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 with a special focus on the circular economy. In 2023, Group sales amounted to EUR 39 bn. With a year-end market capitalization of around EUR 13 bn, OMV is one of Austria's largest listed industrial companies. The majority of its roughly 20,600 employees work at its integrated European sites.

Our Purpose and Values

OMV's purpose, "Re-inventing essentials for sustainable living," is a fundamental part of our strategy for becoming a leading company in sustainable fuels, chemicals, and materials. It guides the Company like a North Star toward its goal of becoming a net-zero emissions company. To ensure this purpose is fully embraced, we have designed new values and behaviors that align with our new direction. Our new OMV Group values "We care | We're curious | We progress" were introduced in 2023 and will guide us on our path to a more sustainable future.

Our Business Segments

In Chemicals & Materials, OMV is one of the world's leading providers of advanced and circular polyolefin solutions, with total polyolefin sales of 5.7 mn t in 2023 (2022: 5.7 mn t). It is also a European market leader in base chemicals and plastics recycling. The Company supplies services and products to customers worldwide through OMV and Borealis[2], and its two joint ventures: Borouge (with ADNOC, based in the UAE and Singapore) and Baystar™ (with TotalEnergies, based in the US).

In Fuels & Feedstock, OMV operates three refineries in Europe: Schwechat (Austria) and Burghausen (Germany), both of which feature integrated petrochemical production, and the Petrobrazi refinery (Romania). In addition, OMV holds a 15% share in ADNOC Refining and in ADNOC Global Trading in the UAE. OMV's total global processing capacity amounts to around 500 kbbl/d. Fuels and other sales volumes in Europe were 16.3 mn t in 2023 (2022: 15.5 mn t) and the retail network consisted at the end of 2023 of 1,666 filling stations (2022: 1,803) in eight European countries.

In Energy, OMV explores, develops, and produces crude oil and natural gas in its three core regions of Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa, and the North Sea. OMV is currently in the process of divesting its E&P assets in the Asia-Pacific region.[3] Its activities also include the low carbon business and the entire gas business. Daily hydrocarbon production was 364 kboe/d in 2023 (2022: 392 kboe/d), with a nearly equal share of liquids and natural gas production. In the Gas Marketing & Power business, OMV markets and trades natural gas and power in several European countries, which also includes its LNG business. It holds a 65% stake in the Central European Gas Hub (CEGH) and operates natural gas storage facilities with a capacity of around 30 TWh in Austria and Germany, and a gas-fired power plant in Romania.

[2] OMV announced in July 2023 that it had decided to pursue negotiations with ADNOC on a potential cooperation regarding their polyolefins businesses. Such cooperation would include a potential combination of the Borealis and Borouge businesses as equal partners under a jointly controlled, listed platform for potential growth acquisitions to create a global polyolefins company with a material presence in key markets.

[3] On January 31, 2024, OMV signed an agreement to divest its 50% shareholding in Malaysia's SapuraOMV Upstream Sdn. Bhd. to TotalEnergies for an overall cash consideration of USD 903 mn. The divestment is anticipated to close around the end of the first half of 2024, and is in particular subject to regulatory approvals. The sales process for 100% of the shares in OMV New Zealand will continue separately.

