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

3962698.59

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

8156850.59

(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

No further comment

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

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

57400

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

132520.56

(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]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Description of Strategy for complying with the systems OMV maintains a low-risk CO2 trading strategy. This trading strategy was elaborated in a cross-functional team with representatives from affected business units, subject matter experts and trading department. It is an integral part of OMV's hedging of financial risks. It foresees, e.g., rollover ("banking") of existing certificates for the future gap and hedging the future certificate gap. In addition, OMV ETS sites identify and implement CO2 emission reduction measures and perform energy saving programs/projects. Energy efficiency measures implemented at our refinery Burghausen in 2024 have made it possible to achieve an annual reduction of around 1000t CO2e. Case study of how we have applied our strategy: • Situation: For OMV's Schwechat Refinery in Austria, we expect a yearly credit shortage of up to ~1 mn tons/ year (forecast CO2 emissions minus free allocations) which must be filled. • Task: OMV has to develop a forward-looking trading strategy to close the gap of the Schwechat Refinery, and to maintain its competitiveness in the market. • Action: Based on the assumption of raising CO2 prices, we have developed a trading strategy to cover identified gaps and defined maximum trigger prices for the EUAs per year according to latest planning assumptions for CO2 prices. Enough certificates to cover the expected gap at Schwechat and Burghausen refineries until the end of 2025 have been purchased. • Result: With this forward-looking trading strategy, we have reduced the financial risk of increased carbon costs which cannot be passed through to customers. By closing the expected gap by defining maximum trigger prices we ensured the competitiveness in the market of our Refineries in Schwechat.

(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

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)

6300000

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

128100000

(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 20-70 Eur/MWh, a total estimatad saving potential of 21 to 122 GWh/a and an estimated minimum project lifetime: 15 years. Explanation of the financial impact figure range: Low Case: (20*21,000)*15=6,300,000 Eur (over 15 years) High Case: (70*122,000)*15=128,100,000 Eur (over 15 years)*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

17950000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost to realize the opportunity: 17,950,000 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

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(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

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

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

15000000

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

210000000

(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 20-70 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: (70*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): Rough estimation of several projects under investigation in the upcoming years. 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 some other projects under investigation like: Air preheating CDU SW, AC waste heat utilization etc.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Austria

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The scope of PV Werk Neusiedl project is to install a 6 MWp photovoltaic plant on the OMV Austria owned site in Neusiedl an der Zaya. Start of construction is end 2024. The scope of the current phase can be summarized as follows: PV Plant: Engineering, Procurement and Construction including: ▪Modules, Tracking Systems, Inverters ▪DC/AC Cabling, Plant control system ▪Two transformers and one switch gear Connection to Grid: Hook-up to the existing grid infrastructure ▪30-kV cable connections ▪DCS integration

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-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:

☑ Low

(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

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

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

3000000

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

4000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial impact refers to the cashflows from year 5 to year 20 (2028-2042) resulting from a yearly average production of ~ 6.5 GWh taking into consideration the capacity factor, production down time, and degratation of the PV plant. Minimum refers to a scenario with lower electricity prices), while the maximum is achieved with OMV planning assumptions

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

6000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Includes owner costs, EPC costs, grid connection costs, contingencies

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The project has COD in Q3 2025.
[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)

66000000

(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 2024, the aligned turnover for climate change mitigation activities was 66 million, which represents less than 1% of the Total Revenue in 2024. Details can be found here: EU Taxonomy Reporting - OMV Combined Annual Report 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/04/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

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)

756000000

(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 2024, the aligned CAPEX for climate change mitigation activities was 756 million, which represents 18.7% of the Total Capex in 2024. Details can be found here: EU Taxonomy Reporting - OMV Combined Annual Report 2024, https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/04/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

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)

3000000

(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 2024, the aligned OPEX for climate change mitigation activities was 3million, which represents less than 1% of the Total Revenue in 2024. Details can be found here: EU Taxonomy Reporting - OMV Combined Annual Report 2024,https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/04/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf
[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 five women and four non-Austrian nationals (as per December 31, 2024). The members of the Supervisory Board are aged between 45 and 67. 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)

OMV Combined Annual Report 2024 (4).pdf,OMV Combined Annual Report 2024 (4).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

☑ 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

☑ Monitoring compliance with 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 and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ 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 mgmt of sustainability issues is overseen and steered by Sustainability & Transformation Committee (S&TC) of the Supervisory Board (SB), meeting quarterly with a fixed agenda point for climate related topics (e.g. climate targets, risks, transition scenarios). The Risk Committee, led by OMV's CFO, oversees the company's risk management process to ensure all material risks are identified, assessed, and managed effectively, including climate-related risks. Twice a year, the Risk Committee is updated on key impacts, risks, and opportunities. The Committee reviews the effectiveness and timeliness of risk mitigation measures, recommends actions to the Executive Board (EB) if risk tolerance is exceeded, and reports risk profiles to the EB and Audit Committee. The SB 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 SB appoints members of the EB, monitors and supervises its decisions, and advises the EB on strategy development. The SB also assesses the performance of the EB, including on sustainability criteria via its S&TC. The EB reports to the SB on a regular and ad hoc basis. OMV EB Committee: Sustainability-related topics (incl issues relating to climate change mitigation & 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 EB, 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, incl climate & other sustainability targets. The EB 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 EB, with its chairman the 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, incl 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, Executive Officer Fuels & Feedstock (F&F), Executive Officer Chemicals OMV's mgmt of sustainability issues by OMV's EB is overseen and steered by the SB's S&TC. This includes oversight of all material sustainability topics which incl 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. The Risk Committee, led by OMV's CFO, oversees the company's risk management process to ensure all material risks are identified, assessed, and managed

effectively, including climate-related risks. Twice a year, the Risk Committee is updated on key impacts, risks, and opportunities. The Committee reviews the effectiveness and timeliness of risk mitigation measures, recommends actions to the Executive Board if risk tolerance is exceeded, and reports risk profiles to the Executive Board and Audit Committee.
[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)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue
☑ 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.

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic
☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Postgraduate education in chemical engineering

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

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)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

☑ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Postgraduate education in chemical engineering

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

[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 (EB) and is responsible for the management and coordination of OMV Group. Within OMV's Sustainability Framework, five strategic focus areas have been established: Net-Zero Transformation, Natural Resources Management, Health and Safety, People and their Human Rights, and Ethical Business Practices. Ultimate responsibility for Carbon Emissions Reduction lies with OMV's EB. 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 EB 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 EB'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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(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: Net-Zero Transformation; Natural Resources Management; Health and Safety; People and Their Human rights; 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 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 two times a year, ensuring that risk awareness and prevention are firmly integrated into decision-making processes. The Committee validates the key non-financial and financial risks identified with respect to OMV's short-, medium-, and long-term objectives.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Environmental Manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(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

At Group level, responsibility for environment topics: management, reporting, etc. lies with the Group HSSE team, an area overseen by the CEO. The HSSE team ensures the safety of people, the security of operations, and the protection of the environment. Among other responsibilities, this team is tasked with implementing OMV's commitment to respect water as a precious and limited resource, focusing on its sustainable and efficient use, and minimizing the impact of water use by reducing freshwater withdrawals, especially in water-scarce areas. These commitments are included in the HSSE Strategy 2030 and are clearly outlined in our Code of Conduct and Environmental Management Standards. To ensure consistency across the Group, there are also dedicated teams in OMV Petrom and Borealis. OMV's water management is 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 environmental strategy process, • to conduct water-related risk screening and Group target setting, and • to define OMV's water reporting protocols and management tools. The team coordinates activities throughout the business, providing guidance to stakeholder groups such as subsidiaries, business units, and assets on environment and water related topics.

Water

(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 environmental-related risks and opportunities, Water 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 two 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

15

(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 both the Annual Bonus and the Long-Term Incentive Plan are designed to strengthen OMV's focus on sustainability and environmental goals. The performance criterion for the annual bonus is the absolute net GHG emissions reduction (according to Scope 1 & 2) in mn t.

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 transition to low carbon business 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.

(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 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.
[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 procurement Directive, Controlling 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

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

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

OMV Code of Conduct 2024 EN (3).pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

For the Water topic, the OMV Code of Conduct is supported by specific internal regulations such as HSSE policies, Human Rights policies, Environmental standards, including the Hazardous Substances Management, and the Enterprise-wide Risk Management standard. These regulations outline clear roles and responsibilities across the organization, define objectives, and address the impacts, risks, and opportunities, along with processes for monitoring.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

☑ Other social commitment, please specify :• Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles • Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment • Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

(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 Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

hsse-policy-dload (2).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+

☑ 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 Routine Flaring by 2030 initiative;**

(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

review-of-omv-s-industry-association-memberships-alignment-with-the-paris-agreement.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 in 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 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. 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 the 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. The OMV Group 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 and polymers. 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.. More details can be found in our "Review of OMV's Public Policy Engagement & Industry Associations: Alignment with the Paris Agreement" https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/0440e5d7-7d9d-51a6-8fe2-a663b0fedcac/OMV%20Public%20Policy%20and%20Association%20Review%202025.pdf
[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

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 3

(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

Environmental protection and management procedures

☑ Other environmental protection and management procedures, 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 :ngagement 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

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 5

(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 6

(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

Other

☑ Other, 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 7

(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 major exceptions

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

With regards to the Net-Zero Industry Act, OMVP proposed alternative CO2 injection capacity quota allocation mechanism based on a formula to reflect real market potential.

(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

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

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

[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 :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

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 Paris Agreement and the European targets 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 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. Find more information on IV's position here: https://www.iv.at/Themen/Klima--Infrastruktur--Transport--Ressourcen--Energie/Energie--und-Klimapolitik/european-green-deal-industrie-ist-teil-der-lo.html#:~:text=Die%20Industriellenvereinigung%20unterst%C3%BCtzt%20das%20Paris,auf%20lange%20Sicht%20gesehen%20%E2%80%93%20anerkannt. Details of IV's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: 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: https://www.iv.at/Themen/Klima--Infrastruktur--Transport--Ressourcen--Energie/Energie--und-Klimapolitik/iv-news--Industrie-fordert--Energiepolitik-muss-Standortp.html

(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 :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

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: https://www.wko.at/oe/news/wko-position-eu-green-deal.pdf Details of WKO's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: 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, the creation of a regulatory framework as well as long-term investment security for the increase in production and usage. Find more information on WKO's position here: https://www.wko.at/oe/transport-verkehr/eu-positionspapier-transport-verkehr.pdf

(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 :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

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 CO2 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: https://en2x.de/ueber-en2x/unsere-mission/ Details of en2x's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: En2x acknowledges the importance of Sustainable Aviation Fuels in reducing CO2 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: https://en2x.de/positionen/luftfahrt-2/

(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 :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

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: https://fic.ro/documents/a-long-term-vision-for-a-prosperous-country Details of FIC's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: 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: https://fic.ro/documents/romania-energy-sector-analysis-with-a-focus-on-gas-and-power

(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

☑ 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

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: https://www.businesseurope.eu/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/final_brochure_energy_and_climate_strategy_april_2019_v4-282-1.pdf Details of BusinessEurope's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: 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: https://www.businesseurope.eu/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/2024-07-10_businesseurope_2024-2029_priorities_for_eu_circular_economy-1c8-1.pdf

(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

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Bundesverband Erdöl, Erdgas und Geoenergie e.V. (BVEG) / Federal Association of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Geoenergy

(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

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 (https://www.bveg.de/die-branche/beitrag-zum-klimaschutz/gemeinsame-pressemitteilung-zum-global-methane-pledge/) and here (https://www.bveg.de/der-verband/positionen-stellungnahmen/eu-veroeffentlicht-industrial-carbon-management-strategy/). Details of BVEG's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: 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 (https://www.bveg.de/der-verband/organisation/der-bveg/) and here (https://www.bveg.de/die-branche/tiefe-geothermie-in-deutschland/tiefe-geothermie/).

