

Sustainability at OMV

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Foreword

CEO Statement

A conversation with Alfred Stern, Chairman of the Executive Board and CEO of OMV

More information is available in the video by Alfred Stern in our [online report](#)



“While today’s energy prices may tempt companies to carry on with a business-as-usual approach, we are developing future businesses that will bring new revenue with more sustainable products and services.”

Mr. Stern, you recently got back from Davos where Greta Thunberg and other climate activists delivered an open letter to executives of oil and gas companies. What were your thoughts?

I can understand the frustration because while progress is being made toward the energy transition, it is not fast enough. This has exacerbated the effects related to climate change and is also reflected in the regulatory framework. If we look at this rationally, OMV cannot afford to keep pursuing the same business model and we must radically change. At the same time, unfortunately this change cannot happen overnight as we have an enormous responsibility to millions of customers who rely on us to deliver energy in a secure, affordable, and increasingly sustainable manner. This is the “energy trilemma” that we need to solve.

You mentioned the “energy trilemma.” With the ongoing global energy crisis, how does OMV plan to reach its Net Zero ambition by 2050 whilst simultaneously ensuring its responsibility toward its customers and the environment?

The Russia-Ukraine crisis that unfolded in 2022 played a crucial role in both reshaping the future of global energy markets and speeding up the energy transition. Whilst today’s energy prices may tempt companies to carry on with a business-as-usual approach, we intend to gradually reduce our fossil fuel production and completely cease production for energy use by 2050 at the latest.

Our strategy, which was developed with sustainability at its core, considers the dissonance observed between today’s acute energy demands and the long-term investments required to ensure a sustainable energy supply. For example, travel is an indispensable part of a modern lifestyle. At the same time, many customers are becoming increasingly concerned about their personal carbon footprint. The dilemma here is, how can we, as a society, maintain our current living standards without harming the environment? A key focus of our strategy is to therefore scale up the production and marketing of sustainable fuels. We are already well underway with Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAFs). In 2022, we started supplying Austrian Airlines in Vienna, and we signed MoUs to supply the Lufthansa Group, Ryanair, and Wizz Air with SAFs. This is a simple example of how we are re-inventing essentials for sustainable living. It allows consumers to maintain and expand their living standards, and simultaneously ensures



that emissions associated with air travel are significantly reduced.

What progress has been made over the past year since the announcement of OMV's Strategy 2030?

Since the strategy was announced in March 2022, we have made headway in several of our strategic projects. For example, we successfully conducted a production and injection test in an existing well to assess the potential for geothermal energy in Austria. The preliminary test results were promising and the ongoing evaluation of the geological test results will shed light on the technical feasibility, and subsequently the viability of geothermal energy to supply heat to the population of Vienna. Further investments were also made in installing photovoltaic panels near our facilities so that our operations can be conducted using renewable energy. We also formed key strategic partnerships, for example, in November we signed an MoU with Wood for the commercial licensing of our ReOil® technology.

Beyond the progress made on specific business projects, we also started laying down a solid foundation on which key elements related to our strategy can start taking shape. We started by entrenching sustainability within our organization, for example, by creating a dedicated innovation and technology department that will support strategic sustainability projects. We also updated our investment guidelines to integrate ESG, thereby facilitating investments in projects that are aligned with our climate targets. Lastly – and this in my opinion is fundamental and still a work in progress, a lot of work is being done on ensuring that our employees are adequately upskilled for future opportunities arising from the new strategy. For instance, we recently launched a Group-wide online learning platform as a hub for employees to learn about different and relevant sustainability topics. Following the launch of our strategy, we also had a dedicated learning week about the circular economy. The goal of all this is to ensure our employees feel well equipped for the jobs of the future and involved in our new strategic direction.

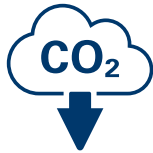
The implementation of the Strategy 2030 and the initiative to upskill employees sounds promising. What one challenge from 2022 touched you personally?

Besides the devastating humanitarian crisis that unfolded in Ukraine in 2022, and the subsequent effects that reverberated globally, what touched me most was when we were confronted with reports of human trafficking practices conducted by our contractors at our propane dehydrogenation plant construction site in Kallo, Belgium. This was incredibly shocking to our employees and to me personally, and a sobering reminder that even here in Europe, human rights violations can and do occur. It was also a potent reminder that while we focus on many exciting new sustainable technologies and products, we cannot lose sight of the need to continuously monitor our sustainability performance, assess and mitigate risks and impacts, and implement state-of-the-art due diligence processes. While this case has been profoundly troubling, it has also caused us to further strengthen our due diligence processes when it comes to our contractor relations, for instance through increased spot checks, confirmation of employment registrations with local authorities, and intensified training. And in the last few months, we have revised and signed off our Human Rights Policy Statement, which lays out our human rights commitments and expectations of contractors in significantly more detail than before.

You are an excellent role model for health and safety both at work and at home. What other sustainability dimension would you say is integral to your lifestyle?

We recently renovated an old house where we live now. To ensure state-of-the-art energy management, we implemented two main things. First, we reduced energy consumption by installing the best available heat insulation. Second, we produce the necessary heating and cooling in the house with an efficient heat pump combined with shallow geothermal energy. This is a great example of re-inventing essentials for sustainable living.

Highlights



-8%

Reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions vs. 2019

Member of
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Sustainability Indices**
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MSCI
ESG RATINGS **AAA**



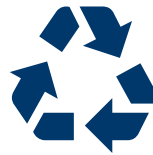
9.5%

taxonomy-aligned CAPEX



49.5 mn EUR

in community and social investments



117.8kt

of circular feedstocks processed

0.16%

of freshwater withdrawal is in water scarce areas



490,275

hours of training in total



100%

of new suppliers screened for social and environmental criteria



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 recycle.

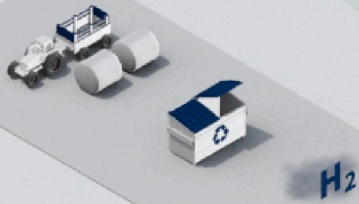
06 Chemical Recycling

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.

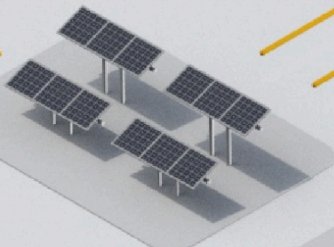
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02 Renewable Energy

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.

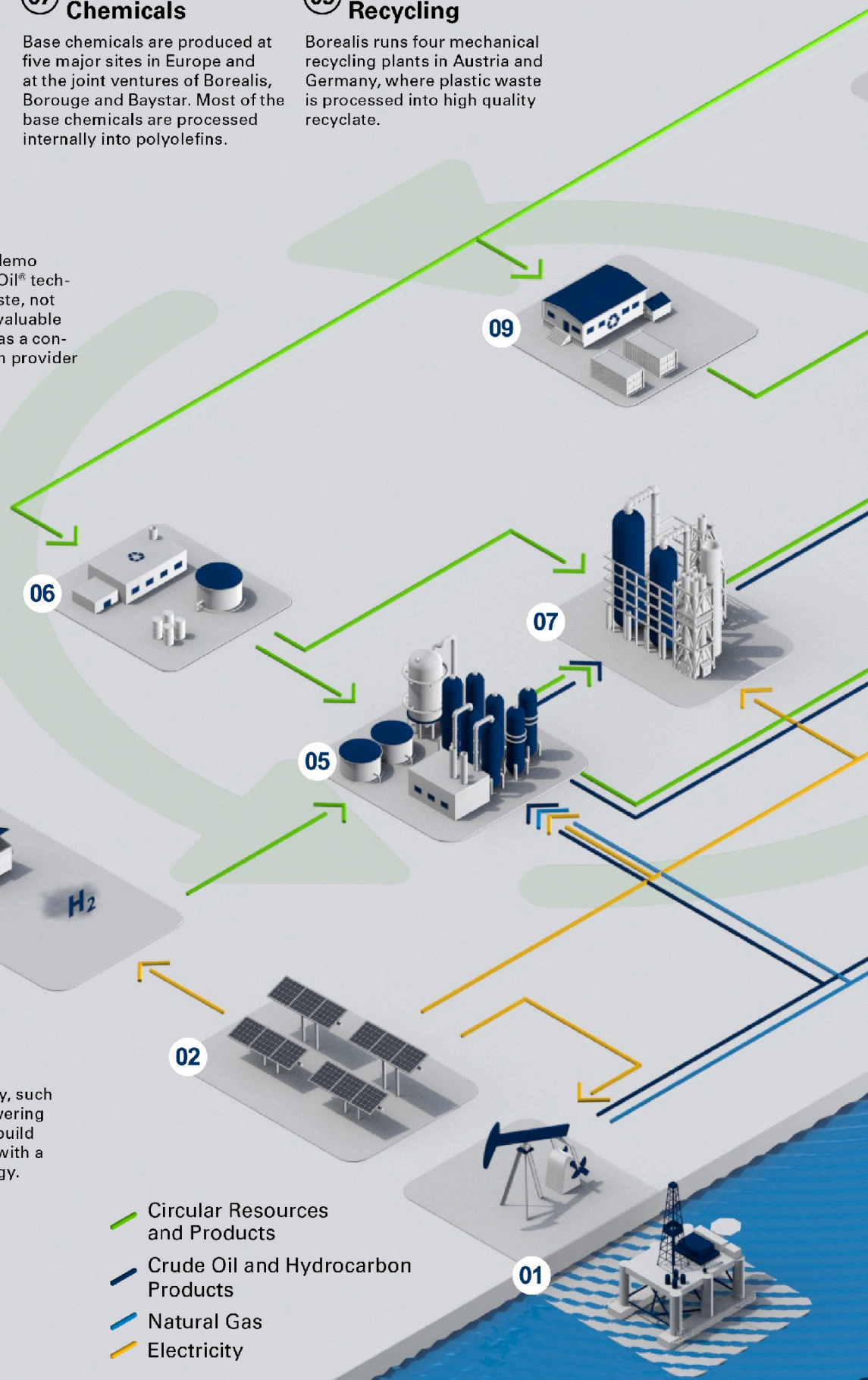
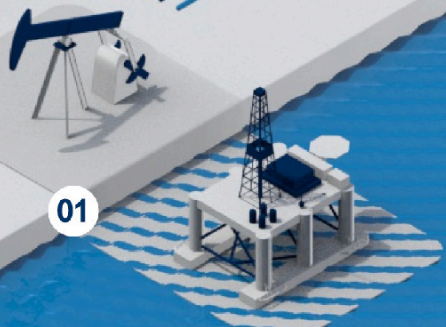
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01 Hydrocarbon Production

