Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Eni is a global energy company present in 62 Countries with over 32,000 people, operating along the entire value chain: from exploration, development and extraction of oil and natural gas to generation of electricity from cogeneration and renewable sources, traditional and biorefining and chemicals, to the development of circular economy processes. Eni extends its reach to end markets, marketing gas, power and products to local markets and to retail and business customers also offering services of energy efficiency and sustainable mobility. Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS) hubs are being developed for the storage of CO2 from hard-to-abate emissions generated by Eni's and third parties' industrial plants while residual emissions, i.e. those that cannot be reduced due to technical and economic constraints, will be compensated through high quality carbon offsets from Natural Climate Solutions and application of technological solutions.

As highlighted in its corporate mission, which integrates a clear reference to the UN Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), Eni's commitment aims to respond with concrete, rapid and economically sustainable solutions, to the challenge of improving access to reliable and clean energy, whilst fighting climate change.

Eni wants to be an active part of the energy sector's transition with a long-term strategy towards Carbon Neutrality by 2050. Following a phase of great transformation that began in 2014, which has allowed Eni to grow and diversify its portfolio while strengthening its financial organization, Eni reached a new milestone in the development of its business model in 2020, with its first comprehensive, radical strategy for the next 30 years which coupled the goals of continuous development in a rapidly changing energy market with a significant reduction of carbon footprint, targeting **to reduce all GHG emissions related to Eni's activities and energy products sold (Scope 1+2+3).**

In 2022, Eni relaunched its strategy, defining new intermediate targets to **accelerate in the path towards Net Zero by 2050**:

· -35% Net GHG Lifecycle Emissions (Scope 1+2+3) @2030 vs. 2018, -55% @2035 and -80% @2040;

· -15% Net Carbon Intensity of energy products sold @2030 vs. 2018 and -50% @2040;

· Eni Net Zero Carbon Footprint (Scope 1+2) @ 2035.

Eni's strategy towards Net Zero is supported by an industrial growth and transformation plan that involves the entire value chain, envisaging the optimisation and valorisation of the

upstream portfolio through progressive decarbonization, combined with the expansion of the bio, renewable and circular economy businesses and the offer of new energy solutions and services.
The evolution towards a fully decarbonised product portfolio will be supported by a progressive growth in the share of investments dedicated to low and zero carbon activities, reaching 30% of total investments by 2026, 70% by 2030 and up to 85% by 2040. After 2035, these activities will generate positive Free Cash Flow and contribute to around 75% on average over the 2040-2050 period.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Albania
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahrain
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Cyprus
Czechia
Denmark
Ecuador
Egypt
France
Gabon

Germany
Ghana
Greece
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Italy
Japan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Lebanon
Libya
Mexico
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Timor-Leste
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

EUR

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Other, please specify

Operational control for Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions data, short-term targets and energy figures; equity share for medium-long term targets and financial figures; mixed approach for Scope 3 categories.

C-OG0.7

(C-OG0.7) Which part of the oil and gas value chain and other areas does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Oil and gas value chain

Upstream

Midstream

Downstream

Chemicals

Other divisions

Biofuels

Grid electricity supply from gas

Grid electricity supply from renewables

Carbon capture and storage/utilization

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	IT0003132476
Yes, a CUSIP number	26874R108
Yes, a SEDOL code	7145056

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO is identified as the Director in charge of establishing and maintaining effective internal control and risk management system. The CEO is responsible for identifying the main corporate risks, including the risks connected with climate change, guides the strategies and monitors their progress. Each year the CEO assigns the guidelines for defining the strategic plan related to the progress towards carbon neutrality for each business line and the support functions. In 2022 the CEO announced an update on Eni's long term strategy towards net zero in 2050, achieving full decarbonization of the company's products and processes with new intermediate targets for Scope 1+2+3 emissions, confirmed during 2023 capital markets presentation. The CEO brings constantly the attention of Eni's employees to the Company's results in terms of carbon footprint reduction and in particular on the actions needed to implement the decarbonization strategy.
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Eni's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is responsible for supporting the CEO in developing and implementing Eni's economic and financial strategy. Moreover, is in charge of supervising the preparation of scenarios and medium-long-term options and the process for the definition and monitoring of the medium-long term plan including the analysis of the strategic risks and opportunities arising from climate change. Through dedicated structures, it supervises the definition of Eni's climate strategy and the related portfolio of initiatives as part of long-term planning in line with the commitments made by the company with respect to the decarbonization of all products and processes by 2050. Within this function, three departments cover the areas of Climate Policy, Climate Disclosure and Risk Mitigation, GHG management, and other climate-related issues such as Adaptation, Biodiversity, Circular Economy and Water Stress.

Board-level committee	Since 2014, the Eni BoD is supported in performing its duties by the Sustainability and Scenarios Committee (SSC), established on a voluntary basis, which, among other tasks, periodically examines the integration between strategy, development scenarios and the medium/long-term sustainability of the business with a view to energy transition and climate change. During 2022, the SSC explored various topics related to climate change, including R&D activities for the energy transition, carbon pricing systems, agri-feedstock activities, Nature & Technology Based carbon offsets, Eni's positioning on climate targets and strategies versus peers, Eni's performance in CDP questionnaires and other ESG rating, climate resolutions and Shareholders' Meeting disclosures, Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) projects, and Just Transition related topics.
Board-level committee	The Remuneration Committee proposes to the BoD the Remuneration Policy for the CEO and managers with strategic responsibilities, including short and long term remuneration plan (reduction of net upstream GHG emissions (scope 1 and scope 2 equity) and the development of renewable sources).
Board-level committee	The Control and Risk Committee supports the BoD in its periodic review of the main company risks, including climate change and impacts of climate risks in terms of portfolio resilience and the related balance sheet evaluations, the HSE review and the audit plan. In addition the Committee, in assisting the BoD, assesses whether the periodic financial and non-financial information (including the information relevant to the internal control and risk management system) is suitable to correctly represent the Company's business model, its strategies, the impact of its business and the performance achieved, expressing an opinion to the Board (with regard to the non-financial information, the opinion to the BoD is in coordination with the Sustainability and Scenarios Committee).
Board-level committee	The Nomination Committee supports the BoD in the appointments for which it is responsible, in the self-assessment process and in the formulation of guidelines for the shareholders, expressing an opinion on the criteria and the related designations also in relation to the necessary competences.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures	Eni's decarbonization strategy is an integral part of Eni's business strategy and is also implemented through a structured system of Corporate Governance, where the BoD and the CEO play a central role in managing key climate change issues. Specifically, the Board of Directors examines and approves the Strategic Plan proposed by the CEO,

	Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing value chain engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	which sets out strategies and targets including those related to climate change and energy transition, and, starting 2019, examines and approves also Eni's medium/ long-term plan which aims to outline and monitor the evolution of decarbonization objectives and their economic and business sustainability in a time frame up to 2050. The Board of Directors examines Eni's economic and financial exposure to the risks deriving from introducing new carbon pricing mechanisms both in the phase leading up to the authorisation of each investment and in the following half-year monitoring of the entire project portfolio. The BoD is also informed annually on the results of the impairment test carried out on the main Cash Generating Units in the E&P sector. Since 2021, the IEA's Net Zero Emissions (NZE) scenario has been included in the scenarios for portfolio evaluations. Finally, the BoD is informed on a quarterly basis on the results of the risk assessment and monitoring activities related to Eni's top risks, including climate The BoD approves on proposal of the Remuneration Committee, the policy for the remuneration of directors and managers with strategic responsibilities that include targets related to decarbonization and energy transition.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues

Row 1	Yes	Regarding the composition of the BoD, based on the self-assessment conducted, about 90% of the Directors expressed their positive opinion on the professionalism within the Board in terms of knowledge, experience and skills concerning sustainability and energy transition, which encompasses also climate change. The centrality of these skills is also emphasised in the Guidance to Shareholders on the Optimum Composition of the Future BoD, which stresses the importance of ensuring knowledge of issues related to sustainability and the control of climate and environmental risks gained in managerial or entrepreneurial roles and acquired in industrial contexts comparable to those in which the company operates. Immediately after the appointment of the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors, a board induction programme was implemented, which covered, among other topics, issues related to the decarbonization process and the environmental and social sustainability of Eni's activities. Induction and ongoing training activities represent a well-established tool to ensure immediate and full knowledge of Eni's strategic policies and objectives, as well as to delve into specific issues related to the company's mission.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Eni's CEO is a member of the Board of Directors and he is directly responsible for identifying the main business risks, including risks related to climate change, directing strategies and assessing and monitoring their progress. The duties of overseeing the internal control and risk management system, including risks related to climate change, have been appointed to the CEO by the Board of Directors, in order to strengthen the internal control system even further. Each year the CEO assigns the guidelines for setting out the strategies provided for in the Strategic Plan on the path to decarbonization to the Business Lines and support functions. Both CEO's Short-Term Incentive Plans and Long-Term Incentive Plans include objectives associated with climate strategy that are consistent with the guidelines defined in the Strategic Plan. During the strategic plan presentations to the financial community, the CEO is giving a progressively stronger emphasis to the decarbonization path of the Company, confirming Eni's commitment to climate change.

Position or committee

Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Other, please specify

Assessing and monitoring of Eni's main risks together with relevant risk owners

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

CRO is the Head of Integrated Risk Management (IRM). The Head of IRM ensures the conduct of IRM processes. The IRM process, which is based on a structured, systematic approach, is designed to ensure that main Eni risks - Climate Change is included in Eni's main risks ("top risks") are identified, analysed and consolidated order to support the Board of Directors in making sure they are compatible with strategic goals and support the management in the decision-making process, reinforcing awareness of Eni risk profile and related mitigation activities. The Head of IRM presents the results at

least quarterly to the Risk Committee of Eni SpA, as well as to the Control and Risk Committee as well as, where requested, to other supervisory and control bodies. On at least a quarterly basis, the CEO submits the report on Eni's risks to the examination of the Board of Directors. Within the process of strategic planning, the Head of IRM provides, on the basis of overall risk management activities, an expert contribution to the definition of the de-risking areas for the analysis of the corporate risk profile and mitigation actions.

Position or committee

Risk committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The Control and Risk Committee supports the BoD in its periodic review of the main company risks, including climate change, and the review of the periodic financial and non-financial reports (expressing an opinion to the Board in coordination with the Sustainability and Scenarios Committee with regard to the non-financial information) including impacts of climate risks in terms of portfolio resilience. and the related balance sheet evaluations, the HSE review and the audit plan. The Control and Risk Committee meets on several occasions (at least quarterly) with the Integrated Risk Management function for periodic reporting by the latter, focusing among other things on the evolution of the assessments of Eni's main risks and the related treatment actions and providing for more frequent examinations of certain specific risks (i.e. sanctions, cyber security, commercial credit exposure, climate change). With reference to the top risk climate change, the Control and Risk Committee held the meetings with the various competent corporate functions in several sessions, regarding in particular: (i) the discussion of the managerial leverage of Eni's decarbonisation strategy and associated risks; (ii) the assessment of the physical risk related to climate change understood as the risk of potential future changes of natural (acute and chronic) events expected in the medium/long-term, which could impact the operating conditions and asset security, and (iii) several emerging issues associated with climate risk, especially the management of the water resource in areas under water stress; furthermore, including in conjunction with the company's energy transition path, it carried out specific analyses related to "permitting" risk.

Position or committee

Sustainability committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

As important matters arise

Please explain

The Sustainability and Scenarios Committee (SSC) performs preparatory, consultative and advisory functions to the Board of Directors on scenarios and sustainability issues, meaning the processes, initiatives and activities surrounding the Company's commitment to sustainable development along the entire value chain, with specific reference to: climate transition and technological innovation issues; access to energy and energy sustainability; environment and energy efficiency; local development, in particular economic diversification, health, well-being and safety of people and communities; respect for and protection of rights, especially human rights; integrity and transparency; diversity and inclusion. As part of its functions of offering recommendations and advice and doing preparatory work for the Board of Directors, the Committee examines and evaluates climate transition issues, i.e. decarbonization at both operational and product portfolio level, and technological innovation, green chemistry and circular economy, with a view to ensuring value creation over time for shareholders and all the other stakeholders

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	The strategic commitment to the energy transition is part of the company's essential goals and is therefore also reflected in the Variable Incentive Plans for the CEO and company management.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary
Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The strategic commitment in carbon footprint reduction is part of the essential goals of the Company and is therefore also reflected in the Variable Incentive Plans for the CEO and Company's management.
For the Short-Term incentive plan, the 2023 targets for the CEO related to decarbonization and energy transition, with an overall weight of 25%, include:
• upstream GHG net emissions Scope 1 and Scope 2 equity, (weight 12.5%);
• incremental installed capacity of renewables (weight 12.5%);
The base incentive is defined as a percentage of fixed remuneration and differs depending on the level of assigned role. For the CEO is the max amount equal to 150% of fixed remuneration.
The 2023-2025 Long-Term equity-based Incentive Plan supports the Strategic Plan guidelines by providing a specific environmental sustainability and energy transition goal (with an overall weight of 35%), made up of targets related to decarbonization, energy transition and circular economy:
• Decarbonization Objective: upstream GHG net emissions Scope 1 and Scope 2 equity (weight 10%);
• Energy Transition Objective: development of electricity generation capacity from renewables and biojet fuel production capacity (weight 15%)
• Circular Economy Objective: vertical integration of agribusiness (weight 10%).

Value of awarded shares is up to a max amount equal to 150% of total fixed remuneration.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Eni Remuneration Policy contributes to pursuing the Company's strategies, with incentive structures tied to financial, business, environmental and social sustainability, energy transition goals, as well as operational and individual development objectives, with a view to the achievement of long-term business performance, taking account of the interests of all stakeholders.

The Performance Indicators are strictly linked to Eni's long term decarbonization strategy that include the increase in installed capacity from renewables to more than 3 GW by 2023 and more than 7 by 2026, reduce upstream net carbon footprint (Scope 1 and 2) by 50% in 2024 (vs. 2018) until net zero in 2030, and increase biorefining capacity to more than 3 MTPA by 2025 with vertical integration of the agribusiness for the production of biofuels for the Eni biorefineries, essential milestones of Eni's transition plan towards net zero in 2050.

Entitled to incentive

Management group

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI

Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The strategic commitment in carbon footprint reduction is part of the essential goals of the Company and is therefore also reflected in the Variable Incentive Plans for the Company's management.

For the Short-Term incentive plan, the 2023 targets related to decarbonization and energy transition, with an overall weight of 25%, take into account individual objectives, in line with the perimeter of responsibility of the role covered and the provisions of the Company's Strategic Plan.

The base incentive is defined as a percentage of fixed remuneration and differs depending on the level of assigned role. For managers with strategic responsibilities is the max amount equal to 100% of fixed remuneration.

The 2023-2025 Long-Term Share-based Incentive Plan approved for the CEO is applied with the same objectives also to the management.