(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

Details of Cefic's position on the Paris Agreement: Cefic members support the Paris Climate Agreement and a strong action on climate change in line with the scientific advice provided by the IPCC. Cefic also supports the European Green Deal and Europe's ambition to become climate neutral by 2050. The association argues that reaching this goal will only be possible with the help of climate-neutral and circular economy solutions developed by its industry. Find more information about Cefic's position here: https://cefic.org/mission-and-organisation/ Details of Cefic's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: 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 that are 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: https://cefic.org/app/uploads/2024/05/Cefic-position-paper-on-Chemical-Recycling.pdf

(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

☑ German Chemical Industry Association (VCI)

(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

Details of VCI's position with regards to EU climate targets: The chemical and pharmaceutical industry in Germany supports the political goal of a climate-friendly, secure and affordable energy supply and is making its contribution to the energy transition and the reduction of greenhouse gases. 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. This requires 628 TWh of renewable electricity at a price of 4 cents/kWh. A viable concept is needed to secure this amount of electricity. Find more information about VCI's position here: https://www.vci.de/themen/energie-klima/uebersicht.jsp Details of VCI's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: VCI acknowledges the

importance of chemical recycling and the need for EU-wide incentives in order to stimulate investment in different recycling technologies. Find more information about VCI's position here: https://www.vci.de/services/vci-positionen-kompakt/chemisches-recycling-vci-position-kompakt.jsp

(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

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Essenscia/ Belgian Chemicals Industry Association

(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

Details of Essenscia's position on EU climate targets: The ambition of Essenscia is – in accordance with its mission statement and values - to accompany its members in the best possible manner, so the sector can continue to deliver its contribution to society's welfare, whilst operating within the framework of sustainable development as expressed by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the European Green Deal. Find more information about Essenscia's position here: https://essenscia forsustainability.be/about-this-report/about-essenscia-and-the-sector/ Details of Essenscia's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: Essenscia stresses that it is important that governments recognize chemical recycling as fully-fledged recycling technique, which complements mechanical recycling, and takes this technology into account in the recycling rates and in reports on the share of recycled plastics used in new objects. Find more on Essenscia's position here: https://essenscia forsustainability.be/challenges/plastics/

(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 :FuelsEurope / Conservation of Clean 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

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: https://www.fuelseurope.eu/uploads/files/modules/campaigns/brochure/1728918368_DEF_FE_2024_ManifestoDigital.pdf Details of FuelsEurope's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: 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: https://www.concawe.eu/wp-content/uploads/Rpt_23-5.pdf

(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 :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

Details of Plastics Europe's position on the Paris Agreement: Plastics Europe supports the EU's ambition to become climate-neutral by 2050, contributing to the global climate objectives of the Paris Agreement. Within its responsibilities and competencies, the association will work towards this common ambition, which it argues will require new technologies and an enabling policy framework. Plastics Europe's members will collaborate with all relevant stakeholders to find and implement adequate solutions aimed at helping the EU reach this objective. Find more information about Plastics Europe's position here: https://plasticseurope.org/sustainability/climate/ Details of Plastics Europe's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: Plastics Europe's vision is to create a sustainable plastics system that continues to meet consumer and societal demands, supports the transitions of many downstream industries, and remains a strategic asset for the European economy. Plastics Europe argues that in order to realize this vision, the European plastics system needs to shift from a linear fossil-

fuel based feedstock model to one based on circularity (https://plasticseurope.org/knowledge-hub/the-circular-economy-for-plastics-a-european-analysis-2024/): the circular plastics economy. Chemical recycling complements other plastic recycling options like mechanical, dissolution and organic recycling. Since it can deal with complex plastic waste streams, like films or laminates, chemical recycling can be used for plastic waste which would otherwise result in incineration or landfill. Find more on Plastic Europe's position on chemical recycling here: https://plasticseurope.org/sustainability/circularity/recycling/chemical-recycling/

(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 :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

International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP) Details of IOGP's position on the Paris Agreement: The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP) is the voice of the global upstream oil and gas industry. IOGP Europe represents the interest of its members by engaging with European policymakers setting the necessary conditions to enable oil & gas industry to play an optimal role in contributing to the achievement of the EU energy transition (https://iogpeurope.org/about-iogp-europe/vision-mission/). 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: https://iogpeurope.org/key-topics/climate-neutrality/ Details of IOGP's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: 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: https://iogpeurope.org/resource/joint-egec-iogp-europe-recommendations-accelerating-the-deployment-of-geothermal-in-europe/

(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 :Romanian Association for the Promotion of Energy Efficiency (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

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 the global phenomenon of climate change, such as those stipulated in the Paris Agreement. Find more information about ARPEE's position here: https://arpee.org.ro/en/asociatia-arpee/ Details of ARPEE's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: Although ARPEE has not explicitly mentioned topics related to OMV's lighthouse 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: https://arpee.org.ro/en/categorie/evenimente/

(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 14

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Hydrogen Europe

(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

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 the climate targets. The association also argues that, with the Green Deal, the European Union has produced the tools that can shape a climate-friendly future. Moreover, it states in its Hydrogen Europe Manifesto (https://hydrogeneurope.eu/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/HydrogenEurope_Manifesto_EUelections.pdf) 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 European energy security. Hydrogen Europe acknowledges that, in order to meet the set EU climate goal for transport emissions, while at the same time maintaining the industry's global competitiveness and affordability, we are relying on revolutionary clean technology in aviation. Find more information about Hydrogen Europe's position here: https://hydrogeneurope.eu/policy-priorities/

(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 15

(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 :FPPG (Oil and Gas Employers' Federation)

(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

Details of FPPG's position on the Paris agreement or EU climate targets: The Oil and Gas Employers' Federation (FPPG) (https://www.fppg.ro/about-fppg/?lang=en) 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 (https://viitorulenergiei.ro/en/biocombustibilii/), 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: https://www.fppg.ro/about-fppg/?lang=en Details of FPPG's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: It's 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 (https://viitorulenergiei.ro/en/energia-geotermala/). 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: https://viitorulenergiei.ro/en/energia-geotermala/

(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 16

(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 :Energy Traders Europe

(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

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 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 Treader Europe's position here: https://www.energytraderseurope.org/who-we-are Details of Energy Trader Europe's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: Energy Traders Europe's focus areas do not include OMV's lighthouse projects given the thematic nature of the association.

(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 17

(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 :Plastics Recyclers Europe (PRE)

(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

Details of PRE's position on EU climate targets: According to the Manifesto of Plastics Recyclers Europe (PRE), the introduction of further legislation to scale up plastics recycling capacities and the development of a strong market for secondary raw materials are paramount for the achievement of the EU's ambitious circular and climate targets. Find more information about PRE's position here: https://www.plasticsrecyclers.eu/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/PRE-Policy-Manifesto_final.pdf Details of PRE's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: Safeguarding the EU plastics recycling industry would be integral to the success of the EU's green and digital transitions. Policies shall therefore focus on safeguarding EU circular economy and climate targets by ensuring that the same legislative requirements to which the EU industry is subject to also apply for imported products into the EU single market. In its manifesto, PRE emphasized that accelerating the transition from a linear to a circular economy in the EU has never been a more pressing issue. Find more information about PRE's position here: https://www.plasticsrecyclers.eu/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/PRE-Policy-Manifesto_final.pdf

(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 18

(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 :Polyolefins Circular Economy Platform (PCEP)

(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

Polyolefins Circular Economy Platform (PCEP) Details of PCEP's position on EU climate targets: The Polyolefins Circular Economy Platform (PCEP) states that it is on a mission to help the polyolefin value chain achieve Europe's circular economy and net-zero ambitions. The association's aim is to transform the entire polyolefin value chain into a circular ecosystem. Find more information about PCEP's position here: https://www.pcep.eu/about-pcep Details of PCEP's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: PCEP works with all relevant stakeholders to establish ways to enhance collection and sorting systems, an essential step towards quality recycling. Find more information about PCEP's position here: https://www.pcep.eu/circular-polyolefins

(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 19

(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 :The European Organization for packaging (EUROPEN)

(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

Details of EUROPEN's position on the EU climate targets: The vision of the European Organization for packaging (EUROPEN) is based on the commitment to climate neutrality by 2050, the protection of natural resources, the acceleration of circularity and the strengthening of EU competitiveness. Find more information about EUROPEN's position here: https://www.europen-packaging.eu/sustainability/ Details of EUROPEN's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: EUROPEN members are leading the transformation of the packaging value chain to deliver sustainable packaging solutions. Achieving a strong and resilient single market for packaging and packaging goods is a key priority of EUROPEN to continue to drive investments in innovation in the packaging industry and support its sustainable transition. Find more information about EUROPEN's position here: https://www.europen-packaging.eu/sustainability/

(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 20

(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 :A circular economy for flexible packaging (CEFLEX)

(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

Details of CEFLEX's position on the Paris Agreement or EU climate targets: A circular economy for flexible packaging (CEFLEX) is a project bringing together the entire value chain (https://ceflex.eu/who-we-are/) to tackle the complex technical and business barriers to a circular economy. Project stakeholders represent the full flexible packaging value chain. CEFLEX does not directly refer to the Paris Agreement or EU climate targets in its publicly available statements. However, it emphasizes that by making an even stronger contribution to realizing more sustainable production and consumption, it will also help reduce the impacts of climate change and eliminate plastic leakage into the environment. Find more information about CEFLEX's position here: https://ceflex.eu/putting-recycled-plastics-to-better-use-in-more-products-key-to-unlocking-major-circular-gains/ Details of CEFLEX's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: CEFLEX drives collaboration, innovation and implementation of a Circular Economy for Flexible Packaging – equipping its stakeholders, decision-makers and targeted wider industry with the analysis and information required to accelerate progress. A 5-step roadmap to build a circular economy for flexible packaging has been endorsed by CEFLEX stakeholders, together with a set of actions needed by each part of the value chain to make it happen. Find more information here (https://ceflex.eu/what-we-do/) and here (https://ceflex.eu/).

(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 21

(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 :Renewable Carbon Initiative (RCI)

(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

RCI's position on the Paris Agreement: According to the Renewable Carbon Initiative (RCI), using fossil resources is the main reason for global warming. This means that a drastic shift away from fossil carbon is a core element of any strategy seriously aiming to reduce climate change to a minimum and stay within the 1.5° goal of the Paris agreement (https://renewable-carbon-initiative.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/23-07-05_RCI_Policy-Messages.pdf). The EU has set itself an ambitious net-zero goal by 2050. RCI believes that to achieve true net-zero, material-related emissions need to be urgently addressed. A shift to renewable carbon sources from biomass, direct CO2 utilisation or recycling is the corresponding strategy. Find more information about RCI's position here: https://renewable-carbon-initiative.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/23-07-05_RCI_Policy-Messages.pdf RCI's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: Renewable carbon circulates between biosphere, atmosphere or technosphere, creating a carbon circular economy (https://renewable-carbon-initiative.com/#:~:text=THE%20RENEWABLE%20CARBON%20INITIATIVE%20(RCI)&text=Renewable%20carbon%20can%20come%20from,creating%20a%20carbon%20circular%20economy.), according to the RCI. RCI holds the view that chemical and physical recycling are essential for the realization of the Green Deal and the circular economy. They are core technologies for the green transition. Different chemical and physical recycling processes are needed to keep the carbon

embedded in plastics, other materials, and chemicals in the cycle to achieve the required volumes of the circular economy. Find more on RCI's position here: https://renewable-carbon.eu/publications/product/rci-position-paper-on-chemical-and-physical-recycling/

(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 22

(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 :ChargeUp Europe

(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

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: https://www.chargeupeurope.eu/positions/chargeup-europe-input-into-the-eu-roadmap-on-the-inception-impact-assessment-for-the-revision-of-the-renewables-directivenbsp ChargeUp Europe's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: 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: https://www.chargeupeurope.eu/mission-vision

(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 23

(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 :European Geothermal Energy Council (EGEC)

(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

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 (https://www.egec.org/egec-calls-binding-target-energy-efficiency/), according to EGEC. Find more information about EGEC's position here: https://www.egec.org/egec-calls-binding-target-energy-efficiency/ EGEC's position on topics related to OMV's key transition levers: 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: https://www.egec.org/media-publications/egec-calls-for-the-inclusion-of-a-geothermal-strategy-in-the-european-commissions-climate-target-for-2040/

(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) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

☑ ESRS

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify :in line requirements of the Austrian Nachhaltigkeits- und iversitätsverbesserungsgesetz (Sustainability and Diversity Improvement Act; NaDiVeG) European Union Taxonomy Regulation EU 2020/852

(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
☑ Water pollution indicators
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

OMV Sustainability Statement page 96-416:

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

OMV Combined Annual Report 2024 (4).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

OMV's 2024 Sustainability Statement was prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) in readiness for the reporting obligation under the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive). Sustainability Statement includes disclosures required by the European Union (EU) Taxonomy Regulation EU 2020/852. Sustainability Statement 2024 was prepared in line with the requirements of the Austrian Nachhaltigkeits- und Diversitätsverbesserungsgesetz (Sustainability and Diversity Improvement Act; NaDiVeG). The Statement is also guided by the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), the "Sustainability reporting guidance for the oil and gas industry" developed by Ipieca, API, and IOGP, and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. 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.

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

Entire report

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

review-of-omv-s-industry-association-memberships-alignment-with-the-paris-agreement.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Review of OMV's Public Policy Engagement & Industry Associations: Alignment with the Paris Agreement published in May 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, but we 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. However, end of 2024 the process to explore developing water scenarios was initiated.
[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

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(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 (based on WEO 2023) 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 35% by 2030 compared to 2022. By 2050, total energy sector CO2 emissions reach net zero, supported by rapid reductions in non-CO2 emissions (e.g., methane). Residual gross emissions are balanced by removals from the atmosphere through BECCS and DACS. IEA 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 by 2.6% per year on average over the period to 2050, and the population will grow from 8 to 9.7 billion in 2050. In IEA NZE, oil and gas prices quickly fall in line with falling demand to around USD 40/barrel for oil in 2030, before declining further to USD 25/barrel in 2050. Gas demand starts to decline rapidly in key markets, and prices in China, Japan and the European Union fall to levels last seen at the height of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. Carbon prices are quickly established in all regions rising by 2050 to an average of USD 250/tonne CO2 in advanced economies, and USD 200/tonne CO2 in other major economies, with lower price levels elsewhere. In line with these assumptions, the demand for fossil-based commodities will change dramatically due to the restructuring of the global

economy and the adaptation of consumer behaviour to the net-zero path. While fossil-based energy products will face a rapid decline, it is assumed that new business and growth opportunities will open in adjacent areas, e.g. geothermal, CCS/CCU and circular solutions, as demand will increase for zero carbon energy solutions and sustainable petrochemicals.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Scenarios consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C are critically important to our strategic considerations, as they are highly ambitious and fundamentally challenge how energy is consumed and supplied globally. This scenario is 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

2022

(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 by 2.6% per year on average over the period to 2050, and the population will grow from 8 to 9.7 billion in 2050. The policy focus on curbing oil and gas demand brings down the prices to 2022 levels: the international oil price falls to around USD 60/barrel in 2050. By 2030, prices for natural gas importers tend towards the range between USD 6.5/MBtu and USD 8/MBtu. This development is based on the reduction in European natural gas demand, lower demand growth in emerging market and developing economies and fierce competition among LNG suppliers to capture market share. On carbon pricing, the IEA APS assumes that on top of existing and scheduled carbon pricing initiatives, additional measures of varying stringency and scope are put in place. The current trend of declining clean energy technology costs is expected to continue, with considerable scope to reduce important cost elements through technology innovation, materials substitution, efficiency improvements and economies of scale. In line with these assumptions, total oil demand falls from 97 mb/d in 2022 to 93 mb/d in 2030 and to 55 mb/d in 2050, with a sharper decline in road transport. Electric vehicles will account for 75% of passenger car and truck sales in 2050. In petrochemicals and aviation on the other hand more oil will be used in 2050 than today. Gas demand is assumed to peak before 2030 and is 7% lower by 2030 than in 2022.

