



OMV at a Glance

OMV produces and markets oil and gas, as well as chemical products and solutions in a responsible way and develops innovative solutions for a circular economy. In 2022, Group sales amounted to EUR 62 bn. With a year-end market capitalization of around EUR 16 bn, OMV is one of Austria's largest listed industrial companies. The majority of its roughly 22,300 employees work at its integrated European sites.

In 2022, OMV implemented a new Group-wide purpose as a fundamental part of our new strategy for becoming a leading company in sustainable fuels, chemicals, and materials. Our new purpose, "Re-inventing essentials for sustainable living," 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. The new values will be launched in 2023, to empower our employees and drive our Company toward a sustainable future.

Value Chain

In Chemicals & Materials (C&M), OMV is one of the world's leading providers of advanced and circular polyolefin solutions, with total polyolefin sales of 5.7 mn t in 2022 (2021: 5.9 mn t). It is also a European market leader in base chemicals, fertilizers², 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 BaystarTM (with TotalEnergies, based in the US).

In Refining & Marketing (R&M), 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 ADNOC Global Trading in the UAE. OMV's total global processing capacity amounts to around 500 kbb/d. Fuels and other sales volumes in Europe were 15.5 mn t in 2022

(2021: 16.3 mn t), and the retail network consists of around 1,800 filling stations.

In the Gas & Power Eastern Europe business, OMV Petrom operates a gas-fired power plant in Romania and is engaged in gas and power sales. In 2022, natural gas sales amounted to 36.2 TWh (2021: 39.6 TWh) and net electrical output was 5.0 TWh (2021: 4.8 TWh).

In Exploration & Production (E&P), OMV explores, develops, and produces oil and gas in its four core regions of Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa, the North Sea, and Asia-Pacific. Daily production was 392 kboe/d³ in 2022 (2021: 486 kboe/d), with a roughly equal share of natural gas and liquids production. In the Gas Marketing Western Europe business, OMV markets and trades natural gas with sales volumes amounting to 111.2 TWh in 2022 (2021: 156.8 TWh). Furthermore, OMV operates natural gas storage facilities with a capacity of 30 TWh and holds a 65% stake in the Central European Gas Hub (CEGH).

To drive sustainable growth and innovation, starting January 1, 2023, OMV reorganized its corporate structure into three business segments: Chemicals & Materials, Fuels & Feedstock, and Energy. Chemicals & Materials continues to cover the entire chemicals value chain, including responsibility for capturing value from the circular economy. Fuels & Feedstock combines the previously separate Executive Board areas of Refining and Marketing & Trading. The Energy segment includes the traditional Exploration & Production business, as well as the entire gas business and the new Low Carbon Business, which focuses on geothermal energy and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS). As part of the introduction of the new corporate structure, Gas & Power Eastern Europe, which includes Supply, Marketing, and Trading of gas in Romania and Turkey and one gas-fired power plant in Romania, was transferred from Fuels & Feedstock to the Energy business segment.

² On June 2, 2022, Borealis received a binding offer from AGROFERT, a.s. for the acquisition of its nitrogen business including fertilizer, melamine, and technical nitrogen products.

³ Production figure includes 17 kboe/d in Russia; OMV no longer considers Russia a core region as of March 2022. Furthermore, Russian volumes are no longer included in total production, due to a change in the consolidation method.



Our value chain

05 Refining

OMV operates three refineries in Europe and holds a 15% share in ADNOC Refining in the UAE, where it processes sustainable and fossil-based feedstocks into a wide range of refined products.

07 Base Chemicals

Base chemicals are produced at five major sites in Europe and at the joint ventures of Borealis, Borouge and Baystar. Most of the base chemicals are processed internally into polyolefins.

09 Mechanical Recycling

Borealis runs four mechanical recycling plants in Austria and Germany, where plastic waste is processed into high quality recyclate.

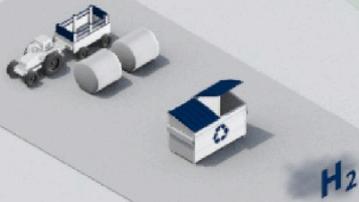
06 Chemical Recycling

OMV is currently constructing a demo plant based on its proprietary ReOil® technology which will turn plastic waste, not fit for mechanical recycling, into valuable resources. In addition, Borealis has a controlling stake in Renasci, a Belgian provider of innovative recycling solutions.

03 Circular Resources

OMV aims to further increase its use of circular resources such as bio-feedstocks, for example waste and residue streams, as well as cultivated algae, plastic waste, and green hydrogen. Furthermore, OMV is also actively looking into synthetic fuels and feedstocks based on CO₂.