Value of awarded shares is up to a max amount equal to 75% of fixed remuneration, depending on the level of the role.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Eni Remuneration Policy contributes to pursuing the Company's strategies, with incentive structures tied to financial, business, environmental and social sustainability, energy transition goals, as well as operational and individual development objectives, with a view to the achievement of long-term business performance, taking account of the interests of all stakeholders.
The Performance Indicators are strictly linked to Eni's long term decarbonization strategy that include the increase in installed capacity from renewables to more than 3 GW by 2023 and more than 7 by 2026, reduce upstream net carbon footprint (Scope 1 and 2) by 50% in 2024 (vs. 2018) until net zero in 2030, and increase biorefining capacity to more than 3 MTPA by 2025 with vertical integration of the agribusiness for the production of biofuels for the Eni biorefineries, essential milestones of Eni's transition plan towards net zero in 2050.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	4	The short-term horizon is used to set decarbonization objectives in accordance with Eni's 4-year strategic plan, which is updated on a rolling basis each year.
Medium-term	4	15	The medium-term horizon is used to set intermediate decarbonization objectives and targets (2030) in accordance with Eni's pathway towards carbon neutrality and in line with business ambitions.
Long-term	15	30	The long-term horizon is used to define the future evolutions of the energy business and to drive the company's performances in line with low carbon trajectories towards net-zero emissions in 2050. Indeed, Eni's Long-Term Plan aims to guarantee the sustainability of the business portfolio to 2050, over a thirty-year period and in line with the Four-Year Strategic Plan.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Eni's Integrated Risk Management (IRM) framework is largely based on COSO ERM Framework (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission). Within Eni IRM framework, a risk-scoring model has been adopted to assess the severity of risks identified according to the 4Y strategic plan objectives and in coherence with risk management practices applied at different business areas (HSE, finance, etc).
Climate-related risks and opportunities assessment performed in our organization involving other relevant functions, includes also reference to Eni long term strategy and targets.
The risk impact value is assessed based on a 5-level rating scale: 1-negligible, 2-significant, 3-relevant, 4-very relevant, 5-extreme, and it is measured based on several quantitative and qualitative metrics, which are subject to yearly review in order to be harmonized with the 4Y strategic plan and includes the following dimensions:
- Economic-financial metric: based on reduction of net profit or cash flow. For such a metric, severity thresholds (from negligible to extreme) are set up based on the assumptions underlying the 4Y strategic plan.
- Descriptive-qualitative metric: based on the effort of the top management to manage the risk; it may involve a potential review of strategy.
- Operational metric: based on reduction in daily production or delayed production.
- Image&reputation metric: based on the duration of the negative impact upon selected stakeholders.
- Environmental metric: based on the fallouts on the environment and ecosystem.
- Health&safety metric: based on the effects on the health of both Eni and third parties' personnel, or any other individual concerned.
- Social metric: based on any social damage to local communities and populations adjacent to industrial plants.
Risks are evaluated at the inherent level as well as at the residual level taking into consideration how effective the mitigations in place are. In order to assess the overall magnitude of the risk, the impact is combined with probability/frequency, which is apportioned over a 5-level rating scale: 1-rare, 2-unlikely, 3-moderate, 4-possible, 5-likely. The resulting risk score (probability x impact) is plotted in a probability/impact matrix in which each risk is displayed at residual level;
Highly improbable major risk (probability=1 and Impact=4 or 5) and all risks that have a risk score of 8 or higher, at the residual level, are considered as "substantive" i.e. "top" risk, and, as such, are analysed, monitored and reported to top management, control bodies and the BoD at least on quarterly basis. Based on what above, a substantive financial impact occurs when a risk scores 8 or above (residual level) with the higher impact registered on the economic-financial metric (that means, plotted the risk in the matrix, at least a "significant" economic-financial impact with reference to a risk event classified as "possible"). A strategic impact occurs, in general terms, whenever an impact is registered such that the strategy is modified. However, by adopting the qualitative-descriptive metric that includes strategy modifications at levels 4 and 5 of the impact metric, a substantive strategic impact will occur for risks scoring 8 or higher (residual level) in connection to a "very relevant" or "extreme"

qualitative-descriptive impact. Lastly, a substantive change according to IRM methodology occurs when the residual score of a selected risk escalates up to 8 or higher in Eni probability/impact matrix, compared to the previous assessment or when a “top” risk escalates from the so-called “tier 2” area to “tier 1” area of the matrix, the latter being associated to the most severe risks.

Climate change risk was confirmed at score 25 (inherent level) in latest annual risk assessment, based on top scores in both probability and impact registered on the qualitative/descriptive metric considering all-pervasive effect on Eni business model and organization deriving from Eni long term decarbonization strategy (adopted in 2020 and later updated). At the residual level, the risk has been assessed as a “top risk tier 1” since 2020 (before, evaluated top risk tier 2). The process to identify and assess the risk is carried out at a global, i.e. aggregated, level, at business lines level as well as at specific project level.

Quantifiable indicators upon which climate-related risks are regularly monitored include carbon emissions thresholds and targets which are directly used to set the trend of risk and indirectly, i.e. in combination with price assumptions and connected strategic targets, determine economic/financial impact.

The current threshold used for a “significant” financial impact in relation to an event with a likelihood of occurrence classified as “possible”, determines a net profit or Cash flow reduction that would lie above €100 million.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Upstream

Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

Eni has defined a medium/long-term (LT) plan to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the energy transition and progressively reduce the carbon footprint of its activities, committing to achieving total decarbonization of all products and processes by 2050. The plan takes in account climate-related risks. The process for identifying and

assessing climate-related risks is part of Eni's Integrated Risk Management (IRM) Model developed to ensure that decisions made take into account risks from an integrated, comprehensive and forward-looking perspective. The process ensures the detection, consolidation and analysis of Eni's risks and supports the BoD in checking the compatibility of the risk profile with the strategic targets, also in a LT perspective, and monitoring the evolution of the main risks and the de-risking actions. The results of the IRM processes are presented at least quarterly to the Risk Committee of Eni, as well as to the Board Control and Risk Committee as well as, where requested, to other supervisory and control bodies. On at least a quarterly basis, the CEO submits the report on Eni's main risks to the examination of the BoD. IRM has a role within the process of strategic planning, providing, on the basis of overall risk management activities, an expert contribution to the definition of the de-risking areas, to the analysis of the corporate risk profile and mitigation actions.
"Climate change" risk is one of Eni's top strategic risks and it's analysed, assessed and monitored in the IRM process. The climate-related risks analysis is carried out using an integrated and cross-cutting approach which involves specialist departments (i.e. LT Strategy, HSE, Investor Relations, R&D,…) and business lines, and considers the drivers related to energy transition (market, policy/legal, tech, reputation) and physical aspects (acute/chronic), as recommended by TCFD. The process is carried out at a global aggregated level, at business lines level as well as at a project level.
In order to identify physical risks over a LT horizon, during 2021 and 2022 Eni has developed a risk management process with the aim to assess the physical risk related to climate change of its asset portfolio for all its business lines and of the third party assets that can have a direct impact on Eni business as well. The process, based on a third party specialized data provider, assess, as a first step, the "inherent risk" of the assets (based on their position in climate related risk exposed areas, with a time horizon of 3 decades) with respect of 10 identified risks (both acute and chronic). As a further step of the analysis, those assets that resulted exposed to some of the identified risks are assessed in terms of mitigation actions already in place for each one of them, in order to evaluate the "residual risk" of each asset with respect to each climate related risk. This residualization process assumes different strengths and effectiveness of the several mitigation actions, by considering their capability to avoid/prevent/manage/treat each individual risk. Those assets that resulted still exposed to climate related risks even after residualization, will be analyzed within the Asset Integrity process through a further quantitative and more detailed analysis and consequent check of the design basis. Further mitigation actions, if required, could be identified and implemented. Based on the learnings and results of 2022 application, Eni will include quantitative "state of the art" data from one of the best-in-science physical climate risk analytics data provider
The identification of transition risks takes place by integrating a bottom-up and top-down approach. The first is applied during the risk assessment, at the subsidiary and business line level. Through interviews with risk owners aimed at mapping the company's risk portfolio, climate-related risks are investigated in the market areas, policies, technology and reputation; specific attention is paid to the execution risks related to strategic actions planned to mitigate the climate change risk and to achieve strategic targets of decarbonization and diversification. Risks are assessed in terms of Prob/Impact (using quali/quantitative metrics: economic and financial, operational, environmental, social, security, reputation) focusing, principally but not exclusively, on 4Y plan obj., and

represented on a dashboard Prob/Impact that allows them to be sorted by relevance. This approach is combined with a top-down approach in which a multidisciplinary team, composed of subject-matter experts for the topics under analysis (e.g. R&D for technology, Public Affairs and Legal, etc.) has the objective to identify new elements and changes in the context. This kind of analysis refers to all time horizons (short/medium/long) leveraging on both external sources, such as IEA scenarios, to identify possible market trajectories and internal sources like the output of periodic monitoring such as, e.g. the tracking of regulatory developments and disputes related to Climate Change. Different tools are used to assess the risks, according to their characteristics: e.g. in the estimation process of the Value-in-use of O&G assets, a stress-test analysis is performed utilizing different scenarios, among which NZE 2050 elaborated by IEA. The combination of the Top-Down analysis with the results of the bottom-up Risk Assessment identifies and assesses the main transition risks.
Climate opportunities, as for example new market opportunities for low carbon products or development of new products/services through R&D and innovation, are collected along different Lines of Business, leveraging also on the context analysis made in the Top-Down analysis, and consolidated, during the Strategic Planning process, in 4Y and LT Plan.
Finally, to with regard to climate-related mitigation actions, the BoD, upon proposal of the CEO and with the support of the Control and Risk Committee, adoptes, within the 4Y Plan, the specific annual guidelines of the ICRMS, in line with the Company's strategies. These guidelines, defined within the framework of the 4Y strategic plan, approved by the BoD, and therefore interconnected to it, identifies the main mitigation actions implemented and planned with de-risking efficacy of strategic top risks (among them climate related risks) and are adjusted to the reference year, based on the "key" issues for the year identified by the CEO, who is responsible for the process of preparing and defining the 4Y plan.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Eni is present in 62 countries around the world with upstream and mid-downstream activities. Current regulations related to climate change in these countries have an impact on the business, such as: - Increase in operating and investment costs; - Declining demand for fossil fuels; - Loss of competitiveness towards import of products not subject to similar carbon costs. Currently, around 42% of Eni's direct emissions are already subject to carbon pricing schemes, mainly the European and UK Emission Trading Systems, which covers all the major plants in the mid-downstream businesses and upstream assets located in Italy, UK and

		France. Revision of the EU-ETS following the adoption of the Climate Law, and in the context of the Fit for 55 Package, sets more ambitious EU GHG reduction target for 2030 (-62% vs 2005). Indeed, the EU-ETS allowances supply will be further reduced, pushing the prices further up. Eni's installations located in Europe could face the risk of a loss of competitiveness on an international scale, towards competitors located outside the EU, which will not be borne at the same level of environmental cost. However, the carbon leakage risk could be partially mitigated by the Carbon Border Adjustment Measure, which, starting from 2026, will apply a price on EU imported products, based on their level of embedded emissions. This aims at keeping a level playing field between EU and non-EU companies, even in a context of free allowances reduction. Moreover, new sectors will be added to the EU ETS, namely buildings and road transport (from 2027) and maritime (from 2024) sectors. In the light of this change, Eni could face additional costs, depending also on the market context and the ability to pass through the final customer part of these costs. In 2022, for its own operated assets, Eni purchased on the European and UK carbon market about 11.74 million emissions permits - European Union Allowances (EUAs) and UK Emissions Allowances (UKA) - with a total cost of more than €950 million. Current regulation risks and opportunities are internally analysed, assessed and managed through Eni's Integrated Risk Management process, which analysis all the climate-related drivers formalized by TCFD.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Eni expects that the achievement of the Paris Agreement goal of limiting the rise in temperature to well below 2°C above preindustrial levels in this century, or the more ambitious goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C, will strengthen the global response to the issue of climate change and spur governments to introduce measures and policies targeting the reduction of GHG emissions, such as carbon pricing mechanisms. As an example, the new European Green Deal sets out the goal for Europe's economy and society to become climate-neutral by 2050. This goal has become legal binding with the adoption of the Climate Law, which also set a more ambitious EU GHG reduction target for 2030 (-55% vs 1990). To achieve this target, all the main climate dossiers have been revised. Among them, the revision of the EU-ETS is going to have the biggest impact. At international level, in 2022, four new carbon pricing instruments were put in operation worldwide showing a continuously growing trend. Also countries in Asia and Africa regions, are considering carbon pricing instruments. Therefore, the risk of additional costs for Eni's Oil & Gas operations - generated by new carbon pricing instruments - is material. Countries of Eni presence in which carbon pricing instruments are under consideration are Turkey, Morocco, Nigeria, Gabon, Brazil, India,

		and Indonesia. While in Mexico, Kazakhstan and China, carbon regulations of some form are already in place and we envisage a possible strengthening of the regulatory framework on carbon pricing. Within the EU region a Taxonomy regulation is also emerging and, although Taxonomy classification does not determine whether a certain technology will or will not be part of Member State energy mixes, gas fired power stations will not benefit from new sustainable investments, unless they meet very strict criteria, including a GHG emissions threshold achievable only with the deployment of CCS. An additional lighthouse on natural gas came from the RePower EU plan. The plan tries to reduce the EU dependence on gas import from Russia, accelerating the energy transition, through the following levers: energy efficiency, renewable, biomethane, green hydrogen. This will increase the risks of a declining demand for fossil fuels. Emerging regulation risks and opportunities are analysed, assessed and managed through Eni's Integrated Risk Management process, which analysis all the climate-related drivers formalized by TCFD.
Technology	Relevant, always included	A low carbon energy system will require technologies for GHG capture and reduction, the production of hydrogen from methane and technologies for methane emissions control. Moreover, low and zero carbon technological developments in the field of production and storage of energy from renewable sources could have impacts on the demand for hydrocarbons and therefore on Eni's traditional businesses. Eni is currently working on a wide range of low carbon technologies focusing on three main drivers: carbon neutrality, circular economy and operating excellence. Consequently, the technology risk for Eni could be associated with the potential failure and subsequent lack of deployment of given low carbon technology, together with the loss of resources spent. In this field, Eni is both developing proprietary technologies, while pursuing international collaborations. Research and development activities (R&D) aimed at achieving Eni's decarbonisation targets account for approximately 667 M€ in the 2023-2026 strategic plan, corresponding to more than 70% of total planned expenditure on R&D, equally distributed among activities to reduce the carbon footprint of operations, circular economy and the development of new bio-based products, projects for the development of renewable energy and magnetic confinement fusion. Eni manages Open Innovation processes in line with its innovation strategy for energy transition, enhancing its technologies and supporting young talents in developing sustainability and circularity projects and high-potential start-ups to create game-changing technologies. In 2022, Eni was confirmed as one of the 100 TOP

		Corporate Startup Stars, falling into the category of 50 companies recognised with the “Open Innovation Challengers” award. The Open Innovation approach includes diversified activities with four areas of interest: - Open Innovation & Ecosystems Development -Joule, Eni school of entrepreneurship, -EniNext, Corporate Venture Capital that invests in start ups with high potential for the creation of game changer technologies. - Eniverse Ventures: Corporate Venture Builder that enhances innovative technologies. Low carbon technology risks and opportunities are internally analysed, assessed and managed within Eni's Integrated Risk Management process, which includes all the climate-related drivers formalized by TCFD.
Legal	Relevant, always included	At a global level, in the last years there has been an increased exposure, both direct or indirect, of the O&G companies to the effects of the judicial and extrajudicial climate-related actions raised by different actors. Beside the tort-law based claims, typical of the U.S.A. context and aimed at obtaining from O&G companies compensation for alleged climate-related damages, in Europe and globally a new trend of climate-related claims is emerging: a) based on human rights and aimed at compelling corporations or governments, through a court order, to take action to avoid or mitigate their contribution to climate change; b) against public authorities in relation to their evaluation of the climate risk as represented by O&G corporates in the context of certain disclosures; c) against the board members for alleged climate responsibilities connected with underestimation of the climate risk to the detriment of the shareholders; d) against financial institutions to push divestment from o&g field. Nowadays, on a judicial point of view, Eni is a defendant in seven tort law-based proceedings ongoing in California, six of which have been remanded to the state courts. Eni (and other defendants) has filed a Motion to Quash to challenge the jurisdiction of the state courts based on Eni’s lack of relevant connections with the state of California. Further, on May 2023, certain NGOs and private citizens sued Eni spa in front of the Civil Court of Rome, along with the public shareholders Ministry of Economy and Cassa Depositi e Prestiti for alleged climate-related responsibility, seeking for an amendment of the Eni Decarbonization plan in accordance with the Paris Agreement. Whilst Eni reserves its rights to challenge the admissibility and merits of the claim, the first hearing is scheduled on November 2023.