(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 2024, 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

2022

(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 4.3°C by 2100, considered as very unlikely, but not impossible. It is thus used as a worst-case climate change scenario. It is based on the assumptions that no significant new climate policies are implemented and that fossil fuels continue to dominate the global energy mix. It is a scenario characterised by severe physical climate impacts, such as extreme weather events which become more frequent and severe.

(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. Based on their material impact on OMV's business performance, specifically factors like, amongst others, sea level rise, heat stress or increase in drought length are considered as part of that assessment.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :OECM - SSP1

(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:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(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 One Earth Climate Model (OECM) was commissioned by the UN-convened Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance and the European Climate Foundation. The model was established in 2017 through a research project involving the University of Technology Sydney (UTS), the German Aerospace Centre and the University of Melbourne in 2017. The task was to "develop science-based sectoral decarbonization pathways and targets, broken down into scopes 1, 2, and 3, for industry sectors classified under the Global Industry Categorisation Standard (GICS)". The UTS OECM is an integrated energy assessment model which provides net-zero pathways, based on science, for all major industries. The 1.5 ˚C emissions pathways developed by UTS were published in 2022, together with datasets. They are no- or low-overshoot scenarios (Shared Socioeconomic Pathway 1, SSP1), as defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The OECM remains within an energy-related carbon budget of 400 GtCO2. In 2021, the IPCC identified the global carbon budget required to achieve 1.5 ˚C between 2020 and 2050 with 67% likelihood as 400 GtCO2, or with 50% likelihood as 500 GtCO2. This scenario assumes that new fossil fuel projects will not go ahead and that fossil fuel use will reduce significantly. Negative emissions are taken into account, but only natural carbon sinks. BECCS and CCUS are both excluded. Electricity will account for around 65% of total energy consumption by 2050 and 100% of electricity and total energy supply will be from renewables by 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

OMV is an oil, gas and chemicals company. While the IEA published guidance for oil and gas for alignment with their NZE scenario, OMV's Chemicals segment is not covered by this guidance. The sectoral pathways developed based on OECM cover the three sectors OMV is active in and provide pathways across all emission scopes. This scenario was thus used to check the alignment of the GHG targets for our operation to 2030 and beyond.
[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., physical risks for OMV's assets, 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, all new investments and once year existing assets 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 4.2 bn and goodwill would decrease by EUR 0.1 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 3.1 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 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 the IEA's APS scenario. Achieving this plan relies on decreasing fossil fuel sales, increasing zero-carbon energy sales, increasing sales volumes of sustainable chemicals and polymers, improved energy and operational efficiency, zero routine flaring and venting, increased renewable energy purchases, and CCS. Overall, OMV intends to allocate 40–50% of its organic CAPEX in this period to sustainable projects to achieve its decarbonization targets.

(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 Combined Annual Report. For example, in 2024 Scope 1 and 2 emissions were reduced by 23% vs. 2019, while absolute Scope 3 emissions were reduced by 17% vs. 2019.

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

OMV Combined Annual Report 2024.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 up to 1,400 kta of circular products, that is, chemicals and polymers 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: a significant decrease in fossil fuels and a less steep decline in natural gas sales; an increase in zero-carbon energy sales, such as sustainable and biobased fuels,

green gas sales, and build-up of photovoltaic electricity capacity, as well as geothermal energy; and an increase in sales volumes of sustainable (renewable and recycled) chemicals and polymers to up to 1,400 kta by 2030. In addition to these efforts, OMV anticipates using approximately 3 mn t of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) by 2030. These are the centerpieces 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 is 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 segment will be 100% renewable by 2030.

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 and 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 and Technology department, bundling all cross divisional innovation projects for maximizing OMV's innovation portfolio in line with its Strategy 2030. This supports OMV's focus on developing technologies that directly contribute to our sustainability targets, as well as researching breakthrough, high-impact technologies to enable OMV's strategy implementation. OMV pursues such innovation in-house and through collaborations with extensive partners panels.

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 & 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), time horizon of 5 years). The most substantive climate-related changes in the oil & gas industry are expected to arise on a longer time scale, particularly regarding revenues. OMV's mgmt pays close attention to climate-change related long-term risks & 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, complemented by carbon capture and

Internal

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. We also plan to significantly increase sustainable and biobased fuels & green gas sales, as well as build up renewable electricity production to around 7-8 TWh (incl. 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 RO and AT, 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. In support of these types of investments, 40-50% of the average organic CAPEX of approx. EUR 3.8 bn between 2024 and 2030 will be directed to sustainable projects.

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: (1) operating costs for innovative technologies and operational upgrades in key assets, including OMV's refineries, which are upgraded to meet future demand for sustainable products; and (2) 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 at least one of two criteria: (1) alignment with the EU taxonomy or (2) 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 and a payback period of <20 years (longer than for other projects). In general, all new projects are assessed regarding their impact on OMV's climate target. A stress test based on a net zero scenario is performed for investment decisions, in addition to a base case assessment. Moreover, inorganic growth projects should comply with the overall Group path to net zero by 2050 and should support the low-carbon growth of OMV. The potential impact of mergers and acquisitions on OMV's climate targets is reviewed as part of due diligence.
[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:

☑ Yes

(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)

66211957

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

0.2

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

22.6

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

77.2

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

In 2024, OMV carried out an assessment based on the EU taxonomy criteria for all 6 environmental objectives. The assessment had the purpose of identifying new eligible activities and whether any newly identified or existing eligible activities fulfilled the criteria for substantial contribution, the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the other environmental objectives, and the minimum social safeguards criteria. For more details: refer to page 157 ff of the OMV Sustainability Statement within the Annual report https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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:

☑ Yes

(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)

756089533

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

18.7

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

22.4

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

58.9

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

In 2024, OMV carried out an assessment based on the EU taxonomy criteria for all 6 environmental objectives. The assessment had the purpose of identifying new eligible activities and whether any newly identified or existing eligible activities fulfilled the criteria for substantial contribution, the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the other environmental objectives, and the minimum social safeguards criteria. For more details: refer to page 157 ff of the OMV Sustainability Statement within the Annual report: https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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:

☑ Yes

(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)

3456140

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

0.5

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

49.1

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

50.4

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

In 2024, OMV carried out an assessment based on the EU taxonomy criteria for all 6 environmental objectives. The assessment had the purpose of identifying new eligible activities and whether any newly identified or existing eligible activities fulfilled the criteria for substantial contribution, the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the other environmental objectives, and the minimum social safeguards criteria. For more details: refer to page 157 ff of the OMV Sustainability Statement within the Annual report: https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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)

21350290.72

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

0.1

(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

0.1

(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)

107498064.81

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

2.59

(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

2.59

(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)

1865674.65

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

0.26

(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

0.26

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

OMV Combined Annual Report 2024.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)

5633102000

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

16.6

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

315313000

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

7.58

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

166821779.37

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

22.91

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

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)

9789000

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

0.03

(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

0.03

(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)

30343131.41

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

0.73

(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

0.73

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

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)

48418645.66

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

1.16

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

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)

32448000

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

0.1

(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

0.1

(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)

4240680.78

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

0.1

(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

0.1

(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)

550685.66

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

0.08

(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

0.08

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

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)

2625044

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

0.01

(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

0.01

(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)

60943011

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

1.47

(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

1.47

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

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)

40528275.84

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

0.97

(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

0.97

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

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)

14967000

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

0.36

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

585375.48

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

8

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

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
☑ Transitional activity

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

323109124.69

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

7.77

(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

7.77

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

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)

1528127399.93

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

4.5

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

274139706

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

6.59

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

110982451.46

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

5.24

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

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)

4682397.25

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

0.11

(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

0.11

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

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)

254894.87

(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)

15103613.05

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

0.36

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

2947617.34

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

0.4

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

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)

511462630.16

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

1.51

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

38521891.21

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

0.93

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

18623548.99

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

2.56

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

Row 14

(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)

1334981.71

(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)

586781

(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)

361264.61

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

Row 15

(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

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

7205000

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

0.02

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

Row 16

(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)

115973941.51

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

2.79

(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

2.29

(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)

183079

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

0.03

(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

0.03

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

Row 17

(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)

115973941.51

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

2.79

(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

2.79

(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)

183078.96

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

0.03

(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

0.03

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

Row 18

(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)

398738.71

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

0.01

(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

0.01

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

Row 19

(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)

1899674.59

(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

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

Row 20

(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)

14953755.71

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

0.06

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

Row 21

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Production of heat/cool from geothermal energy

(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

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

2469000

(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)

7651000

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

0.18

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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 or operation of facilities that produce heat/cool from geothermal energy.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 22

(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

☑ OPEX

(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)

2625043.98

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

0.01

(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

0.01

(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)

60943010.52

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

1.47

(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

1.47

(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)

854700.98

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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

Row 23

(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-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)

2130777.58

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(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:

☑ 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

Row 24

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Production of heat/cool from geothermal energy

(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

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

2469000

(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)

7651000

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

0.18

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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 or operation of facilities that produce heat/cool from geothermal energy.

(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

Row 25

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems

(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)

3493655.04

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

0.08

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

Row 26

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(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)

4755779.22

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

0.11

(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

0.11

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity consists of an individual measures, installed on-site as technical building systems and fulfills the point c of the substantial contribution criteria: c) installation, maintenance, repair and upgrade of heat pumps contributing to the targets for renewable energy in heat and cool in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and the ancillary technical 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

Row 27

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions

(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)

410000

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

0.01

(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

0.01

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 28

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Freight rail 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-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)

21410309.56

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

0.51

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

137078.31

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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 purchase, financing, leasing, rental and operation of freight transport on mainline rail networks as well as short line freight railroads.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 29

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles

(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)

10878046.6

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

0.26

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

1706571.92

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

0.23

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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 purchase, financing, renting, leasing and operation of vehicles designated as category M1232, N1233, both falling under the scope of Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council234, or L (2- and 3-wheel vehicles and quadricycles)235.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 30

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Freight transport services by road

(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)

1348048.08

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

0.03

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 31

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Sea and coastal freight water transport, vessels for port operations and auxiliary activities

(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)

62242076.44

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

1.5

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

7180339.99

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

0.99

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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 purchase, financing, chartering (with or without crew) and operation of vessels designed and equipped for transport of freight or for the combined transport of freight and passengers on sea or coastal waters, whether scheduled or not. Purchase, financing, renting and operation of vessels required for port operations and auxiliary activities, such as tugboats, mooring vessels, pilot vessels, salvage vessels and ice-breakers.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 32

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Infrastructure for rail 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-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)

6964461.43

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

0.17

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

3661932.42

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

0.5

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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, modernisation, operation and maintenance of railways and subways as well as bridges and tunnels, stations, terminals, rail service facilities, safety and traffic management systems including the provision of architectural services, engineering services, drafting services, building inspection

services and surveying and mapping services and the like as well as the performance of physical, chemical and other analytical testing of all types of materials and products.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 33

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Construction of new buildings

(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)

3849344.3

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

0.09

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 34

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Renovation of existing buildings

(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)

18606508.97

(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)

810507.02

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

0.11

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The building renovation complies with the applicable requirements for major renovations or leads to a reduction of primary energy demand (PED).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 35

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Acquisition and ownership of buildings

(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)

41106200.09

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

0.99

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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 buying real estate and exercising ownership of that real estate.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 36

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Data processing, hosting and related activities

(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)

6022259.2

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

0.14

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.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 storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission or processing of data through data centres, including edge computing

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:
☑ Yes

Row 37

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Close to market research, development and innovation

(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)

61322181.29

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

1.47

(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

1.47

(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 OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

1. The activity researches, develops or provides innovation for technologies, products or other solutions that are dedicated to one or more economic activities for which the technical screening criteria have been set out in this Annex. 2. The results of the research, development and innovation enable one or more of those economic activities to meet the respective criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, while respecting the relevant criteria for doing no significant harm to other environmental objectives. 3. The economic activity aims at bringing to market a solution that is not yet in the market and is expected to have a better performance in terms of life-cycle GHG emissions than best commercially available technologies based on public or market information. The implementation of the technologies, products or other solutions being researched results in overall net GHG emissions reductions over their life cycle. 8. Where the researched, developed

or innovated technology, product or other solution is at TRL 8 or higher, life-cycle GHG emissions are calculated using Recommendation 2013/179/EU or, alternatively, using ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064-1:2018 and 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