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

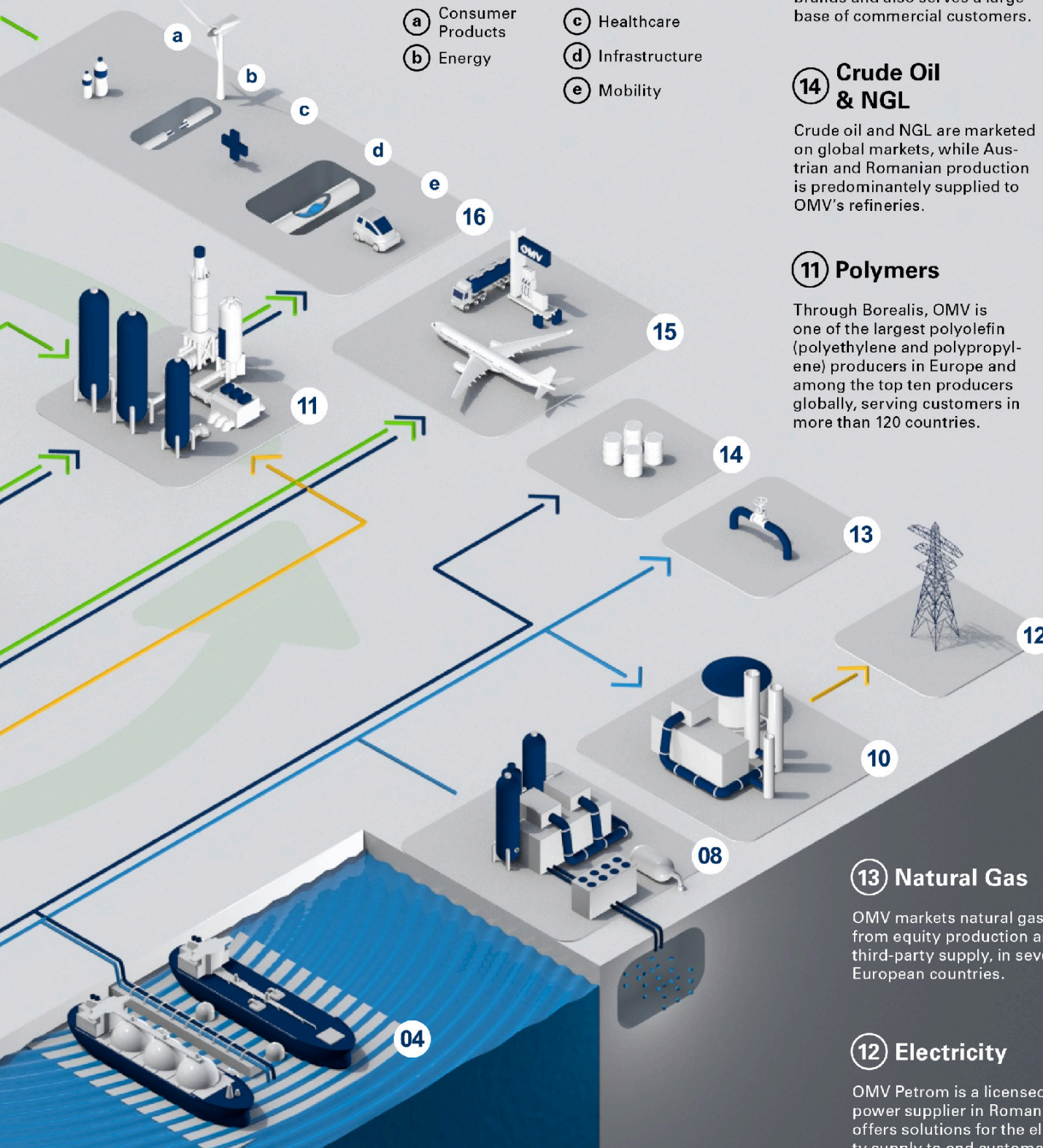
OMV sells its refined products via several retail filling station brands and also serves a large base of commercial customers.

14 Crude Oil & NGL

Crude oil and NGL are marketed on global markets, while Austrian and Romanian production is predominantly 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.



For most of the activities, sales revenues, CAPEX, and OPEX for aligned and eligible activities could be allocated directly to individual activities listed in the taxonomy based on data available in the Group entities' ERP systems. This ensured that there was no double counting of aligned or eligible sales revenues, CAPEX, and OPEX. In the refineries, CAPEX for assets used for the joint production of organic basic chemicals and fuels have been allocated to the taxonomy-eligible activity "production of organic basic chemicals" (activity 3.14) and to non-eligible activities using an allocation key reflecting the yield, size, and complexity of the different refinery plants used for this purpose. The same approach was used for repair and maintenance expenses for cost centers, which are involved in the production of organic basic chemicals and fuels.

Shortly before the reporting date, the European Commission published guidance in the form of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on specific interpretation issues related to the Disclosures Delegated Act.⁴ There was insufficient time to implement the guidance related to two specific accounting issues, and therefore OMV deviates in its accounting policies from this guidance as described below. The impact on the KPIs is immaterial.

The guidance provided clarifies that revenue from non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale (IFRS 5) should be reported as part of the turnover KPI. The same applies to the calculation of the CAPEX KPI to the extent that additions to fixed assets related to disposal groups fulfill the definition of CAPEX for the calculation of the CAPEX KPI. OMV had already decided in the prior year to exclude amounts related to IFRS 5 disposal groups from its KPIs. Total sales revenues related to IFRS 5 disposal groups amounted to EUR 3,838.1 mn in 2022 and were mainly associated with the nitrogen division at Borealis and the retail business in Slovenia. Total CAPEX related to IFRS 5 disposal groups amounted to EUR 5.9 mn.

In addition, the guidance clarifies that CAPEX should be reported excluding government grants (i.e., gross presentation approach). OMV follows the IFRS net presentation option, which means that government grants have been deducted from additions to intangible and tangible assets, and the CAPEX KPI has been prepared based on the IFRS data. In 2022, total government grants related to assets and deducted from CAPEX amounted to EUR 5.4 mn. OMV plans to change the accounting policies for the EU taxonomy reporting during 2023 in order to be fully aligned with this additional guidance in the 2023 EU taxonomy reporting.

Overview of EU Taxonomy KPIs for 2021 and 2022

Environmental goal climate change mitigation

	2022		2021		2020	
	Turnover		CAPEX		OPEX	
	EUR mn	%	EUR mn	%	EUR mn	%
Environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned) activities	37	0.1	347	9.5	0	0
Taxonomy-eligible, but not taxonomy-aligned activities	10,398	17.8	1,252	34.2	321	41.1
Taxonomy-non-eligible activities	48,025	82.1	2,060	56.3	458	58.8
Total	58,460		3,659		779	
	2021		2020		2019	
	Turnover		CAPEX		OPEX	
	EUR mn	%	EUR mn	%	EUR mn	%
Taxonomy-eligible activities	7,884	24.1	889	34.1	274	45.2
Taxonomy-non-eligible activities	24,894	75.9	1,714	65.9	332	54.8
Total	32,778		2,603		605	

Taxonomy-Eligible and Taxonomy-Aligned Turnover

In 2022, 17.9% of OMV's total turnover could be classified as taxonomy-eligible. 0.1% of OMV's total turnover could be classified as taxonomy-aligned.

The eligible turnover stemmed from activities 3.17 Manufacture of plastics in primary form, which reflects the activities of our C&M segment (e.g., production of polyolefins), and 3.14 Manufacture of organic basic chemicals, also stemming from the C&M segment (e.g., production of ethylene and propylene), as well as activity 4.29 Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels, stemming mainly from power sales from the Brazi gas-fired power plant in Romania.

⁴ EU Commission: Draft Commission Notice on the interpretation and implementation of certain legal provisions of the Disclosures Delegated Act under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation on the reporting of taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and assets (second Commission Notice) (December 19, 2022)



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.

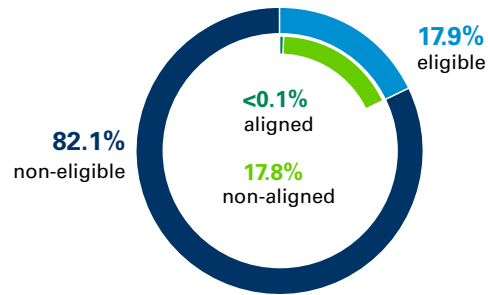
According to the Complementary Delegated Act, eligible turnover in 2022 included turnover from the sale of power and heat produced from natural gas (4.29 Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels and 4.30 High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels). The power 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).

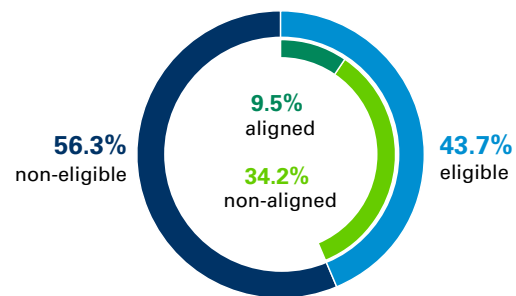
In 2022, eligible CAPEX included CAPEX for gas-fired power plants and gas-powered generators used for OMV's own consumption (4.29 Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels and 4.30 High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels). CAPEX associated with other gas-related 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).

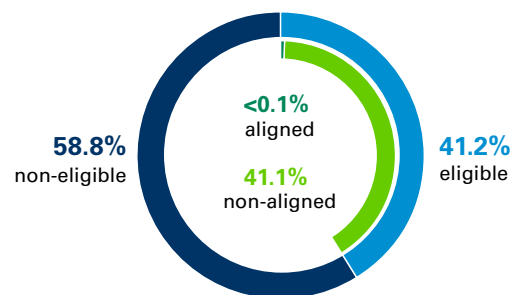
Aligned OPEX stemmed mainly from activity 4.1 Electricity generation from photovoltaic technology (e.g., PV plant in Schönkirchen, PV plant in Lobau) and activity 4.25 Production of heat/cool using waste heat (Fernwärme hub at the Schwechat refinery).

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



Sustainability Framework

We are committed to building a sustainable world worth living in – for everyone. Sustainability and 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 build positive relationships with our employees, communities, suppliers, and other stakeholders, including by addressing the social and economic effects of the transition to an environmentally sustainable economy.