		The legal risk associated with climate change is included in the process of integrated risk assessment and managed by Eni's competent functions through dedicated analysis and actions, as recommended by TCFD.
Market	Relevant, always included	In the long-term, the role of hydrocarbons in satisfying a large portion of the energy needs of the global economy may be displaced by the emergence of new products and technologies, as well as by changing consumers' preferences. As an integrated energy company, Eni refers to the IEA's low carbon scenarios to analyse the energy transition market's risks and opportunities. The NZE 2050 scenario, in line with a temperature increase of 1,5°C by the end of the century, draws a roadmap with a backcasting approach, to achieve net zero emissions by under the assumptions of an immediate stop to new oil and gas projects, a strong reduction in global demands for oil by 2050 and a strong push towards electrification, energy efficiency and radical modifications in consumers' behaviour and preferences, calling for robust and concerted action by governments across the world. Eni's current business portfolio is still linked with the global demand for oil and natural gas as in 2022 revenues related to Exploration & Production of oil and gas have been around 23% of the Company's total representing around 80% of the overall adjusted operating profit. The risk of stranded assets might therefore emerge in case of a structural decline in hydrocarbons demands and changing consumers' preferences and is therefore considered relevant and always included in Eni's Risk Management Process Scenario and market risks and opportunities are internally analysed, assessed and managed within Eni's Integrated Risk Management process, which includes all the 5 climate-related drivers formalized by TCFD.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	There is a reputational risk linked to the fact that oil companies are increasingly perceived by governments, financial institutions and the general public as entities primarily responsible for global warming due to GHG emissions across the hydrocarbon value chain, particularly related to the use of energy products, and as poorly-performing players alongside ESG dimensions. This could possibly impair the company reputation and a societally recognized mission to operate in the e&p area. This could also make Eni's shares and debt instruments less attractive to banks, funds and individual investors who have been increasingly applying ESG criteria and have been growing cautions in assessing the risk profile of oil and gas companies, due to their carbon footprint, when making investment and lending decisions.

		Eni has long been committed to promoting a constant, open and transparent exchange of views on climate change and human rights issues as an integral part of its strategy and therefore as a subject of communications to all stakeholders. This commitment is part of a broader relationship that Eni has been building with its stakeholders on relevant sustainability issues through initiatives on governance, dialogue with investors and targeted communication campaigns, participation in initiatives and international partnerships. To this end, once again in 2022, Eni was confirmed as a leading company for the transparency in climate change reporting and strategy recording an A- rating in the Climate Change disclosure program of CDP. Eni periodically updates its "Assessment of industry association's climate policy positions", which reports the results of the assessment of the alignment between the positioning of Eni and the business associations in which Eni participates in relation to the six principles related to climate change. The 2022 assessment, first produced in 2020 and updated on a bi-annual basis, evaluated the public positioning of 40 associations, selected on the basis of their relevance and influence in the international climate and energy debate. Whereas a business association is not aligned with Eni’s position, participation is withdrawn. Reputation risks and opportunities are internally analysed, assessed and managed within Eni's Integrated Risk Management process, which includes all the climate-related drivers formalized by TCFD.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the physical impacts of climate change (e.g. increase of the average global temperature and sea level, hurricanes, cyclones, floods, droughts) observed in recent decades could increase its intensity and frequency of occurrence in the future. This could lead to potential risk factors such as: - Interruptions of industrial operations. - Damage to plants and infrastructures. - Recovery and maintenance costs. As to the intensification of extreme events, Eni’s current asset portfolio is widespread in geographies so that there is no high-risk concentration. The area most vulnerable for Eni to extreme natural events is the Gulf of Mexico, historically hit by tropical storms and hurricanes, and the swamp area in Nigeria, historically hit by flooding. During 2022 the impact of the extreme natural events on Eni production was negligible, with production losses of about 0,1 kboed in the USA -

		GoM due to hurricanes and 0,5 kboed in Nigeria due to flooding. During 2021-2022 Eni developed a risk management process to assess the physical risk related to CC of its assets and of the 3rd party assets that can have a direct impact on Eni business as well. The process assesses, for each asset, the “inherent risk”, the mitigation actions in place and the corresponding “residual risk” with respect to each climate related risk (10 risks have been considered, both acute and chronic). The assessment is based on the lat/long position of each asset, based on their position in climate related risk exposed areas, with a time horizon of 3 decades and according to the RCP 8.5 emission scenario. Risk maps are provided by a third party specialized data provider and are based on qualitative data. The process foresees that the assets resulted exposed in terms of residual risk will be analyzed within the existing Asset Integrity process through further quantitative and more detailed analysis and check of the design basis for further mitigation actions, if required. Based on the learnings and results of 2022 application, Eni will include quantitative “state of the art” data from one of the best-in-science physical climate risk analytics data provider for 2023 application. Acute physical risks are internally analysed, assessed and managed within Eni's Integrated Risk Management process, which includes all the climate-related drivers formalized by TCFD
Chronic physical	Not relevant, included	According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the physical impacts of climate change (e.g. increase of the average global temperature and sea level, hurricanes, cyclones, floods, droughts) observed in recent decades could increase the intensity and frequency of occurrence in the future. This could lead to potential risk factors such as: - Interruptions of industrial operations - Damage to plants and infrastructures - Recovery and maintenance costs. For more gradual phenomena such as the rise in sea level, the vulnerability of Eni assets involved is limited and it is, therefore, possible to implement specific mitigation actions over the medium to long term. During 2021-2022 Eni developed a risk management process to assess the physical risk related to CC of its assets and of the 3rd party assets that can have a direct impact on Eni business as well. The process assesses, for each asset, the “inherent risk”, the mitigation actions in place and the corresponding “residual risk” with respect to each climate related risk (10 risks have been considered, both acute and chronic). The assessment is based on the lat/long position of each asset, based

		on their position in climate related risk exposed areas, with a time horizon of 3 decades and according to the RCP 8.5 emission scenario. Risk maps are provided by a third party specialized data provider and are based on qualitative data. The process foresees that the assets resulted exposed in terms of residual risk will be analyzed within the existing Asset Integrity process through further quantitative and more detailed analysis and check of the design basis for further mitigation actions, if required. Based on the learnings and results of 2022 application, Eni will include quantitative “state of the art” data from one of the best-in-science physical climate risk analytics data provider for 2023 application. Chronic physical risks and opportunities are internally analysed, assessed and managed within the Integrated Risk Management process, which includes all the climate-related drivers formalized by TCFD.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Increased compliance cost of the European Union Emission Trading Scheme (EU-ETS)

Company-specific description

The likely increase of the compliance cost of the EU and UK Emissions Trading Systems is driven by a predictable rise in the emission allowances price and by the expected growth in the emissions allowance's deficit.

The new rules introduced by the EU ETS revision will contribute to further reduce the free allowances allocated as a direct consequence of a lower cap and of a stricter emission benchmarks, potentially , increasing the deficit for the sectors covered,. This will have the effect of pushing further up the EUA (European Union Allowance) price. The market has already partially priced in the expected supply squeeze caused by the new 2030 GHG reduction target (EUA price increased by 140% between January 2021 and December 2022).
Similarly, the UK government is going to review the UK ETS from 2024 aimed at aligning the cap with the 2030 wide GHG target (-68% vs 1990). This change will also tighten the market impacting the UK allowances prices.
Considering all these components, the EU and UK ETS compliance costs will likely rise in the IV phase (2021-2030). As a consequence, Eni's installations located in Europe and subject to the EU and UK ETS could face the risk of a loss of competitiveness towards competitors outside the EU. Moreover, the lack of the harmonization of the compensation for indirect costs caused by the EU ETS could have an effect of market distortion between sectors and countries within the EU. However, the Carbon Border Adjustment Measure could potentially safeguard the EU competitiveness, in the medium-long term.
In 2022, around halve of Eni's operated direct GHG emissions have been under EU and UK ETS. In that year, Eni has operated 36 installations subject to the EU and UK ETS, of which 31 are located in Italy, 4 in the UK, 1 in France. Overall, Eni received a total amount of 4.98 million free allowances, that covered 30% of the operated assets emissions subject to EU and UK ETS (16.72 MtCO2). Within Eni, the power sector has the highest exposure on the carbon market, as it does not receive free allowances and accounted for 58% of the Eni operated assets emissions subject to EU and UK ETS.
By 2026, the last year of the 4-year plan, the emissions of the operated assets are expected to increase by 7%, while free allowances are expected to be reduced by 5%, compared to 2022

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

430,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact has been assessed considering the increased cost to be borne by Eni in 2026 compared to 2022 for the purchase of the allowances required for the EU and UK ETS compliance (gross of any potential cost pass-through to final customers). In 2026, Eni's extra cost for allowances purchase compared to 2022, on an operated basis, could be about €430 million. In detail, to calculate the financial impact Eni estimated its deficit in 2026, based on the business plan projections for existing assets and related emissions and free allowances profiles.
The allowances purchased in 2022, on an operated basis, were about 11.7 million (of which 0.16 million UKA) and they are expected to be increased to 13.1 million (of which 0.12 million UKA) in 2026. The price considered for the valorisation of the deficit in 2022 was 80.9 €/tCO2 and 90.9 €/tCO2 for EUA and UKA respectively, resulting in a cost of around €950 million, while in 2026 it is expected to reach 105.5 €/tCO2 and 102.4 €/tCO2 for EUA and UKA respectively, resulting in a cost of around €1,380 million. The extra cost foreseen in 2026 compared to 2022 is therefore €430 million. The financial exposure is only a preliminary estimation since the final value of free allowances depends upon (i) year by year activity level change and (ii) the emission benchmarks for the 2026-2030, still to be assessed by the European Commission.

Cost of response to risk

146,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Situation: Given the current legislation in place, Eni has estimated an additional cost for allowances purchase in 2026 compared to 2022.
Task: Eni is committed to improving the carbon efficiency of its production assets, including the ones which participate in EU and UK ETS, to minimize the need of purchasing CO2 permits.
Actions: Eni has defined a set of decarbonization actions to reduce its carbon footprint and consequently also the cost paid within the EU and UK ETS. Indeed, Eni has defined a target to progressively reduce the carbon footprint (Scope 1+2) of its overall operations to reach net zero in 2035. With particular reference to its downstream business, including power, Eni has invested €146 million in new projects in the 2023-2026 period, that will guarantee, at full operation, energy savings and direct emissions reductions for the plants covered by ETS. Additional GHG savings could come from the use of low-carbon fuels made available by R&D programs.
Result: In 2022, Eni continued its investment plan both in projects aiming directly at increasing energy efficiency of assets (€8 million) and in development and revamping projects with significant effects on the energy performance of operations. The interventions implemented in the year resulted in actual primary energy savings compared to baseline consumption of about 422.8 ktoe/year resulting mainly from upstream projects (about 84%), with an emissions reduction benefit of about 1 million tons of CO2 eq. In 2022, the overall reduction in Eni's Net Carbon footprint was around 20% compared to 2018.
The estimated cost of management is equal to €146 million and represents the investments for decarbonization measures reducing direct emissions and covering

assets subject to ETS, to be implemented in the period 2023-2026. In particular, around €95million are dedicated to energy efficiency measures on Eni petrochemical plants, €51 million will be spent on interventions within Power plants and Refining and Marketing businesses.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Other, please specify

Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as hurricanes and floods

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

The intensity and frequency of physical impacts of climate change are expected to increase in the next future according to the latest IPCC Assessment Report and other more recent studies, that indicate a potential intensification of both acute phenomena (extreme weather conditions, in the short term, such as hurricanes) and chronic phenomena (sea-level rise, coastal erosion whose effects are estimated more gradual over time), having direct and indirect impacts on industrial assets as well as ecosystems and populations (e.g. loss of biodiversity, desertification and water stress, migrations and famine).

As to acute phenomena, Eni's current asset portfolio is widespread in geographies so that there is no high-risk concentration. The area most vulnerable for Eni to extreme natural events is the Gulf of Mexico, historically hit by tropical storms and hurricanes, and the swamp area in Nigeria, historically hit by flooding.
During 2022 the impact of the extreme natural events on Eni production was negligible, with production losses of about 0.1 kboed in the USA - GoM due to hurricanes and 0.5 kboed in Nigeria due to flooding.

As a result of the application of the Eni's risk management process, Eni has identified that the only extreme event that could determine a severe damage to its assets is a hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico.
Although all the mitigations actions foreseen are implemented and in place, Eni has assessed the potential economic exposure in terms of damages to assets.

As to the chronic and more gradual phenomena such as the rise in sea level, the vulnerability of Eni assets is limited, and it is, therefore, possible to implement specific mitigation actions in the medium to long term. According to Eni model, the risk of chronic events is not relevant.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

410,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

With reference to the US Gulf of Mexico, Eni holds interests in 46 exploration and production blocks in the shallow and deep offshore, of which 16 are operated by Eni. In 2022 Eni US production in the Gulf of Mexico was about 34 kboe/d, corresponding to about 59% of Eni US equity production in 2022.
In the worst-case scenario, namely the total loss of the Eni platform at highest risk in the GoM due to a major hurricane, the maximum potential financial impact related to property damage is 410 M€, which decreases down to 320 M€ net of insurance coverage. During 2022, GoM hurricanes did not cause damages to Eni assets.

Cost of response to risk

2,900,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Situation: Eni holds interests in several exploration and production blocks in the Gulf of Mexico in the shallow and deep offshore, which might be exposed to physical risks related to extreme climate events.
Task: Analyse and quantify physical risks related to climate change, as well as identify mitigation actions.
Action: During 2021-2022 Eni developed a risk management process to assess the physical risk related to CC of its assets and of the 3rd party assets that can have a direct impact on Eni business as well. The process assesses, for each asset, the “inherent risk”, the mitigation actions in place and the corresponding “residual risk” with

respect to each climate related risk (10 risks have been considered, both acute and chronic). The assessment is based on the lat/long position of each asset, based on their position in climate related risk exposed areas, with a time horizon of 3 decades and according to the RCP 8.5 emission scenario. Risk maps are provided by a third party specialized data provider and are based on qualitative data.
The process foresees that the assets resulted exposed in terms of residual risk will be analyzed within the existing Asset Integrity process through further quantitative and more detailed analysis and check of the design basis for further mitigation actions, if required.
Based on the learnings and results of 2022 application, Eni will include quantitative "state of the art" data from one of the best-in-science physical climate risk analytics data provider for 2023 application.
Result: Eni's current asset portfolio has a geographical distribution that does not result in high risks concentrations. The most vulnerable area is the Gulf of Mexico where we hold interests in 46 exploration and production blocks, in the shallow and deep offshore, of which 16 are operated by Eni. The analysis confirms the exposure of both risk for assets (covered by specific insurance) and business interruption (average of 0,1 kboed in 2022 lost for hurricanes).
The estimated cost of management is equal to around €2.9 million of which €2.5 million represents the insurance costs for damages to assets due to hurricanes' impact in the Gulf of Mexico and around €400,000, are the internal costs associated to the risk monitoring process.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA) forecast, the expansion of renewable capacity in the period 2022- 2027 will be very rapid. Renewables will grow by almost 2,400 GW. This is an acceleration of 85% compared to the previous five-year period. The IEA expects the share of renewables in the electricity generation mix to reach 38% in 2027 (vs 28% in 2021 as demand increases and coal decreases).
Eni confirms its strategic interest in the renewable energy business through Plenitude (100% Eni), which integrates renewables, retail Gas&Power activities and the electric mobility business. Plenitude will supply decarbonised electricity by 2030 which will leverage a growth in the customer base to > 15 million in 2030 and above 20 million in 2050, with more than 7 GW of renewable capacity by 2026, more than 15 GW by 2030, rising to 60 GW by 2050 and development of EV charging points with a target of more than 30,000 by 2025 and around 160,000 by 2050.
In 2022, Eni's renewables business grew significantly, reaching in 2022 an installed capacity of 2.2 MW (almost double compared to 2021). In 2022, Plenitude's expansion in renewables was achieved through the organizational development of projects in the United States, Kazakhstan and Spain, as well as through acquisitions in Europe and the United States, such as PLT in Italy, with 400 MW of assets in Italy (operational and under construction), the Cuevas wind farm, with 105 MW and 5.5 MW turbines and the acquisition in Texas of a 266 MW photovoltaic system and completion of another for an additional 263 MW

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,030,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact is estimated equal to approximately 1,030 M€ and it refers to estimated annual revenues from the sales of renewable electricity, both solar and wind, associated to the target of more than 7 GW of installed capacity installed by 2026 once will be fully operational in 2027. This reflects a mix of portfolio projects and technologies employed currently in operations or under development/scouting in different Countries.
In general terms, the remuneration profile has been estimated using the following assumptions:
- for projects already developed, the expected projection of contracted prices of existing PPAs, Feed-in Tariff, or merchant price forecasting (e.g. in Italy or in other OECD Countries, where the renewable market is more structured and mature);
- for projects under development or scouting we refer to internal estimates and evaluations for selling price and producibility, defined on the basis of market consensus and databases of main market info-provider
In order to define the utilization rate of installed capacity by 2026, an average Load Factor equal to approximately 24% has been used.