Row 38

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Close to market research, development and innovation

(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

☑ OPEX

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

38944766.6

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

5.35

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

1. The activity researches, develops or provides innovation for technologies, products or other solutions that are dedicated to one or more economic activities for which the technical screening criteria have been set out in this Annex. 2. The results of the research, development and innovation enable one or more of those economic activities to meet the respective criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, while respecting the relevant criteria for doing no significant harm to other environmental objectives. 3. The economic activity aims at bringing to market a solution that is not yet in the market and is expected to have a better performance in terms of life-cycle GHG emissions than best commercially available technologies based on public or market information. The implementation of the technologies, products or other solutions being researched results in overall net GHG emissions reductions over their life cycle. 8. Where the researched, developed or innovated technology, product or other solution is at TRL 8 or higher, life-cycle GHG emissions are calculated using Recommendation 2013/179/EU or, alternatively, using ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064-1:2018 and 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

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 39

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Storage 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

☑ OPEX

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

888000

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

0.21

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 40

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Underground permanent geological storage of CO2

(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

☑ OPEX

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

4098261.94

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

0.56

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Details on the calculation methodology can be found in OMV's Sustainability Statement 2024 https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

n/a

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

[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 Statement 2024. For further details, please refer to the report on pages 157-181. 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 Reports. The assurance letter can be found in the report from pg 419 to 423.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Details can be found here: https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

(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

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

ReOil® is OMVs proprietary chemical recycling technology - a solvent-based, refinery-integrated, non-catalytic, thermal pyrolysis - which uses post-consumer mixed plastics waste as feedstock and turns those into a pyrolysis oil, a circular feedstock, that can be further processed to polymers of a virgin quality. The ReOil 100 is a pilot plant with a capacity of 100 kg/h that is located at the Refinery Schwechat. The plant is ISCC Plus certified, which ensures that the circular content is verifiably tracked and traced throughout the supply chain. The plant has been operational since 2018, achieving nearly 30,000 cracking hours to date. During this period 2,100 tons of end-of-waste plastics have been processed sustainably. In March 2025 OMV announced the successful start-up of its ReOil plant with a capacity of up to 16,000 metric tons p.a. This plant is also located and fully integrated in the Schwechat refinery – the plant is also ISCC Plus certified, guaranteeing not only that recycled materials can be traced throughout the supply chain but also meet high environmental and social standards. The next step is to develop ReOil into a commercially viable industrial-scale recycling plant.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Hydrogen

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(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

UpHy (10MW electrolyer facility) The new 10 MW electrolyzer facility has a production capacity of up to 1,500 tons of green hydrogen annually. It was successfully completed in partnership with Kommunalkredit at the end of 2024. As one of the first green hydrogen production plants in Europe, it has been certified as Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin (RFNBO) under the EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED) legislation.

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Hydrogen

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

(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

OMV has made the final decision to invest a mid-three-digit million-euro sum in a new flagship green hydrogen plant in Bruck an der Leitha, Lower Austria. There, OMV plans to build a 140 MW electrolysis facility, subject to and under the assumption of a positive outcome of the European and Austrian Hydrogen Bank auction. With an annual production capacity of up to 23,000 tons of green hydrogen, the new plant will be one of the largest of its kind in Europe. OMV expects to reduce CO_2 emissions by approximately 150,000 tons per year. By using green hydrogen in the future, we are making the processes and production of fuels and chemical products more sustainable and are future-proofing our industry. Our planned 140 MW electrolysis plant in Bruck an der Leitha will meet a significant share of the hydrogen demand at the OMV Schwechat refinery, reinforcing our role as a pioneer in industrial transformation. With an expected start-up at the end of 2027, the new facility will produce green hydrogen using renewable energy from wind, solar, and hydro power. This 140 MW electrolyzer project is set to benefit from the experience gained from OMV's 10 MW electrolyzer facility.

Row 4

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Recycling

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Basic academic/theoretical research

(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

Cooperation with Christian Doppler Labor (TU Wien, MU Leoben) which creates research- based knowledge for the effective utilization of difficult-to-recycle secondary raw materials from various waste streams, development of algorithms to determine the mass contribution of chemical recycling feedstock using sensor fusion, determination of kinetics of plastic pyrolysis components and coke forming mechanisms; kinetic modeling and simulation.

Row 5

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Oil and Gas / alternative liquid fuels

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Basic academic/theoretical research

(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

The PhD thesis deals with the influence of feed quality and the resulting products and their quality. Individual polymers are examined with regard to the compounds formed during pyrolysis, their quantification, structural analysis, and subsequently how these can be removed from the Syncrude.

Row 6

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Oil and Gas / alternative liquid fuels

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(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

OMV is partner of the Refolution consortium. Refulution is a Horizon Europe project aiming at the development of next generation biofuels production technologies in aviation and marine sectors, and their implementation in existing refineries. The REFOLUTION consortium is composed of 14 partners from 8 countries, with a preminent expertise in the key EU sectors related to energy and transportation. Driven by a strong industrial-academic leadership, it includes important market players along the entire value chain, research centres universities and a consultancy. More information: https://www.refolution.eu/

Row 7

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Hydrogen

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Applied research and development

(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

COMET builds bridges between science and business for a sustainable future. It is the Austrian flagship programme of business and science for the promotion of cutting-edge research. It promotes the establishment of competence centres for excellent technologies - the COMET centres. HyCentA "Hydrogen Research Centre Austria" is a COMET centre of the 6th call for COMET centres (K1) and runs in the current period from 2023 - 2026. A total of around 40 leading national and international scientific partners and companies are researching hydrogen technologies together with HyCentA in the COMET programme. More information: https://www.hycenta.at/en/comet-centre
[Add 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)

-62

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

-5

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-6

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water-related CAPEX and OPEX change is negative, especially CAPEX reduced in 2024 compared to 2023 due to projects with higher CAPEX in the previous reporting period.
[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 are chosen in line with the IEA NZE assumptions of the preceding World Energy Outlook (2023).

(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 four country groups: (1) EUA/Advanced economies with net zero pledges, (2) Emerging and developing economies with net zero pledges, (3) Selected emerging and developing economies, and (4) 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 69 EUR/EUA is assumed for emissions covered by the EU ETS in 2025. In the long-term, a price cap is considered as technological progress could counterbalance the move to generally higher cost measures. Thus, 147 EUR/EUA are assumed from 2040 onward. In our 'net zero emissions by 2050' stress case, prices rise from 88 EUR/t in 2025 to 231 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 35 to 185 EUR/t, selected emerging and developing economies from 8 to 166 EUR/t and other emerging and developing countries from 4 to 51 EUR/t from 2025 to 2050. All prices are real prices in EUR 2024.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

4

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

231

(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 :CO2prices 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 OMV

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

85

(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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
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 25.000 t CO2eq

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold 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

1
[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 medium 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 Statement 2024 here: https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf
[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 Statement 2024 here: https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

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 2024 Sustainability Statement here: https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

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 2024 Sustainability Statement here: https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

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 2024 Sustainability Statement here: https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf

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 2024 Sustainability Statement here: https://www.omv.com/downloads/2025/06/92406456-8cbc-a620-6372-155eabf5c0a0/OMV%20Combined%20Annual%20Report%202024.pdf
[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 reaching low-carbon procurement and with OMV's Procurement Supplier Innovation Framework, two supplier innovation projects that started in 2023 have continued in 2024, 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. The Carbon Black Project has undergone a scope transformation, with the aim for OMV to become a raw material supplier to carbon black manufacturers, which helps bring control of Scope 3 emissions in-house. The packaging solution is under development and is still in the implementation and change management stage. The latter initiative will contribute to the reduction of CO2 emissions from packaging, with an estimation of 5 tons of CO2eq per year.

(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 (300-400) 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. We offer (in Austria): tailor made training for our gas customers support on "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.Furthermore we support OMV Gas HU since 2021 to achieve the obligations set by the national law. For 2024 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 customers to provide energy saving measures very strongly. This target has been achieved with combined energy savings measures. Overall savings in 2024 had been more than 35 GWh.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Austria: The energy law in Austria is in place until 2021 and enabled OMV Gas to conduct detailed measurements of energy savings at end customer sites up to that year. Energy reductions of up to 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 Austria OGE offers the detection of methane leakages at customer gas grids. Additional site-based activities were undertaken in 2024, and based on the findings from these efforts, the associated methane emissions could have been effectively mitigated. Even the overall volumes of these methane emissions are small, as the CO2e-factor of methane is 28 (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 2024 OMV Gas HU supported and fulfilled it´s energy savings obligation at it´s gas end customers of more than 35.000 GJ for 2024.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with investors and shareholders to ensure transparency, build trust, and discuss our environmental strategy in light of their expectations. This also leads to better understanding of their information needs and expectations which should result in improved reporting as well as potentially leading to better financing conditions and a broader investor base.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Constructive engagement can lead to improved transparency and understanding as well as higher ESG ratings from rating agencies, which can further attract investment and create sustainable long-term value for society. Strong ESG performance can result in lower perceived risk, which may translate into a lower cost of capital
[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 reaching low-carbon procurement and with OMV's Procurement Supplier Innovation Framework, two supplier innovation projects started in 2023 have continued in 2024, 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. The Carbon Black Project has undergone a scope transformation, with the aim for OMV to become a raw material supplier to carbon black manufacturers, which helps bring control of Scope 3 emissions in-house. The packaging solution is under development and is still in the implementation and change management stage

(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

5

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Achieved reduction of CO2 emissions from 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) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☑ No

(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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Change in boundary: Scope 3.15 emissions of OMV excluding OMV Petrom and excluding Borealis have been estimated in 2024 for the first time, and the methodology may be refined for future reporting. Change in methodology: Since 2024, OMV has been applying the global warming potentials (GWPs) from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 years) to calculate CO2e emissions of non-CO2 gases.
[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

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

OMV recalculates historical data based on the relevant global warming potential. Since 2024, OMV has been applying the global warming potentials (GWPs) from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 years) to calculate CO2e emissions of non-CO2 gases.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ IPIECA's Petroleum Industry Guidelines for reporting GHG emissions, 2nd edition, 2011

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009

☑ European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MMR) – General guidance for installations

☑ Other, please specify :European Monitoring guideline 2007/589/EG and the respective national legislation under the EU ETS EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook Excel tool based on IOGP factors.

(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) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(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

OMV offices not already included in the GHG inventory.

(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

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0.1

(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 (0.02%).

(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 0.06% of OMV electricity consumption and represents an estimated 0.02% of OMV's Scope 1 + 2 Location based emissions.
[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)

12648004

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year scope 1 emissions were recalculated with the most recent global warming potentials from the IPCC AR6. 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)

906219

(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 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

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)

13274484

(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)

536442

(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 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

212529

(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 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 "Use 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.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1142347

(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 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 “Use 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.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 “Use 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.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

OMV Group's leased assets such as offshore platforms and joint ventures are included in Scope 1 emissions. This also applies to Borealis as part of OMV Group, however this category might be relevant for Borealis as stand-alone company.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 "Use 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.

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)

12195100

(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)

96466758

(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 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)

11752165

(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 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions of assets that are owned by OMV Group are included Scope 1 or 2. Therefore there are no emissions in this category.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

OMV Group does not maintain any franchise activities.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2019 Scope 3 category 15 emissions were not accounted in OMV Group. As of 2024, Scope 3 emissions from investments have been reported at OMV Group level for the first time.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other relevant Upstream emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other relevant Downstream emissions.
[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)

9778526

(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 control approach). OMV uses emission factors from different sources, e.g., IPCC, API GHG Compendium, etc. Since 2024, OMV has been applying global warming potentials of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 years).

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9307079

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(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 control approach). OMV uses emission factors from different sources, e.g., IPCC, API GHG Compendium, etc. Since 2024, OMV has been applying global warming potentials of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 years), and the previous years have been recalculated to reflect to these global warming potentials.
[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)

1036020

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

991275

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are reported separately applying the location-based and the market-based approach. Aggregated Scope 2 GHG emissions are calculated in t CO2e based on activity data (MWh of electricity consumption) multiplied by GHG emission factors from various sources (e.g. national authorities, supplier-specific emission factors used, etc.). The market-based method reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen. It derives emission factors from contractual instruments. Where no contractual data is available, residual mix or location-based emission factors is used.
[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)

13494945

(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

0.1

(7.8.5) Please explain

The aggregated Scope 3.1 emissions from purchased goods and services are derived from purchased feedstock, goods, and services with a combination of an average data method for purchased feedstock, and a hybrid method (average emission factors and supplier-specific factors if available) for purchased goods and services. The primary sources of emission factors are DBEIS, Ecoinvent©, and other sources. OMV actively engages with suppliers to increase the proportion of emissions calculated using supplier-specific emission factors.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

462182

(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

1

(7.8.5) Please explain

The aggregated Scope 3.2 emissions from capital goods are derived from the expenditure on capital goods using a hybrid method (average emission factors and supplier-specific factors if available). The primary source of emission factors is DBEIS. OMV actively engages with suppliers to increase the proportion of emissions calculated using supplier-specific emission factors.

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)

161192

(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

The aggregated Scope 3.3 emissions are derived from the amount of purchased and consumed fuels, electricity, heat, steam, and cooling and appropriate emission factors from the IEA, DEFRA, or other sources on a country basis.

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 “Use 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)

216402

(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

The aggregated Scope 3.5 emissions are derived from waste data and appropriate emission factors from DEFRA, Ecoinvent©, and other sources.