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

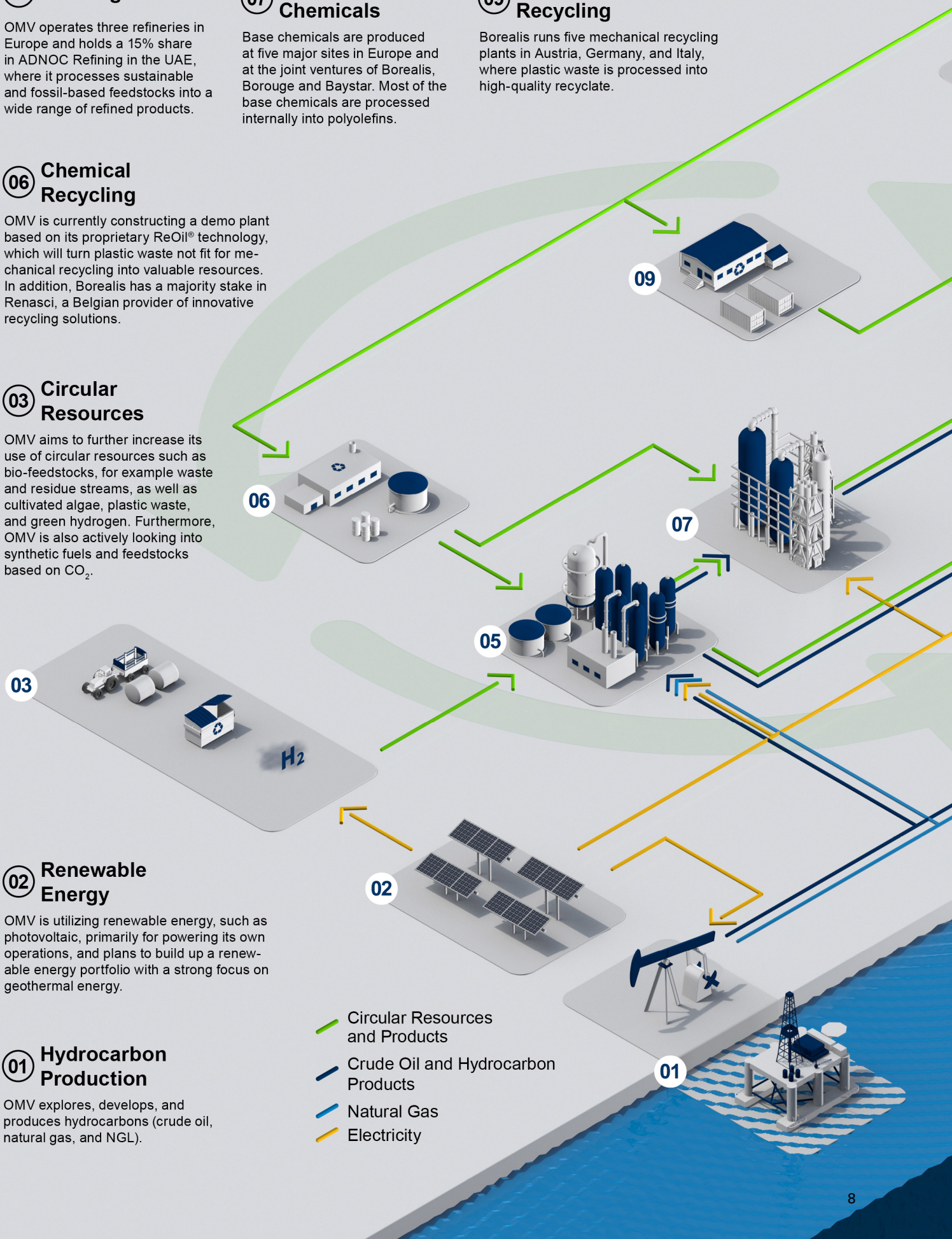
Borealis runs five mechanical recycling plants in Austria, Germany, and Italy, where plastic waste is processed into high-quality recyclate.

06 Chemical Recycling

OMV is currently constructing a demo plant based on its proprietary ReOil® technology, which will turn plastic waste not fit for mechanical recycling into valuable resources. In addition, Borealis has a majority 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 CO_2.



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.