Our Sustainability Framework is built around the three pillars Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG). We have made the following commitments, which lie at the heart of our Sustainability Framework, to propel our ESG journey:

Environmental:

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ OMV is fully committed to acting on responsible natural resources management and will proactively expedite the transition from a linear to a circular economy.
- ▶ OMV aims to minimize environmental impacts by preventing water and soil pollution, reducing emissions, using natural resources efficiently, and avoiding biodiversity disruption.

Social:

- ▶ Health, safety, and security have the highest priority in all activities, and OMV is fully committed to proactive risk management to realize its HSSE Vision of “ZERO harm – NO losses.”
- ▶ OMV is committed to building and retaining a talented expert team for international and integrated growth, and we embrace our difference(s) and use our diversity of thought and experience as a catalyst for growth and creativity.

- ▶ OMV is committed to ensuring fair treatment and equal opportunities for all employees, and has zero tolerance for discrimination and sexual and non-sexual harassment.
- ▶ As a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact, OMV is fully committed to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and aims to contribute to the UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by pursuing a social investment strategy that addresses local needs and the SDGs.
- ▶ OMV is committed to contributing to a Just Transition for our employees and communities, and addressing the social and economic effects of the transition to an environmentally sustainable economy.

Governance:

- ▶ OMV strives to uphold equally high ethical standards at all locations, and aims to earn stakeholders’ confidence by implementing a high standard of corporate governance and by maintaining high standards of transparency and predictability.
- ▶ OMV is committed to implementing sustainable procurement, which means caring about the environmental, social, and economic impacts of the services and goods the Company intends to purchase.

Our Strategy 2030 is underpinned by this Sustainability Framework, with all business decisions guided by our ambition to become a net zero business. Within our Sustainability Framework, we have established five strategic focus areas: Climate Change; Natural Resources Management; Health, Safety, and Security; People; and Ethical Business Practices. For each of these focus areas, we have formulated concrete targets and actions to be achieved by 2030. These serve as OMV’s contribution to the UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Our sustainability ambitions, especially getting to net zero, can only be achieved with considerable effort and capital allocation. The Group has earmarked investments of more than EUR 13 bn for the purpose of achieving our emissions reduction targets.



Targets



Climate Change

Intensity Targets

Carbon intensity of operations

-17%

Status 2022

Reduced carbon intensity of operations (Scope 1) vs. 2010

≥30%

Target 2025

Reduce carbon intensity of operations (Scope 1) by ≥30% vs. 2010

Carbon intensity of energy supply

-3.3%

Status 2022

Reduced carbon intensity of energy supply vs. 2019

≥20%

Target 2030

Reduce carbon intensity of energy supply by ≥20% vs. 2019

≥50%

Target 2040

Reduce carbon intensity of energy supply by ≥50% vs. 2019

Carbon intensity of the product portfolio

-3%

Status 2022

Reduced carbon intensity of product portfolio (Scope 3) vs. 2010

>6%

Target 2025

Reduce carbon intensity of product portfolio (Scope 3) by >6% vs. 2010

Methane intensity

0.4%

Status 2022

E&P methane intensity

≤0.2%

Target 2025

Achieve an E&P methane intensity of ≤0.2%

≤0.1%

Target 2030

Achieve an E&P methane intensity of ≤0.1%



Absolute Targets

Scope 1

0.64 mn t

Status 2022

reduced through concrete emissions reductions initiatives and divestments since 2020

1 mn t

Target 2025

Achieve at least 1 mn t of CO₂ reductions in 2020–2025 from operated assets

Scope 1 and 2

–23%

Status 2022

Reduced Scope 1 and 2 emissions vs. 2019

≥30%

Target 2030

Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by ≥30% vs. 2019

≥60%

Target 2040

Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by ≥60% vs. 2019

Scope 3

–8%

Status 2022

Reduced Scope 3 emission vs. 2019

≥20%

Target 2030

Reduce Scope 3 emissions by ≥20% vs. 2019

≥50%

Target 2040

Reduce Scope 3 emissions by ≥50% vs. 2019

Flaring and Venting

240 mn m³

Status 2022

Volume of gas routinely flared and vented in 2022 vs. 430 mn m³ in 2021

0

Target 2030

Zero routine flaring and venting of associated gas as soon as possible, but no later than 2030

Key Actions:

- ▶ Phase out routine flaring and venting
- ▶ Conduct energy efficiency programs
- ▶ Run methane leakage and repair programs
- ▶ Purchase 100% renewable energy in the C&M business segment
- ▶ Decrease production and sales of fossil fuels (reduce oil and gas production levels to around 350 kboe/d and reduce crude distillation throughput by 2.6 mn t by 2030)



- ▶ Increase production of renewable mobility fuels and sustainable chemical feedstocks to approximately 1.5 mn t, and produce and market at least 700,000 t of sustainable aviation fuels by 2030
- ▶ Establish CCS storage capacity of around 5 mn t/year CO₂ net at OMV by 2030 (thereof 2 mn t/year at OMV Petrom)
- ▶ Build up around 10 TWh of renewable energy production by 2030 (including geothermal, PV, wind)
- ▶ Pursue uptake of green gases, such as biogas and H₂, primarily from trading, in gas sales portfolio mix



Natural Resources Management

Circular materials

148.5 kta

Status 2022

Production capacity established

600 kta

Target 2025

Establish production capacity of 600 kta sustainable (including recycled and biobased) polyolefins and other chemicals

2,000 kta

Target 2030

Establish production capacity of approximately 2,000 kta sustainable (including recycled and biobased) polyolefins and other chemicals

Fossil resources

392 kboe/d

Status 2022

Production: 392 kboe/d; crude throughput: 13.0 mn t

350 kboe/d

Target 2030

Reduce use of natural resources by reducing oil and gas production levels to around 350 kboe/d and by reducing crude distillation throughput by 2.6 mn t

Waste

63%

Status 2022

Waste recovery or recycling rate



Target 2025

Increase waste reuse and recycling from operations



Target 2030

Increase waste reuse and recycling from operations



Water withdrawal

279,983

Status 2022

megaliters of freshwater withdrawal



Target 2025

Reduce freshwater withdrawal



Target 2030

Reduce freshwater withdrawal

Key Actions:

- ▶ Build up capability for the procurement of sustainable feedstocks (plastic waste and bio-feedstocks) for polyolefins
- ▶ Accelerate development of and scale up the advanced mechanical recycling business and chemical recycling business
- ▶ Develop and implement a sustainable product portfolio for biobased polyolefins
- ▶ Establish design for recyclability and reuse businesses for polyolefins
- ▶ Optimize water management in operations
- ▶ Develop environmental targets



Health, Safety, and Security

TRIR

1.23

Status 2022

TRIR per 1 mn hours worked

1.0

Target 2025

Achieve a Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR) of around 1.0 per 1 mn hours worked

<1.0

Target 2030

Stabilize Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR) at below 1.0 per 1 mn hours worked

Fatalities

1

Status 2022

work-related fatality

0

Target 2025

Achieve zero work-related fatalities

0

Target 2030

Achieve zero work-related fatality



Process safety

0.21

Status 2022

Process Safety Event Rate



Target 2025

Maintain leading position in Process Safety Event Rate



Target 2030

Maintain leading position in Process Safety Event Rate

Key Actions:

- ▶ Develop HSSE strategy and annual HSSE plans
- ▶ Continuously improve process safety management
- ▶ Continue Borealis integration
- ▶ Learn from incidents
- ▶ Safety Leadership Program and Safety Culture Program



People

Women in management

21.6%

Status 2022

Share of women at management level

25%

Target 2025

Increase share of women at management level to 25%

30%

Target 2030

Increase share of women at management level to 30%

Women in executive management

21.4%

Status 2022

Female Executive Board members

20%

Target 2030

Min. 20% of female Executive Board members (stretch target: 30%)



International experience

67.4%

Status 2022

Executives with international experience

75%

Target 2025

Maintain high share of executives with international experience at min. 75%

75%

Target 2030

Maintain high share of executives with international experience at min. 75%

International management

59.5%

Status 2022

International management

65%

Target 2030

Increase share of international management to 65%

Employee training

23

Status 2022

Average number of annual learning hours

30

Target 2030

Increase average number of annual learning hours to at least 30 hours per employee

Disability support



Status 2022

Roadmap until 2030 has been developed, with detailed initiatives in place for 2023 and 2024



Target 2030

Increase support for employees with special needs at our main locations



Human rights awareness

52%

Status 2022

OMV Group employees trained in human rights

100%

Target 2025

Train all OMV Group employees in human rights

Human rights due diligence

4

Status 2022

Assessments conducted in the last 5 years

100%

Target 2030

Conduct human rights assessments and develop action plans for all OMV Group operations with a high level of human rights risks every 5 years

Community relations

8

Status 2022

Out of 9 sites in scope assessed

100%

Target 2025

Assess Community Grievance Mechanism at all sites against UN Effectiveness Criteria

Community investments

2.4%

Status 2022

Group investments directed toward social goals

1%

Target 2030

Direct at least 1% of Group investments per year toward social goals (based on previous year's reported net income attributable to stockholders of the parent)

Key Actions:

- ▶ Establish a global Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Board/Council
- ▶ Conduct regular global people and culture surveys
- ▶ Regularly report on gender-related salary equality
- ▶ Regularly report on age distribution to identify gaps and foster intergenerational collaboration
- ▶ Introduce a non-discrimination policy
- ▶ Improve support for working parents
- ▶ Improve support for employees with special needs



- ▶ Introduce yearly learnings awards
- ▶ Provide employees with the ability to self-monitor their learning hours
- ▶ Roll out new leadership training and assessment to reinforce inclusive and growth mindset behavior
- ▶ Introduce mandatory human rights e-learning
- ▶ Integrate Climate Change and Just Transition into the Human Rights Management System
- ▶ Pursue a social investment strategy addressing the UN SDGs and reflecting the continued increase in social spending



Ethical Business Practices

Supplier evaluation

35%

Status 2022

35% of A suppliers (suppliers covering >80% Procurement spend) assessed

>80%

Target 2025

Be an active member of TfS and conduct sustainability evaluations of all suppliers covering >80% of Procurement spend

90%

Target 2030

Extend sustainability evaluations to suppliers covering 90% of Procurement spend

Carbon footprint of suppliers

231

Status 2022

Suppliers engaged with via CDP

80%

Target 2025

Engage with suppliers covering 80% of Procurement spend and assess their carbon footprint as a foundation from which to define and run joint low-carbon initiatives

Carbon footprint of suppliers

75%

Status 2022

Responding suppliers with a climate target in place



Target 2030

All suppliers covering >80% of Procurement spend to have carbon reduction targets in place

Business ethics

7,537

Status 2022

Employees in the OMV Group trained in business ethics in 2022



Target 2025

Promote awareness of ethical values and principles: conduct in-person or online business ethics training for all employees

Key Actions:

- ▶ Screen all suppliers against mandatory ESG criteria during supplier prequalification
- ▶ Foster the digital availability of compliance services and information, in particular by broadening the functions of the OMV Compliance app
- ▶ Operate a state-of-the-art Compliance Management System (verified and approved according to IDW PS 980 standard in 2022)



Further details and definitions for each target can be found in the respective [Focus Areas](#) sections of the report.