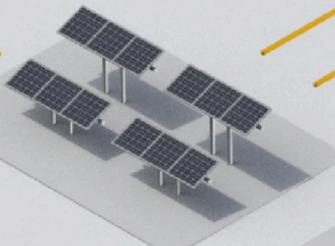
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02 Renewable Energy

OMV is utilizing renewable energy, such as photovoltaic, primarily for powering its own operations, and plans to build up a renewable energy portfolio with a strong focus on geothermal energy.

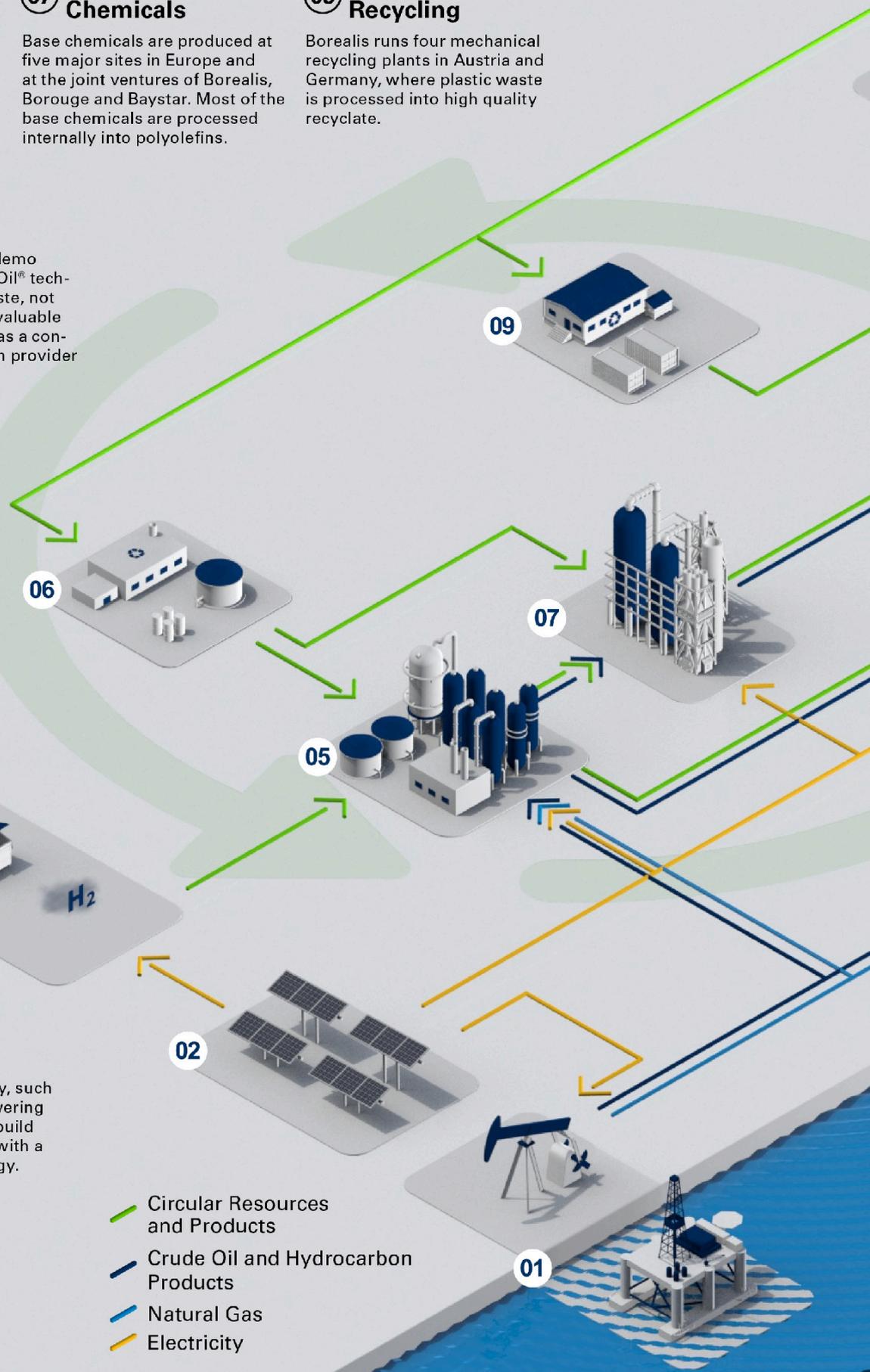
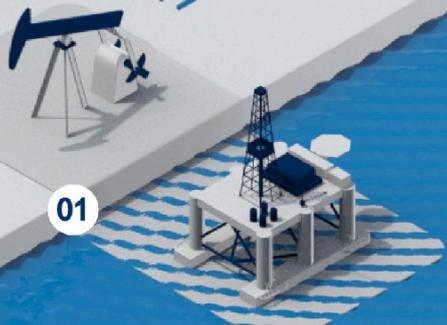
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01 Hydrocarbon Production

OMV explores, develops, and produces hydrocarbons (crude oil, natural gas and NGL).