Cost to realize opportunity

6,240,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Situation: According to IEA scenarios, renewables will increase their share within the energy mix, driven by climate targets and an expected decline in the generation costs, despite the current surge in prices for critical minerals which is affecting renewables' supply chain. Most of the new installations will be solar and wind, with an increasing role for offshore wind. This growth represents a huge business opportunity for the transition in the energy sector.
Task: Eni's medium to long-term strategic goal is to maximize renewables development, leveraging on strategic and commercial partnerships with third parties and synergies with other Eni's businesses. Eni renewable business, through Plenitude (100% Eni) will expand mainly in OECD countries, where there is a large retail base. Growth will follow a technology-neutral approach, with a significant contribution of wind technology and tight cooperation with the R&D function, to enable the introduction of innovative technological solutions that are currently being studied.
Action: Eni is targeting a progressive expansion of the installed capacity to reach more than 7 GW by 2026, more than15 GW by 2030 and 60 GW by 2050, synergic with the expansion of the customer base of Plenitude with the goal of having 15 million clients in 2030 and 20 million by 2050, providing 100% decarbonized electricity by 2030.
Result: In 2022, Eni's renewables business grew significantly, reaching an installed capacity of 2.2 MW (almost double compared to 2021). This growth was achieved thanks to the organic development of projects in the United States (Brazoria, Texas), Spain (Cerillares) and Kazakhstan (Badamsha 2), as well as recent acquisitions in Europe (PLT Group, Fortore Energia in Italy and Cuevas in Spain) and the United States (Corazon, Texas).

In 2023-2026 period, the estimated cost to realize the opportunity corresponds to the investments planned to reach more than 7 GW capacity in 2026 and is equal to approximately €6.24 billion, which includes acquisitions, dedicated to approximately

50% wind (onshore + offshore) and approximately 50% and photovoltaic. Most significant investments are being made in Italy, Spain, UK and USA.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

Company-specific description

Biofuels play a particularly important role in decarbonising transport by providing a low-carbon solution for existing technologies, such as light-duty vehicles in the near term and heavy-duty trucks, ships and aircraft with few alternative and cost-effective solutions in the long term. A key advantage of biofuels is that they can often be adopted with minimal retrofit costs by end-users. However, biofuels have high costs and there is a limited supply of affordable and sustainable feedstocks.
Globally, biofuel consumption grew 5% in 2021-2022, similar to annual growth over the last decade but well below expectations before the energy crisis, due to the delay in several countries (e.g. Brazil, Sweden, Finland, Croatia and Latvia) of policy measures to increase biofuel use over concerns these policies would increase transport costs. However, by 2030 biofuels are still expected to grow and remain strong to 2050 in all IEA scenarios (STEPS, APS, NZE), driven by advanced biofuels in particular between 2030-2050. Advanced biofuels, result in significantly fewer greenhouse gas emissions than fossil fuels and do not compete with food for agricultural land and are key to meeting net zero targets in sectors for which fewer decarbonisation options exist. Moreover, regulation limits the share of unsustainable crop-based biofuels and promotes biofuels produced from sustainable waste and residues.
In 2050 total biofuels demand increases to more than 5 mboe/d in STEPS, most of which from advanced biofuels, while in the NZE, biofuel use remains at around the same level of 2030 (almost 6 mboe/d, nearly tripling from 2022 levels) and the shift away from road transport towards aviation and shipping is stronger. Biojetfuel plays a key role in 2050 both in APS and in NZE.
Thanks to the development of proprietary technologies and a circular approach, Eni's refineries allow processing of raw materials of organic origin such as vegetable oils,

oilseed processing residues, animal fats, used cooking oils or oils extracted from algae. In 2022 Eni reached a total processing capacity of 1.1 million tonnes/ year and has increased the target for 2025 to more than 3 million tonnes/year of biorefining capacity. Furthermore, since October 2022 the biorefineries are palm oil free, using alternative feedstocks (e.g. used cooking and frying oils, animal fats and vegetable oil processing waste) and advanced feedstocks (e.g. lignocellulosic material and bio-oils).

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,800,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact is around 1.8 M€, estimated as the Gross margin (the difference between revenues and costs of feedstocks) associated to commercialization of the 3 million tonnes of biofuels produced in 2026, once the 3 milion tonnes/year target capacity @2025 will be fully operational.

Cost to realize opportunity

3,396,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Situation: Biofuels can make an immediate contribution to the decarbonization of the transport sector, as they are already compatible with existing with current motorizations and distribution infrastructures, and their production increases strongly in all IEA scenarios to 2030.

Task: Eni's objective is to increase its biorefining capacity up to more than 3 million tonnes in 2025 and more than 5 million tonnes by 2030. Such growth requires a solid supply of diversified raw materials and to this end, Eni is developing a network of agro-hubs and signed agreements in several African countries. These hubs, coupled with waste and residue collection, will ensure an integrated contribution of bio-based raw materials for processing, aiming for 700,000 tonnes of supply by 2026. Action: Eni has been converting traditional refineries into bio-refineries, using proprietary technology to produce biofuels from raw materials and other feedstock (waste, oils, animal fats, by-

products from the food industry, etc.).
Result: In 2022 Eni reached a processing capacity of around of 1.1 million tonnes/ year thanks to Venice and Gela biorefineries, palm oil free since October 2022. During 2022 Eni finalized agreement with the authorities of Mozambique, Benin and Rwanda as well as in 2021 in Kenya, Congo, Angola, Kazakhstan and Ivory Coast, aiming to promote agricultural initiatives for the cultivation of oil plants to be used as feedstock (Low ILUC feedstock – Indirect Land Use Change) for Eni's biorefineries, enhancing marginal areas not destined to the food chain. In October 2022, the first cargo of vegetable oil produced at Eni's Makueni agri-hub in Kenya, was shipped to the Eni's biorefinery of Gela. Makueni agri-hub started operations in July 2022.

The cost to realize opportunity is 3,396 million € related to investments to increase biorefining capacity to reach the 3 million ton/year target and the development of agri-hub supply chain, which accounts for approximately 840 million €.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

The shift to a low-carbon energy sector is linked to the development of innovative/breakthrough technological solutions and the consequent need of upgrading the energy infrastructures. As reported in the IEA Net Zero by 2050 report, without a major acceleration in clean energy innovation, reaching net-zero emissions from energy sector and industrial process by 2050 will not be achievable. Indeed, reaching net-zero emissions in 2050 will require the widespread use after 2030 of technologies that are still under development. IEA estimates that almost 50% of CO2 emissions reductions in 2050 (NZE scenario) will come from technologies currently at demonstration or prototype. Major innovation efforts are vital in this decade so that the technologies necessary for net-zero emissions reach markets as soon as possible.
Eni's business model seeks to leverage proprietary and breakthrough technology to decarbonize activities and products. Break-through technologies are key to Eni's long-

term success, among them is the magnetic confinement fusion, a potentially inexhaustible, safe, and zero-emission source of energy, expected to change the future energy paradigm. Commonwealth Fusion System, a spin-out of the MIT, of which Eni is the leading shareholder, is engaged in building, and commissioning a pilot plant to test the net production of energy from magnetic fusion.
Eni is working on a range of technologies focusing on four main drivers, which are also the strategic guidelines for Research and Technological Innovation: Process Decarbonization (to reduce, capture, transform or store CO2, increasing energy efficiency, reducing emissions and promoting decarbonized energy vectors), Circular and Bio-products (to reduce, recycle and reuse products and by-products, transforming wastes to valuable products for bio-refinery, sustainable mobility and green/circular chemistry), Renewable and New Energies (to sustain the development of renewable energies and storage solutions and developing breakthrough energy technologies such magnetic fusion and Operational Excellence (to increase flexibility and the ability to absorb scenario volatility, extending the asset life, and continue to create value across all our activities).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,800,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

An internal procedure has been developed to quantify the potential value generated by the application of innovative technologies under development. For each technology, three deployment scenarios are evaluated (min, med, max) in terms of diffusion of deployment and technology performance. The potential financial impact figure is based on the medium scenario of the main technologies focused on circular and bio products, process decarbonization end renewable and new energies in the next 10 years (gross). All the technologies have been successfully tested at least at the prototype stage in the last 4 years.

Cost to realize opportunity

667,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Situation: Research and Development on carbon neutrality issues is a key tool to develop technologically innovative initiatives targeted at reducing GHG emissions, supporting the development of a resilient project portfolio with low carbon content.
Task: Eni's transformation into an integrated energy company with an ever-lower carbon footprint must focus on R&D, to develop cutting-edge technological competencies, and multiply the scope of the identified energy solutions. Innovation is for Eni a lever to create value, through the development of new technologies and their rapid field implementation on an industrial scale.
Action: In the 2023-2026 period, over 70% of R&D expenditure will be allocated to projects related to carbon neutrality and circular economy, corresponding to 667 million €. The expenditures include technologies at various stages of development. Research projects regard every aspect of the value chain from increasing efficiency to sustainability in products, plants and processes. Efficiency also pertains to the minimization of direct CO2 emissions, the reduction of waste and its valorization.
Result: In 2022, R&D expenditures related to decarbonization were 114 million €, and include activities related to renewables, energy storage and magnetic fusion, CCUS, chemistry from renewables, hydrogen, environment, biorefining and energy efficiency. With regard to Intellectual Property management in support of technological innovation, in 2022 a total of 23 new first patent filing applications were filed, generated by internal R&D activities and by the external network of cooperation. There included 13 new patent applications directly targeted at developing technologies in the field of renewable sources. The cost to realize the opportunity is €667 million i.e. the total spending in planned research over the next 4 years aimed at circular and bio products, process decarbonization and renewable and new energy solutions.

Comment

Eni also supports the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative on new carbon capture and storage technologies with a US$ 10 million/year for 10 years from 2017 and the Commonwealth Fusion Systems for fusion power generation technology industrial development in collaboration with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (initial investment of $50 million).

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

With the backdrop of persistent and significant energy market uncertainty, our decarbonization strategy is informed by continuous engagement and in-depth dialogue with our stakeholders, including CA100+ shareholders, government, civil society and customers. In this volatile context, we believe that this is the most appropriate and effective approach to gather feedback as we continue to monitor the development of the scenario.

Frequency of feedback collection

Annually

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

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD and CEO May 2023.pdf

2023-Capital-Markets-Update-presentation.pdf

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	Unknown	Forecasts of hydrocarbons prices adopted by Eni are based on the review of the fundamentals of supply and demand in the long term, considering the possible evolution of the global energy mix by 2050 in relation to the decarbonisation commitments of the countries and the EU in view of the achievement of the goals of the Paris Agreement, the pace of the energy transition, global economic and demographic growth, the evolution of technologies and the evolution in consumers' preferences. These assumptions are reflected in the corporate strategies and investment decisions, as well as being used in recoverability assessments of the

			carrying amount of oil & gas assets. In the short term, market forward prices are also considered as well as projections made by investment banks and other market observatories. Consistent with this long-term path and with the progressive evolution of the Company's product portfolio, management is assuming a midcycle scenario for the price of the Brent crude oil and other price benchmarks, which assumes a balance between global supply and demand, a moderation in economic growth and inflationary pressures and a gradual reduction in the consumption of crude oil in view of achieving the goals of the Paris agreement. The forecast prices of the mid-cycle scenario represent management's best estimate and form the basis for investment decisions, operational plans and recoverability tests of Eni's Oil & Gas assets. The main price assumptions for assessing the recoverability of Oil & Gas assets, expressed in 2021 real terms are 73 $/barrel in 2023 USD, 63$/barrel in 2025 and a declining trend to 43 $/barrel in 2050 aligned with a declining role of oil in the energy mix and main decarbonization pathways. For 2022, a Group cost of capital ("WAAC") of approximately 7% was estimated unchanged compared to 2021 due to a lower cost of equity as a consequence of the reduction in the company's financial risk as a result of the deleveraging process carried out, which offset the increased yields on risk-free assets. Such scenario represents the basis for significant estimates and judgments relating to: (i) the assessment of the intention to continue exploration projects; (ii) the assessment of the recoverability of non-current assets and credit exposures towards National Oil Companies; (iii) the definition of useful lives and residual values of fixed assets; (iv) timing of decommissioning and estimation of provisioned amounts.
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Business activity		The Net Zero (NZE) scenario, constructed with back-casting logic, traces one of the pathways to achieving the 1.5°C target, identifying electrification, efficiency and a radical change in consumer behaviour as the main levers of decarbonization, requiring an immediate shift in the energy paradigm. These elements are expected to enter the production/consumption mixes of individual Countries immediately and to grow exponentially in the near future. To chart such a course, it will already be necessary in the immediate term to adapt/modify

			existing energy systems, characterized by considerable complexity, or to build new ones requiring major investments. By 2050, global energy demand will be lower than today (-15% vs. 2021), with a projected energy mix that in 2050 will see a significant decrease in Oil&gas share that will cover around 11% of the overall mix (vs. 53% in 2021). Since 2021, the IEA's NZE scenario is included in the scenarios for portfolio evaluations and in particular to stress testing the recoverability of the book values of Oil & Gas investments, which constitute 70% of Eni's fixed assets. Eni sensitivity tests to the NZE 2050 scenario considers energy commodity pricing assumptions different from those adopted by the management (see Bespoke transition scenario) and the utilization of a cost for carbon emissions across all geographic areas where Eni operates its oil & gas activities in 2050 of 250 USD per ton CO2 (real terms 2021) for advanced economies, 180 USD per ton CO2 (real terms 2020) for emerging economies.
Physical climate scenarios Bespoke physical scenario	Company-wide	4.1ºC and above	To assess exposure to climate related physical risks, both acute and chronic, Eni implemented a risk management process to assess the physical risk related to climate change of its overall asset portfolio, including all business lines and also third-party assets that can have a direct impact on Eni's business. The assessment determines the inherent risk of Eni's assets based on their position in climate related risk exposed areas, with a time horizon of 3 decades, and with respect to 10 identified risks (both acute and chronic). Such assessment is determined through several third-party indexes based on third-party scenarios, in which future climate is projected under the IPCC's RCP8.5. The third-party scenario provides a quantitative assessment of the exposure to climate extremes and future climate change. Depending on the particular climate related index considered, the third-party scenario is built on the base of several indicators, e.g. Climate change exposure index is built based on 41 indicators, which collectively form four pillars: Current climate extremes; Changes in climate extremes; Changes in climate variability; Climate shifts. Each indicator is based on specific climate models/scenarios. For example, for Changes in climate extremes indicator, which models the changes in frequency and/or intensity of climate

			extremes between the current climate (1981-2005) and future climate (2036-2060), future climate is projected under the IPCC's RCP8.5. Those assets that resulted exposed to some of the identified risks are assessed in terms of mitigation actions already in place for each one of them, to evaluate the residual risk. Those assets that resulted still exposed to risks even after residualization, are analysed within the Asset Integrity process through a further quantitative and more detailed analysis and consequent check of the design basis. Further mitigation actions, if required, could be identified and implemented. Additionally, and based on the learnings and results of 2022 application, Eni will include quantitative “state of the art” data from one of the best-in-science physical climate risk analytics data provider. The existing risk management process for Climate Physical Risk evaluation will leverage for the next 2023 campaign on: • quantitative data based on the RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 emission scenarios, for both acute and chronic risk • time horizon with a 5 year steps interval analysis from current year up to, minimum, 2050.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

1. How Eni’s results of operations and business prospects may be negatively affected by a structural decline in hydrocarbons demands because of stricter global environmental regulations and market developments.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

As rule of thumb, Eni’s cash flow is reduced by approximately €130 million for each one-dollar decline in the price of the benchmark Brent crude oil. Therefore, assuming say a 10 $ decline in the price of crude oil in any given year of our financial projections, the Company could face a cash flow shortfall of about €1.3 bn. Our strategy is designed to address those possible losses by:

- reducing the weight of crude oil in our portfolio and hence the Group sensitivity to the price of crude oil;
- margin expansion at our growing renewable and biofuels businesses
- leveraging a possible reduction in the costs of maintaining and operating oilfields which are historically correlated to the price of crude oil
- developing the businesses of charging points for EVs and that of CCS

To manage the risk of having reserves stranded Eni has adopted a strategy and mitigation actions. Selection of O&G development projects is based on strict industrial-financial criteria and the emission profile of operations is analyzed through sensitivities to potential impacts related to the introduction of carbon taxes.
Eni verifies through stress testing the recoverability of the book values of O&G investments (70% of Eni's fixed assets) with respect to decarbonization scenarios other than the one adopted by management such as the IEA's Net Zero Emission (NZE). This stress test also comprises a scenario in which prices assumed by management undergo a linear "haircut" of 10%.
The results of the sensitivity analysis are expressed in terms of the percentage reduction in the margin of safety given by the excess of future cash flows over book values (i.e., headroom) vs the one resulting from applying management's own scenario assumptions. The stress test performed by Eni's management on the value in use of O&G assets based on the price and cost assumptions of the IEA NZE scenario showed impairment and potential write-downs of assets considered non-material according to management's judgment, confirming the quality and resilience of Eni's assets. These stress tests were performed by updating the hydrocarbon price and CO2 cost assumptions in the cash flow projections, not considering possible changes in other factors (e.g., volumes, costs, discount rate).
Sensitivity analyses showed that with IEA NZE 2050 scenario, the headroom is 55% in the case of tax-deductible CO2 costs or 49% if not.