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 “Use 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 “Use 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. This also applies to Borealis as part of OMV Group, however this category might be relevant for Borealis as stand-alone company.

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 “Use 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)

9541912

(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

The aggregated Scope 3.10 emissions are derived from the volume of sold products to third parties and estimated emission factors.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

79908065

(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

The aggregated Scope 3.11 emissions are derived from the volume of sold products to third parties and appropriate emission factors from IPCC or other sources.

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)

10543018

(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

The aggregated Scope 3.12 emissions are derived from the recycled and biogenic content of Borealis products. This conservative and transparent approach, known as the circular product offering cut-off methodology, ensures that Borealis assumes the burden of recycling and end-of-life emissions in its own GHG calculation, rather than relying on the efforts of other organizations to achieve climate neutrality or drive circularity.

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, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

31579057

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The aggregated Scope 3.15 emissions include Scope 1, 2, and 3 emission estimates and are derived from a combination of primary data from investments, and activity data multiplied with appropriate emission factors from the IMF or other sources.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other relevant 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]

(7.9) 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
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 Annual Report 2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

The assurance statement by KPMG on page 419-423 of OMV's Annual Report 2024 also covers the GHG data that has been included in the CDP report (pg 215). See also the assurance Statement in the Borealis Annual Report 2024 on page 297-301 (www.borealisgroup.com/downloads/company) and the assurance Statement of the OMV Petrom Sustainability Statement 2024 is available as a separate download from the OMV Petrom website. (www.omvpetrom.com/en/investors/publications?year=2024#annual-reports)

(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 Annual Report 2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The assurance statement by KPMG on page 419-423 of OMV's Annual Report 2024 also covers the GHG data that has been included in the CDP report (pg 215). See also the assurance Statement in the Borealis Annual Report 2024 on page 297-301 (www.borealisgroup.com/downloads/company) and the assurance Statement of the OMV Petrom Sustainability Statement 2024 is available as a separate download from the OMV Petrom website. (www.omvpetrom.com/en/investors/publications?year=2024#annual-reports)

(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 Annual Report 2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The assurance statement by KPMG on page 419-423 of OMV's Annual Report 2024 also covers the GHG data that has been included in the CDP report (pg 215). See also the assurance Statement in the Borealis Annual Report 2024 on page 297-301 (www.borealisgroup.com/downloads/company) and the assurance Statement of the OMV Petrom Sustainability Statement 2024 is available as a separate download from the OMV Petrom website. (www.omvpetrom.com/en/investors/publications?year=2024#annual-reports)

(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: Investments
☑ 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 Annual Report 2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

The assurance statement by KPMG on page 419-423 of OMV's Annual Report 2024 also covers the GHG data that has been included in the CDP report (pg 215). See also the assurance Statement in the Borealis Annual Report 2024 on page 297-301 (www.borealisgroup.com/downloads/company) and the assurance Statement of the OMV Petrom Sustainability Statement 2024 is available as a separate download from the OMV Petrom website. (www.omvpetrom.com/en/investors/publications?year=2024#annual-reports)

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Increased

(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)

105880

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.03

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The amount of renewable energy purchased increased from 1 560 890 MWh in 2023 to 2 085 153 in 2024. 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 = 56.1 t/TJ=56.1*3.6/1000 t/MWh=0.20196 tCO2e/MWh) Our total Sc.1 + Sc.2 emissions in 2023 were 10 297 163 CO2e, hence the difference accounts for 1.03%. (105 880/10 297 163*100=1.03%)*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.16

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2024, we continued implementing greenhouse gas reduction projects with an annual reduction of around 16 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 2023 were 10 297 163 t CO2e, hence the decrease accounts for 0.16%. (16 000 / 10 297 163*100= 0.16%)*

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

not relevant

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

not relevant

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

not relevant

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

434330

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.22

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2024 increased production due to factors such as changes in output resulted in an emission increase of 434 330 t CO2e compared to 2023 which had lower emissions due to turnarounds and other changes in output. Our total Sc.1 + Sc.2 emissions in 2023 were 10 297 163 t CO2e, hence the increase accounts for 4.22%. (434 330 /10 297 163*100 = 4.22%)*

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

Global Warming Potential change, as described in question 7.6, was also applied in 2023 therefore no change in emissions can be found here.

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

not relevant

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

not relevant

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

160188

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.56

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Due to other circumstances such as changing electricity emission factors, an increase of 1.56 % 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:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

not relevant
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

16219

(7.12.1.2) Comment

In 2024 the Biogenic Scope 1 emissions were 16 219 tCO2, the Biogenic Scope 2 emissions were 205 337 tCO2 and the Biogenic Scope 3 emissions were 2 713 258 tCO2. Biogenic CO2 emissions are calculated by measuring the CO2 released from the combustion or decomposition of organic materials, such as biomass and biofuels. This is reported separately referring to each scope of GHG emissions. Biogenic CO2 emissions not included in Scope 1 GHG emissions are derived by site-

Internal

specific consumption of renewable fuels, including biomass, and established emission factors published by IPCC. Biogenic CO2 emissions not included in Scope 2 GHG emissions are derived from site-specific energy purchases under consideration of the biomass share in the energy mix (either market-based, or location-based in the absence of supplier-specific information) and established emission factors published by IPCC. Biogenic CO2 emissions not included in Scope 3 GHG emissions are derived from energy sales from renewable sources such as biofuels, and established emission factors published by IPCC.
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(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)

9483262

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

284498

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

10766

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 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)

111544

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

7709

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

341260

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Venting from E&P related to oil production, including fugitives and including 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)

87351

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

725

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

108969

(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)

1110639

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

771

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1133613

(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)

4175024

(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)

4175024

(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)

1796207

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

32

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1797174

(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)

23396

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

290

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32042

(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) :Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:
☑ Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

648

(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)

648

(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)

588053

(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)

588053

(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)

1590400

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

19

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1590976

(7.15.4.7) Comment

Combustion emissions in OMV's 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)

3007205

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

146955

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

138855

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

234184

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

198370

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

132514

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3401

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

783

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18601

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19279

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7981

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7981

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

564285

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

278222

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

331731

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1106050

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

224191

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

235153

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

205

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3386

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3386

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3418

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10731

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14354

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48722

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

252

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

252

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15171

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

36385

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10628

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

139292

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4371

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4371

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6784

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

335

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5949

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5948

Republic of Moldova

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2425

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2425

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3802382

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

41941

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

40214

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

149

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9302

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9302

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

370

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1641

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1641

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

649016

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28872

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19731

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

161030

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1841

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1841

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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11202

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11667

Yemen

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38985

(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) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(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	*Energy*	*1617371*
Row 3	*Corporate & Other*	*11638*
Row 4	*Fuels & Feedstock*	*5046713*
Row 5	*Chemicals*	*3102805*

[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	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*1590984*	*not further comment*
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	*1585329*	*not further comment*
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	*1830101*	*not further comment*
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	*4771464*	*not further comment*

[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(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	*Corporate & Other*	*1943*	*808*
Row 2	*Energy*	*37552*	*55986*
Row 3	*Fuels & Feedstock*	*125687*	*97822*
Row 5	*Chemicals*	*870839*	*836659*

[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	*809085*	*796383*	*No further comment*
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	*37076*	*55511*	*No further comment*
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	*475*	*475*	*No further comment*
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	*187441*	*138098*	*No further comment*

[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)

9605122

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1033789

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

989062

(7.22.4) Please explain

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from the consolidated accounting group includes 100% of gross Scope 1 and 100% of gross Scope 2 emissions from the parent and subsidiaries, as well as OMV's proportionate share of emissions from joint operations that it operationally controls.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

173403

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2231

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2213

(7.22.4) Please explain

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reported under "All other entities" include partners' shares in joint operations where OMV has operational control.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(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

☑ 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

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

VAT: ATU62060511; CCN: FN 269858a; DPN: 3001082

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1590984

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

538413

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

796383

(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 – bond

☑ ISIN code - equity

☑ Ticker symbol

☑ SEDOL code

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Fiscal Code (FC); Trade Register Number (TRN)

(7.23.1.4) ISIN code – bond

XS2010030116

(7.23.1.5) ISIN code – equity

ROSNPPACNOR9

(7.23.1.7) Ticker symbol

SNP

(7.23.1.8) SEDOL code

B1Y9TB4

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

FC: R1590082; Trade Register Nr: J40/8302/1997

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3802683

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62558

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60831

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Primary Activity: Exploration, production, refining, distribution, marketing, and sale of crude oil, natural gas, petroleum products, and energy-related services, both directly and indirectly, as well as the acquisition, granting, and management of related licenses, permits, and concessions. Numbers are reflecting OMV Petrom as integrated part of OMV and might differ from OMV Petrom publication. Other unique identifier addition: 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

0.18

(7.24.3) Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division

0.11

(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:

☑ Renault Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

12009

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3741

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Renault Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

12009

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1881

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Koninklijke Philips NV

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

2300

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

716

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Koninklijke Philips NV

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

2300

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

360

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Teva Pharmaceuticals

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

443

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

138

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Teva Pharmaceuticals

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

443

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

69

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ The Dow Chemical Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

30124

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9385

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ The Dow Chemical Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

30124

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4718

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ TETRA PAK

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

5772

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1798

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ TETRA PAK

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

5772

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

904

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Corning Incorporated

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

3653

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1138

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Corning Incorporated

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

3653

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

572

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Greiner AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

20192

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6291

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Greiner AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

20192

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3163

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Electrolux

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

9260

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2885

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Electrolux

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

9260

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1450

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Robert Bosch GmbH

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

21694

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6759

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Robert Bosch GmbH

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

21694

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3398

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Faurecia (Forvia)

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

15046

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4687

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Faurecia (Forvia)

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

15046

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2357

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ KAUTEX TEXTRON GMBH & CO. KG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

18

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ KAUTEX TEXTRON GMBH & CO. KG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

18

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Stellantis N.V.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

6216

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1936

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Stellantis N.V.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from Borealis' Polyolefins Business unit level.

(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

6216

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

974

(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.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The same data source as for the Borealis Annual Report 2024 was used.

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Pirelli

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated from OMV Petrom's E&P operations

(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

288466

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4223

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(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

GHG Scope 1 emissions are calculated in line with the GHG protocol and industry standards. GHG emissions used to allocate GHG emissions to the requestor are from all sources over which OMV Petrom has operational control and that are relevant to produce the goods/services supplied to the requesting member. OMV Petrom GHG emissions are externally verified. The allocation is not equivalent to a product carbon footprint, and cannot be used as such.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Scope 1 emissions of OMV Petrom are published in the 2024 Annual report, available via the website.

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ British American Tobacco PLC

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated at OMV Petrom's Fuels and Feedstock operations

(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

1684

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

319

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 GHG emissions include emissions source types such as stationary combustion, mobile combustion, flaring and venting, process emission, 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

GHG 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 has operational control and that are relevant to produce the goods/services supplied to the requesting member. GHG Scope 1 emissions are externally verified and more details of the methodology can be found in the OMV Annual Report available on the website. The emission factor for an allocation of emissions to the requestor was done by dividing the total Scope 1 emissions of the relevant business unit by the sold products of that business unit in tonnes. The resulting emission factor was applied to the purchased tonnes by the customer. The allocation is not equivalent to a product carbon footprint, and cannot be used as such.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Scope 1 emissions of OMV are published in the 2024 Annual report, available via the website.

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deutsche Post AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Emissions are allocated at OMV's Fuels and Feedstock operations

(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

10588

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2976

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 GHG emissions include emissions source types such as stationary combustion, mobile combustion, flaring and venting, process emission, 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

GHG 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 has operational control and that are relevant to produce the goods/services supplied to the requesting member. GHG Scope 1 emissions are externally verified and more details of the methodology can be found in the OMV Annual Report available on the website. The emission factor for an allocation of emissions to the requestor was done by dividing the total Scope 1 emissions of the relevant business unit by the sold products of that business unit in tonnes. The resulting emission factor was applied to the purchased tonnes by the customer. The allocation is not equivalent to a product carbon footprint, and cannot be used as such.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Scope 1 emissions of OMV are published in the 2024 Annual report, available via 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 2

(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]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

(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

Internal

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
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

82628

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

41851084

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

41933712.00

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

2050046

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1428506

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3478552.00

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

803

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4626

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5429.00

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

34304

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

773401

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

807705.00

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

39775

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

39775.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2207556

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

44057618

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

46265174.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.3) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

	Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	*0.00*

[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

82628

(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.

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

4030888

(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

35805770

(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

2014426

(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

41933711

(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)

7235540

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2338991

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

39775

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

39710

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)

83492

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

83492

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

6550

(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

(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)

6300

(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 further 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)

219600

(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 further 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 details available

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

38845

(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 further comment

Row 4

(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)

61485

(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 further 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)

52404

(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 further 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)

74239

(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 further comment

Row 7

(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)

107845

(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 further comment

Row 8

(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)

24077

(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 further comment

Row 9

(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)

40344

(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 further comment

Row 10

(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 details available

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21491

(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 further comment

Row 11

(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)

86237

(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 further 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)

57530

(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 further 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)

87840

(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 further comment

Row 14

(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)

53004

(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)

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

no further 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)

102084

(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 further 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)

108608

(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 further 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)

154155

(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 further comment

Row 18

(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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

175680

(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 further 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 details available

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

75754

(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 further comment

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(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)

58565

(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 further comment

Row 21

(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)

13838

(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 further comment

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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)

228633

(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:
☑ Germany

(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

The country of origin of the electricity and attributes is a mix of European countries

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(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 and electricity purchased in OMV's Austrian filling stations and head office must be 100% renewable

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

70222

(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:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The country of origin of the electricity and attributes is a mix of European countries

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Romania

(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 :Various renewable energy sources specified on the electricity label

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9722

(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:
☑ 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 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 :36% from renewable sources

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

803

(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:

☑ 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 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Various renewable energy sources specified on the electricity label

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22631

(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:

☑ 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.