01



- Circular Resources and Products
- Crude Oil and Hydrocarbon Products
- Natural Gas
- Electricity



16 Industries

Through Borealis, OMV provides innovative and value creating plastics solutions to five end-use industries:

- (a) Consumer Products
- (b) Energy
- (c) Healthcare
- (d) Infrastructure
- (e) Mobility

15 Fuels & Others

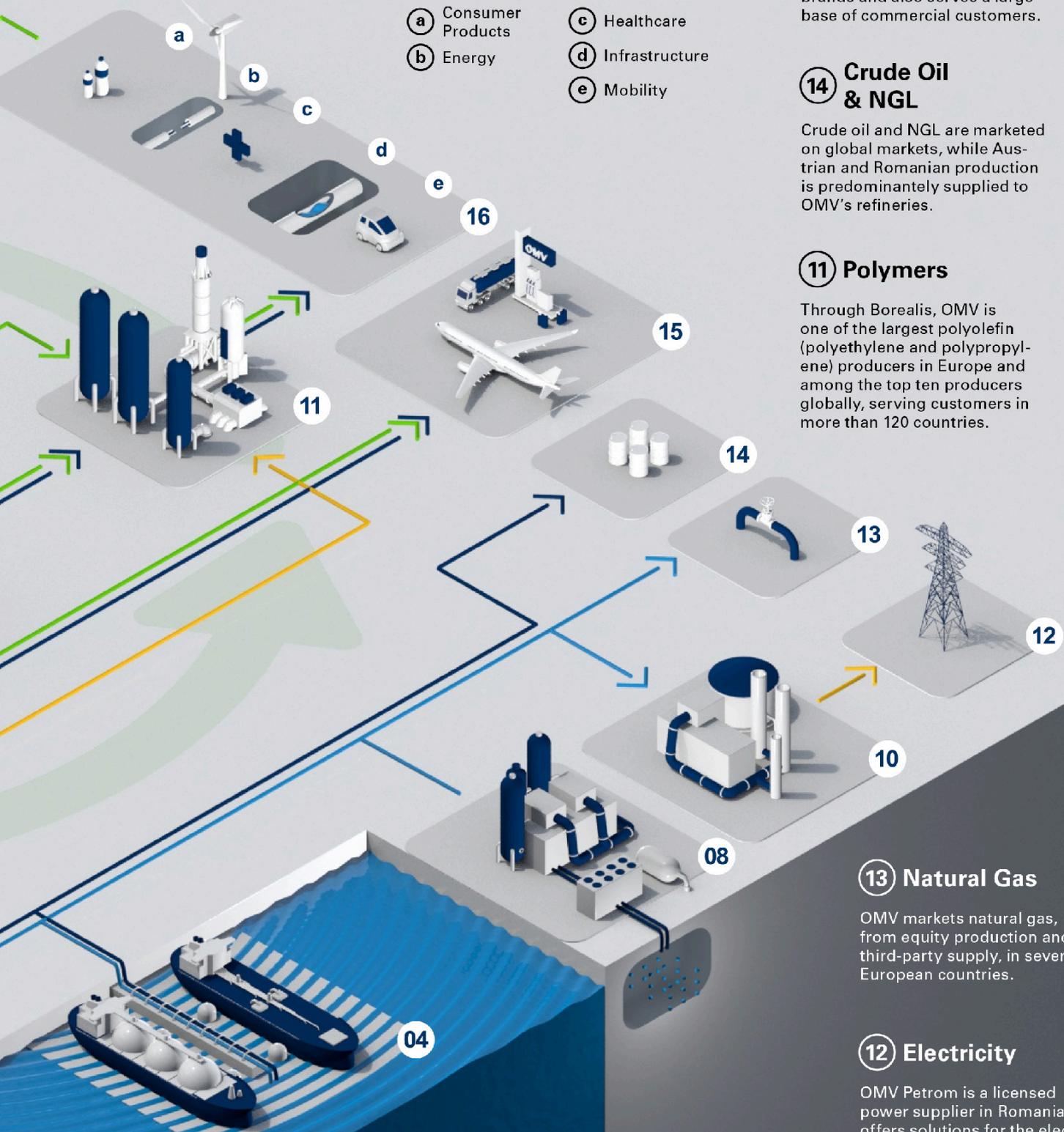
OMV sells its refined products via several retail filling station brands and also serves a large base of commercial customers.

14 Crude Oil & NGL

Crude oil and NGL are marketed on global markets, while Austrian and Romanian production is predominately supplied to OMV's refineries.

11 Polymers

Through Borealis, OMV is one of the largest polyolefin (polyethylene and polypropylene) producers in Europe and among the top ten producers globally, serving customers in more than 120 countries.



04 Supply & Trading

OMV markets and trades crude oil, natural gas, and refined products on global markets, with a focus on securing supply and generating value.