01 Hydrocarbon Production

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

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

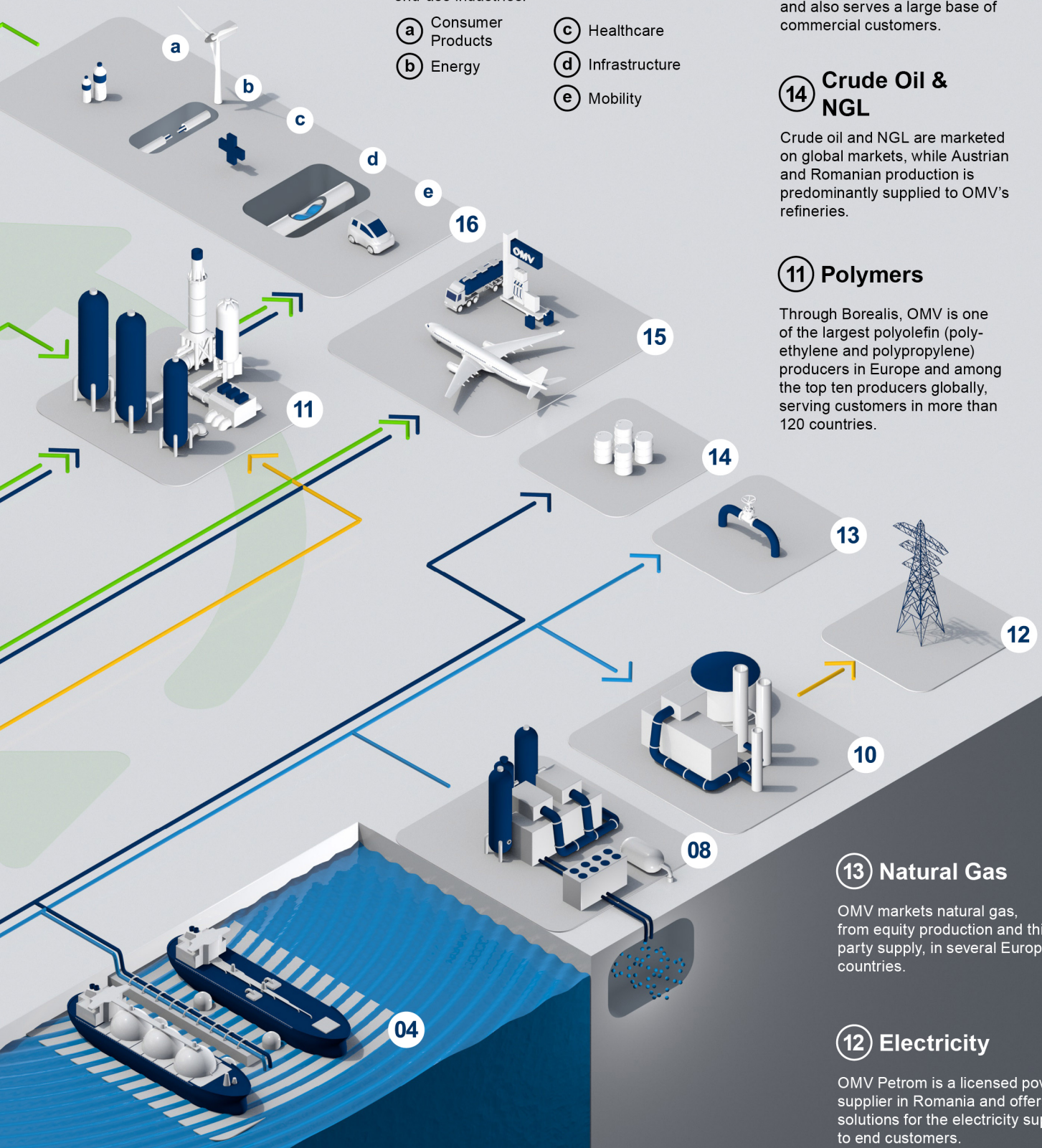
OMV sells its refined products via several retail filling station brands and also serves a large base of commercial customers.

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.



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.

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.

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.

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, since 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 Climate 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 came into effect on January 1, 2023. The EU taxonomy for the four remaining environmental objectives and the amendments to the Annexes of the Disclosures Delegated Act were published in June 2023 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 and Annex I–IV of the EU Taxonomy Environmental Delegated Act.

The assessment of eligible activities and products at OMV is 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. OMV's identified EU taxonomy-eligible economic activities are mainly related to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation, and one activity is related to the environmental objective of the transition to a circular economy. Analysis of all our economic activities is done on an annual basis and includes an update of the previous year's assessment.

EU Taxonomy Alignment Assessment

In 2022, OMV carried out an alignment assessment based on the EU taxonomy criteria and this was updated over the course of 2023. The assessment had the purpose of identifying whether any newly identified eligible activities fulfilled the criteria for substantial contribution to the climate mitigation objective or climate adaption environmental objective, the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the other environmental objectives, and the minimum social safeguards criteria. Note that no comparison figures are available for the four additional environmental goals for the reporting year 2022. The economic activities that OMV identified as aligning with the EU taxonomy are all related to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation. The alignment assessment of OMV's eligible activities according to the EU Taxonomy Environmental Delegated

Act will be done in line with the legal requirements as of next year.

Responsibility for the alignment checks and evidence gathering was clearly defined in the OMV Group's EU Taxonomy Guidance. The project/asset managers for the respective eligible project/activity were responsible for assessing compliance with the criteria for substantial contribution and the respective DNSH criteria. Support was provided by the OMV Group Sustainability 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 centrally by OMV Group Sustainability in conjunction with Corporate Risk Management, and with the support of an external provider in line with the OMV Group's Enterprise-Wide Risk Management approach.