Sustainability Governance

Sustainability topics are fully integrated into the overall governance structure of the Company. These topics have the same weight as any other business consideration and, following the Company's responsible approach to business, are integrated into the daily operation and management processes of the Company. For instance, sustainability criteria form part of the Capital Allocation Framework. ESG due diligence is also part of mergers and acquisitions.

Governance Structure

OMV has a two-tier governance structure. The Executive Board, composed of the CEO, CFO, EVP Chemicals, EVP Fuels & Feedstock, and EVP Energy, is the highest managing body of the Company and is responsible for setting and implementing the Company strategy, including climate and other sustainability targets. The Executive Board holds meetings at least every two weeks to exchange information and issue decisions on all matters requiring plenary approval.

The Supervisory Board is OMV's highest governing body and consists of ten members elected by the General Meeting (shareholders' representatives) and five members delegated by the Group's Works Council. The Super-

visory 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. The Executive Board reports to the Supervisory Board on a regular and ad hoc basis. The Supervisory Board appoints among its members qualified expert committees that support the decision-making of the Supervisory Board. OMV's management of sustainability issues is overseen and steered by the Supervisory Board's Sustainability & Transformation Committee. This includes oversight of all material sustainability topics (e.g., health, safety and security, carbon emissions reduction, circular economy, etc.) and their related KPIs and targets. In 2022, the Chairman of the Supervisory Board again met with many of the largest OMV investors on a Corporate Governance Roadshow. ESG topics were among the focus areas discussed.

In 2022, the newly established Sustainability & Transformation Committee started holding regular meetings. This committee meets on a quarterly basis to discuss and steer topics such as regulatory ESG requirements including non-financial reporting requirements, ESG-related capital market activities, ESG governance and steering, and critical incidents related to sustainability (e.g., human rights violations and significant HSSE incidents). In each meeting of the full Supervisory Board, the Sustainability &

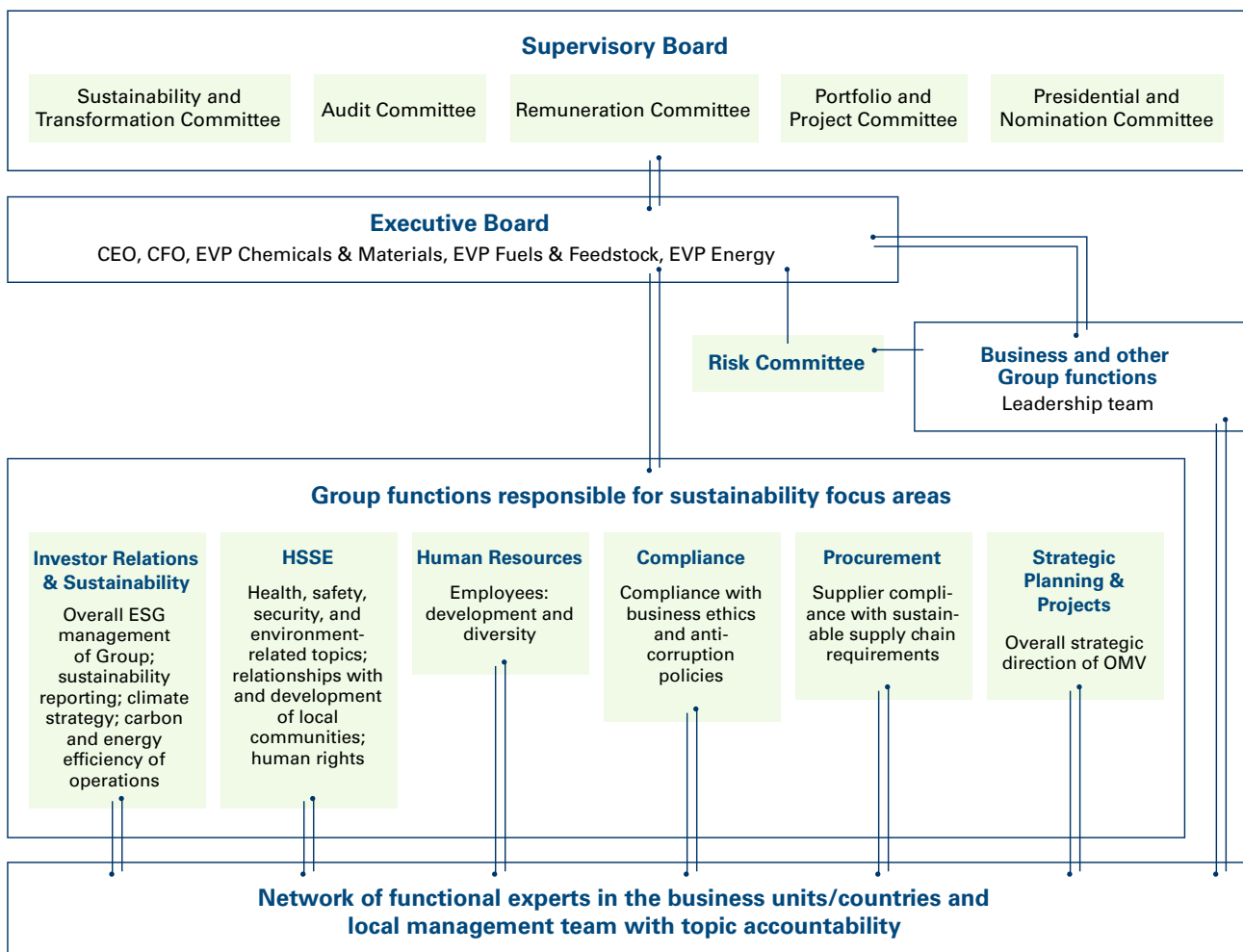


Transformation Committee gives a report to the entire plenary. The Sustainability & Transformation Committee and the entire Supervisory Board review and approve the OMV Group Sustainability Report every year. OMV's Supervisory Board benefits from a training program to learn about relevant topics, including ESG-related fields of interest. In 2022, circularity and sustainable fuels and feedstocks were included in the content of the training program.

A self-assessment of the Supervisory Board is performed on an annual basis with the help of an external consultant. Among other things, the self-assessment carried out in 2021 stressed the need to further increase expertise in the area of sustainability, innovation, and climate change – by means of training as well as by considering sustainability

transformation skills when nominating new members for the Supervisory Board of OMV Aktiengesellschaft. In addition to further training on the sustainability transformation, Jean-Baptiste Renard, who accompanied the transformation of Neste as non-executive director, was consequently elected to OMV's Supervisory Board at the Annual General Meeting 2022.

The results of the self-assessment in 2022 mentioned the high-quality work of the Sustainability & Transformation Committee in the year of its constitution. They emphasized the importance of continuity in the oversight of ESG topics and the benefit of deep dives into strategic focus areas, and suggested further training on ESG in the oil, gas, and chemicals industry.





Executive Remuneration

The Supervisory Board assesses the performance of the Executive Board, including on the implementation of the sustainability strategy. The Remuneration Committee is authorized to determine the Executive Board's remuneration, including the structure of the remuneration system and the actual target achievement. The Executive Board remuneration consists of fixed and variable remuneration elements. Selected employees at senior management level are also eligible to participate in the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP). The variable remuneration – LTIP and the annual bonus – includes performance criteria related to the Company's sustainability and greenhouse gas (GHG) performance.

Long-term shareholder and other stakeholder interests are reflected in the performance-related remuneration, which includes both long-term and short-term elements. Feedback received as part of the regular dialogue with shareholders has helped to refine the Policy. Following shareholder engagement and feedback at the Annual General Meeting 2021, as well as during the Corporate Governance Roadshow 2021, the Remuneration Committee decided to reduce the Remuneration Policy's complexity by reducing the number of key performance indicators (KPIs) and implementing a standardized health and safety malus instead of the current sustainability multiplier in the annual bonus and the HSSE malus in the LTIP. Clawbacks now apply to all variable remuneration elements. Furthermore, in keeping with OMV's Strategy 2030 and to foster the Company's transformation, KPIs measuring operational excellence and strategy implementation were included in the annual bonus. In addition, environmental, social, and governance (ESG) targets are weighted more strongly in the variable remuneration.

The Remuneration Policy approved at the Annual General Meeting in June 2022 foresees ESG targets forming part of the annual bonus and LTIP. 15% of the annual bonus depends on the achievement of an ESG target, namely the reduction of net absolute GHG 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.

Based on predefined criteria (e.g., fatalities, TRIR, process safety – also in comparison to industry benchmarks), a health and safety malus of between 0.8 and 1.0 is applied to the overall target achievement for both the annual

bonus and the LTIP. In the event of severe incidents, the Remuneration Committee may reduce the payout to zero. This malus considers OMV's commitment to health and workplace safety.

An external review of actual target achievement is performed by the Group's auditor, and the results are communicated to the Remuneration Committee and Supervisory Board.

Management of Sustainability Impacts

The Executive Board is responsible for managing the organization's impact on the economy, environment, and people. This includes oversight of all material topics described in this report, such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, human rights, safety, etc. At Group level, responsibility for driving OMV's sustainability agenda, sustainability reporting, and ESG governance lies with the Carbon, Energy & ESG Management team in Investor Relations & Sustainability, which is the responsibility of the CFO. The team works across the business to determine gaps in sustainability performance, define expectations, conduct benchmarking, and develop best practices.

The team works in close collaboration with the various Group functions that are responsible for implementing OMV's Sustainability Framework. Further details are disclosed in the Governance descriptions of each material topic found throughout this Report.