08 Natural Gas Storage

OMV runs natural gas storage facilities, which are well connected to the pipeline grid and in the vicinity of important urban areas of consumption.

13 Natural Gas

OMV markets natural gas, from equity production and third-party supply, in several European countries.

12 Electricity

OMV Petrom is a licensed power supplier in Romania and offers solutions for the electricity supply to end customers.

10 Gas Fired Power Plant

In Romania, OMV Petrom produces electricity in a gas-fired combined-cycle power plant.



EU Taxonomy Reporting

As part of the European Commission's Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth, Regulation (EU) 2020/852 established an EU classification system for environmentally sustainable economic activities (EU taxonomy) and came into force in 2020.

The EU taxonomy is a key instrument for the European Union to redirect capital flows toward sustainable investments and to create market transparency. It encourages increased channeling of investments by companies, investors, and policymakers to where they are most needed for sustainable development. Therefore, the EU Taxonomy Regulation will play an important role in scaling up sustainable investments and implementing the European Green Deal.

OMV has been a member of the Platform on Sustainable Finance, the permanent expert group of the European Commission that was established under Article 20 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, until October 2022 and has assisted the Commission in developing its sustainable finance policies, notably the further development of the EU taxonomy.

For the OMV Group, the EU taxonomy provides a means to assess which of our current and future economic activities can be classed as environmentally sustainable. According to the Taxonomy Regulation, any activity identified in this category must make a substantial contribution to at least one of the EU's environmental objectives, in addition to not significantly harming any of the objectives and meeting the defined minimum social safeguards. The six relevant environmental objectives of the Taxonomy Regulation are:

1. Climate change mitigation
2. Climate change adaptation
3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
4. The transition to a circular economy
5. Pollution prevention and control
6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

In June 2021, the Commission formally adopted the Climate Delegated Act, establishing the criteria that define which activities substantially contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, the first two out of the six environmental objectives. The disclosure requirements were effective for reports published since January 1, 2022, in relation to the aforementioned climate change objectives. In 2022, the Complementary Delegated Act was released, which extends the EU taxonomy framework to permit certain economic activities involving gas and nuclear energy to be classified as "environmentally sustainable" and

applies from January 1, 2023. The EU taxonomy for the four remaining environmental objectives is still pending publication by the European Commission.

OMV's Process for Identifying and Assessing EU Taxonomy Activities

EU Taxonomy Eligibility Assessment

An economic activity is considered to be taxonomy-eligible if it matches the description of the activity given in the EU taxonomy. In order to identify eligible activities/products at OMV, we performed a screening of the full portfolio of OMV activities and compared our activities to the description of the economic activities/products listed in Annex I or II of the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act.

The assessment of eligible activities and products at OMV was carried out by an interdisciplinary project team, using both a bottom-up and a top-down approach. A series of internal meetings and training sessions with management and experts was held in order to give OMV businesses an introduction to the new EU taxonomy and disclosure requirements. A further series of workshops was held with all business segments and corporate entities to ensure the bottom-up identification of eligible activities, assets, processes, and related eligible CAPEX/OPEX/turnover. A final eligibility check of all identified activities/products was performed with an external party. OMV's identified EU taxonomy-eligible economic activities are all related to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation. Analysis of all our economic activities is done on an annual basis, and includes an update of the assessment done in 2021.

EU Taxonomy Alignment Assessment

In 2022, OMV carried out an alignment assessment based on the EU taxonomy criteria. Being assessed was whether the identified eligible activities fulfill the criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, the do-no-significant-harm (DNSH) criteria of the other environmental objectives, and the criteria for minimum social safeguards.

Responsibility for the alignment checks and evidence gathering was clearly defined in the OMV Group EU Taxonomy Guidance. The project/asset managers for the respective eligible project/activity were responsible for assessing compliance with the criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation and the DNSH criteria for water and marine resources, circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and biodiversity and ecosystems. Support was provided by the OMV Carbon, Energy & ESG Management team and sustainability experts from OMV Petrom and Borealis. The required physical climate risk and vulnerability assessments to comply with the DNSH climate change adaptation criteria were performed cen-



trally by OMV Carbon, Energy & ESG Management jointly with Corporate Risk Management, and with the support of an external provider in line with the OMV Group's Enterprise-Wide Risk Management approach.

The assessment of compliance with the minimum social safeguards and governance criteria was performed by OMV Carbon, Energy & ESG Management by assessing whether the clauses in relevant OMV policies (Human Rights Policy, Code of Conduct, Code of Business Ethics, Tax Strategy) are in line with the international standards referred to in the EU taxonomy. It was further assessed whether OMV's human rights management system and its related processes (e.g., grievance mechanisms, community consultation) are established in line with these international standards. The detailed assessment showed no gaps between the OMV Group's approach to human rights policies, addressing of impacts, due diligence and risk assessment procedures, communication, grievance mechanisms, consumer interests, anti-corruption, competition, or taxation and the social safeguard requirements laid out in the EU taxonomy.