In general, the main taxonomy-eligible business activities for OMV relate to activity "3.14 Manufacture of organic basic chemicals", activity "3.17 Manufacture of plastics in primary form," and activity "4.13 Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids". More detailed information can be found in the respective KPI section (Turnover, CAPEX, OPEX).

The assessment of compliance with the minimum social safeguards and governance criteria was performed by OMV Group Sustainability 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. For more details on the unadjusted gender pay gap and the Board gender diversity, please refer to the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion chapter, and Workforce Data.

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.

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 based on the sales revenues, CAPEX, and OPEX of all fully consolidated subsidiaries 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 2023, Note 6). For further details on our accounting policies regarding consolidated sales revenues, see OMV Consolidated Financial Statements 2023, Note 3.2b.
- 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 (see OMV Consolidated Financial Statements 2022, Notes 16 and 17). Additions from business combinations are included in the denominator, except for additions to goodwill. Decommissioning assets are not included in the denominator. Additions included in the denominator deviate from additions according to the IFRS Group financial statements because government grants are not considered in the denominator while the net presentation option is applied for the IFRS Group financial statements. For further details on our accounting policies regarding the relevant assets, see OMV Consolidated Financial Statements 2023, Notes 3.2g, h, and p.

- 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 reported in the line "Other operating expenses" in the income statement (see OMV Consolidated Financial Statements 2023, Note 10). 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 has been allocated to the taxonomy-eligible activity "3.14 Manufacture of organic basic chemicals." Also, this has been allocated 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.

The method of calculating the KPIs was changed in 2023 to fully implement the guidance published by the European Commission in the form of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs).[4] Grants deducted from CAPEX in the financial statements are now excluded from the CAPEX KPI in the numerator and denominator. In addition, turnover, CAPEX, and OPEX from assets held for sale (IFRS 5) have been included since January 1, 2023, in the calculation of all three KPIs. Prior-year KPIs were not adjusted. The impact of these changes would have been immaterial. Total government grants related to assets and deducted from CAPEX in 2022 amounted to EUR 5.4 mn. 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.

						2023
	Turnover		CAPEX		OPEX	
	EUR mn	%	EUR mn	%	EUR mn	%
Environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned) activities	69	0.2	415	10.5	3	0.3
Taxonomy-eligible, but not taxonomy-aligned activities	7,135	18.1	1,096	27.7	347	42.1
Taxonomy-non-eligible activities	32,259	81.7	2,441	61.8	474	57.5
Total	**39,463**		**3,952**		**824**	

						2022
	Turnover		CAPEX		OPEX	
	EUR mn	%	EUR mn	%	EUR mn	%
Environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned) activities	37	0.1	347	9.5	0	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**	

Taxonomy-Eligible and Taxonomy-Aligned Turnover

In 2023, 18.1% (2022: 17.8%) of OMV's total turnover was classified as taxonomy-eligible (non-aligned), while 0.2% (2022: 0.1%) of OMV's total turnover was classified as taxonomy-aligned. In 2023, all taxonomy-eligible/aligned turnover was related to the objective of climate change mitigation.

Taxonomy-Eligible Turnover 2023

The eligible turnover arose 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 coming from the C&M segment (e.g., production of ethylene and propylene), as well as activity

[4] EU Commission: 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), C/2023/305, October 20, 2023

"4.29 Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels," mainly from power sales from the Brazi gas-fired power plant in Romania. Furthermore, the activities "4.30 High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels" and "5.9 Material recovery from non-hazardous waste" contributed to the taxonomy-eligible turnover.

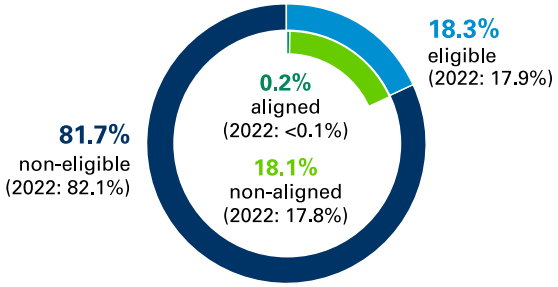
The majority of aligned turnover in 2023 was derived from the activity "4.25 Production of heat/cool using waste heat," which reflects the waste heat supplies from the Schwechat refinery. Another contribution arose from activity "3.17 Manufacture of plastics in primary form," with Ecoplast Kunststoffrecycling GmbH processing post-consumer plastics and turning them into high-quality LDPE recyclates. Further minor contributions to aligned turnover resulted from the activity "4.13 Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids," which covers the sales of sustainable aviation fuels, as well as from the activity "6.15 Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport," which covers hydrogen sales for mobility purposes.