Group functions continuously 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. The functional experts remain in continuous communication regarding progress on the planned implementation. Each Group function reports directly to the Executive Board on the relevant social and environmental issues in conjunction with the Carbon, Energy & ESG Management team. This includes reporting on progress in the implementation of the Sustainability Framework on a quarterly basis, presenting important events with regard to the material topics, and submitting implementation plans for sustainability initiatives for approval.

Sustainability Criteria in Investment Decisions

Our sustainability ambitions, especially getting to net zero, can only be achieved with considerable effort and capital allocation. In our Strategy 2030, we have earmarked investments of more than EUR 13 bn for the purpose of achieving our emissions reduction targets.



In 2022, OMV updated its Capital Allocation Framework and developed a strategic scoring methodology for investment projects based on four pillars: business strategic targets, financial metrics, risk profile, and climate targets impact. This new methodology has been tested in a pilot phase. The scoring helps to objectively define and review OMV's most important strategic projects and allows for holistic portfolio optimization across the OMV Group to support our strategy delivery, including our GHG reduction pathway. Climate scoring is an integral part of this overall scoring and covers the investment's impact on the OMV Group's Scope 1, 2, and 3 climate targets for 2030, as well as EU taxonomy relevance.

As part of the updated Capital Allocation Framework, OMV also introduced a new definition for "sustainability CAPEX," which encompasses investments that meet one of two criteria: either they are aligned with the EU taxonomy or they are investments that support the implementation of OMV's 2030 Sustainability Framework. The latter includes investments related to methane leakage detection and repair, energy efficiency programs, chemical recycling, and community investments classified as strategic social investments, among others.

For sustainability projects to pass the final investment decision, more relaxed financial hurdles apply compared to those applicable to the rest of the projects in the portfolio. Thus, "sustainability CAPEX" projects use distinct "weighted average cost of capital (WACC)" rates that consider the specific risks of sustainability projects (usually lower compared to other projects) and a payback period of <20 years (longer than for other projects). The goal of the new Capital Allocation Framework is to facilitate investments in projects aligned with our climate targets, including our long-term net zero target, rather than traditional fossil fuel-related investments.

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.

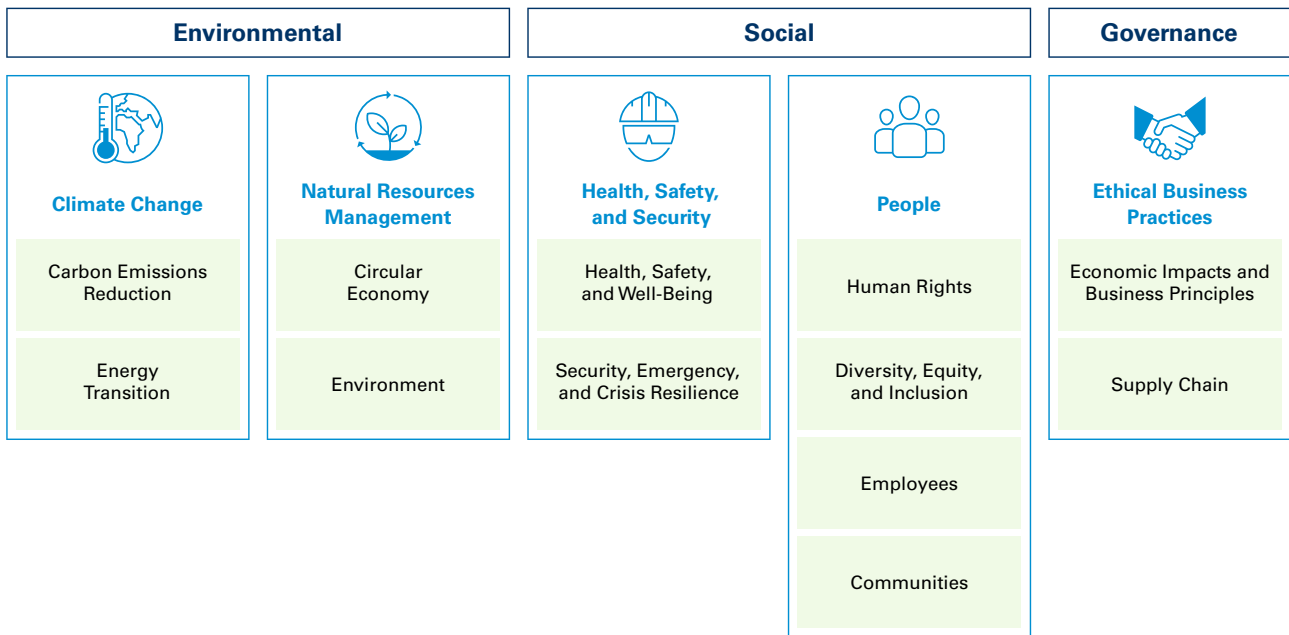
Materiality

OMV identifies material content for the Sustainability Report in an extensive and structured process of consultation with the Company's external and internal stakeholders.

OMV last comprehensively updated its materiality analysis of sustainability topics in compliance with the legal requirements related to the disclosure of non-financial information in Austria (Nachhaltigkeits- und Diversitätsverbesserungsgesetz; NaDiVeG) and the GRI Standards in 2020. Stakeholder interests, the significant external economic, environmental, and social impacts of OMV's business, as well as the financial materiality and business relevance of these topics to OMV were essential to this process. Impacts (both by OMV and on OMV) and the relevance to stakeholders were considered across the entire OMV value chain. We conducted this process together with an external party in order to maintain an objective and independent view on the material topics. The extensive materiality analysis involving internal and external stakeholders will be repeated every three years, or if significant changes in the business or market environment occur.

We reviewed the results of the materiality analysis again as part of our strategy update in late 2021. During this review, some material topics were split into two individual material topics: "Climate Change and Energy Transition" was split into "Carbon Emissions Reduction" and "Energy Transition," "Health, Safety, and Security" was split into "Health, Safety, and Well-Being" and "Security, Emergency, and Crisis Resilience," and "Human Rights and Communities" was split into "Human Rights" and "Communities." This was due to the prominence of the individual topics and the differences in their management approaches. In addition, "Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion" was raised from being an aspect of the topic "Employees" to an individual material topic due to its central nature to the Company's sustainability strategy. As a result, OMV now has a total of twelve material topics. No changes were made to the material topics in 2022.

The results of the 2020 materiality analysis and the changes in 2021 were acknowledged by the OMV Executive Board. In this Report, we disclose in detail the twelve material topics that are viewed as being most material to OMV and our stakeholders. In the following sections of the Report, we present the management approaches, governance processes, KPIs, key actions in 2022, outlook, and strategic targets for each of these material topics. The Sustainability Report is structured around the focus areas and material topics.



OMV plans to comprehensively renew its materiality analysis in 2023.

Risks and Opportunities

As an international oil, gas, and chemicals company with operations extending from hydrocarbon exploration and production to the trading and marketing of mineral oil products, chemical products, and natural gas, the OMV Group is exposed to a variety of risks – including market and financial risks, operational risks, and strategic risks.

The Group’s risk management processes focus on the identification, assessment, and evaluation of such risks and their impact on the Group’s financial stability and profitability. The purpose of these activities is to actively manage risks in the context of the Group’s risk appetite and defined risk tolerance levels in order to achieve the OMV Group’s long-term strategic goals.

Geopolitical Risks

The consequences of ongoing global disruptions – chiefly the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic – cannot be reliably estimated at this stage, nor can the extent and duration of the economic impact on OMV resulting from them. The OMV Group actively monitors the increasing geopolitical tensions, particularly the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict and any additional sanctions and countersanctions resulting from it. The Group also regularly reviews any potential further impact on its business activities. Continued and/or intensified disruptions in Russian commodity flows to Europe could result in a further increase in European energy prices. This could be followed by an emergency political intervention to address the high energy prices, for example through a temporary revenue cap on market revenues of producers, a temporary mandatory solidarity contribution on 2022 and 2023 excess profits generated from activities in the crude petroleum, natural gas, coal, and refinery sectors, as well as voluntary endeavors for EU member states to reduce energy consumption. Sanctions on Russia and countersanctions issued by Russia in return could lead to disruptions to global supply chains and shortages of, e.g., energy products, raw materials, agricultural products, and metals, and subsequently to further increases in operating costs.

The COVID-19 pandemic could still impact global economic development, in particular driven by changes in China’s zero COVID-19 policy and the emergence of new variants. In addition, geopolitical developments, disruptions in supply chains, high price inflation, and the impact of rising interest rates could lead to a significant deterioration in economic growth.



Enterprise-Wide Risk Management

Financial and non-financial risks are regularly identified, assessed, and reported through the Group's Enterprise-Wide Risk Management (EWRM) process. The main purpose of the OMV Group's EWRM process is to deliver value through risk-based management and decision-making, which is ensured by applying a "three lines of defense" model (1. business management, 2. risk management and oversight functions, 3. internal audit). The OMV Group is continually enhancing the EWRM process based on internal and external requirements, for instance developing new ESG reporting standards and frameworks. The process is facilitated by a Group-wide IT system supporting the established individual process steps, guided by the ISO 31000 risk management framework. The process also includes companies that are not fully consolidated.

Governance

The Executive Board 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. The Executive Board establishes, communicates, and implements our risk management culture throughout the OMV Group. OMV's Executive Board members regularly (and at least quarterly) discuss current and upcoming environmental, climate, and energy-related policies and regulations, related developments in the fuels, chemicals, and 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 scarcity, droughts, floods, and 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., reduction of carbon emissions and compliance with new regulatory requirements). The short- and mid-term physical vulnerabilities related to climate change are identified and reported in the EWRM process and do not exceed OMV's reporting threshold.

In 2022, the OMV Group initiated a robust, site-specific physical climate risk and vulnerability assessment in accordance with the EU taxonomy to determine the resilience of each asset to future climate change and the associated physical climate-related risks. Acute and chronic risks related to temperature, wind, water, and solid mass were first screened based on business specificity and potential impact on OMV. A two-fold approach was used that is in line with the EWRM approach.

Based on the preselected acute and chronic risks, all OMV Group sites where EU taxonomy-eligible activities occur were prioritized. This exercise was performed with the support of a risk intelligence consultant using a set of indexes specifically aimed at providing a robust understanding of the changes in future environmental conditions for the respective locations and businesses.