[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)

631684

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

28098

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2246

(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)

662028.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

557167

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

112656

(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)

669823.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21562

(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)

21562.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18429

(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)

18429.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18122

(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)

18122.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

548252

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

545854

(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)

1094106.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

510203

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

76470

(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)

586673.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18345

(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)

18345.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13875

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

250

(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)

14125.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

406

(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)

406.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58528

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

46550

(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)

105078.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

47766

(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)

47766.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

102

(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)

102.00

Republic of Korea

(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

Republic of Moldova

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5105

(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)

5105.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

132657

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

9450

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

29359

(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)

171466.00

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12540

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

431

(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)

12971.00

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14484

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1077

(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)

15561.00

Spain

(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

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

841828

(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)

841828.00

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4316

(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)

4786.00

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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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)

23181

(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)

23181.00

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	*66.17*	*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	*337.12*	*No additional comment*

[Fixed row]

(7.38.1) Explain which listing requirements or other methodologies you use to report reserves data. If your organization cannot provide data due to legal restrictions on reporting reserves figures in certain countries/areas, please explain this.

OMV uses the SEC standards to estimate 1P reserves. For all other reserves and resource classes, the SPE PRMS is applied. Oil and gas production assets are depreciated using the units of production (UOP) method based on total proved developed reserves or total proved reserves. Reserves are estimated by the Group's own engineers. In addition, external reserves assessments are performed by independent reserves consultants on a two-yearly cycle. Proved reserves are those quantities of oil and gas, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulation before the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain. Proved developed reserves are those proved reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods, or in which the costs of the required equipment are relatively minor compared with the cost of a new well and through installed extraction equipment and infrastructure operational at the time of the reserves estimate. It should be reasonably certain that the required future expenditure will be made to safeguard existing equipment within the current budget. Proved undeveloped reserves are those proved reserves that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion or substantial new investment is required in order to safeguard or replace ageing facilities.

(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
	1543.4	*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.

Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

57

(7.38.3.4) Comment

3P reserves and total resources not available for publication

Natural gas

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

43

(7.38.3.4) Comment

3P reserves and total resources not available for publication

Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)

(7.38.3.1) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

0

(7.38.3.2) Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)

0

(7.38.3.3) Net total resource base (%)

0

(7.38.3.4) Comment

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 (%)

46

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

49

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

50

(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 (%)

48

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

41

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

38

(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 (%)

6

(7.38.4.3) Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

10

(7.38.4.4) Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)

12

(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	*117.4*	*No further comment*
Other feedstocks	*0*	*No further comment*
Total	*117.4*	*No further comment*

[Fixed row]

(7.43.2) Are you able to break down your refinery products and net production?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

0.89

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

38.72

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

0.99

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

17.27

Row 5

(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

15.31

Row 6

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:
☑ Asphalt and tar

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

2.92

Row 7

(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

3.11

Row 8

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:
☑ Still gas

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

0.03

Row 9

(7.43.3.1) Product produced

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Sulphur, C5-C6 Cut, Propane, FCC Propylene

(7.43.3.2) Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site

1.18

Row 10

(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

68.2
[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)	*1631*	*1882*

[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)

10769800

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

33981000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

21

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

• Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased slightly by 5%. • Sales revenues decreased by 14% mainly due to substantially lower market prices. • Therefore, the change in revenue contributed most to the intensity increase by 21%. • Revenue is disclosed in EUR
[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 :Thousand barrels of oil equivalent of oil and gas production

(7.48.2) Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

20

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

10

(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. NB: Emissions per thousand barrels of oil equivalent of oil and gas production decreased by 10% compared with 2023. In the Upstream section, the GHG emissions decreased while production increased. Operated oil and gas production (denominator) increased by 1% in 2024 compared with 2023. Emissions (numerator) in the upstream segment decreased by 9% in 2024 compared with 2023.

(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

46265174

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

19

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(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

1001027

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

t

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not Applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

17

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Total waste amounts including those from one-time projects.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

(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

11/29/2021

(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)

12648004

(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)

13920157.000

(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)

9744109.900

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9778526

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

991275

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

10769801.000

(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

75.44

(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 fully owned assets and 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. Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission reductions by 2030 include own measures and CCU/S; Exclusions: GHG removals (according to ESRS definitions), avoided emissions, and carbon credits are excluded as means of achieving the 2030 GHG emission reduction targets.

(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 -Increase in sales volumes of sustainable (renewable and recycled) chemicals and polymers -Improved energy and operational efficiency, and zero routine flaring and venting, thereby reducing methane emissions -All electricity purchases in the Chemicals segment will be sourced from 100% renewable energy. In addition to these efforts, OMV plans to establish capacity of approximately 3 mn t per year of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) by 2030, which will help us achieve our GHG targets.

(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, improving energy and operational efficiency, increasing renewable energy purchases, additional petrochemicals production and lower fossil sales, 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 Chemicals, and decrease fossil fuels production and sales. In 2024, OMV reduced its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by -23% vs. 2019. In 2024, we implemented several emission reduction initiatives contributing to achieve this target. For example, at the Burghausen refinery, a project was implemented in 2024 to use the waste steam condensate stream from the Metathesis plant to heat the cooler steam condensate from the crack-gas compressor, increasing the energy efficiency of the process and resulting in an annual reduction of approximately 1,000 t CO2e.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(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

11/29/2021

(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)

6638325

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

96466757

(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)

114857247.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

114857247.000

(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)

50

(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)

100

(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

77

(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)

91885797.600

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5755170

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

79064051

(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)

10543018

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

95362239.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

95362239.000

(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

84.87

(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" to third parties on an equity production basis. • Chemicals Scope 3 indirect GHG emissions from Category 1 "Purchased goods and services" (3.1) on a 100% operator/majority owned basis • Chemicals (Borealis) Scope 3 indirect GHG emissions from Category 12 "End of life treatment of sold products" to third parties on an equity production basis (3.12) Scope 3 GHG emission reductions by 2030 will include our own measures as well as CCU/S in the value chain and any additional established CCS capacity. Exclusions: Intracompany sales and purely financial traded volumes, intracompany supply, intracompany sales and purely financial traded volumes; other Scope 3 indirect GHG emissions. GHG removals (according to ESRS definitions), avoided emissions, and carbon credits are excluded as means of achieving the 2030 GHG emission reduction targets.

(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 -Increase in sales volumes of sustainable (renewable and recycled) chemicals and polymers. In addition to these efforts, OMV plans to establish capacity of approximately 3 mn t per year of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) by 2030, which will help us achieve our GHG targets.

(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 2024, OMV reduced its Scope 3 emissions by -17% vs. 2019. In 2024, we implemented several emission reduction initiatives contributing to achieve this target. For example, in June 2024 OMV, started up the coprocessing plant at the Schwechat refinery, where up to 160,000 t of liquid biomass per year will be converted into a high-quality renewable diesel blending component. Almost EUR 200 mn was invested and savings generated by the produced renewable fuel are around 360,000 t CO2e.

(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

11/29/2021

(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

6.3

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.2

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

63.5

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

63.5000000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

70.0000000000

(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

100

(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

71

(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 (%)

15

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

59.5000000000

(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

5.4

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.1

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

63.8

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

63.8000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

69.3000000000

(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

6.67

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.53.2.84) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

As OMV's portfolio has evolved, some of our project timelines have shifted and the Group has revised its target for the carbon intensity of energy supply from 20% to 15–20% by 2030. For 2040, OMV continues to target a 50% decrease in its carbon intensity of energy supply. In 2024, we revised our methodology for achieving the GHG emission reduction targets for 2030 and 2040 to align with ESRS guidelines by using CCU/S, while GHG removals, avoided emissions, and carbon credits are excluded.

(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; •Scope 1 direct GHG emissions from 100% operator/majority-owned assets from Energy and F&F •Scope 2 indirect GHG emissions (market-based) from third-party energy purchases (such as electricity, heat, steam) from 100% operator/majority-owned assets from Energy and F&F •Scope 3 indirect GHG emissions from Category 11 "Use of sold products" to third parties on an equity production basis •Scope 1-3 emission reductions by 2030 will include our own measures as well as CCU/S in the value chain and any additional established CCS capacity. GHG removals (according to ESRS definitions), avoided emissions, and carbon credits are excluded as means of achieving the 2030 GHG emission

reduction targets. Exclusions: •Scope 1 direct GHG emissions of Chemicals, Petchem-related Scope 1 direct GHG emissions in Refining, Energy, and F&F assets not operated/not majority owned by OMV; •Scope 2 indirect GHG emissions (market-based) from third-party energy purchases (such as electricity, heat, steam) of Chemicals, petrochemicals-related Scope 1 direct GHG emissions in Refining, Energy, and F&F assets not operated/majority owned by OMV; •Scope 3 indirect GHG emissions from Category 11 "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 1&2 emissions by at least 30% by 2030 and by at least 60% by 2040, and our Scope 3 emissions by at least 20% by 2030 and by at least 50% by 2040, all against the baseline year 2019. In addition, we intend to reduce the carbon intensity of our energy supply by at least 15-20% 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 2024, we implemented several emission reduction initiatives contributing to achieve this target. For example: At the Burghausen refinery, a project was implemented in 2024 to use the waste steam condensate stream from the Metathesis plant to heat the cooler steam condensate from the crack-gas compressor, increasing the energy efficiency of the process and resulting in an annual reduction of approximately 1,000 t CO2e. In June 2024 OMV, started up the coprocessing plant at the Schwechat refinery, where up to 160,000 t of liquid biomass per year will be converted into a high-quality renewable diesel blending component. Almost EUR 200 mn was invested and savings generated by the produced renewable fuel are around 360,000 t CO2e.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Targets to reduce methane emissions

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(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

11/29/2021

(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

60

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

59.51

(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 electricity in Chemicals has also been defined. In addition, our subsidiary, Borealis (included within Chemicals 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

OMV is increasingly turning to renewable sources of electricity to power our operations. One approach is purchasing renewable energy, which subsequently reduces our Scope 2 emissions. The 2030 renewable electricity 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 2024, electricity purchased in Chemicals accounted for 2,731 GWh (2023: 2,771 GWh), approximately 73% (2023: 73%) of OMV's total electricity purchased.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The Chemicals 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. OMV will continue to increase the sourcing of renewable electricity to power our operations. To reduce our Scope 2 emissions and achieve Borealis' target of sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2030 (status 2024: >50%), OMV has continued to establish several Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for long-term renewable electricity sourcing, securing the necessary electricity and utilities for production processes. OMV plans to increase our renewable electricity sourcing by an additional 580–780 GWh per year through more PPAs and solar power investments. In the Chemicals segment, which consumes the most energy, our goal is to ensure all purchased electricity is

renewable by 2030. In 2024, Borealis entered into long-term PPAs with Finnish energy companies Fortum and Axpo Nordic, a subsidiary of Switzerland's largest renewable energy provider, to source renewable energy from onshore wind parks. Starting in mid-2024, Borealis will receive 800 GWh of renewable power from Fortum over eight years to support its production operations in Porvoo, Finland. Additionally, Borealis will receive more than 130,000 MWh of wind power annually from Axpo Nordic for its production location in Stenungsund, Sweden, over the next ten years. This electricity will be generated by the new Hultema onshore wind farm in central Sweden, with delivery having commenced in January 2024.
[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

11/29/2021

(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

0.2

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(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

☑ Other, please specify :OMV Group Sustainability Strategy

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage: Energy E&P activities comprising all operations from exploration to production, gas processing and gas storage (up to the first point of sale PoS), including LNG liquefaction plants if located before the first point of sale. The POS is defined as the place/device of transfer of ownership of the product to the downstream player, which may be a third party or a downstream business unit within OMV. It can be described broadly as "from wellhead to point of sale". 100% methane emissions (as part of Scope 1 direct GHG emissions) and total (gross) marketed gas (sales) from fully owned assets and 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, including operated gas storage. Methane emissions from fugitives, venting and incomplete combustion, for example in flares and turbines, are all included. Following this approach, emissions linked to force majeure events or sabotage are also included. Exclusions: Methane emissions and marketed gas of assets not operated/not majority owned by OMV. 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. Energy operated power plants, F&F and Chemicals.

(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. TThe method for calculating methane intensity is aligned with the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative's (OGCI) approach, defined as: Methane intensity [%] = Methane emissions [Sm3] / Marketed gas (sales) [Sm3].