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

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.

Taxonomy-Aligned Turnover 2023

In EUR mn



Aligned	2023	2022
Manufacture of plastics in primary form	24	-
Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for transport	7	3
Production of heat/cool using waste heat	37	34
Infrastructure for low-carbon road transport	0	0
Total Aligned Turnover	**69**	**37**

Non-Aligned		
Other eligible activities	7,135	10,398
Non-eligible activities	32,259	48,025
Total Non-Aligned Turnover	**39,394**	**58,423**

See EU Taxonomy Data for details.

	2023		2022	
	Aligned turnover EUR mn	Eligible (non-aligned) turnover EUR mn	Aligned turnover EUR mn	Eligible (non-aligned) turnover EUR mn
Revenue from contracts with customers (IFRS 15)	69	6,624	37	8,289
Revenue from transactions within the scope of IFRS 9	–	511	–	2,109
Total	**69**	**7,135**	**37**	**10,398**

Taxonomy-Eligible and Taxonomy-Aligned CAPEX

In 2023, 27.7% (2022: 34.2%) of OMV's total CAPEX was classified as taxonomy-eligible (non-aligned). 10.5% (2022: 9.5%) of OMV's total CAPEX was classified as taxonomy-aligned. Lower taxonomy-eligible (non-aligned) CAPEX in 2023 compared to 2022 was related to a decrease in activity "3.14 Manufacture of organic base chemicals," which was partially offset by higher CAPEX in activity "3.17 Manufacture of plastics in primary form." In 2023, the majority of taxonomy-eligible/aligned CAPEX was related to the objective of climate change mitigation, with only a minor part of eligible CAPEX being related to the environmental objective of the transition to a circular economy.

Taxonomy-Eligible CAPEX 2023

The majority of eligible CAPEX was derived from the activities "3.17 Manufacture of plastics in primary form" and "3.14 Manufacture of organic basic chemicals," both reflecting the activities of our C&M segment. Other contributors were the activities "3.10 Manufacture of hydrogen" and "9.1 Close to market research, development, and innovation" (e.g., R&D into chemical recycling, e-fuels, geothermal projects), activities in Section 6 Trans-

port (e.g., railway transportation and infrastructure), various activities in Section 4 Energy (e.g., production of heat/cool from geothermal energy, electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels, manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and public transport, transmission and distribution of electricity, etc.), and activities in Section 7 such as "7.2 Renovation of existing buildings" (mainly filling station buildings) and "7.3. Installation, maintenance, and repair of energy efficiency equipment." Under the circular economy objective, the activity "2.7 Sorting and material recovery of non-hazardous waste" can be reported, reflecting OMV's joint venture with Interzero to build and operate Europe's largest sorting facility for chemical recycling. In 2023, CAPEX of EUR 107.4 mn was related to business combinations (2022: nil), of which EUR 28.1 mn was related to intangible assets and EUR 79.3 mn to tangible assets.

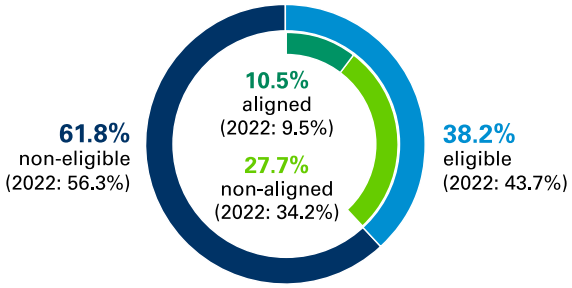
The largest contributors to aligned CAPEX were activities "3.14 Manufacture of organic basic chemicals," which reflects our investment in Borealis' propane dehydrogenation unit 2 (PDH2) in Kallo, and "9.1 Close to market research, development, and innovation," which stems from the investment in the ReOil® 2000 chemical recycling demonstration plant at the Schwechat refinery. Other contributors to taxonomy-aligned CAPEX were the following activities: "3.10 Manufacture of hydrogen" (e.g., UpHy project), "4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology" (e.g., PV plant in Arbesthal, PV plant in Würmlach), "4.3 Electricity generation from wind power" (e.g., Gullfaks Hywind Tampen project), "4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity" (e.g., renewable electricity transmission line to Edvard Grieg field), "4.13 Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids" (e.g., production facilities for sustainable aviation fuels and Glycerin to Propanol activities at the Schwechat refinery), "4.25 Production of heat/cool using waste heat" (e.g., district heating hub at the Schwechat refinery), "6.15 Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport" (e.g., hydrogen filling stations, electric charging points), and "7.6 Installation, maintenance, and repair of renewable energy technologies" (e.g., installation of PV panels and heat pumps).