The risk of stranded assets is mitigated by an O&G portfolio that features a large weight of natural gas, the least GHG-emitting fossil energy source, and conventional projects, featuring low CO2 intensity. Eni's strategy foresees a gradual reduction in the hydrocarbon production that will plateau in 2030, with an increasing share of gas in the portfolio, reaching 60% by 2030 and more than 90% beyond 2040, and progressive decarbonization of the E&P business towards Net Zero Carbon Footprint (Scope 1+2) by 2030.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence

Products and services	Yes	The growing need of providing to the market decarbonized products and services materially impacts Eni's business and strategy that today is exposed to carbon-intensive products Risks and opportunities related to growing demand of decarbonized products are managed with a strategy to progressively decarbonize the company energy portfolio, also through the increase in renewable installed capacity and increasing biorefining capacity (as reported in see C2.4a Opportunity 1 and 2) Eni defined a strategy towards Net Zero in 2050 supported by an industrial growth and transformation plan that involves the entire value chain, including the expansion of bio, renewable and circular economy businesses and the offer of new energy solutions and services and that will be implemented punctually according to market dynamics and in line with the evolution of the Company, based on solutions and technologies that are already available: -reduction of hydrocarbon production in the medium/long-term with a plateau expected through 2030 and gradual growth of the gas share, which will reach more than 60% by 2030 and more than 90% after 2040; • increase biorefining capacity to more than 3 million tonnes/year by 2025 and more than 5 million tonnes/year by 2030, palm oil free since the end of 2022 and vertical integration with Upstream with 700,000 tonnes of feedstock by 2026; • progressive increase in Plenitude (Eni 100%) installed renewable capacity with over 7 GW by 2026, more than 15 GW by 2030, to reach 60 GW in 2050 within a customer base growth to more than 20 million in 2050; • business development for sustainable mobility with about 30,000 charging points for electric vehicles by 2026 and about 160,000 by 2050; • progressive increase in the production of new energy carriers and magnetic fusion, with the first operational plant expected by the beginning of 2030; • development of CO2 storage hubs for hard-to-abate emissions both from Eni and third-party industrial sites, reaching a storage capacity of about 50 MtCO2 in 2050 (Eni share). In the medium-long-term, the share of expenditure dedicated to O&G activities will be gradually reduced, with the progressive phase-out of investments in activities and products with high carbon intensity and evaluating the main investment projects consistently with emission reduction targets.

Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Opportunities related to supply chain and Development/ expansion of low emission goods and services are described in C2.4a, Opportunity 1 and 2) As a part of Eni's strategy to accelerate the decarbonization of its customer portfolio, Eni established the new entity Eni Sustainable Mobility. The company is vertically integrated and will support Eni's energy transition by combining the offer of increasingly sustainable fuel with advanced services for drivers in Italy and Europe. The company aims to reach more than 3 MTPA of biorefining capacity by 2023 and more than 5 MTPA by 2030, also thanks to the development of new projects, including those in Livorno (Italy) and Pengerang in Malaysia, currently under evaluation and the recent partnership in Louisiana (USA), where a biorefinery in Joint Venture with PBF is under construction. Our decarbonization strategy relies on the production of advanced biofuels from waste or feedstock not in competition with the food chain, as palm oil has been phased-out as feedstock for Eni's biorefineries from October 2022. The growth will leverage on integration with our agri-business. To provide a supply of diversified raw materials and support biorefining capacity growth, Eni is developing a network of agro-hubs and signed agreements in several African countries. These hubs, coupled with waste and residue collection, will ensure an integrated contribution of bio-based raw materials for processing, aiming for 700,000 tons of supply by 2026. In line with this strategy, In July 2022, we started our agricultural business in Kenya, the first one on this field. Africa will increasingly become part of a vertically integrated supply chain of our biorefineries, supplying bio-oil from raw materials grown in unproductive land, with important, positive effects on local employment and income. In 2022, a first cargo of vegetable oil has been shipped to Eni's plants. Eni will be able to provide its customers with a range of green, bio and low carbon products available at service stations.
Investment in R&D	Yes	A low carbon energy system will require technologies for GHG capture and reduction, the production of hydrogen from methane and technologies for methane emissions control. Moreover, low and zero carbon technological developments in the field of production and storage of energy from renewable sources could have impacts on the demand for hydrocarbons and therefore on Eni's traditional

		businesses. As described in response to C2.4a Opportunity 3, low Carbon Research and Development is a key element for Eni's transformation into an integrated energy company. In 2022, Eni spent over €114 million on research and development for decarbonization. In the 2023-2026 four-year plan, Research and development activities (R&D) aimed at achieving Eni's decarbonisation targets account for approximately 667 M€, more than 70% of total planned expenditure on R&D, equally distributed among activities to reduce the carbon footprint of operations, projects related to the circular economy and the development of new bio-based products, projects for the development of renewable energy and magnetic confinement fusion. Break-through technologies are key to Eni's long-term success, among them is the magnetic confinement fusion, a potentially inexhaustible, safe, and zero-emission source of energy, expected to change the future energy paradigm. Commonwealth Fusion System (CFS), a spin-out of the MIT, of which we Eni is the leading shareholder, is engaged in building, and commissioning a pilot plant to test the net production of energy from magnetic fusion. Eni first invested in CFS in 2018 and is its strategic shareholder through Eni Next, the group's corporate venture capital company. On 9 March 2023 the two companies signed a new cooperation agreement to further accelerate the industrial development of ARC, the first plant capable of generating fusion energy.
Operations	Yes	As described in response to C2.3a, Risk 1, Eni expects its operating and compliance expenses to increase in the short term due to the likely growing adoption of carbon tax mechanisms. Some governments have already introduced carbon pricing schemes, which can be an effective measure to reduce GHG emissions at the lowest overall cost to society. Currently, about half of the direct GHG emissions coming from Eni's operated assets are included in national or supranational Carbon Pricing Mechanisms, such as the European Emission Trading Scheme (ETS). Eni is aware of the risk that a growing share of the Group's GHG emissions could be subject to carbon-pricing and other forms of climate regulation in the near future, leading to additional compliance and cost obligations. Eni has set a decarbonization roadmap that aims to achieve Net Zero emissions (Scope 1+2) for the upstream business by 2030, with intermediate reduction targets of 50% by 2024

		and 65% by 2025 compared to 2018, and Net zero Scope 1 +2 for all Eni's businesses, based on the levers of energy efficiency, zero routine flaring and methane emission minimisation. In this regard, Eni is committed to implementing actions to monitor and minimise methane emissions along its Oil & Gas value chain and confirms its goal of keeping upstream emission intensity below 0.2% Investments to reduce GHG emissions in the 2023-26 period will be €3.4 billion. Moreover, to find innovative solutions to produce energy with the lowest carbon footprint, Eni has chosen to invest in scientific and technological research. Research and development activities (R&D) aimed at achieving Eni's decarbonisation targets account for approximately more than 70% of total planned expenditure on R&D (approximately €667 million), equally distributed among activities to reduce the carbon footprint of operations, projects related to the circular economy and the development of new bio-based products, projects for the development of renewable energy and magnetic confinement fusion, capture, storage and conversion of CO2.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital allocation Access to capital	As per Capital Allocation, Eni is committed to aligning its plans and investment decisions with the decarbonization strategy. The evolution towards a fully decarbonized product portfolio will be supported by progressive growth in the share of investments dedicated to low and zero carbon activities, reaching 30% of total investments by 2026, 70% by 2030 and up to 85% by 2040. Spending on zero and low carbon activities will amount to €13.8 billion over the 2023-2026 four-year period. In the medium-to-long-term, the share of expenditure dedicated to Oil & Gas activities will be gradually reduced, with the progressive phase-out of investments in activities and products with high carbon intensity and evaluating the main investment projects consistently with emission reduction targets. As per Access to Capital, Eni's decarbonization plan is integrated with Eni's financing strategy, having issued in 2021 the industry's first sustainability-linked bond in the O&G sector, whose interest rate is linked

		to the energy transition targets announced by the company. To this end, at the beginning of 2023, Eni issued the first bond intended for the Italian public market linked to its sustainability objectives for an initial value of €1 billion, an amount doubled to meet the high demand that led to the offer being closed in just five days. As per Revenues, Eni's low and zero carbon activities will be generating positive Free Cash Flow after 2035 and reaching a 75% contribution to the group's cash flow on average overt the period 2030-2050. Eni is pursuing the transformation of its traditional businesses and the growth of its new activities by generating value and supporting its customers in reducing emissions. Plenitude, Eni's Benefit Corporation (Società Benefit) integrating renewables, customer energy solutions and an extensive electric vehicle (EV) charging network, is developing its renewable projects pipeline and has delivered more than 600 million € in pro forma EBITDA in 2022 and we expect to triple this figure to €1.8bn by 2026, with a balanced contribution from each of the business lines. In the area of Sustainable Mobility, Eni established a dedicated company at the beginning of 2023, that will support Eni's energy transition, combining the offer of increasingly sustainable fuels with advanced services dedicated to motorists in Italy and Europe, leveraging a network of 5,000 service stations, which will be upgraded to support electric as well as hydrogen-based mobility. Eni Sustainable Mobility will manage Eni's biorefineries, biomethane business and continue the development of new projects including those in Livorno and Pengerang in Malaysia, currently under evaluation and in Louisiana (USA), where a biorefinery in Joint Venture with PBF is under construction. We now expect Eni's Sustainable Mobility operations to generate €1.5 billion of EBITDA by 2026, earlier than foreseen last March. As per Direct Costs, Eni is incurring in operating costs related to the participation in the European Emission Trading Scheme, whereby we need to purchase on the open markets' emission allowances in case our GHG emissions exceed a pre-set limit established at the European level by regulations in force. In 2022 to comply with this carbon emissions scheme, Eni purchased on the open market allowances corresponding to 16.72 million tons of CO2 emissions incurring expenses of around €950 million (12.42 million tons in 2021 for a total expense of €660 million).

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with both our climate transition plan and a sustainable finance taxonomy	At the company level only

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric

Other, please specify

Capex + expenditures

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

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

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

30

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

70

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

Expenditures in Low and Zero carbon activities aligned with Eni's transition plan towards a progressively decarbonized portfolio.
The share includes both CAPEX and expenditures such as those related to R&D activities, in particular:

Electricity generation from renewable sources, Reduction of GHG emissions, Circular economy, Research for decarbonization, circular economy and new energy solutions,

Retail portfolio development (including e-mobility), Other initiatives (including Natural Climate Solutions and Venture Capital).

Financial Metric

Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Total across all objectives

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

823,000,000

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

0.6

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

Taxonomy-aligned Turnover
Regulation EU 852/2020 of the European Parliament and of the Council enacted in June 2020 has established the criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable for the purposes of establishing the degree to which an investment is environmentally sustainable. So far, criteria have been approved for activities contributing to climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation.
Eni has assessed the economic activities performed by the Group against the economic activities qualifying for the taxonomy's climate mitigation and climate adaptation objectives, which have been identified by Delegated Regulation EU 2021/2139 (the "Climate Delegated Act") and the nuclear and gas-related activities listed in Delegated Regulation EU 2022/1214 (the "Complementary Climate Delegated Act").

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Total across all objectives

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

1,753,000,000

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

14.1

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX
Regulation EU 852/2020 of the European Parliament and of the Council enacted in June 2020 has established the criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable for the purposes of establishing the degree to which an investment is environmentally sustainable. So far, criteria have been approved for activities contributing to climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation.
Eni has assessed the economic activities performed by the Group against the economic activities qualifying for the taxonomy's climate mitigation and climate adaptation objectives, which have been identified by Delegated Regulation EU 2021/2139 (the "Climate Delegated Act") and the nuclear and gas-related activities listed in Delegated Regulation EU 2022/1214 (the "Complementary Climate Delegated Act").

Financial Metric

OPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Total across all objectives

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

75,000,000

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

1.8

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX
Regulation EU 852/2020 of the European Parliament and of the Council enacted in June 2020 has established the criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable for the purposes of establishing the degree to which an investment is environmentally sustainable. So far, criteria have been approved for activities contributing to climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation.
Eni has assessed the economic activities performed by the Group against the economic activities qualifying for the taxonomy's climate mitigation and climate adaptation objectives, which have been identified by Delegated Regulation EU 2021/2139 (the "Climate Delegated Act") and the nuclear and gas-related activities listed in Delegated Regulation EU 2022/1214 (the "Complementary Climate Delegated Act").

C3.5c

(C3.5c) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set
2016

Target coverage
Business division

Scope(s)
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year
2014

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5,327,942

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

5,327,942

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

12.42

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

12.42

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

0

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

4,050,942

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

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

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

4,050,942

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

23.9679786304

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Considering that currently the SBTi guidance for O&G is not yet available and there is no certain timeline for its publication, Eni cannot commit to seek SBTi validation within 2 years, as per CDP available response options.

The target covers Eni's upstream operated assets and refers to Eni's commitment to eliminate routine gas flaring from upstream operated assets by 2025, five years in advance of the target year set by the "Zero Routine Gas Flaring by 2030" Initiative launched by the World Bank Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR), which Eni supports since 2003. Routine flaring of gas is flaring during normal oil production operations in the absence of sufficient facilities or amenable geology to re-inject the produced gas, utilize it on-site, or dispatch it to a market. Companies that endorse the Initiative will develop new oil fields they operate according to plans that incorporate sustainable utilization or conservation of the field's associated gas without routine flaring and seek to implement economically viable solutions to eliminate legacy flaring as soon as possible, and no later than 2030, for Eni anticipated to 2025.

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

The progressive reduction of routine flaring is one of the drivers for reducing the emission intensity of the upstream sector. Eni is active in specific programmes for the reduction of flaring by using gas to produce electricity for local populations, distribution for domestic consumption or export. Where these procedures are not possible, Eni has built facilities for natural gas re-injection in the field. In 2022, volumes of hydrocarbons sent for routine flaring decreased by around 9% in 2022 compared to 2021, mainly due to energy efficiency and flaring down interventions in Egypt and Nigeria. The overall reduction achieved in 2022 compared to 2014 is 31%.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

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Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set

2016

Target coverage

Business division

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2014

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2,894,206

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

2,894,206

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

6.75

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

6.75

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

80

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

578,841.2

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

180,000

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

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

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

180,005

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

117.2256311403

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Considering that currently the SBTi guidance for O&G is not yet available and there is no certain timeline for its publication, Eni cannot commit to seek SBTi validation within 2 years, as per CDP available response options.
This target convers upstream operated assets and refers to Eni's commitment to reduce by 2025 fugitive methane emissions by 80% compared to the estimated 2014 value. Although the target was already achieved in 2019, six years in advance of the 2025 target year, Eni continues in the progressive implementation of periodical monitoring campaigns to identify fugitive methane emissions and implement maintenance and leakage elimination (Leak Detection and Repair campaigns - LDAR) and confirms its goal of keeping upstream emission intensity below 0.2%.

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

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Monitoring and maintenance campaigns (Leak Detection And Repair - LDAR) continued during 2022 and contributed to maintaining the reduction trend. LDAR monitoring campaigns are planned with an average frequency of 1-2 years at single asset. The overall reduction since 2014 is 2,71 Mt CO2eq, whereas the yearly reduction for 2022 compared to 2021 corresponding to the initiative reported in C4.3b under "Fugitive emissions reductions" category is around 50,000 tonCO2eq. In 2022, 55 monitoring campaigns have been carried out, including training of local teams. To date, more than 95% of the Upstream operated production is covered by LDAR programmes (corresponding to about 70 sites).