All assets with medium, high, or extreme exposure to one or more acute or chronic physical climate risks were further analyzed. Physical hazard modeling was applied, consisting of the processing and analysis of atmospheric data related to temperature, precipitation, drought, and wildfires, as well as other data related to coastal flooding, tropical cyclones, water stress, and fluvial flooding, in order to provide a rigorous estimate of risk. The analysis incorporated scenarios based on the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The four RCPs (2.6, 4.5, 6.0, and 8.5) included in the IPCC AR5 were used in this exercise and applied to various time horizons that align with the OMV Strategy. Once the financial impact of the respective risks was estimated, potential mitigation strategies were discussed with management in order to ensure that appropriate adaptation measures were considered.

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

Risk Management Process

The risk management process combines an intensive bottom-up and top-down approach, with every single employee responsible for implementing the most appropriate mitigation strategies for the risks within their sphere of responsibilities. Identified and assessed risks are controlled and mitigated at all organizational levels thanks to clearly defined risk policies and responsibilities. Strategic risks and opportunities (e.g., related to climate change or water stress) are assessed in a top-down process, while a bottom-up process with a standardized methodology is used to assess factors such as environmental aspects, impacts, and risks in our operations, including legal and compliance risks.

ESG risks are identified using a double materiality approach and a selection of the appropriate risk identification techniques, such as interviews, workshops, surveys, and analyses of historical losses, as well as information on risks documented in risk registers or loss databases. For example, environmental risks are identified using an



approach such as a standardized environmental risk assessment methodology, always applying a double materiality approach whenever possible. Environmental risks and opportunities include regulatory, operational, reputational, and financial drivers, and specifically relate to issues such as climate change, availability and quality of water used for operations, and the impact of energy, climate, and water policies. Such risks are then analyzed against a short-term horizon (3 years), medium-term horizon (3–5 years), or long-term perspective (>10 years), including their possible quantitative impact as a deviation of cash flow from the plan and the likelihood of such an impact. Heat maps or risk matrices are used to support the assessment process and serve to identify probability ranges and the related consequences if risks were to materialize. Digital technologies are used in monitoring and managing environmental risks through a special risk management IT tool that integrates environmental risk scenarios with operational and business risks.

For the purpose of identifying such risks, we continuously monitor OMV's internal and external environment and conduct interviews with senior management, subject matter experts, and Executive Board members. This process complements the bottom-up approach and captures the risks inherent in the strategy. We collect information on root causes, consequences, corresponding risk mitigation actions and their effectiveness, and changes in internal and external factors influencing likelihood. These are assessed in working sessions with senior management and subject matter experts.

All risks exceeding a certain threshold at Group level are included in the Group Risk Report and considered to be substantive irrespective of their probability. However, the threshold can vary depending on the management focus for that specific risk management measure. In addition, risks are regarded as substantive if they are seen as such by relevant stakeholders, including local communities, government authorities, employees, or suppliers, even when the financial impact is not considerable.

Bottom-up and top-down perspectives are combined to provide a comprehensive risk profile of the organization, which is taken into consideration when the OMV strategy is developed or updated. The results of an intensive reporting exercise are discussed at the OMV Executive Board level through the Group Risk Report and further presented to the OMV Audit Committee.

Risk Taxonomy

Paying attention to every single risk makes risk management a holistic process. We use common risk terminology and lan-

guage across OMV to facilitate effective risk communication. ESG risks are a key element in the OMV risk taxonomy.

The full spectrum of risks relating to OMV's business, including economic, environmental, and social issues, is analyzed using either a semi-qualitative or quantitative approach and documented in a centralized risk repository. The resulting corporate risk profile provides a holistic view of issues that could affect the Company's medium- and long-term performance. The profile is therefore integrated into OMV's decision-making processes.

According to the OMV risk taxonomy, the following risk categories are considered based on key risk drivers:

- ▶ Financial risks, including market price risks, foreign exchange risks, and risks arising from (European) Emission Allowances: Market price risks are monitored and analyzed centrally in respect of their potential cash flow impact using a specific risk analysis model that considers portfolio effects. Such market price risks also cover the impact of volatile prices for European Emission Allowances, where typical mitigation activities like spot, forward, or futures transactions are applied to ensure a balanced position of emission allowances by selling the surplus or covering the gap.
- ▶ Operational risks, including all risks related to physical assets, production risks, project risks, personnel risks, IT risks, as well as HSSE, climate change, and regulatory/compliance risks, are analyzed, monitored, and managed by following the Group's defined risk management process.
- ▶ Strategic risks arising, for example, from changes in technology, climate change, risks to reputation, or political uncertainties, including sanctions

For reporting purposes, this taxonomy is mapped to various other risk classifications such as NaDiVeG⁵ and TCFD. Additional information on major financial and non-financial risks is included in the [Annual Report 2022](#).

Specific Sustainability Risks and Opportunities

In the table below, we have summarized the potential risks (divided into threats and opportunities), mitigation measures, and net risks and opportunities of OMV activities, structured according to our material topics and related NaDiVeG concerns. Materiality in this context is defined as issues having a potentially significant impact on the environment or society (for more information, see [Materiality](#)). Risks reported were selected based on their magnitude using impact and probability, and at least one relevant example for each material topic was selected.

⁵ The Austrian Sustainability and Diversity Improvement Act (NaDiVeG) defines risk as a potential negative effect on sustainability originating from a company's operations, its supply chain, or its products/services. For OMV, a risk represents uncertainty regarding Company objectives measured by combining the likelihood or frequency of an event and its consequences, which can result in opportunities or threats to the success of the Company's sustainable business performance.



Focus Area: Climate Change

Material Topic (NaDiVeG)	Risk Description	Effect Description (Inside-Out or Outside-In)	Mitigation Measures
Energy Transition (Environmental concerns)	Threat (Transition Risk): Risk arising from the organization's inability to implement and manage new technology and products to reduce carbon intensity impact	Inside-Out: OMV's total GHG carbon footprint (Scopes 1, 2, 3) in 2022 amounted to 145 mn t CO ₂ equivalent. The global CO ₂ emissions in 2022 were 37.5 Gt, ¹ thus OMV contributed 0.4% of overall global emissions in 2022. Outside-In: Lower demand for OMV's fossil fuel generation, limited utilization of refining capacities, loss of licenses, significant revenue losses, as well as reputational damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Decarbonization strategy, including carbon reduction targets for the product portfolio and an investment and innovation portfolio ▶ Capital Allocation Framework to facilitate investments in projects aligned with OMV's climate targets ▶ Detailed market screening ▶ Adherence to internal governance processes <p>For more information, see Energy Transition</p>
	Threat (Transition Risk): As an energy- and emissions-intensive company, current and emerging regulations on carbon pricing mechanisms that target energy use and efficiency and emissions reduction pose a threat to our "business as usual" approach, e.g., the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS).	Outside-In: Implementing new mandatory changes in the value chain would have significant financial implications for OMV, for example either limiting the ability to shift to a more sustainable business faster or resulting in significant additional costs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Developing new business opportunities ▶ Carbon reduction targets for the product portfolio ▶ Carbon reduction targets integrated into the Executive Board's Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) <p>For more information, see Energy Transition</p>
Carbon Emissions Reduction (Environmental concerns)	Threat (Transition Risk): Risk of imbalance between certificates allocated and emissions volumes required for Company activities Additional risk of inability to adapt to the rapid changes to emerging routine flaring requirements. With the upcoming stricter policies and regulations requiring zero routine flaring conditions, certain field development concepts based on routine flaring might not be feasible (e.g., early production facilities in remote areas) or may only be possible with higher investments and operating costs.	Outside-In: Failing to improve energy efficiency could result in higher costs generated by the uncertainties concerning allowance demand and abatement costs, as well as energy consumption and GHG emissions. Reputational damage could be triggered by pressure from local communities for reductions beyond the applicable legislation on flaring and emissions intensity, and/or certain field developments might not be feasible and/or only with higher investments and operating costs. Inside-Out: OMV's 2022 total Scope 1 GHG emissions amounting to 11.7 mn t CO ₂ equivalent increased the CO ₂ concentration in the atmosphere by 0.0007 ppm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Boosting energy efficiency and reducing internal fuel consumption by increasing renewable energy supplies, e.g., through use of the Company's own photovoltaic (PV) plants ▶ ISO 50001 certifications for Refining, Chemicals, and partly for Exploration & Production ▶ Implementing tools to run plants as optimally as possible, such as introducing an Energy Trend Board, which helps operators continuously focus on energy consumption ▶ Continual optimization of plant design and control, and implementing improvement projects to remove potential barriers to optimization ▶ Phasing out routine flaring and venting will significantly contribute to reducing our GHG emissions ▶ Carbon reduction targets integrated into the Executive Board's LTIP <p>For more information, see Energy Efficiency and Sourcing Renewable Energy as well as Flaring, Venting, and Fugitive Methane Emissions</p>



Material Topic (NaDiVeG)	Risk Description	Effect Description (Inside-Out or Outside-In)	Mitigation Measures
Energy Transition and Carbon Emissions Reduction (Environmental concerns)	<p>Opportunity (Transition Opportunity): Continue to contribute to a sustainable energy system with further development of innovative and successfully implemented projects. OMV develops viable businesses based on hydrogen, bioenergy, carbon, and geothermal models. Acceleration of technology development and access to experts and know-how will further promote OMV's set path to energy transition.</p> <p>In the context of the current strategy, there is potential for additional new business opportunities, e.g., intensifying strategic energy cooperation with various partners to generate renewable energy for OMV's own energy consumption, or further developing new technologies and products in order to reduce the carbon intensity of conventional oil and gas products in the Company's portfolio.</p>	<p>Inside-Out and Outside-In: This will support growth and further development of new sustainable solutions in the chemicals business and energy supply, create long-term value for the OMV Group and its shareholders, and reduce the OMV Group's carbon footprint. Furthermore, this would also give rise to new opportunities for local communities, creating upskilled jobs and protecting workers and their incomes (during the transition).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Continuously identifying and executing green and viable business opportunities, which offer significant potential to upscale and match OMV's capabilities ▶ Further increasing energy efficiency and reducing internal fuel consumption by expanding renewable energy supplies, e.g., the OMV Group's own PV plants ▶ Benefiting from sharing know-how by entering joint ventures and consortia that drive new energy solutions projects ▶ Carbon reduction targets integrated into the Executive Board's LTIP ▶ Scaling up engagement in renewable energy sources <p>For more information, see Zero Carbon Products and Energy Efficiency as well as Sourcing Renewable Energy</p>

¹ Source: Global Carbon Project, [Global Carbon Budget 2022](#).