No relevant final liability regarding breaches of the minimum safeguards have been identified at OMV in recent years, including breach of labor law or human rights, breach of corruption or competition laws, or breach of tax laws.

The economic activities that OMV identified as aligning with the EU taxonomy are all related to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation.

Definition of Financial KPIs

OMV's values for the KPIs are derived from the figures reported in the Group's consolidated IFRS financial statements.

The KPIs are calculated on the basis of the sales revenues, CAPEX, and OPEX of all fully consolidated subsidiaries of the OMV Group, with the following exceptions:

Disposal groups classified as held for sale according to IFRS 5 (see [OMV Consolidated Financial Statements 2022, Note 20](#)) have been fully excluded from the calculation of the KPIs because OMV took the decision to sell these parts of the Group. This means that disposal groups according to IFRS 5 have not been considered in the assessment of eligible and aligned activities and that they have been excluded from the denominator of the KPIs for the full 2022 reporting period, irrespective of when the reclassification to held for sale was carried out. The exclusion of disposal groups from the KPIs leads to a discrepancy with the financial report of the OMV Group.

Subsidiaries that are not consolidated, associated companies, and joint ventures were excluded from the calculation of KPIs as per the reporting requirements of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the sales revenues, CAPEX, and OPEX (the "alignment ratio") has been calculated as the part of sales revenues, CAPEX, and OPEX derived from products and services associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) divided by the total sales revenues, CAPEX, and OPEX (denominator). The same logic applies to the calculation of the "eligibility ratio."

The denominators for the financial KPIs were defined and can be reconciled with the IFRS Group financial statements as follows:

The denominator of the turnover KPI is based on OMV's consolidated sales revenues ([OMV Consolidated Financial Statements 2022, Note 5](#)) and adjusted for sales revenues coming from disposal groups according to IFRS 5. For further details on our accounting policies regarding consolidated sales revenues, see [OMV Consolidated Financial Statements 2022, Note 2.2b](#).

The denominator for the CAPEX KPI consists of additions to intangible assets (including oil and gas properties with unproved reserves), tangible assets, and IFRS 16 right-of-use assets, and is adjusted to exclude any additions related to disposal groups according to IFRS 5 during the reporting period (see [OMV Consolidated Financial Statements 2022, Notes 14 and 15](#)). For further details on our accounting policies regarding the relevant assets, see [OMV Consolidated Financial Statements 2022, Note 2.2g ff](#).

Total OPEX consists of R&D expenses, maintenance and repair costs, other direct expenditure related to day-to-day servicing of assets, and short-term leases. R&D expenses include the research and development expenses recognized according to IAS 38 and included in the line "Other operating expenses" in the income statement (see [OMV Consolidated Financial Statements 2022, Note 9](#)). Maintenance and repair costs and other direct expenditure related to day-to-day servicing of assets mainly include costs for external services, personnel expenses, and material costs related to regular and unplanned maintenance, repairs, and servicing measures. The related cost items can be found in the line items "Production and operating expenses" and "Selling, distribution, and administrative expenses" in the income statement. Expenses for short-term leases have been determined and included in line with IFRS 16. Direct costs for training and other human resources improvement needs are immaterial and therefore excluded from the denominator and the numerator.



Nearly all aligned turnover in 2022 stemmed from activity 4.25 Production of heat/cool using waste heat, which reflects the waste heat supplies from the Schwechat refinery. Minor additional contributions to aligned turnover stem from activity 4.13 Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for transport, which reflects the sales of sustainable aviation fuels, and from activity 6.15 Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport, which reflects hydrogen sales for mobility purposes.

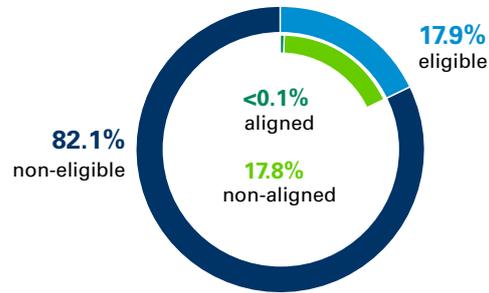
According to the Complementary Delegated Act, eligible turnover in 2022 included turnover from the sale of power and heat produced from natural gas (4.29 Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels and 4.30 High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels). The power was mainly produced at the Brazi gas-fired power plant in Romania. Turnover associated with other gas-related activities, including the production of natural gas and gas supply, marketing, trading, and logistics, is reported as non-eligible turnover. The eligible turnover for the prior year's KPI does not include any gas-related activities.

The split of aligned and eligible turnover between revenue from contracts with customers and revenue within the scope of IFRS 9 is included in the following table. Eligible revenue from transactions within the scope of IFRS 9 includes power sales from the gas-fired power plant in Romania.