Target reference number

Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Other (upstream)
Other (downstream)

Base year

2018

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33,300,000

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

385,000

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60,715,000

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

410,600,000

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

471,315,000

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

505,000,000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

31.63

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

345,268,500

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

29,700,000

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

400,000

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

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47,400,000

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

344,900,000

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

392,300,000

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

422,400,000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

51.7117788288

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Considering that currently the SBTi guidance for O&G is not yet available and there is no certain timeline for its publication, Eni cannot commit to seek SBTi validation within 2 years, as per CDP available response options.

The target is based on a distinctive methodology for the evaluation of all GHG emissions related to Eni's energy products along the value chain. The indicator used for this target (GHG lifecycle emissions) is part of the metrics defined by the methodology, which includes Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, in absolute and relative terms, linked to the energy products sold accounted on an equity basis. This list of products includes oil & gas, electricity and also new bio products originating from the circular economy business. For each of these products, the methodology envisages the inclusion of all material sources of GHG emissions generated along their value chain, namely production, transportation, processing, distribution and end-use, according to a well-to-wheel approach. The GHG Lifecycle emission indicator therefore provides an integrated view of Eni's Scope 1+2+3 emissions associated to all the energy products sold by the company and the detail per Scope is not published in Eni's institutional reporting, where detail is provided only for the operated boundary. More details may be found in section 5 (Emissions methodology).

This target, first defined in 2020, has been confirmed during Eni's strategy presentation in February 2023 as part of a decarbonization pathway towards net zero in 2050 which foresees intermediate reduction targets of 35% @2030, 55% @2040 and 80% @2040 vs. 2018.
In line with CDP guidance, figures and the reductions reported in this section are based on gross emissions, estimated by subtracting planned offsets from Natural Climate Solutions and application of technological solutions (15 MtCO2 @2030) and the contribution of CCS (estimated based on declared targets on CCS, considering only the share of Eni's emissions captured and stored).

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

Eni's strategy towards Net Zero is supported by an industrial growth and transformation plan that involves the entire value chain, envisaging the optimisation and valorisation of the upstream portfolio through progressive decarbonization, combined with the expansion of the bio, renewable and circular economy businesses and the offer of new energy solutions and services.
Transforming conventional activities will contribute to 90% of the absolute long-term reduction target. Upstream hydrocarbon production will decline in the medium to-long-term, with a plateau expected by 2030 and progressive growth of the gas component reaching 60% by 2030 and more than 90% after 2040. Midstream/downstream, activities will contribute to reducing emissions, mainly through utilising gas equity and LNG, and converting conventional refineries into biorefineries. CO2 capture, storage and utilisation (CCUS) projects will have a complementary function in reducing residual emissions that are difficult to abate with existing technologies. Approximately 5% of the total absolute reduction in Eni lifecycle emissions by 2050 will be linked to compensation through carbon credits, from Natural Climate Solutions and the application of technological solutions.

In 2022 Eni's Gross GHG Lifecycle Emissions (Scope 1+2+3) were 422 MtCO2eq, -16% compared to 2018 (-17% including contribution of carbon offsets in 2022).

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Abs 4

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Other (upstream)
Other (downstream)

Base year

2018

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33,300,000

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

385,000

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60,715,000

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

410,600,000

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

471,315,000

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

505,000,000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

72.57

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

138,521,500

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

29,700,000

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

400,000

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

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47,400,000

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

344,900,000

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

392,300,000

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

422,400,000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

22.5388392498

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Considering that currently the SBTi guidance for O&G is not yet available and there is no certain timeline for its publication, Eni cannot commit to seek SBTi validation within 2 years, as per CDP available response options.
The target is based on a distinctive methodology for the evaluation of all GHG emissions related to Eni's energy products along the value chain. The indicator used for this target (GHG lifecycle emissions) is part of the metrics defined by the methodology, which includes Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, in absolute and relative terms, linked to the energy products sold accounted on an equity basis. This list of products includes oil & gas, electricity and also new bio products originating from the circular economy business. For each of these products, the methodology envisages the inclusion of all material sources of GHG emissions generated along their value chain, namely production, transportation, processing, distribution and end-use, according to a well-to-wheel approach. The GHG Lifecycle emission indicator therefore provides an integrated view of Eni's Scope 1+2+3 emissions associated to all the energy products sold by the company and the detail per Scope is not published in Eni's institutional reporting, where detail is provided only for the operated boundary. More details may be found in section 5 (Emissions methodology).

This target, first defined in 2020, has been confirmed during Eni's strategy presentation in February 2023 as part of a decarbonization pathway towards net zero in 2050 which foresees intermediate reduction targets of 35% @2030, 55% @2040 and 80% @2040 vs. 2018.

In line with CDP guidance, figures and the reductions reported in this section are based on gross emissions estimated by subtracting planned offsets from Natural Climate Solutions and application of technological solutions (20 MtCO2 @2040) and the contribution of CCS (estimated based on declared targets on CCS, considering only the share of Eni's emissions captured and stored).

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

Eni's strategy towards Net Zero is supported by an industrial growth and transformation plan that involves the entire value chain, envisaging the optimisation and valorisation of the upstream portfolio through progressive decarbonization, combined with the expansion of the bio, renewable and circular economy businesses and the offer of new energy solutions and services.

Transforming conventional activities will contribute to 90% of the absolute long-term reduction target. Upstream hydrocarbon production will decline in the medium to-long-term, with a plateau expected by 2030 and progressive growth of the gas component reaching 60% by 2030 and more than 90% after 2040. Midstream/downstream, activities will contribute to reducing emissions, mainly through utilising gas equity and LNG, and converting conventional refineries into biorefineries. CO2 capture, storage and utilisation (CCUS) projects will have a complementary function in reducing residual emissions that are difficult to abate with existing technologies. Approximately 5% of the total absolute reduction in Eni lifecycle emissions by 2050 will be linked to compensation through carbon credits, from Natural Climate Solutions and the application of technological solutions.

In 2022 Eni's Gross GHG Lifecycle Emissions (Scope 1+2+3) were 422 MtCO2eq, -16% compared to 2018 (-17% including contribution of carbon offsets in 2022).

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

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Target reference number

Abs 5

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Other (upstream)
Other (downstream)

Base year

2018

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33,300,000

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

385,000

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60,715,000

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

410,600,000

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

471,315,000

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

505,000,000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2035

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50.64

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

249,268,000

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

29,700,000

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

400,000

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

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47,400,000

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

344,900,000

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

392,300,000

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

422,400,000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

32.2994384747

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Considering that currently the SBTi guidance for O&G is not yet available and there is no certain timeline for its publication, Eni cannot commit to seek SBTi validation within 2 years, as per CDP available response options.
The target is based on a distinctive methodology for the evaluation of all GHG emissions related to Eni's energy products along the value chain. The indicator used for this target (GHG lifecycle emissions) is part of the metrics defined by the methodology, which includes Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, in absolute and relative terms, linked to the energy products sold accounted on an equity basis. This list of products includes oil & gas, electricity and also new bio products originating from the circular economy business. For each of these products, the methodology envisages the inclusion of all material sources of GHG emissions generated along their value chain, namely production, transportation, processing, distribution and end-use, according to a well-to-wheel approach. The GHG Lifecycle emission indicator therefore provides an integrated view of Eni's Scope 1+2+3 emissions associated to all the energy products sold by the company and the detail per Scope is not published in Eni's institutional reporting, where detail is provided only for the operated boundary. More details may be found in section 5 (Emissions methodology).

This target, first defined in 2022, has been confirmed during Eni's strategy presentation in February 2023 as part of a decarbonization pathway towards net zero in 2050 which foresees intermediate reduction targets of 35% @2030, 55% @2040 and 80% @2040 vs. 2018.

In line with CDP guidance, figures and the reductions reported in this section are based on gross emissions estimated by subtracting planned offsets from Natural Climate Solutions (based on communicated targets for 2030 and 2040) and the contribution of CCS (estimated based on declared targets on CCS, considering only the share of Eni's emissions captured and stored).

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

Eni's strategy towards Net Zero is supported by an industrial growth and transformation plan that involves the entire value chain, envisaging the optimisation and valorisation of the upstream portfolio through progressive decarbonization, combined with the expansion of the bio, renewable and circular economy businesses and the offer of new energy solutions and services.
Transforming conventional activities will contribute to 90% of the absolute long-term reduction target. Upstream hydrocarbon production will decline in the medium to-long-term, with a plateau expected by 2030 and progressive growth of the gas component reaching 60% by 2030 and more than 90% after 2040. Midstream/downstream, activities will contribute to reducing emissions, mainly through utilising gas equity and LNG, and converting conventional refineries into biorefineries. CO2 capture, storage and utilisation (CCUS) projects will have a complementary function in reducing residual emissions that are difficult to abate with existing technologies. Approximately 5% of the total absolute reduction in Eni lifecycle emissions by 2050 will be linked to compensation through carbon credits, from Natural Climate Solutions and the application of technological solutions.

In 2022 Eni's Gross GHG Lifecycle Emissions (Scope 1+2+3) were 422 MtCO2eq, -16% compared to 2018 (-17% including contribution of carbon offsets in 2022).

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to reduce methane emissions
Net-zero target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Business division

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Methane reduction target
Methane leakage rate (%)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Other, please specify
Cubic meters of natural gas sold

Base year

2017

Figure or percentage in base year

0.19

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

0.2

Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.08

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

-1,100

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Minimization of methane emissions contributes to overall reduction of Eni's Scope 1emissions in line with the company decarbonization strategy

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers Eni's upstream operated assets. It refers to the company commtiment to maintain upstream emission intesnity well below 0.2%

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

Eni is committed to implementing actions to monitor and minimise methane emissions along its Oil & Gas value chain and confirms its goal of keeping upstream emission intensity below 0.2%. In 2022 upstream emission intensity was 0.08%, constantly decreasing since 2014.

To further improve the accuracy and transparency of methane emissions reporting, with the support of a third party, Eni is proceeding with a measurement campaign on key-operated assets, which will be completed during 2023 and will allow a new reduction target to be set once completed.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs3

Abs4
Abs5

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Considering that currently the SBTi guidance for O&G is not yet available and there is no certain timeline for its publication, Eni cannot commit to seek SBTi validation within 2 years, as per CDP available response options.

This target has been announced during Eni's strategy presentation in February 2021 Strategy. The reduction pathway foresees achieving net-zero GHG lifecycle emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) in 2050, in line with the scenarios compatible with keeping global warming within 1.5°C, with intermediate reduction targets of 35% by 2030, -55% by 2035 and 80% in 2040.

The target is based on a distinctive methodology for the evaluation of all GHG emissions related to Eni's energy products along the value chain. The indicator used for this target (net GHG lifecycle emissions) is part of the new metrics defined by the methodology, which include Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, in absolute and relative terms, linked to the energy products sold accounted on an equity basis. This list of products includes: Oil & Gas, electricity and also new bio products originating from new circular economy business. For each of these products, the methodology envisages the inclusion of all material sources of GHG emissions generated along their value chain, according to a well-to-wheel approach. In 2021, the reporting model was further refined to better represent the actual use of the volumes sold to the market, including non-energy uses (e.g. petrochemicals) or those associated with decarbonized products (e.g. blue hydrogen, power with CCS).

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Approximately 5% of the total absolute reduction in Eni lifecycle emissions Scope 1+2+3 by 2050 will be linked to compensation through carbon credits, from Natural Climate Solutions and the application of technological solutions, for around 25 million tonnes in 2050.

Eni plans to offset its residual emissions by leveraging on the Natural Climate Solutions initiatives and the technological applications in different areas to progressively maximize the carbon removal. These initiatives are expected to achieve a carbon credits portfolio on yearly basis to offset around 15 million tonnes in 2030, around 20 million tonnes in

2014 and less than 25 million tons of CO2 in 2050.

The evolution towards a fully decarbonized product portfolio will be supported by progressive growth in the share of investments dedicated to low and zero carbon activities, reaching 30% of total investments by 2026, 70% by 2030 and up to 85% by 2040. Spending on zero and low carbon activities will amount to €13.8 billion over the 2023-2026 four-year period. In the medium-to-long-term, the share of expenditure dedicated to Oil & Gas activities will be gradually reduced, with the progressive phase-out of investments in activities and products with high carbon intensity and evaluating the main investment projects consistently with emission reduction targets

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*	43	4,091,158
Implementation commenced*	12	87,444
Implemented*	49	1,230,023
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

Oil/natural gas methane leak capture/prevention

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

50,000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1,830,000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

LDAR monitoring campaigns are planned with an average frequency of 1-2 years at single asset. The Annual monetary saving associated with these initiatives is negligible due to the fact that campaigns mostly highlighted that actual natural gas leakages are very small compared to estimated volumes calculated with standard emission factors. Overall reduction since 2014: 2,71 Mt CO2eq. In 2022, 55 monitoring campaigns have been carried out, including training of local teams. To date, more than 95% of the Upstream operated production is covered by LDAR programmes (corresponding to about 70 sites).

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Routine flaring reduction

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

65,000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

11,800,000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Passing valves replacement to mitigate routine flaring

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Routine flaring reduction

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

12,500

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

14,500,000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Use of the gas generators to use the gas currently flared in the plant in Egypt as Fuel gas to feed a new Water Filtration Unit.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify

Energy efficiency projects implemented in upstream activities

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

880,614

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

107,877,084

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

12,500,000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Projects ongoing in 14 affliates involving the saving of 880614 tCO2/y mostly of direct emissions corresponding to 77 energy efficiency and savings initiatives (including electrification and fuel switch). On the total amount above, new energy saving projects account for about 164,018 tCO2eq/y. The investment was estimated since some projects were part of larger projects. Annual monetary savings were estimated assuming 300 €/toe for fuels and 50 €/MWh for electricity.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify

Energy efficiency projects implemented in refining activities

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

23,611

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1,464,470

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2,058,300

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Projects ongoing in 5 plants involving the saving of 23.610,54 tCO2/y both of scope 1 and 2 emissions corresponding to 27 projects of energy efficiency. On the total amount above, new energy saving projects account for about 4,260 tCO2eq/y Annual monetary savings were estimated assuming 300 €/toe for fuels and 50 €/MWh for electricity.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify

Energy efficiency projects implemented in petrochemical activities

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

132,338

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

27,690,909

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

45,070

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Projects ongoing in 9 plants involving the saving of 132.337,71 tCO2/y both of scope 1 and 2 emissions corresponding to 30 projects of energy efficiency. Annual monetary savings were estimated assuming 300 €/toe for fuels and 50 €/MWh for electricity.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify

Energy efficiency projects implemented in other sectors (retail, midstream, offices)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

63,120

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

37,872,144

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4,100,160

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Projects ongoing in 5 plants involving the saving of 63120,24 tCO2/y of direct emissions corresponding to 43 projects of energy efficiency. On the total amount above, new energy saving projects account for about 4,010 tCO2eq/y. Annual monetary savings were estimated assuming 300 €/toe for fuels

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Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify

Energy efficiency projects implemented in other sectors (retail, midstream, offices)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2,841

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

232,678

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

25,000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Projects ongoing in 13 locations (offices, data centres and laboratories) involving the saving of 2.841 tCO2/y of direct and indirect emissions corresponding to 40 projects of energy efficiency. On the total amount above, new energy saving projects account for about 128 tCO2eq/y. Annual monetary savings were estimated assuming 300 €/toe for fuels

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Internal price on carbon	The return on the main investment projects is tested using a sensitivity to carbon pricing of 45 $/ton CO2eq in real terms in 2021, when the Final Investment Decisions (FID) is made and later during the six-monthly monitoring of projects.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	Research and Development is a key element for Eni's transformation into an integrated energy company for a low-carbon future and, in fact, the activities related to decarbonization and circular economy account for more than70% of the total research spending.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Around 13.8 billion € spending planned for low and zero carbon activities in 2023-2026.
Employee engagement	The management, and more generally Eni's personnel, is constantly informed on the progress towards carbon neutrality through various sharing opportunities, for example: Live streaming in which the CEO explains the strategies and objectives of the Strategic Plan; Business review: a quarterly meeting between the Chairman, the CEO and his direct reports, to monitor progress on achieving objectives and implementing the strategic guidelines; HSE review; Annual and interim results; Quarterly report on top risks; CEO workplace (internal blog) in which the CEO comments on the main events on the corporate intranet and creates a direct communication channel with all employees.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Transition chemistry activities, Renewable electricity generation (solar, wind), Generation and cogeneration of electricity from biomass, Permanent geological storage of CO2, Installation of EV charging points

Description of product(s) or service(s)

EU Taxonomy has established the criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable for the purposes of establishing the degree to which an investment is environmentally sustainable. Eni's Taxonomy eligible economic activities are mainly derived from:
-sales electricity generated mainly by using photovoltaic and onshore wind technologies in the Plenitude & Power business segment through the subsidiary Eni New Energy SpA and the operating subsidiaries in Italy, France, Spain and the USA;
-sales of unblended biofuels, specifically Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil produced by the Eni's biorefineries and sold on the FOB market;
-sales of electricity produced from bioenergy (fermentation of agricultural biomass) by the companies of the Fri-El group (now EniBioChain) acquired during the year;
-sales of electricity and cogenerative heat produced from forest biomass by the Versalis plant in Crescentino;
-sales of the production of organic basic chemicals and primary form plastic products from Versalis, which are transition activities.