Focus Area: Natural Resources Management

Material Topic (NaDiVeG)	Risk Description	Effect Description (Inside-Out or Outside-In)	Mitigation Measures
Circular Economy (Environmental concerns)	<p>Opportunity: OMV identifies opportunities that would limit emissions beyond regulatory carbon emissions requirements in various countries where we operate. Utilizing carbon as a valuable feedstock for energy solutions and industrial processes, and capturing CO₂, processing it into synthetic fuels, plastics, or other chemicals are included in the opportunities identified.</p> <p>With Borealis, OMV has established an integrated approach to circularity by offering a broad range of circular product solutions. As the market grows and legislative standards change in favor of renewable materials, the Group aims to increase its profits and market share through these products.</p>	<p>Inside-Out: New climate-friendly, innovative products and services developed especially for industrial applications lead to opportunities related to employment and the supply chain.</p> <p>There are additional, significant positive environmental benefits from reducing CO₂ emissions and instead turning it into a feedstock for a circular economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Creating cross-sectoral value chains and operating a full-scale plant ▶ Collaboration with strong industry partners ▶ Proactive feedstock sourcing programs ▶ Borealis co-founded Project STOP, a program supporting cities in Indonesia to develop and implement low-cost, circular waste collection and sorting systems, thereby reducing waste leakage and increasing resource efficiency. <p>For more information, see Circular Economy and Neutralization Measures</p>



Material Topic (NaDiVeG)	Risk Description	Effect Description (Inside-Out or Outside-In)	Mitigation Measures
	<p>Threat: Mismanaged plastic waste is a growing concern, and if not collected, sorted, and disposed of properly, it poses a threat to the environment.</p> <p>Additionally, the limitation in plastic waste feedstock volumes might slow down the upscaling of recycling volumes and increase the market price for recycled plastics versus fossil-based plastic raw materials.</p>	<p>Inside-Out: Plastic waste, if not collected, sorted, and disposed of properly, could end up leaking into the environment, causing environmental pollution, harming animals, and ultimately ending up as microplastics in drinking water and food. Environmental pollution impacts economic development and tourism, putting jobs at risk in certain industries, e.g., the fishing industry. Limited availability of plastic waste feedstock volume might impede the switch from fossil to renewable feedstock as a key enabler in the transition to a circular economy.</p> <p>Outside-In: Uncertainties regarding new legislation currently under development make long-term investments difficult and risky. Innovation and new technology development require a lot of time – typically more than in other industries. Planned CAPEX projects could be delayed, limiting volume scale-up and impacting the ability to achieve set circular economy targets on time.</p> <p>Limited availability of renewable feedstock at an affordable price may impact the Group’s ability to achieve its recycling targets. The risk of not responding on time with alternative solutions might result in losing market share, consequently having a negative impact on OMV’s reputation and image.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Launching a range of low-emission and biobased portfolios, such as Borneables™, Borvida™, and Borcycle™ ▶ Collaboration with industry partners and public funding opportunities to jointly develop and scale up innovation, technologies, products, and digitalization. This will accelerate action and solutions, including feedstock sourcing programs for plastic waste, biobased feedstock and renewable oil, and participation in industry projects with public funding. ▶ Proactive feedstock sourcing programs for plastic waste, biobased feedstock, and renewable oil ▶ Participation in multi-party industry projects with public funding opportunities ▶ Project STOP at Borealis supporting cities in Indonesia to develop and implement low-cost, circular waste collection and sorting systems, thereby reducing waste leakage and increasing resource efficiency ▶ Circular Economy Solutions (CES) strategic program <p>For more information, see Circular Economy</p>
<p>Environment (Environmental concerns)</p>	<p>Threat (Physical Risk): Risk of insufficient water availability to continue operations or water degradation due to failure to perform safety operations</p>	<p>Outside-In: The impact of periods of low or no precipitation on surface or subsurface water supplies could lead to the inability to access water for normal operations (internal consumption) and for local communities in areas of low water availability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Improving integrity through aging water pipeline/facility replacement programs, preventive maintenance, water management plans, reduced water consumption, and water efficiency improvements ▶ 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 by involving local regulatory and river basin authorities. <p>For more information, see Water</p>



Material Topic (NaDiVeG)	Risk Description	Effect Description (Inside-Out or Outside-In)	Mitigation Measures
	<p>Threat: Risk of soil and water contamination due to improper waste management, triggered either by the failure to comply with internal regulations by employees, suppliers, and contractors or by the failure of asset integrity</p>	<p>Inside-Out: Soil and water contamination could trigger a negative chain effect on the healthy ecosystem, like environmental pollution, with a negative impact on plants and animals, as well as on people's well-being.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Improving existing waste management plans ▶ Training staff and having regular audits to assess progress ▶ Process safety measures and maintenance ▶ Operation Clean Sweep certifications <p>For more information, see Waste</p>

Focus Area: People

Material Topic (NaDiVeG)	Risk Description	Effect Description (Inside-Out or Outside-In)	Mitigation Measures
<p>Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (Employee and social concerns)</p>	<p>Threat: Risk of failing to reach the Group's diversity targets and failing to foster and actively maintain an inclusive and diverse workforce</p>	<p>Outside-In: Failure to reach the Group's diversity targets increases the risk of reducing employee engagement and increasing attrition, as well as the risk of losing top female talent. This could lead to reputational damage, as the Company could be perceived as a poor employer with discriminatory behavior, and could promote a poor corporate culture.</p> <p>Inside-Out: Higher levels of psychological distress and health-related problems for employees facing discriminatory behavior; limited impact on social cohesion, validation, and acceptance of diverse members of our communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increasing the percentage of women in senior management positions through a range of initiatives, e.g., mentoring, training on unconscious bias ▶ New Parent Program in Austria targeting both male and female employees to encourage more equal distribution of childcare responsibilities ▶ Embedding our diversity targets in succession planning, with a preference for female candidates when identifying top talent ▶ Gender is one of the diversity criteria we apply when selecting members of the Supervisory Board and Executive Board. ▶ Including internationality in the criteria for assessing candidates in the process of executive recruiting ▶ Ensuring compliance with the Code of Conduct <p>For more information, see Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion</p>
<p>Employees (Employee and social concerns)</p>	<p>Threat: The industry is bracing itself for a serious shortfall of experienced technical professionals over the next several years due to attrition and retirement. The risk is linked to both the number of workers retiring and the number ready to replace them.</p> <p>Risk of not attracting and/or failing to retain the highly skilled staff needed to grow and transition into a sustainable company.</p> <p>Lack of motivation, lack of engagement, and risk of losing talented professionals as a result of the increasing pressure to reduce costs by promoting online self-learning vs. traditional classroom learning</p>	<p>Outside-In: The OMV Group might face the risk of key roles not being filled, with short or negative handovers resulting in the risk that the plants may not be able to operate reliably. Individual department or Company performance may decline. Additionally, the industry might also face reduced attractiveness, leading to limited headcount and delayed transition to becoming a sustainable business.</p> <p>Inside-Out: The risk of not being able to uphold reliable operations, disturbances to processes and safety Furthermore, if the OMV Group fails to attract the necessary talent, OMV's chances of transforming into a more sustainable company could be limited.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Building robust talent pipelines by cooperating with universities and offering internships, among other programs ▶ Ensuring competitive compensation and benefits by continuously monitoring market trends and international best practices ▶ Strengthening the culture of giving feedback and increasing training for leaders ▶ Engaging employees in using online resources for learning ▶ Building long-lasting employment relationships and employing local people from the countries in which OMV operates ▶ Proactively informing the public and OMV's target groups about the benefits of our products, the sustainability challenges associated with them, and how OMV is addressing them through social media channels <p>For more information, see Employees</p>



Material Topic (NaDiVeG)	Risk Description	Effect Description (Inside-Out or Outside-In)	Mitigation Measures
	<p>Opportunity: By moving toward a sustainable business model, the OMV Group can offer career paths and job opportunities that open up a new talent pool.</p>	<p>Inside-Out: OMV will remain a strong industry employer by offering new job opportunities in sustainable business fields, and will attract new and fresh talent who want to be part of and work on low-carbon energy solutions that support the energy transition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Identifying and executing low-carbon and other viable business opportunities, which offer significant upscale potential and match OMV's capabilities ▶ Scaling up engagement in renewable energy sources <p>For more information, see Employees</p>
<p>Communities (Respect for human rights, employee and social concerns)</p>	<p>Threat: Risk of human rights abuse against communities stemming from the OMV Group's operations. This risk is equally about failing community consultation, compensation, and reparation, as well as the negative impact on local employment, skills development, education, local livelihood, and culture. Also, negative impacts on communities' environment, health, safety, quality of life, or access to basic needs are reflected.</p>	<p>Outside-In: Deterioration of OMV's relationships with local stakeholders including local administration, leading to non-cooperation in business activities</p> <p>Further consequences for OMV include production delays, security issues, blockages of OMV's activities, legal liability, loss of social license to operate, damage to OMV's reputation.</p> <p>Inside-Out: Consequences for rights holders and communities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lack of human rights and scope for individual development, e.g., right to clean and healthy environment, access to basic needs, health, and safety ▶ Economic detriments, such as, in case of lacking compensation or environmental impacts, elevated risk to personal health and safety, as well as complicity in human rights violations (e.g., human trafficking, child labor, poor labor practices) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Training for all OMV employees and the internal communications team to raise general human rights awareness ▶ In-depth training for employees in specific functions to develop skills ▶ Integration of human rights in business processes, e.g., HSSE contractor management, project management, supplier prequalification and monitoring ▶ Human Rights Country Entry Check before launching operations in a country, as well as regular human rights assessments in our countries of operation, including labor rights aspects ▶ Highest-level commitment to human rights by the Boards ▶ Development and implementation (or supporting development of OMV's business partners) of grievance mechanism ▶ Professional Human Rights and Social Impact Assessment ▶ Professional Community Relations & Development Management <p>For more information, see Communities and Human Rights</p>