The rise in total aligned CAPEX in 2023 in comparison to 2022 is mainly due to the turnaround of the Petrobrazi refinery, the new aromatic complex project being executed and shown under the activities "3.14 Manufacture of organic basic chemicals" and "6.15 Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport," mainly reflecting electric vehicle (EV) charging station projects at various locations.

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 2023

In EUR mn



Aligned	2023	2022
Manufacture of hydrogen	4	3
Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	278	211
Manufacture of plastics in primary form	1	-
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	2	7
Electricity generation from wind power	8	22
Transmission and distribution of electricity	2	10
Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for transport	18	11
Production of heat/cool using waste heat	2	6
Infrastructure for low-carbon road transport	27	3
Installation, maintenance, and repair of energy efficiency equipment	2	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair of renewable energy technologies	9	6
Close to market research, development, and innovation	63	68
Total Aligned CAPEX	**415**	**347**

Non-Aligned		
Other eligible activities	1,096	1,252
Non-eligible activities	2,441	2,060
Total Non-Aligned CAPEX	**3,537**	**3,312**

See EU Taxonomy Data for details

	2023		2022	
	Aligned CAPEX EUR mn	Eligible (non-aligned) CAPEX EUR mn	Aligned CAPEX EUR mn	Eligible (non-aligned) CAPEX EUR mn
Additions to property, plant, and equipment	338	1,031	279	1,243
Additions to capitalized development costs	75	19	68	8
Additions to other intangible assets	2	46	0	0
Total	**415**	**1,096**	**347**	**1,252**

Five-Year CAPEX Plan

The EU taxonomy CAPEX plan includes the list of economic activities for which taxonomy-aligned investments in 2022 and 2023 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 EU taxonomy CAPEX plan does not include planned CAPEX for taxonomy-eligible activities that were not claimed as taxonomy-aligned in 2022 or in 2023 but are likely to be taxonomy-aligned in the future, such as geothermal activities and CCS activities.

Environmental objective	Activity code	Activity	EU taxonomy-aligned CAPEX 2023 in EUR mn	Planned CAPEX 2024–2028 in EUR mn
Climate change mitigation	3.10	Manufacture of hydrogen	4	396
	3.14	Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	278	882
	3.17	Manufacture of plastics in primary form	3	2,205
	4.1	Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	2	493
	4.3	Electricty generation from wind power	8	0
	4.9	Transmission and distribution of electricity	2	582
	4.13	Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids	18	1,340
	4.25	Production of heat/cool using waste heat	2	0
	6.15	Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	27	145
	7.3	Installation, maintenance, and repair of energy efficiency equipment	2	0
	7.6	Installation, maintenance, and repair of renewable energy technologies	9	0
	9.1	Close to market research, development, and innovation	63	28

Comments:

The activity code list contains all activities that have been declared aligned in 2022 and 2023.

The CAPEX plan contains Sustainability CAPEX from MTP for the expansion of the activities already declared as aligned in 2022 and 2023.

For the EU taxonomy CAPEX plan, government grants are not deducted from CAPEX (gross approach) (see also point 4.1.2 from the EU Taxonomy Guidance).

Eligible activites that are not yet aligned in 2023 but are likely to be aligned at a later stage are not included.

Taxonomy-Eligible and Taxonomy-Aligned OPEX

In 2023, 42.1% (2022: 41.1%) of OMV's total OPEX was classified as taxonomy-eligible (non-aligned). 0.3% (2022: <0.1%) of OMV's total OPEX was classified as taxonomy-aligned. In 2023, all taxonomy-eligible/aligned OPEX was related to the objective of climate change mitigation.