Revenues reported below refer to Taxonomy-eligible activities.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

7.5

C-OG4.6

(C-OG4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Eni is aware of the importance of reducing methane emissions, given its high climate-altering potential and recognised role in global warming mitigation opportunities in short-to-medium-term.
ACTIVITY: Eni is committed to implementing actions to monitor and minimise methane emissions along its Oil & Gas value chain and confirms its goal of keeping upstream emission intensity below 0.2%. To further improve the accuracy and transparency of methane emissions reporting, with the support of a third party, Eni is proceeding with a measurement campaign on key-operated assets, which will be completed during 2023 and will allow a new reduction target to be set once completed. Eni also participates in major international methane partnerships, including OGCI's Aiming for Zero Methane Emissions Initiative, under which Eni is committed, among other things, to monitoring and testing innovative emissions measurement and mitigation technologies. Eni is also a signatory to the Methane Guiding Principles (MGP) initiative and therefore is committed to five fundamental principles in managing methane emissions (reduction, performance improvement, accuracy, policy and disclosure). Among other activities promoted by MGP, Eni collaborated with other companies in the sector and international organisations to the definition of the European methane strategy.
CASE STUDY: Eni begin conducting systematic fugitive emissions monitoring campaigns (LDAR) since 2015, with the aim of covering within 10 years the most important upstream assets. To date, more than 95% of the Upstream operated production is covered by LDAR programmes (corresponding to about 70 sites). LDAR monitoring campaigns are planned with an average frequency of 1-2 years at single asset. In case leaks are detected, Immediate repair takes place where possible, following a prioritization of works and definition of the annual

maintenance plan. Periodical checks are planned at least every two years but targeting annual monitoring.
In 2022, 55 monitoring campaigns have been carried out, including training of local teams, around 20 in Italy, 6 in Congo, 5 in Egypt and 5 in USA. The overall reduction obtained since 2014 thanks to the implementation of leaks detection and maintenance is of 2,71 Mt CO2eq.

C-OG4.7

(C-OG4.7) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?

Yes

C-OG4.7a

(C-OG4.7a) Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.

Eni's protocol for conducting methane leak detection and repair (LDAR) foresees campaigns to monitor the plant components in order to identify methane leaks and plan maintenance works where necessary. It is possible to control almost entirely fugitive emissions enabling product savings and improving safety in operations.
An LDAR campaign is made up of three principal stages: 1) Source Inventory, 2) Monitoring and 3) Maintenance:
1) Source Inventory
- Analysis of the technical documentation (P&ID, process diagrams, activity parameters, etc.)
- Identification of potential sources
- Planning field activities
2) Monitoring
- On-site monitoring and identification of methane leaks. - The technology used – Optical Gas Imaging – requires the use of an infrared thermal camera to detect leaks
3) Maintenance:
- Immediate repair of leaks where possible
- Prioritization of works and definition of the annual maintenance plan
- Regular checks. Periodical checks are planned at least every two years but targeting annual monitoring.
LDAR monitoring campaigns are planned with an average frequency of 1-2 years within upstream assets. For specific assets in downstream business frequency can be more as methane emissions monitoring is carried out as per regulation requirements (at least annually) also through PID detection.
CASE STUDY: LDAR programmes foresee campaigns to monitor the plant components in order to identify methane leaks and plan and implement maintenance works. In 2022, 55 monitoring campaigns have been carried out, including training of local teams of which around 20 in Italy, 6 in Congo, 5 in Egypt and 5 in USA. To date, more than 95% of the Upstream

operated production is covered by LDAR programmes (corresponding to about 70 sites).
Overall reduction since 2014 is of 2,71 Mt CO2eq.

C-OG4.8

(C-OG4.8) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

For years, Eni has implemented programs to reduce gas sent to flaring, through an emphasis on the production of electricity for local populations, distribution for domestic consumption, or export. Where these practices were not possible, Eni created re-injection systems in natural gas reservoirs.
Eni participates in the voluntary program Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership since 2003. GGFR is Public-Private Partnership led by the World Bank which aims to reduce the practice of flaring at a global level, including through the launch of the Zero Routine Flaring initiative, whereby participating parties undertake to eliminate gas sent to routine flaring by 2030.
Eni is a signatory of the voluntary initiative and has anticipated to 2025 the zero routine flaring target. Eni is active in specific programmes for the reduction of flaring by using gas to produce electricity for local populations, distribution for domestic consumption or export. Where these procedures are not possible, Eni has built facilities for natural gas re-injection in the field.
As of 2022, Eni has reduced its routine flared gas volumes by 31% compared to 2014.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition
Yes, a divestment

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Acquisitions: Sergas Damietta LNG Plant (Egypt)
Divestments in Angolan assets for the creation of Azule energy joint venture and divestment of a stake of the joint venture Vår Energi (Norway).
For the complete list plese refer to annual report, pag 266 and 267.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Sergas Damietta LNG Plant (Egypt), already acquired at the end of 2021, and continuing to impact 2022 reporting.
Divestments in August 2022 in Angolan assets for the creation of Azule energy joint venture, which resulted in the loss of control of Eni Angola SpA, Eni Angola Exploration BV and Eni Angola Divestments in Vår Energi comported its exit from the operated domain

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in boundary	The boundary of 2022 GHG emission data is aligned with the aquisition/disinvestment reported in question 5.1a

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	Baseline year emissions remains unchanged unless significant structural changes in the company occur which affect GHG emissions significantly.	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2014

Base year end

December 31, 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42,883,588

Comment

Emissions reported here refer to 100% GHG Scope 1 operated emissions. Base year reported here is the oldest year for which operated GHG data is available with a reasonable level of third party assurance.
It is also the baseline year for all the target defined on an operated basis (Abs1, Abs2, Int1, Int2).

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2014

Base year end

December 31, 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

687,553.5

Comment

Emissions reported here refer to 100% GHG Scope 2 operated emissions. Base year reported here is the oldest year for which operated GHG data is available with a reasonable level of third party assurance. It is also the baseline year for the intensity target defined on an operated basis (Int2).

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

687,553.5

Comment

Emissions reported here refer to 100% GHG Scope 2 operated emissions. Base year reported here is the oldest year for which operated GHG data is available with a reasonable degree of accuracy.
As market-based figures are not available, location-based Scope 2 emissions have been used as a proxy.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,156,201

Comment

The boundary covers Eni and all controlled subsidiaries; some goods and services are not managed by Eni's procurement department and may be included in other categories (e.g. transport, sold products).
Base year reported here is the oldest year for which Scope 3 GHG data is available with higher level of accuracy.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

836,678

Comment

Base year reported here is the oldest year for which Scope 3 GHG data is available with higher level of accuracy.

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

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5,493,651

Comment

Covers GHG operated emissions from fuel and energy that are not accounted for either in Scope 1 or Scope 2, purchased by Eni and sold to
end-users in the reporting year. Includes Gas & Power sales of Electricity (GGP and Plenitude).
Base year reported here is the oldest year for which Scope 3 GHG data is available with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,793,152

Comment

Base year reported here is the oldest year for which Scope 3 GHG data is available with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81,958

Comment

Base year reported here is the oldest year for which Scope 3 GHG data is available with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30,135

Comment

Base year reported here is the oldest year for which Scope 3 GHG data is available with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

202,660

Comment

Base year reported here is the oldest year for which Scope 3 GHG data is available with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Base year reported here is the oldest year for which Scope 3 GHG data is available with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Base year reported here is the oldest year for which Scope 3 GHG data is available with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11,349,730

Comment

Base year reported here is the oldest year for which Scope 3 GHG data is available with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

202,544,573

Comment

Base year reported here is the oldest year for which Scope 3 GHG data is available with higher level of accuracy.
Emissions reported here are calculated on the basis of upstream production in equity share. These emissions are included in the Scope 3 end-use emissions considered in the Eni's GHG Lifecycle Emissions accounting, which also include end use from downstream activities.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

197,003

Comment

Base year reported here is the oldest year for which Scope 3 GHG data is available with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1, 2018

Base year end

December 31, 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

224,433

Comment

Base year reported here is the oldest year for which Scope 3 GHG data is available with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

American Petroleum Institute Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry, 2009
Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
European Union Emission Trading System (EU ETS): The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MMR) – General guidance for installations
IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
IPIECA's Petroleum Industry Guidelines for reporting GHG emissions, 2nd edition, 2011
ISO 14064-1
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
Other, please specify

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39,394,146

Comment

Overall, direct GHG emissions from assets operated by Eni in 2022 amounted to 39.4 MtCO2eq, in decrease to 1.7% compared to 2021, and decreased by 32% compared to 2010. The slight reduction compared to 2021, is mainly due to the decrease of emissions in the upstream, power and chemicals sectors, partially compensated for by an increase in the transport and gas liquefaction sector.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Currently, Eni is not able to collect information on electricity supply emission factors for a relevant part of its operations. Eni is working to collect all the necessary information for the next reporting cycles.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

788,871

Comment

Indirect emissions from purchases of electricity and steam from third parties (Scope 2) are quantitatively negligible in Eni (about 0.8 million tonnes CO2eq) since in most cases electricity generation takes place through its own installations and the related associated GHG emissions are recorded among direct emissions.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

842,494

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Spend-based method
Fuel-based method

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

43.5

Please explain

Eni applies EEIO analysis to its purchased goods and services making use of the WIOD matrix in accordance with both WBCSD-WRI “Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard” and IPIECA/API "Estimating petroleum industry value chain (Scope 3) GHG emissions". GHG from purchased drilling operations quality/accuracy is comparable to Scope 1 and 2 quality/accuracy and it is directly collected from drilling partners. In order to improve in defining a consistent accounting and reporting system for Scope 3 emissions, Eni has developed its own procedure according to WBCSD-WRI “Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard” and IPIECA overview of methodologies.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

691,832

Emissions calculation methodology

Average spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Eni applies EEIO analysis to its purchased goods and services making use of the WIOD matrix in accordance with both WBCSD-WRI “Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard” and IPIECA/API Estimating petroleum industry value chain (Scope 3) GHG emissions. GHG from purchased drilling operations quality/accuracy is comparable to Scope 1 and 2 quality/accuracy. In order to improve in defining a consistent accounting and reporting system for Scope 3 emissions, Eni has developed its own procedure according to WBCSD-WRI “Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard” and IPIECA overview of methodologies.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,724,373

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Tthe activity data, refers to the purchase of electric energy from third party not covered by G.O. (EU guarantees of origin of renewable sources). The figure of electric energy purchased has been obtained from the Eni trading department, which corresponds to the figure which can be obtained from the suppliers (19.4 TWh in 2022). The amount of electric energy covered by G.O. in 2022 was equal to 12.7 TWh.
The missions factor takes into account the residual mix of electricity (netting the GOs), and is equal to the weighted average of the countries where electricity is purchased.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,295,250

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

The figure refers to GHG emissions from road and maritime transportation and the distribution of oil products. Activity data for maritime and road sector are estimated from the input collected by maritime partners (distance, type of fuel) and road transportation partners (distance, tonnes of products transported and number of trips).
Regarding the emission factors, Eni refers to US-EPA Climate Leaders/ Optional Emissions from Commuting, Business Travel and Product Transport 2018. For the maritime sector, emissions calculation is based on fuel consumptions and emission factors derived by International Maritime Organization.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

143,100

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Data on tonnes of waste generated in Eni operations and disposed by third parties are recorded by Eni as: 1)Waste incinerated; 2)Waste sent to landfill; 3)Waste sent to chemical/physical/biologic treatment; 4)Waste sent to other treatment; 5)Waste reused/recycled.
Estimating emissions based on total waste going to each disposal method and average emission factors for each disposal method.
GHG emission factors on Waste Disposal of Industrial Waste are derived from DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK), 2022 Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30,029

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

The figure refers to GHG emissions estimated on business trips travelled by plane, car or train recorded by Eni's Business Travel Management Unit. The CO2 emissions from car trips are provided directly by car rental companies, while the other emissions are estimated by distance-based method.
In order to increase the accuracy of the GHG estimation, trip distances by plane are broken down into three categories: Trip Distance Long d > 2.300 miles; Medium 300 < d < 2300 miles; Short d < 300 miles.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

100,892

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

It includes employee drives an average daily trip of 30 km (two ways) with a city car, assuming smart working for 40% of the days, and the onshore/offshore trips of Eni employees and its contractors by helicopter and by vehicles, recorded by Eni's Upstream business line. Regarding the emission factors, Eni refers to US-EPA Climate Leaders/ Optional Emissions from Commuting, Business Travel and Product Transport, 2018.
Several actions are in place with the purpose to reduce these emissions: the main is the institution of the Eni Mobility Management Service, in order to address in an integrated way the management of mobility home-work of the Eni's employee.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

According to the IPIECA/API overview of methodologies for estimating Scope 3 emissions from the O&G Industry, emissions from this category are not expected to be material and relevant for the Oil & Gas industry. Eni reports GHG emissions with the operational control approach, whenever an asset leased by Eni fall within its operational boundary, their GHG emissions are accounted as Scope 1 and those from electric or other energy consumptions as Scope 2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Emissions related to transportation and distribution of products sold by Eni are accounted in the Scope 3 category "upstream transportation and distribution" because the transportation occurs before they are sold to final customers. Indeed, most of Eni's products are fuels, so when they are sold to final customers they are not transported or distributed. Moreover, this category is not expected to be material, also according to the recent IPIECA/API overview of methodologies for estimating Scope 3 emissions from the O&G Industry.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9,910,832

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

GHG emissions from processing carried out by third parties of Eni's sold products are the results of natural gas, LNG and crude oil sold to third parties, considering they are processed with the same technologies as those currently used by Eni.
GHG Emissions factors are found in: SGI-IC “Methane and CO2 emissions from the natural gas supply chain“, limited to Transmission, Storage and Distribution stages; and Exergia Consultancy “Study on actual GHG data for diesel, petrol, kerosene and natural gas“.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

164,316,808

Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify

Fuels and feedstocks

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

100

Please explain

GHG emissions associated with the end use of energy products sold by Eni are calculated according to sectorial guidelines (IPIECA), based on the Upstream hydrocarbon production sold and considering an average destination of use, based on literature data (IEA). To set the activity data, IPIECA/API “net volume accounting” method has been used, considering the upstream net hydrocarbon production (equity-based) as the most representative point of the value chain. The IEA refining conversion rates from the standard oil barrel have been used to calculate the final product share. GHG emissions are estimated by multiplying the amount of single oil products (derived from crude oil) and natural gas, by the relevant average emission factor, using the same recognized for EU Emission Trading Scheme Regulation.
To improve clearness, consistency and transparency, Eni has done also the calculation of Scope 3 GHG emissions based on the retail sales (natural gas and refined oil

products) that are commercialized with the Eni Brand.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

82,446

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Most of the Eni's sold products are fuels and so end of life associated emissions are not applicable. Therefore, the only products included in the emissions' category estimation are lubricants, asphalts and chemicals (handled as they would be plastics products). GHG emissions factors are taken from DEFRA, 2022 GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting - Waste. The disposal methods share (recycle, incineration or landfill) are taken from different references as Plastic-Europe and CONOU (lubricants national service).

Regarding lubricants, the collection of exhausted lubricants is managed by a national service, that promotes public awareness initiatives, which encourage citizens to adopt more eco-friendly conduct.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Emissions from this category are not expected to be material and relevant for the Oil & Gas industry. Eni doesn't account for Scope 3 emissions related to facilities and buildings not owned and not operated by Eni. The reason is that, besides the data being difficult to retrieve, Eni cannot control the emissions and has not the opportunity to implement a reduction project, so this source should be assumed as not relevant.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

144,628

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

GHG emissions from Eni's fuel stations in Italy and across Europe come mainly from electric energy consumption rates [kWh/year]. This amount has been calculated using the total number of Eni's fuel stations and a yearly average electric energy consumption by a fuel station of ordinary size (with n.4 fuels dispenser and n.2 car washing).