(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 methane intensity in 2024 was 0.2%. 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. Leaks are repaired promptly based on prioritization and risk assessments. Key initiatives include the pipeline integrity program and modernizing facilities like compressor stations. OMV implements LDAR programs in both upstream (OMV Energy) and downstream (OMV Fuels & Feedstock) sectors to address fugitive emissions. LDAR programs in OMV Energy align with the GHG Management Framework, the OGMP 2.0 Framework, and the UN program for the reduction of methane emissions, which OMV joined in April 2024. An internal LDAR team in OMV Austria uses advanced

technologies for regular site screenings, while OMV Petrom's internal LDAR program covers over 300 facilities, focusing on methane screening and leak mitigation. Global and local methane management programs, including Ops CH4llenge at OMV Petrom, prepare operations for new methane detection, measurement, and reporting requirements.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

11/29/2021

(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

0.2

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

91.6666666667

(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

☑ Other, please specify :OMV Group Sustainability Strategy

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage: Energy E&P activities comprising all operations from exploration to production, gas processing and gas storage (up to the first point of sale PoS), including LNG liquefaction plants if located before the first point of sale. The POS is defined as the place/device of transfer of ownership of the product to the downstream player, which may be a third party or a downstream business unit within OMV. It can be described broadly as "from wellhead to point of sale". 100% methane emissions (as part of Scope 1 direct GHG emissions) and total (gross) marketed gas (sales) from fully owned assets and 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, including operated gas storage. Methane emissions from fugitives, venting and incomplete combustion, for example in flares and turbines, are all included. Following this approach, emissions linked to force majeure events or sabotage are also included. Exclusions: Methane emissions and marketed gas of assets not operated/not majority owned by OMV. 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. Energy operated power plants, F&F and Chemicals.

(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. TThe method for calculating methane intensity is aligned with the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative's (OGCI) approach, defined as: Methane intensity [%] = Methane emissions [Sm3] / Marketed gas (sales) [Sm3].

(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 methane intensity in 2024 was 0.2%. 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. Leaks are repaired promptly based on prioritization and risk assessments. Key initiatives include the pipeline integrity program and modernizing facilities like compressor stations. OMV implements LDAR programs in both upstream (OMV Energy) and downstream (OMV Fuels & Feedstock) sectors to address fugitive emissions. LDAR programs in OMV Energy align with the GHG Management Framework, the OGMP 2.0 Framework, and the UN program for the reduction of methane emissions, which OMV joined in April 2024. An internal LDAR team in OMV Austria uses advanced technologies for regular site screenings, while OMV Petrom's internal LDAR program covers over 300 facilities, focusing on methane screening and leak mitigation. Global and local methane management programs, including Ops CH4llenge at OMV Petrom, prepare operations for new methane detection, measurement, and reporting requirements.

Row 3

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 3

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

11/29/2021

(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

33

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(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. To address the positive impact of actively engaging with suppliers and business partners to establish a positive corporate culture and continuously promote sustainability awareness, we have defined an action focused on engaging with suppliers regarding their carbon emission reduction targets and sustainability practices. This annual engagement with numerous suppliers supports our goal of ensuring that 100% of our suppliers, covering 80% of Procurement spend, have carbon reduction targets in place by 2030. The target covers Upstream value chain activities – tier 1 suppliers and covers suppliers within the Procurement scope, according to OMV's Procurement Directive. Hence excluded are all suppliers that are not within the Procurement scope, according to OMV's Procurement Directive.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

"Our goal of engaging with suppliers that cover 80% of procurement spend by 2025 to assess their carbon footprint, and ensuring that 100% of suppliers, covering 80% of our procurement spend, have carbon reduction targets in place by 2030, aligns with our commitment to transforming into a net-zero business by 2050. This commitment encompasses not only our own operations but also our product portfolio and other emissions along the value chain. To achieve this, we are dedicated to collaborating with our suppliers and customers to reduce emissions throughout the entire value chain. This KPI has been established to enhance the accuracy and transparency of Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services. We have adopted the 80/20 approach, focusing on suppliers that account for 80% of procurement spend to maximize impact."

(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 2024, 100% of OMV suppliers covering >80% of Procurement spend engaged to assess their carbon footprint and define and run joint low-carbon initiatives. OMV works together with its suppliers to improve overall sustainability performance by inviting them to individual meetings or webinars to increase awareness of the importance of participating in TfS assessments or completing our climate change questionnaire. We also include topics related to sustainability and low-carbon procurement in our annual strategic supplier meetings and invite key suppliers to deep dive workshops on innovation. In 2024, the topics of sustainable and low-carbon procurement were also included on the agenda for our annual strategic supplier meetings (e.g., Innovation – How can we create sustainable value through innovation? 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?). We actively engaged not only with our suppliers, but also with buyers on sustainable procurement and supplier innovation practices. A total of 155 buyers (2023: 205) from OMV, OMV Petrom, and Borealis participated in several awareness-raising sessions throughout the year. The focus was on engaging buyers on sustainable procurement, supplier relationship management, and supplier innovation. In 2024, nine meetings were organized with our strategic suppliers, during which commercial, technical, HSSE, and sustainability topics were discussed. In total, seven deep dive workshops on innovation were also held with key suppliers.
[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

11/29/2021

(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 Chemicals business segment, and Category 12: End-of-Life of Sold Products for non-energy use. For the net zero Scope 1-3 emissions by 2050 target, residual GHG emissions (after GHG emissions are reduced by approximately 90–95%) are intended to be neutralized by methods such as GHG removals and storage in own operations and the upstream value chain (electricity generation), and carbon credits.

(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. To support OMV's ambition of becoming a net-zero business by 2050, OMV has 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. OMV's targets are set at both absolute and intensity levels, with the ultimate goal of

achieving net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Scopes 1, 2, and 3 by 2050. To achieve our targets, OMV is committed to taking climate action across various areas of operation, including our product and service portfolio, circular economy activities, innovations and R&D efforts, working environment, and social investments. Reaching our targets for 2030 and beyond will demand considerable effort from all our business units, leveraging our existing strengths and expertise. The reduction in greenhouse gases (GHGs) will be achieved through several key initiatives: • Decrease in fossil fuel and natural gas sales: significant decrease in fossil fuels and a less steep decline in natural gas sales. • Increase in zero-carbon energy sales: significant increase in sustainable and biobased fuels, green gas sales, and build-up of photovoltaic electricity capacity, as well as geothermal energy. • Increase in sales volumes of sustainable (renewable and recycled) chemicals and polymers to up to 1,400 kta by 2030. • Improved energy and operational efficiency, and zero routine flaring and venting, thereby reducing methane emissions. • All electricity purchases in the Chemicals segment will be sourced from 100% renewable energy. In addition to these efforts, OMV plans to establish capacity of approximately 3 mn t per year of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) by 2030, which will help us achieve our GHG targets.

(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) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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
Under investigation	*34*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*5*	*70000*
Implementation commenced	*32*	*82000*
Implemented	*3*	*16000*
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
☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

16000

(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 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2300000

(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 3 projects in upstream RO & downstream DE, no annual monetary savings available
[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 Remuneration Policy for the Executive Board was approved at the Annual General Meeting in June 2022 and was effective in 2023. It sets out GHG and ESG targets as forming part of the annual bonus and LTIP. The proportion of variable remuneration linked to sustainability-related targets comprises 15% of the annual bonus, based on achieving the defined reduction in net absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, and 30% of the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), based on achieving ESG targets. These ESG targets are to reduce the net carbon intensity of energy supply (weighted with 20%) and improve diversity at the OMV Group (weighted with 10%). The GHG targets in the annual bonus (i.e., reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions) and the LTIP (i.e., reducing the carbon intensity of energy supply) are clearly linked and directly derived from the OMV GHG emissions reduction targets for 2030 and the required reduction pathways up to 2030 compared to the base year 2019. This means the achievement of the GHG targets set out in the annual bonus and the LTIP requires OMV to implement the defined decarbonization pathway to achieve its 2030 GHG emissions reduction targets, which include the reduction of absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30%, the reduction of Scope 3 emissions by 20%, and the reduction of the carbon intensity of energy supply by 15%-20% – all compared to the base year 2019.

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. To support OMVs climate targets and Strategy 2030, the company plans to allocate an average yearly organic CAPEX of approximately EUR 3.8 bn between 2024 and 2030. Of this, 40–50% will be directed toward sustainable projects like geothermal, CCS, renewable electricity, mechanical and chemical recycling, and biofuels to achieve our ambitious decarbonization targets.
[Add row]

(7.57) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

In OMV's climate Strategy 2030, a target for reducing methane emissions was introduced for the first time. This includes: • achieve an E&P methane intensity of 0.2% or lower by 2025 and; • achieve an E&P methane intensity of 0.1% or lower by 2030 along with zero routine flaring and venting of associated gas as soon as possible, and no later than 2030. Methane emissions reduction is incorporated into OMV absolute target Abs1; Intensity targets Int 1 and methane target Oth1. OMV's Upstream business accounts for ~ 98% of all methane emissions within OMV Group, to a large extent attributed to routine flaring and venting as methane sources. Methane emissions represented ~ 37% of the OMV Upstream GHG Scope 1 emissions in 2010, which are in turn part of OMV's Int1. By phasing out routine flaring and venting, OMV Upstream is a main contributor to the achievement of targets Abs1, Int1, and Oth 1, hence, the measures taken to achieve the target directly relate to the reduction of methane emissions. In 2017, OMV voluntarily endorsed the World Bank's "Zero routine flaring by 2030" initiative. Existing sites where the routine flaring of associated and free gas still occurs are required to develop a phase-out plan to eliminate legacy routine flaring as soon as possible, but no later than 2030. New production sites are developed with the appropriate gas utilization solutions in place and without routine flaring. We report to the World Bank on our progress on this initiative annually. All OMV operations are also required to minimize methane emissions from point sources, as well as fugitive emissions and technically avoidable emissions (such as those from well testing and well workover, among other events). In 2024, OMV joined the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP 2.0) of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). It is the only comprehensive and most credible reporting framework for the oil and gas industry that improves the accuracy and transparency of methane emissions reporting. In our refineries, state-of-the-art plant design is implemented to avoid routine flaring, for example through the use of flare gas recovery and balancing the fuel gas systems. This type of advanced process control includes sufficient capacity for the flare gas recovery system, the use of high-integrity relief valves, and other economically viable organizational and control measures. All refineries use a flare gas recovery system to collect excess gas, which is desulphurized as required, pressurized, and added to the refinery fuel gas system as fuel for the process furnaces. As a result of such measures, we aim to use flaring as a safety system during unplanned operations, which include start-up, shutdown, emergency, process upsets, and others. At the Petrobrazi refinery in particular, the capacity for flare gas recovery has been increased over the past few years. Emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are minimized by applying the best available techniques (BATs) in such areas as hydrocarbon storage and tank seals according to implementation plans.

(7.61) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.61.1) Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.

Fugitive methane emissions and other non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs) are monitored or estimated and controlled systematically with leak detection and repair (LDAR) programs. Knowing the main potential sources of methane emissions also allows us to implement precautionary measures for preventing such emissions at new production assets. The minimum requirement for identifying leaks is conducting routine audio, visual, and olfactory inspections as part of daily operator rounds at all relevant OMV operating facilities. Leak detection also entails soap-bubble testing and optical gas imaging with defined scopes and intervals (annually or more frequently, as required in accordance with a corresponding risk assessment). At some facilities, infrared cameras are also used for leak detection. We also collaborate with third parties to further enhance state-of-the-art methane monitoring with technologies such as drones and acoustic leak imaging. OMV consistently implements 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 OMV Energy and the LDAR program in both OMV Energy and Fuels & Feedstock (F&F). An LDAR program includes two fundamental steps: first, the identification of the leaking components and second, the repair of these leaks to minimize losses. This program serves as the basis for developing reduction projects in accordance with best practices in the industry and using the best available technologies. LDAR programs are routinely run both upstream (OMV Energy) and downstream (OMV F&F) to detect, prevent, and eliminate fugitive emissions. In OMV Energy, following the guidelines of the GHG Management Framework, methane emission programs have been established in line with the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0) Framework, which OMV joined in April 2024, and which accepts LDAR as the most efficient method for detecting fugitive methane emissions from the operations and mitigating them. In OMV Austria, an internal LDAR team has been formed in order to perform regular screening of the production and processing sites by utilizing high-standard technologies (e.g., OGI). In addition, more than 300 facilities are included in the internal LDAR program led by Operations in OMV Petrom, which covers methane screening using OGI technologies, FID – Flame Ionization Detector and gas leak analysers with laser spectroscopy, as well as the mitigation of identified leakages. Furthermore, LDAR programs have become an integral part of operations, establishing strong partnerships with external service providers for compliance with our GHG Management Framework, as well as with other frameworks such as EU Regulation for methane emissions in the energy sector that has been into force since August 2024.