Electricity produced from renewables, such as the generation of electricity using solar photovoltaic technology and wind power, is used for internal consumption only.

Taxonomy-Aligned Turnover 2022

in mn EUR



Aligned

Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for transport	2.7
Production of heat/cool using waste heat	34.4
Infrastructure for low carbon road transport	0.1
Total Aligned Turnover	37.1

Non-Aligned

Other eligible activities	10,398.4
Non-eligible activities	48,024.8
Total non-aligned Turnover	58,460.3

See [EU Taxonomy Data](#) for details

	2022	
	Aligned turnover EUR mn	Eligible (not aligned) turnover EUR mn
Revenue from contracts with customers (IFRS 15)	37.1	2,109.3
Revenue from transactions within the scope of IFRS 9	–	8,289.1
Total	37.1	10,398.4

Taxonomy-Eligible and Taxonomy-Aligned CAPEX

In 2022, 43.7% of OMV's total CAPEX could be classified as taxonomy-eligible. 9.5% of OMV's total CAPEX could be classified as taxonomy-aligned.

The largest contributors to eligible CAPEX were the activities 3.14 Manufacture of organic basic chemicals and 3.17 Manufacture of plastics in primary form, both of which reflect the activities of our C&M segment. Other contributors were activity 9.1 Close to market research, development, and innovation (e.g., R&D into chemical recycling, e-fuels, geothermal), various activities in Section 6 Transport (e.g., railway transportation and infrastructure, hydrogen filling stations), various activities in Section 4 Energy (e.g.,

generation of electricity using solar photovoltaic technology and wind power), and activity 7.2 Renovation of existing buildings (mainly buildings of filling stations).

The largest contributors to aligned CAPEX were from activity 3.14 Manufacture of organic basic chemicals, which reflects our investment in Borealis' propane dehydrogenation unit 2 (PDH₂) in Kallo, and activity 9.1 Close to market research, development, and innovation, which stems from the investment in the ReOil[®] 2000 chemical recycling demonstration plant at the Schwechat refinery. Other contributors to taxonomy-aligned CAPEX were activity 2.5 Manufacture of hydrogen (e.g., UpHy project), activity 4.1 Electricity generation from photovoltaic technology (e.g., PV plant in Schönkirchen, PV plant in Lobau), activity 4.3 Electricity generation from wind power (e.g., Gullfaks



Hywind Tampen project), activity 4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity (e.g., renewable electricity transmission line to Edvard Grieg field), activity 4.13 Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for transport (e.g., production facilities for sustainable aviation fuels at the Schwechat refinery), activity 4.25 Production of heat/cool using waste heat (e.g., Fernwärme hub at the Schwechat refinery), activity 6.15 Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport (e.g., hydrogen filling stations, electric charging points), and activity 7.6 Installation, maintenance, and repair of renewable energy technologies (e.g., installation of PV panels and heat pumps).

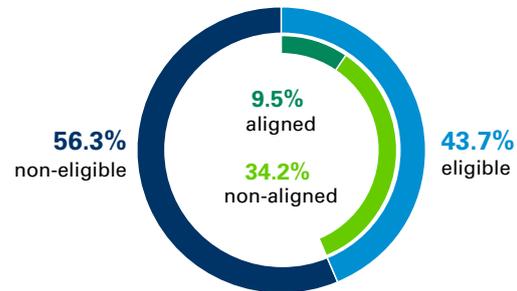
In 2022, eligible CAPEX included CAPEX for gas-fired power plants and gas-powered generators used for OMV's own consumption (4.29 Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels and 4.30 High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels). CAPEX associated with other gas-related activities, including mainly CAPEX for gas assets in the E&P business, was reported as non-eligible CAPEX. The eligible CAPEX for the 2021 KPI did not include any gas-related activities.

The rise in total eligible CAPEX in 2022 in comparison to 2021 is mainly due to increased investments related to the PDH₂ project in Kallo and refinery turnarounds (activity 3.14 Manufacture of organic basic chemicals) as well as the ReOil 2000 project (activity 9.1 Close to market research, development and innovation).

Aligned and eligible CAPEX can be disaggregated into additions to the different asset classes in the table below. Additions to right-of-use assets are included in additions to property, plant, and equipment.