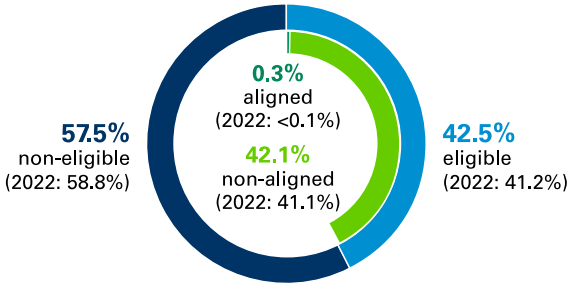
Taxonomy-Eligible OPEX 2023

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 reflecting the activities of our C&M segment, as well as the activity "4.29 Electricity generation from fossil gaseous fuels." Other contributors were the activity "9.1 Close to market research, development, and innovation" (e.g., R&D into ReOil®), along with various activities from Section 6 Transport (e.g., infrastructure for rail transportation). Furthermore, eligible OPEX resulted from the activities "5.12 Underground permanent geological storage of CO_2" (e.g., CCS activity offshore to the south of Norway) and "7.2 Renovation of existing buildings."

Aligned OPEX was mainly derived from the activities "3.17 Manufacture of plastics in primary form" (Ecoplast), "4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology" (PV plants, e.g., Lobau, Schönkirchen, Arbesthal), and "4.25 Production of heat/cool using waste heat" (district heating hub at the Schwechat refinery).

Taxonomy-Aligned OPEX 2023

In EUR mn



Aligned	2023	2022
Manufacture of plastics in primary form	2	-
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	0	0
Production of heat/cool using waste heat	1	0
Total Aligned OPEX	**3**	**0**

Non-Aligned		
Other eligible activities	347	321
Non-eligible activities	474	458
Total Non-Aligned OPEX	**821**	**779**

See EU Taxonomy Data for details.

	2023		2022	
	Aligned OPEX EUR mn	Eligible (non-aligned) OPEX EUR mn	Aligned OPEX EUR mn	Eligible (non-aligned) OPEX EUR mn
Research and development expenses	–	43	–	29
Expenses for maintenance and repairs	3	299	0	280
Short-term lease expenses	–	5	–	12
Total	**3**	**347**	**0**	**321**

Outlook

OMV has a clear commitment to becoming a net-zero company 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.

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	▸ Regular reports and presentations, roadshows, Annual General Meetings, conferences ▸ Socially responsible investor (SRI) meetings	▸ Share price and overall Company performance ▸ Creditworthiness ▸ Valuation compared to peers ▸ Climate strategy ▸ Significant ESG-related controversies
Customers	▸ Advertising ▸ Events ▸ Customer surveys	▸ Price and quality of products and services ▸ Customer service
Employees	▸ Town hall events, small update events with an Executive Board member ▸ Internal newsletters, info screens, intranet, internal blog ▸ Employee surveys	▸ Career and development opportunities ▸ Transparent communication and information ▸ Supportive management
Government authorities	▸ Information exchange ▸ Relationship management ▸ Regular reporting (as required by law)	▸ Regulatory framework ▸ Business environment ▸ Security of (energy) supply
Industry associations	▸ Information exchange and regular contact	▸ Regulatory framework ▸ Business environment
Local communities	▸ Sustainability projects, sponsorships, and donations ▸ Grievance mechanisms	▸ Social and environmental standards and impacts ▸ Engagement with local community
Media	▸ Press releases and conferences ▸ Interviews	▸ Overall Company strategy, performance, and results
NGOs/NPOs	▸ Social projects, sponsorships, and donations ▸ Stakeholder dialogue and grievance mechanisms ▸ Meetings between OMV CEO and key NGOs	▸ Environmental, social, and climate performance and risks ▸ Long-term OMV strategy
Peer companies, competitors, JVs, and other business partners	▸ Industry meetings ▸ Contracts ▸ Participation in working groups such as Ipieca, IOGP	▸ Industry-wide standards for sustainability topics ▸ Good practice in exploration, development, and production activities
Scientific and research institutions	▸ Joint projects with industry partners, scientific organizations, and universities ▸ Conferences and lectures	▸ Information on and best practice for new technologies
Suppliers and contractors	▸ Negotiations and contracts ▸ Supplier audits and assessments ▸ Supplier events	▸ 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, circular economy, 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
- EFET – European Federation of Energy Traders
- en2x – Wirtschaftsverband Fuels und Energie
- EUROPEN – European Organisation for Packaging and the Environment
- 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
- PE100+ Association
- Petrochemicals Europe
- Plastics Europe
- PRE – Plastics Recyclers Europe
- resPACT
- Solomon Associates
- UN Global Compact
- WEF – World Economic Forum
- WKO – Austrian Economic Chambers
- WPC – World Plastics Council