(7.62) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization’s efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

During oil production, methane gas is produced together with the oil. Much of this gas is utilized. Nevertheless, some of it is routinely flared due to technical or economic constraints, for example. This flaring of gas releases CO2. Phasing out routine flaring is one of the essential steps toward combining resource efficiency with long-term economic success and a way to strongly support our efforts to reduce the carbon footprint of our operations. OMV's Flaring and Venting Target: OMV

Group's target related to flaring and venting: Zero routine flaring and venting of associated gas as soon as possible, but no later than 2030. In 2024, 37 mn m3 was routinely flared and vented vs. 53 mn m3 in 2023. Around 1% of OMV's total direct GHG emissions and around 6% of OMV Energy's direct GHG emissions result from routine flaring. New OMV oil and gas fields are developed and operated according to plans that incorporate sustainable utilization or conservation of the field's associated gas without routine flaring. Existing sites where routine flaring of associated and free gas still takes place are required develop a phase-out plan to eliminate legacy routine flaring as soon as possible, but no later than 2030. In 2017, to reinforce our clear commitment to responsible resource management and sustainable business, we also endorsed the World Bank's "Zero routine flaring by 2030" initiative to end the routine flaring of associated gas during oil production by 2030. This "Zero Routine Flaring by 2030" initiative, introduced by the World Bank, brings together governments, oil companies and development institutions who recognize that routine flaring and venting of gas is unsustainable from a resource management and environmental perspective, and who agree to cooperate to eliminate routine flaring and venting no later than 2030. We report annually to the World Bank on our progress in adherence to this initiative. Since 2017, we have reduced routine flaring amounts by 77%. As per current mid-term plan, it is expected that until 2030 routine flaring & venting will be stopped in all operated ventures due to already ongoing or planned project activities. Many activities and projects to stop or reduce routine flaring have already been implemented or are ongoing, such as the Energy Efficiency Program in OMV Petrom Upstream and the Waha Gas Valorization Project at OMV Tunisia. This project supports OMV's strategic goal of reducing GHG intensity through efficiency improvements alongside the commercialization of previously flared gas. Investments have been made toward successful installation such as a gas valorization plant and two vapour recovery units to recover associated gas. In addition, a few modifications and updates were made at the Waha Central Processing Facility to continue the phase-out of routine flaring and venting. These included the installation of a chilling unit to comply with Nawara pipeline gas specifications and enable the routing of Waha gas to the Nawara pipeline during upsets or gas export limitations being imposed on Waha clients' facilities. In the past, whenever such situations were faced, the Waha dry gas was totally or partially flared, but that is no longer the case. In addition, the settings of the vapor recovery units (VRUs) were finetuned to handle additional gas volume and slugs. This ensures that more associated gas is recovered by rerouting it to the VRU and then to the gas lift manifold, instead of flaring it. Furthermore, the installation of harmonic filters in the AGP (Anaguid Gathering Point/Plant) has been completed and improved the quality and stability of the power network, allowing the AGP to be fed by the main power generator and improving the energy efficiency of the overall system. For Waha alone, an approx. 50% reduction in flared gas was achieved through the above-mentioned improvements. Thanks to the implementation of performance improvement projects such as reducing routine flaring & venting emission reduction projects and energy efficiency improvements, OMV's Scope 1 & 2 emissions will be reduced by at least 30% by 2030 (in 2024 -23% vs. 2019). OMV will continue to phase out routine flaring and venting, and instead look for ways to capture and utilize associated gas.

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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)

OMVs patented chemical recycling technology ReOil®, converts hard-to recile plastic waste into circular feedstock for the production of new plastics. With ReOil®, plastic waste, that is not suitable for mechanical recycling and would be sent to incineration or landfill, is turned into a valuable resource. Since 2018, a ReOil® pilot plant with a capacity of 100kg/h is in operation in the refinery in Schwechat, Austria, and turns turns mixed post-consumer plastic waste under moderate pressure operating temperatures, into pyrolysis oil, which serves as a raw material for producing sustainable chemicals. These chemicals can then be converted into various essential everyday applications, including food packaging, healthcare products, and components for electric vehicles.The feedstock for the ReOil®, is being sourced In March 2025, OMV announced the start-up of its ReOil® plant with up to 16,000 metric tons p.a. capacity. Like the ReOil® pilot plant, this plant is ISCC+ certified and fully integrated into the Schwechat refinery. OMV entered into its first-ever green loan agreement to finance this next step towards circular economy.

(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

No

(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

The greenhouse gas emission (GHG) emissions savings are based on a Life-Cycle-Assessment (LCA) conducted by Fraunhofer UMSICHT and Fraunhofer ICT, in accordance with international standards ISO 14040 and 14044 for the “basket-of-product” approach. The assessment underwent an independent peer review by experts from Sphera, CE Delft and ifeu.

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

(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) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Waste heat recovery

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

CDM10330 / CP ID 1428 - Fauji Cement Company Limited Waste Heat Recovery Project - Methodology AMS III.Q - Pakistan - The project installed waste heat recovery steam generators and utilize them for power production, without the project the power will be catered by the grid which is largely fossil fuel based.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7437

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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

(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

☑ Other, please specify :All generating equipment installed for the project activity is new and not transferred from another activity, so it is concluded that leakage is zero

(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

(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 and the period is 2013-2020.

Row 2

(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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3070

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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/Verra (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 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

CDM2729 / CP ID 1521 - CDM2729 5 MW Chirchind Grid-Connected SHP in Himachal Pradesh, India - Methodology AMS.ID. - India - The project generates electricity from a water source, 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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9178

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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

☑ Barrier analysis

(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

(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 and the period is 2013-2020.

Row 4

(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

"CDM430 / CP ID 1504 - CDM0430 12 MW hydropower plant in Bhandardara in Maharashtra, India. - Methodology AMS-I.D - India - The project generates electricity from a water source, 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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6115

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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

☑ Barrier analysis

(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

(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 and the period is 2013-2020.

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

"CDM2265 / 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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10031

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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

(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 and the period is 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

"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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

414

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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

(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 and the period is 2013-2020.

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

"CPA9416-P1-0001-CP1 / CP ID 1619 - Wind Power Project at Bakhrani, Rajasthan - 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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30586

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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

☑ Other, please specify :Common practice analysis

(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

☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable, since leakage emissions are zero as per methodology.

(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

(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 and the period is 2013-2020.

Row 8

(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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1278

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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/Verra (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 9

(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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

110

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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/Verra (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 10

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainable forest management

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

"VCS2508 / 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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

37900

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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/Verra (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 11

(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

"VCS1020 / CP ID 1472 - Solar Power Plant of 15MW in Gujarat by Palace Solar Energy Private Limited - Methodology AMS-I.D. - 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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1461

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :EB 68, Annex 27, The positive list of grid-connected technologies that are automatically defined as additional for project sizes up to and including small scale CDM thresholds, which this project falls under.

(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

☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable, since leakage emissions are zero as per methodology

(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 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

"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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5382

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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/Verra (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 13

(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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12372

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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/Verra (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 14

(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

"VCS2017 / CP ID 1469 - Karnataka Pavagada-II Solar Project by Avaada (150 MW) - Methodology 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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16328

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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/Verra (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

☑ Other, please specify :Common Practice Analysis

(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

☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable, since leakage emissions are zero as per methodology

(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 and the period is 2020-2021.

Row 15

(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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

362

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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 and the period is 2013 - 2014.

Row 16

(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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

406

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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/Verra (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 and the period is 2014-2016.

Row 17

(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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

752

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2015

(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/Verra (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 and the period is 2015-2016.

Row 18

(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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

67

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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/Verra (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 19

(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

"GS971 / 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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

105

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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 and the period is 2013 & 2016.

Row 20

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainable Forest management

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

"VCS2539 / 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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2708

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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/Verra (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

☑ 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

There is more than one vintage for the credits canceled from this project, the year disclosed here refers to the oldest year and the period is 2020-2021.

Row 21

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainable Forest management

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

"VCS2539 / 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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13155

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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/Verra (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

☑ 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 22

(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

"VCS1037 / 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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

186877

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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/Verra (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
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(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 received 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:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Relevant pollutants are measured using sampling and lab analysis at a frequency consistent with established monitoring plans. This is done internally (in many cases on a monthly basis) and externally by an 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)

568598

(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:

☑ 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)

500663

(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:

☑ 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)

68127

(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. Volume includes rain water that is consumed by OMV but not included in total withdrawals. The reported volume includes rainwater consumed by OMV, which is not counted in the total withdrawals. As a result, there is a 0.3% difference between the reported volume (68127 megaliters) and the calculated volume (C = W-D = 67935 megaliters).
[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)

55028

(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)

4194

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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.

Total consumption – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

50887

(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)

32262

(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.

Total discharges – downstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

16979

(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)

15283

(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.

Total withdrawals – chemicals

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

481138

(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)

479403

(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)

1957

(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
[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)

3153

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(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 :Currently, no forecast available

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

0.55

(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)

18623

(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 86% compared to 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

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

469923

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ 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

This water withdrawal increased by 17% compared to 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.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

27229

(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 10% compared to 2023. The withdrawal of groundwater, renewable as well as non-renewable, is relevant for OMV, and the total groundwater withdrawal is measured. Currently, a distinction between both types of groundwater, renewable and non-renewable, is not available and will require further analysis at site level. Based on a high-level analysis the assumption is that the majority is sourced from a renewable groundwater source and reported as such. This water withdrawal increased by 10% compared to 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.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(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

The withdrawal of groundwater, renewable as well as non-renewable, is relevant for OMV, and the total groundwater withdrawal is measured. Currently, a distinction between both types of groundwater, renewable and non-renewable, is not available and will require further analysis at site level. Based on a high-level analysis the assumption is that the majority is sourced from a renewable groundwater source and reported as such. 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.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

48872

(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 4% compared to 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 sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3952

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ 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

The water withdrawal from third party sources decreased by 13% 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)

21902

(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, which was still included until mid 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)

472296

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(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)

0

(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, which was still included until mid 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)

6464

(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

Decrease due to divestment of Borealis Nitro in 2023, which was still included until mid 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

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

9857

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :first year of measurement

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

A comparison with the previous year is not available as this is the first year of measurement

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5381

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :first year of measurement

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

A comparison with the previous year is not available as this is the first year of measurement

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

393626

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :first year of measurement

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

A comparison with the previous year is not available as this is the first year of measurement

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

35

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :first year of measurement

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

A comparison with the previous year is not available as this is the first year of measurement

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

6464

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :first year of measurement

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

A comparison with the previous year is not available as this is the first year of measurement

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

85300

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :first year of measurement

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

A comparison with the previous year is not available as this is the first year of measurement
[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)

8.5

(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

During the materiality assessment process for OMV's Sustainability Statement, OMV environmental experts evaluated business activities for actual and potential impacts, risks, and opportunities related to water and marine resources. The impacts, risks, and opportunities were assessed based on a robust environmental governance framework, with business division-level information considered for the top-down qualitative assessment. To identify operations with nature sensitivities, such as activities in areas at risk of water scarcity or water stress, Verisk Maplecroft's Water Stress Index was considered, the aim being to screen the state of nature including water resources. Risk assessments conducted so far indicate a low to medium water risk level for the majority of OMV's own operations. However, the assessment process to scientifically delimit areas at water risk is still ongoing, with further details to be analyzed based on the LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) approach and other tools such as the WWF Water Risk Filter and the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool from the World Resources Institute (WRI).

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

During the materiality assessment process for OMV's Sustainability Statement, OMV environmental experts evaluated business activities for actual and potential impacts, risks, and opportunities related to water and marine resources. The impacts, risks, and opportunities were assessed based on a robust environmental governance framework, with business division-level information considered for the top-down qualitative assessment. The value chain was also included in the evaluation. However, the immediate focus of our organisation in the recent years was on our own operations, but we aim to strengthen engagement in the value chain in the next years.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	33981000000	*59762.78*	*Unknown. No forecast available.*

[Fixed row]

(9.6) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities in the chemical sector?

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to do so within the next two years

(9.11) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities associated with the oil & gas sector?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.11.1) Provide water intensity information associated with your activities in the oil & gas sector.

Row 1

(9.11.1.1) Business division

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:

☑ About the same

(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 about the same compared to the previous year (around -8%) due to consistent operational processes. The Intensity is used internally for benchmark as far as comparability of sites are given. We intend to decrease our future Upstream water intensity by decreasing freshwater withdrawals in existing operated facilities. Every location in the OMV Group must 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)

1.32

(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 15%) mainly due to reduced freshwater withdrawals. The intensity is used internally for benchmark as far as comparability of sites is given. We intend to decrease our future Downstream water intensity by decreasing freshwater withdrawals in existing operated facilities. Every location in the OMV Group must 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:

	Products contain hazardous substances
	☑ 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, 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.
[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) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

In line with the requirements of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards, we are currently reviewing our targets for each material sustainability topic, including water. A project to identify a potential target within this category is already underway, with related activities in progress. The project includes a systematic approach to water assessment, target setting and management. OMV is applying the TNFD's LEAP approach (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare), which has been developed to address all nature-related issues.

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

In line with the requirements of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards, we are currently reviewing our targets for each material sustainability topic, including water. A project to identify a potential target within this category is already underway, with related activities in progress. The project includes a systematic approach to water assessment, target setting and management. OMV is applying the TNFD's LEAP approach (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare), which has been developed to address all nature-related issues.

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

In accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standard requirements, we are reviewing our targets for each material sustainability matter, including water. Specifically, we are evaluating the above target categories to identify potential targets.
[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

45014

(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 has developed its water management plan and has now started its implementation.

(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, for establishing a quantitative target value. We are monitoring the quantitative metric and compare with the base year in order to assess the target status. A project to set a quantitative target value is already underway, with related activities in progress. The project includes a systematic approach to water assessment, target setting and management. OMV is applying the TNFD's LEAP approach (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare), which has been developed to address all nature-related issues.
[Add row]

Internal

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 consumption
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
☑ Emissions breakdown by business division
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ 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 comparability, 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. The assurance letter can be found in our 2024 Combined Report, pages 419–423.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

OMV 2024_ Combined Report_pg419-423.pdf

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 comparability, 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. The assurance letter can be found in the OMV 2024 Combined Report, pages 419–423.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

OMV 2024_ Combined Report_pg419-423.pdf

[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 OMV Petrom can be found in their individual Sustainability Reports. OMV Petrom report: omv-petrom-group-2024-annual-report-including-consolidated-financial-statements.pdf and 2024 - Borealis

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

Borealis and Petrom_Combined_Annual_Reports_2024 (1).pdf
[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]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ No

Internal