Taxonomy-Aligned CAPEX 2022

in mn EUR



Aligned

Manufacture of hydrogen	2.5
Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	212.4
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	6.8
Electricity generation from wind power	22.0
Transmission and distribution of electricity	10.0
Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for transport	10.5
Production of heat/cool using waste heat	6.0
Infrastructure for low carbon road transport	2.7
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	6.3
Close to market research, development and innovation	67.8
Total aligned CAPEX	347.0

Non-Aligned

Other eligible activities	1,251.9
Non-eligible activities	2,059.6
Total non-aligned CAPEX	3,658.5

See [EU Taxonomy Data](#) for details

	2022	
	Aligned CAPEX EUR mn	Eligible (not aligned) CAPEX EUR mn
Additions to property, plant, and equipment	279.1	1,243.5
Additions to capitalized development costs	67.8	8.3
Additions to other intangible assets	0.1	0.2
Total	347.0	1,251.9

CAPEX Plan

The CAPEX plan includes the list of economic activities for which taxonomy-aligned investments in 2022 have already been made and provides information on the planned CAPEX to overall expand these activities. The CAPEX plan intended to expand taxonomy-aligned activities is based on the latest Supervisory Board-approved business plan, whereas the time horizon

reflects the maximum five-year period for a CAPEX plan mentioned in annexes 1–5 to the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The planned CAPEX is subject to reviews and changes. The CAPEX plan does not include planned CAPEX for taxonomy-eligible activities which have not yet been claimed taxonomy-aligned in 2022 but will be likely taxonomy-aligned in the future such as geothermal activities, recycling activities, and



CCS activities for which in total around EUR 3.2 bn CAPEX are planned for the period 2023–2027.

Environmental objective	Economic activity (for which OMV already had aligned investments in 2022)	Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX 2022 EUR mn	CAPEX 2023–2027 EUR mn
Climate change mitigation	3.10 Manufacture of hydrogen and hydrogen-based synthetic fuels	2.5	70.0
Climate change mitigation	3.14 Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	212.4	380.0
Climate change mitigation	4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	6.8	470.0
Climate change mitigation	4.3 Electricity generation from wind power	22.0	130.0
Climate change mitigation	4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity	10.0	1.0
Climate change mitigation	4.13 Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids	10.5	1,290.0
Climate change mitigation	4.25 Production of heat/cool using waste heat	6.0	–
Climate change mitigation	6.15 Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	2.7	260.0
Climate change mitigation	7.6 Installation, maintenance, and repair of renewable energy technologies	6.3	5.0
Climate change mitigation	9.1 Close to market research, development, and innovation	67.8	30.0

Taxonomy-Eligible and Taxonomy-Aligned OPEX

In 2022, 41.2% of OMV's total OPEX could be classified as taxonomy-eligible. 0.1% of OMV's total OPEX could be classified as taxonomy-aligned.

The largest contributors to eligible OPEX were the activities 3.17 Manufacture of plastics in primary form and 3.14 Manufacture of organic basic chemicals, both of which reflect the activities of our C&M segment, as well as activity 4.29 Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels. Other contributors were activity 9.1 Close to market research, development, and innovation (e.g., R&D into ReOil[®]), and various activities in Section 6 Transport (e.g., infrastructure for rail transportation).

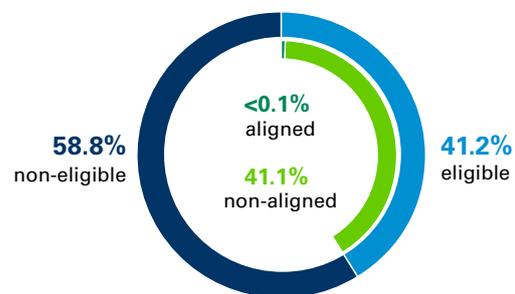
Aligned OPEX stemmed mainly from activity 4.1 Electricity generation from photovoltaic technology (e.g., PV plant in Schönkirchen, PV plant in Lobau) and activity 4.25 Production of heat/cool using waste heat (Fernwärme hub at the Schwechat refinery).

In 2022, eligible OPEX included OPEX for activities related to the production of power and heat from natural gas (4.29 Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels and 4.30 High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels), which predominantly include maintenance expenses for the gas-fired power plant in Romania and for gas-powered generators used for OMV's own power consumption. OPEX associated with other gas-related activities, which is mainly related to the production of natural gas in the

E&P business, is reported as non-eligible OPEX. The OPEX KPI for 2021 did not include any gas-related activities.

Taxonomy-Aligned OPEX 2022

in mn EUR



Aligned

Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	0.1
Production of heat/cool using waste heat	0.3
Total aligned OPEX	0.4

Non-Aligned

Other eligible activities	320.6
Non-eligible activities	458.3
Total non-aligned OPEX	779.3

See [EU Taxonomy Data](#) for details



	2022	
	Aligned OPEX EUR mn	Eligible (not aligned) OPEX EUR mn
Research and development expenses	–	28.8
Expenses for maintenance and repairs	0.4	279.9
Short-term lease expenses	–	11.9
Total	0.4	320.6

Outlook

OMV has a clear commitment to becoming net zero by 2050 and has set ambitious GHG reduction targets for 2030 and 2040 across all GHG scopes. In order to achieve those targets, a significant amount of CAPEX will be allocated to low-carbon business projects and activities between now and 2030. Organic CAPEX growth will be driven by investments in sustainable and low-carbon projects in all three business segments of OMV. For the period 2022–2030, around 40% of the average annual organic CAPEX of around EUR 3.5 bn will be low-carbon CAPEX. In total, OMV will invest EUR 13 bn in low-carbon business solutions between 2022 and 2030.