Material Topic (NaDiVeG)	Risk Description	Effect Description (Inside-Out or Outside-In)	Mitigation Measures
Human Rights (Respect for human rights, employee and social concerns)	<p>Threat: Risk of human rights abuse within OMV operations, business or joint venture partners, as well as public security forces who do not follow OMV's Code of Conduct, the OMV Human Rights Policy Statement, or international human rights standards</p> <p>This is equally about the risk of poor labor practices, as well as child labor, forced labor, human trafficking, sexual assault, harassment or threats, insufficient grievance mechanism, or any other violation of human rights.</p> <p>Risk of failing just compensation paid to land owners in the event of expropriation of land</p>	<p>Inside-Out: Consequences for the human rights holder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lack of human rights and scope for individual development ▶ Economic detriments ▶ Elevated risk to personal health and safety and, in the worst case, even injury or death <p>Outside-In: Deterioration of OMV's relationships with stakeholders, as well as blockages of OMV's activities, security issues, social unrest, damage to OMV's reputation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Human Rights Country Entry Check before launching operations in a country, as well as regular human rights assessments in our countries of operation, including labor rights aspects ▶ Highest-level commitment to human rights by the Boards ▶ Human rights aspects (incl. labor rights) included in management meetings with business and joint venture partners ▶ Development and implementation of internal grievance mechanism ▶ Training for employees (focus on high-risk countries) ▶ Integration of human rights in business processes, e.g., HSSE contractor management, project management, supplier prequalification and monitoring ▶ OMV Code of Conduct and OMV Human Rights Policy Statement ▶ Ensuring fair land valuation and compensation processes that are just, transparent, and aligned with international best practices <p>For more information, see Human Rights</p>

Focus Area: Health, Safety, and Security²

Material Topic (NaDiVeG)	Risk Description	Effect Description (Inside-Out or Outside-In)	Mitigation Measures
Health, Safety, and Well-Being (Environmental concerns, employee and social concerns)	<p>Threat: Property damage offshore or onshore (processing and treatment facilities) caused by perils outside of normal operations or normal maintenance, e.g., fires and explosions, and the subsequent disruption of production</p>	<p>Inside-Out and Outside-In: Risks such as integrity failure or unsafe process safety conditions could lead to business interruption, pollution, risk to employee safety, reputational damage, and third-party fatalities, and endanger biodiversity and ecosystems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Audits (internal and third party) ▶ Preventive maintenance ▶ Inspections ▶ Rejuvenation Program (plant improvement projects) ▶ Planned turnaround ▶ Qualified and trained personnel <p>For more information, see Process Safety</p>
	<p>Threat: Loss of integrity of a pipeline due to pressure control systems failing or annular gas migration as a result of poor cementing of surface casings, resulting in a major accident (explosion, major fire, major oil spill)</p>	<p>Inside-Out and Outside-In: A major accident could lead to a major oil spill, production stoppage, and reputational damage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Process safety measures and maintenance ▶ Emergency preparedness measures and maintenance ▶ Training of staff <p>For more information, see Process Safety and Spills</p>



Material Topic (NaDiVeG)	Risk Description	Effect Description (Inside-Out or Outside-In)	Mitigation Measures
	<p>Threat: If customers do not get the correct hazard information on labels, there is a risk that they may use products without taking the necessary precautions and be exposed.</p> <p>This could be caused by regulatory changes resulting in more severe hazard classifications and product safety concerns and/or country-/region-specific hazard labels deviating in language but also in legally required content.</p>	<p>Inside-Out: Chemical substances, if not handled properly and according to their intended use, could cause unintentional health impacts for people coming into contact with such substances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ As a signatory to the chemical industry's Global Charter for Responsible Care[®], Borealis is committed to ensuring the safety of its products along the entire value chain. ▶ Borealis Product Stewardship follows up closely on application-related product safety requirements, so that products going into separately regulated applications such as food contact, drinking water contact, or medical applications are also fully in line with applicable legislation and standards, and serve as a basis for customer product safety. ▶ The Borealis Product Stewardship Council evaluates the potential health, safety, and regulatory risks of all substances the Group uses and defines risk mitigation measures. ▶ Borealis assesses all new and changed raw materials and products in terms of classification and labeling, and prepares country-specific Safety Data Sheets and workplace safety cards for all classified materials. ▶ To apply the correct label in the correct language to our PO products, the global label management SAP tool has been installed in all EU and North American locations. <p>For more information, see Product Safety</p>

² One material topic under the focus area Health, Safety, and Security is Security, Emergency, and Crisis Resilience. There are, however, no risks pertaining to this material topic detailed in the risk register. OMV analyzes risks to physical and IT security as a part of its risk management processes but cannot disclose details on these as that would in itself be a risk to the Company. Risks stemming from potential physical and information security breaches are considered in other material topics, e.g., within Process Safety.

Focus Area: Ethical Business Practices

Material Topic (NaDiVeG)	Risk Description	Effect Description (Inside-Out or Outside-In)	Mitigation Measures
<p>Economic Impacts and Business Principles (Corruption prevention, environmental concerns)</p>	<p>Threat: Abuse of entrusted power for individual unlawful gain/ advantage, personal interest prevailing over Company interest, or other forms of unethical business conduct</p>	<p>Outside-In: The risk of unethical business conduct could lead to reputational damage and financial losses, as well as criminal consequences in isolated cases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Implementing a Compliance Management System <p>For more information, see Business Ethics and Anti-Corruption</p>
	<p>Threat: Non-compliance with environmental, emissions, and water laws or internal rules and regulations caused by unexpected changes or different interpretations of the legislation</p>	<p>Outside-In: This would lead to additional OPEX or CAPEX needed to upgrade facilities or extra taxes having to be paid.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Engagement with regulators to ensure laws are correctly interpreted and upheld ▶ Process safety measures and maintenance ▶ Training of staff ▶ Implementation of best available technologies <p>For more information, see Environment</p>



Material Topic (NaDiVeG)	Risk Description	Effect Description (Inside-Out or Outside-In)	Mitigation Measures
	<p>Threat: The risk of the OMV Group or one or more of its affiliates not being compliant with EU Regulation 2016/679 regarding Data Protection caused, e.g., by IT security breaches, enforcement actions driven by political motivation, unintended breaches by the employees responsible for data handling procedures, and/or interpretation of the laws by regulators, leading to inability to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)</p>	<p>Inside-Out and Outside-In: The risk of failing to protect general personal data could lead to exposure of personal information relating to customers, employees, and/or other stakeholders. Additionally, the risk of non-compliance with the GDPR could lead to reputational damage and financial losses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ To ensure the responsible handling of data in the interest of OMV's customers, employees, and other stakeholders, various measures need to be taken to achieve these objectives. This requires an ongoing process whereby OMV implements different measures to handle and process personal data according to definitions in the EU Regulation. <p>For more information, see Information and Cybersecurity as well as Human Rights</p>
<p>Supply Chain (Environmental concerns, employee and social concerns)</p>	<p>Threat: Risk of not supporting OMV's carbon management and climate change targets by purchasing more carbon-intensive products and services than planned</p> <p>Risks of reputational damage related to ESG topics with regard to the supply chain (e.g., climate change, human rights violations, business ethics, poor labor practices)</p>	<p>Outside-In and Inside-Out: This could lead to OMV not being acknowledged as a sustainable business partner, which would have a negative impact on the business, leading to financial consequences, lack of business continuity, increasing GHG emissions, and negative consequences for human rights holders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Sustainable procurement targets in place ▶ Increasing engagement with suppliers on carbon management topics through CDP Supply Chain ▶ Increasing transparency on carbon footprint of purchased goods and services through carbon management reporting (Scope 3 of purchased goods and services) ▶ Performing supplier audits and evaluations as part of Together for Sustainability ▶ Including sustainability performance and KPIs as part of awarding criteria ▶ Training for employees ▶ Including human rights aspects (incl. labor rights) in the prequalification phase, as well as in supplier and contractor audits ▶ ESG supplier assessments carried out with EcoVadis ▶ Including human rights and labor practices in HSSE contractor management <p>For more information, see Supply Chain</p>



Scenario Analysis

OMV uses two different scenarios 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. 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. The stress case is based on a faster decarbonization path than the base case, and is used to calculate sensitivities in order to acknowledge the uncertainty in the pace of the energy transition and to better understand the financial risk of the energy transition to OMV's existing assets. Both scenarios, the base and stress cases, reflect more climate change mitigation efforts and a faster decarbonization path than the scenarios used in the prior year. But OMV still expects to see the energy transition occurring at different speeds in different parts of the world.

The base case is built on a scenario in which OECD countries will achieve the net zero emissions goal between 2050 and 2070 – equivalent to a path between the Net Zero Emissions (NZE) and Sustainable Development scenarios (SDS) of the International Energy Agency (IEA) – and non-OECD countries will implement all announced decarbonization pledges in full and on time – equivalent to the IEA Announced Pledges Scenario (APS).

For the stress test analysis, a decarbonization scenario is used that represents a potential trajectory for reaching the climate goals according to the Paris Agreement. In this scenario, it is assumed that advanced economies will reach the net zero emissions goal by 2050, while middle-income and developing economies will only follow at a later point, but no later than 2070. This case is built on a path between the IEA SDS and IEA NZE scenarios. The entire world following the commitments of the Paris Agreement leads to lower global demand for oil and gas and consequently to lower oil and gas prices than in the base case. In addition, this scenario incorporates other possible effects such as slower short-term economic growth.

In an additional sensitivity analysis to assess the recoverability of the oil and gas assets in the E&P segment, OMV uses the NZE scenario that was modeled by the IEA. It presents a pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero CO₂ emissions by 2050. 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. In addition, a business case calculation based on the stress case assumptions is mandatory for all investment decisions in order to assess the economic viability under a “Paris-aligned” scenario. The IEA NZE scenario is not used for making investment decisions.

Costs for CO₂ emissions are taken into account in business case calculations, impairment tests, and stress case scenario calculations to the extent that carbon pricing schemes are in place in the respective countries.

Under the stress case scenario, the carrying amounts of the oil and gas assets with proved reserves (including E&P at equity investments) would decrease by EUR 4.4 bn and goodwill would be decreased by EUR 0.6 bn. In addition, some oil and gas assets with unproved reserves would be abandoned with a pre-tax profit & loss impact of EUR 0.3 bn. For E&P oil and gas assets, an additional sensitivity based on oil and gas prices according to the IEA NZE scenario was calculated and showed a decrease in the carrying amount of oil and gas assets with proved and unproved reserves (including E&P goodwill) of EUR 6.1 bn.

In the R&M segment, the stress case reflects globally declining demand for almost all products, resulting in lower margins and cracks compared to the impairment test scenario. Under the stress case scenario, the carrying amounts related to refineries (including the investment in ADNOC Refining) would have to be decreased by EUR 0.6 bn in total, mainly related to the investment in ADNOC Refining and Petrobrazi in Romania. The Schwechat and Burghausen refineries are more resilient to impairment risks in such a scenario due to their strong focus on petrochemical production. For more details, see also Significant estimates and assumptions in assessing climate-related risks in the [Annual Report](#).