In 2023, we expect the publication of the remaining four environmental objectives of the EU taxonomy. This means that in the coming year, we will assess our eligible and aligned activities with reference to the additional four environmental objectives and also report on those activities.

Stakeholder Engagement

OMV is committed to stakeholder engagement and convinced that mutual respect, transparent behavior, and open dialogue are the best foundations for a good relationship with the various stakeholders we interact with. In our stakeholder engagement approach, we identify and manage relationships with persons, groups, or organizations who might be affected by our activities, or who might have an impact on our business.

Stakeholder Groups	Examples of OMV Engagement	Examples of Key Topics and Concerns Raised by Stakeholders
Capital market participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Regular reports and presentations, roadshows, Annual General Meetings, conferences ▶ Socially responsible investor (SRI) meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Share price and overall Company performance ▶ Creditworthiness ▶ Valuation compared to peers ▶ Climate strategy ▶ Significant ESG-related controversies
Customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Advertising ▶ Events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Price and quality of products and services ▶ Customer service
Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Town hall events, small update events with an Executive Board member ▶ Internal newsletters, info screens, intranet, internal blog ▶ Employee surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Career and development opportunities ▶ Transparent communication and information ▶ Supportive management
Government authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Information exchange ▶ Relationship management ▶ Regular reporting (as required by law) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Regulatory framework ▶ Business environment ▶ Security of (energy) supply
Industry associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Information exchange and regular contact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Regulatory framework ▶ Business environment
Local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Sustainability projects, sponsorships, and donations ▶ Grievance mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Social and environmental standards and impacts ▶ Engagement with local community
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Press releases and conferences ▶ Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overall Company strategy, performance, and results
NGOs/NPOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Social projects, sponsorships, and donations ▶ Stakeholder dialogue and grievance mechanisms ▶ Meetings between OMV CEO and key NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Environmental, social, and climate performance and risks ▶ Long-term OMV strategy



Stakeholder Groups	Examples of OMV Engagement	Examples of Key Topics and Concerns Raised by Stakeholders
Peer companies, competitors, JV and other business partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Industry meetings ▶ Contracts ▶ Participation in working groups such as Ipieca, IOGP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Industry-wide standards for sustainability topics ▶ Good practice in exploration, development, and production activities
Scientific and research institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Joint projects with industry partners, scientific organizations, and universities ▶ Conferences and lectures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Information on and best practice for new technologies
Suppliers and contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Negotiations and contracts ▶ Supplier audits and assessments ▶ Supplier events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Fair contracts ▶ On-time payment ▶ Decent working conditions

Key Memberships

OMV is an active member of and holds leadership positions in numerous national, regional, European, and international associations and organizations. Industry associations, consortia, and organizations play an important role in developing and implementing industry standards and best practices in areas such as safety, environmental protection, and social responsibility. They also provide a valuable platform for engagement with governments, regulators, and communities on topics such as energy, climate action, and trade. OMV participates in industry associations and consortia to support our understanding of issues, share knowledge, help develop standards, and provide input to regulatory authorities on behalf of the sector. Some of the key associations and consortia that the OMV Group participates in, including through subsidiaries such as OMV Petrom and Borealis, are:

- ▶ AEA – Austrian Energy Agency
- ▶ ARPEE – Romanian Association for Promoting Energy Efficiency
- ▶ BusinessEurope
- ▶ Cefic – European Chemical Industry Council
- ▶ CEFLEX – A Circular Economy for Flexible Packaging
- ▶ CEP – Clean Energy Partnership
- ▶ Concawe – Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Europe
- ▶ en2x – Wirtschaftsverband Fuels und Energie
- ▶ EUROPEN – European Organisation for Packaging and the Environment
- ▶ Fertilizers Europe
- ▶ FGW – Association of Gas and District Heating Supply Companies
- ▶ FIC – Foreign Investors Council
- ▶ FPPG – Oil and Gas Employers’ Federation
- ▶ FuelsEurope
- ▶ FVMI – Fachverband der Mineralölindustrie
- ▶ Hydrogen Europe
- ▶ IOGP – International Association of Oil & Gas Producers
- ▶ Ipieca
- ▶ IV – Federation of Austrian Industries
- ▶ OCIMF – Oil Companies International Marine Forum
- ▶ PCEP – Polyolefins Circular Economy Platform
- ▶ Petrochemicals Europe
- ▶ Plastics Europe
- ▶ PRE – Plastics Recyclers Europe
- ▶ resPACT
- ▶ Solomon Associates
- ▶ UN Global Compact
- ▶ WEF – World Economic Forum
- ▶ WindEurope
- ▶ WKO – Austrian Economic Chambers
- ▶ WPC – World Plastics Council