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Investment emissions are potentially material only for those companies with significant joint ventures that are not captured in their Scope 1 and 2 inventory. In the case of Eni, GHG inventory is based on the operational approach and includes also 100% emissions of joint ventures investments in which Eni is the operator. This leads to an already conservative estimation because operated production is far higher than equity production.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	199,950	These emissions come from wood chips, and they are excluded from Eni's GHG inventory because their emissions are considered part of the natural carbon cycle and are considered carbon-neutral.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.000285

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

40,183,017

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

140,772,411,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

35.77

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in revenue

Please explain

As financial emissions intensity, we use the GHG Scope 1 and 2 emissions per USD of company revenues (net sales from operations and other income and revenues). Eni's total revenues for 2022 is € 133.687 million (ref. Eni Annual Report 2022, page 104), equal to US$ 140.772 million (exchange rate 1.05, ref. Eni Annual Report 2022, page

101). This performance indicator has decreased by 53% in 2022 vs 2021, due to the increase of the denominator determined by an increased price of oil barrel due to Russia's military operations in Ukraine.

C-OG6.12

(C-OG6.12) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Other, please specify

Thousand barrels of crude oil equivalent

Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

20.64

% change from previous year

2

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

The upstream GHG intensity index, expressed as the ratio between direct emissions in tonnes of CO2eq and thousands of barrels of oil equivalent, in 2022 increased by 2% vs 2021, reaching 20.64 tonnes CO2eq/kboe, mainly due to the exit of Vår Energy from the operated domain. The overall reduction compared to 2014 is 23%.

Comment

Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)

Other, please specify

Thousand tonnes of refinery throughput

Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified

233

% change from previous year

2

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

Scope 1 - R&M Key Performance Indicator (GHG emissions/crude oil processing and semi-processed oil), expressed in terms of tCO2 equivalent per thousand tonnes of

refinery throughput. The figure includes CO2, CH4 and N2O emissions. The 2022 figure slightly increased (2.1%) compared to 2021, while the refinery throughput reduction was 7%.

Comment

C-OG6.13

(C-OG6.13) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Oil and gas business division

Upstream

Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division

0.08

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

0.045

Details of methodology

The first figure refers to Upstream methane emissions vs marketed gas production, expressed as % volume (bcm/bcm). The second figure refers to Upstream methane emissions vs marketed hydrocarbons production; in this case, both numbers (numerator and denominator) are converted into barrel of oil equivalent, using internal conversion factors.

Oil and gas business division

Chemicals

Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division

0.004

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

0.004

Details of methodology

The figure refers to all methane emissions from petrochemical plants, divided by the amount of petrochemical products. The split between natural gas production and hydrocarbon production is not material.

Oil and gas business division

Midstream

Downstream

Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division

0.014

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

0.003

Details of methodology

The first KPI refers to methane emissions associated with natural gas transported by Eni (on an operated basis). The second KPI refers to overall methane emissions from oil refineries, vs throughput.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	37,887,029	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	1,240,422	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	266,695	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C-OG7.1b

(C-OG7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

Emissions category

Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain

Upstream

Product

Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

10,735,018

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

4,691

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10,930,437

Comment

Emissions refer to all operated assets with oil and gas production. The contributions of the power plants of Torrente Tona (Italy) and IPP Okpai (Nigeria), which are administratively part of the Upstream BU, have therefore been excluded here and included in "Other - power generation" value chain emissions.
Total gross Scope 1 emissions (CO2e) include also N2O emissions.

Emissions category

Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain

Downstream

Product

Oil

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

3,535,477

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

65

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3,560,017

Comment

Emissions reported refer only to refining activities; emissions from petrochemical production are reported in another row. Total gross Scope 1 emissions (CO2e) include also N2O emissions.

Emissions category
Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain
Other (please specify)
Petrochemical production

Product
Oil

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
2,297,613

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
195

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2,321,296

Comment
Emissions reported refer only to petrochemical production; emissions from refining activities are reported in another row. Total gross Scope 1 emissions (CO2e) include also N2O emissions.

Emissions category
Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain
Other (please specify)
Power generation

Product

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
10,947,853

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
684

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11,026,329

Comment
Emissions reported refer to power generation plants operated by Eni's subsidiary Enipower and the power plants of Torrente Tona (Italy) and IPP Okpai (Nigeria), which are administratively part of the Upstream BU.
Total gross Scope 1 emissions (CO2e) include also N2O emissions

Emissions category
Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Gas

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
1,883,426

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
728

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,916,231

Comment
Emissions reported refer only to the GGP business unit. Total gross Scope 1 emissions (CO2e) include also N2O emissions.

Emissions category
Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain
Other (please specify)

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
17,446

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
4

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
17,559

Comment
Emissions reported refer to Eni Rewind, Plenitude, SUP, TECH. Total gross Scope 1 emissions (CO2e) include also N2O emissions.

Emissions category
Flaring

Value chain

Upstream

Product

Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

5,869,421

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

21,171

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6,468,084

Comment

Emissions refer to all operated assets with oil and gas production. Total gross Scope 1 emissions (CO2e) include also N2O emissions.

Emissions category

Flaring

Value chain

Downstream

Product

Oil

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

53,923

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

30

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54,900

Comment

Emissions reported refer only to refining activities; emissions from petrochemical production are reported in another row. Total gross Scope 1 emissions (CO2e) include also N2O emissions.

Emissions category

Flaring

Value chain

Other (please specify)

Petrochemical production

Product

Oil

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

50,751

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

24

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51,590

Comment

Emissions reported refer only to petrochemical production; emissions from refining activities are reported in another row. Total gross Scope 1 emissions (CO2e) include also N2O emissions.

Emissions category

Value chain

Midstream

Product

Gas

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

116,222

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

554

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

131,053

Comment

Emissions reported refer only to the GGP business unit. Total gross Scope 1 emissions (CO2e) include also N2O emissions.

Emissions category

Venting

Value chain

Upstream

Product

Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

2,379,780

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

12,061

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,681,299

Comment

Emissions refer to all operated assets with oil and gas production.

Emissions category

Venting

Value chain

Midstream

Product

Gas

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

97

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

1,569

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39,332

Comment

Emissions reported refer only to GGP business unit.

Emissions category

Venting

Value chain

Other (please specify)

Power generation

Product

Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

37

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

928

Comment

Emissions reported refer to power generation plants operated by Eni's subsidiary Enipower.

Emissions category

Fugitives

Value chain

Upstream

Product

Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

7,200

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

180,005

Comment

Emissions refer to all operated assets with oil and gas production.

Emissions category

Fugitives

Value chain

Midstream

Product

Gas

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

8

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

191

Comment

Emissions reported refer to GGP business unit.

Emissions category

Fugitives

Value chain

Downstream

Product

Oil

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

440

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10,994

Comment

Emissions reported refer only to refining activities; emissions from petrochemical production are reported in another row.

Emissions category

Fugitives

Value chain

Other (please specify)

Petrochemical production

Product

Oil

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

59

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,485

Comment

Emissions reported refer only to petrochemical production; emissions from refining activities are reported in another row.

Emissions category

Fugitives

Value chain

Other (please specify)

Power generation

Product

Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

8

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

201

Comment

Emissions reported refer to power generation plants operated by Eni's subsidiary Enipower.

Emissions category

Fugitives

Value chain

Other (please specify)

Product

Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

89

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,215

Comment

Emissions reported refer to the Plenitude spa.

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Italy	16,392,040

Europe	711,207
Africa	19,573,485
Americas	398,105
Asia, Australasia	2,319,308

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division
By facility
By activity

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Upstream	21,531,529
Global Gas & LNG Portfolio	2,086,807
Refining and Marketing	3,625,911
Chemicals - Versalis	2,374,372
Power Generation - Enipower	9,755,754
Other activities	19,774

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Enipower Bolgiano power plant	121,850	45.418631	9.284037
Enipower Brindisi power plant	2,442,038	40.628796	18.004071
Enipower Ferrera Erbognone power plant	2,568,691	45.099562	8.865494
Livorno Refinery power plant	262,219	43.582846	10.344003
Enipower Ravenna power plant	1,803,908	44.442163	12.237733
Enipower Ferrara power plant	1,090,679	44.864227	11.594317
Enipower Mantova power plant	1,728,588	45.15046	10.835494
Livorno Refinery	193,392	43.582846	10.344003
Sannazzaro Refinery	1,643,355	45.099562	8.865494
Taranto Refinery	695,933	40.489672	17.19311

Taranto Refinery power plant	294,708	40.489672	17.19311
Venezia Refinery	339,536	45.46131	12.269648
Gela Refinery	165,311	37.060975	14.277732
Versalis Brindisi plant	424,197	40.628796	18.004071
Versalis Ferrara plant	30,905	44.859662	11.59578
Versalis Mantova plant	176,086	45.145804	10.832987
Versalis Porto Marghera plant	322,761	45.445007	12.250774
Versalis Porto Torres plant	16,923	40.832826	8.378123
Versalis Priolo plant	815,248	37.162464	15.199051
Versalis Ragusa plant	15,461	36.907854	14.728829
Versalis Ravenna plant	33,085	44.442336	12.235117
Versalis Dunquerke plant	475,828	51.026147	2.243813
Versalis Grangemouth plant	44,613	56.004147	-3.677479
Barbara T1 platform	23,248	44.076476	13.78212
Barbara T2 platform	52,546	44.076476	13.78212
Casal Borsetti plant	46,323	44.555915	12.264303
Fano plant	35,506	43.808211	13.042845
Trecate plant	26,340	45.432963	8.783472
Val d'Agri plant	727,142	40.314292	15.898084
Crotone plant	48,194	39.105148	17.105979
Enimed (NCO) plant	22,105	37.066613	14.295542
Torrente Tona plant	53,015	41.741158	15.054249
Hewett plant	6,301	51.490693	0.150303
LBOC - Point of Ayr Terminal	25,502	53.344974	-3.323073
LBOC - Douglas (including OSI-installation)	152,175	53.344952	-3.323641
All other operated facilities	22,470,434	41.827065	12.47152

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Combustion and Process	29,771,868
Flaring	6,705,627
Non-combusted methane and fugitive emissions	195,091
Venting	2,721,560

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	20,259,825	Emissions refer to all operated assets with oil and gas production - therefore excluding the power plants of Torrente Tona (Italy) and IPP Okpai (Nigeria).
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	2,086,807	Emissions reported refer to GGP business unit.
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	6,000,283	Emissions reported refer to petrochemical production and refining activities.

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Italy	436,586	
Europe	79,277	
Africa	257,877	
Americas	1,626	
Asia, Australasia	13,506	

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division
By facility
By activity

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

Upstream	296,565	
Global Gas & LNG Portfolio	3,869	
Refining and Marketing	29,011	
Chemicals - Versalis	347,477	
Power Generation	55,193	
Other activities	56,757	

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Versalis Priolo Plant	152,561	
Versalis Porto Marghera Plant	60,690	
Versalis Oberhausen Plant	39,575	
Versalis Dunquerke Plant	15,140	
Versalis Ragusa Plant	33,732	
Versalis Szazhalombatta Plant	9,468	
Versalis Porto Torres	12,074	
Enipower Mantova	42	
Enipower Ferrara	49,161	
Enipower Ravenna Plant	5,774	
Livorno Refinery power plant	5,005	
Taranto Refinery power plant	5,892	
Venice Refinery	437	
Casalborsetti	983	
Fano	920	
Torrente Tona power plant	427	
Trecate	907	
Crotone	967	
Val d'Agri	4,299	
Enimed (NCO)	1,416	

Point of Ayr	3,900	
All other operated assets	385,502	

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Oil and Gas Production activities	296,565	
Oil Refining	29,011	
Petrochemical Production	347,477	
Power generation	55,193	
Midstream and Other activities	60,626	

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name

Enipower S.p.a

Primary activity

CCGT generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6,936,487

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

5.989

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

Comment

Subsidiary name

EniPower Mantova SpA - Mantova

Primary activity

CCGT generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,728,588

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

42

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

Comment

Subsidiary name

Società EniPower Ferrara Srl - Ferrara

Primary activity

CCGT generation

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,090,679

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

49,161

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

Comment

Subsidiary name
Versalis SpA

Primary activity
Basic plastics

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,850,312

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
262,137

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

Comment

Subsidiary name
Versalis France SAS - Stabilimento di Dunkerque

Primary activity

Basic plastics

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

475,828

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

15,140

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

Comment

Subsidiary name

Versalis UK Ltd - Stabilimento di Grangemounth

Primary activity

Basic plastics

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44,613

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

7,131

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

Comment

Subsidiary name

Eni SpA - LD EE/GTR&M

Primary activity

Oil & gas refining

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3,442,004

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

38,783

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

Comment

Subsidiary name

Eni SpA - LD NR/UPS

Primary activity

Oil & gas extraction

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,101,481

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

13,898

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

Comment

Subsidiary name

Eni Mediterranea Idrocarburi SpA

Primary activity

Oil & gas extraction

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42,766

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

11,610

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

Comment

Subsidiary name

Eni UK Ltd

Primary activity

Oil & gas extraction

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

177,677

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

3,900

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

Comment

Subsidiary name

Primary activity

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	296,565		

Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	3,869		
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	376,487		

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	1,000	Increased	0	The total Gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of Eni in 2022 were 40,183,017 tCO2e, compared to 40,889,292 tCO2e in 2021. The contribution to this change related to change in renewable energy consumption is an increase of 1,000 tonCO2eq related to a decrease of renewable energy consumption in 2022 compared to 2021. The emission increase related is therefore 0.002%= (1000/40,889,292)*100%. The renewable energy included is produced by Eni and directly used by Eni (no market based accounting).
Other emissions reduction activities	378,966	Decreased	0.93	The total Gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of Eni in 2022 were 40,183,017 tCO2e, compared to 40,889,292 tCO2e in 2021. The emission saving due to reduction activities carried out in 2022 is 378,966 tCO2e, related to energy efficiency projects, routine flaring reduction projects, and fugitives emissions monitoring campaigns carried out in 2022 and

				detailed in section C4.3b (reduction as per project implemented reported in table C4.3 totals 1,230,023 tCO2e of annual estimated CO2 savings, which differs from 378,966 tCO2e considered as some initiatives became operational during the year and only a partial contribution is considered for 2022). Therefore, the reduction related is equal to 0.93%= (378,966/40,889,292)*100%.
Divestment	699,752	Decreased	1.71	The total Gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of Eni in 2022 were 40,183,017 tCO2e, compared to 40,889,292 tCO2e in 2021. The decrease due to divestment is 699,752 tCO2e. Therefore, the reduction related is equal to 1.71%= (699,752/40,889,292)*100%.
Acquisitions	941,936	Increased	2.3	The total Gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of Eni in 2022 were 40,183,017 tCO2e, compared to 40,889,292 tCO2e in 2021. The increase related to aquisition is 941,936. The increase related is, therefore, 2.30%= (941,936/40,889,292)*100%.
Mergers				
Change in output	570,493	Decreased	1.4	The total Gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of Eni in 2022 were 40,183,017 tCO2e, compared to 40,889,292 tCO2e in 2021. The contribution to this decrease of change in output is 570,493 tCO2e. The emission decrease related is therefore 1.40%= (570,493/40,889,292)*100%.
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical				

operating conditions				
Unidentified	78,976	Increased	0.19	The total Gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of Eni in 2022 were 40,183,017 tCO2e, compared to 40,889,292 tCO2e in 2021. The unidentified emission increase is 78,976 tCO2e. Therefore, the increase related is equal to 0.19%= (78,976/40,889,292)*100%.
Other				

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No

Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	318,779.81	134,520,913.43	134,839,693.24
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		0	1,822,668.61	1,822,668.61
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		0	5,485.71	5,485.71
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	711,356.96	711,356.96
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		507,154.66		507,154.66
Total energy consumption		825,934.47	137,060,424.71	137,886,359.18

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No

Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

318,780

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

318,780

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

902,130

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

902,130

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

486,074

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

406,210

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

79,864

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

129,399,359

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

26,054,309

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

43,125,420

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

13,070,364

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

47,149,265

Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3,414,571

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

76,275

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

3,320,543

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

17,753

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

134,520,913

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

26,130,584

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

47,754,303

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

13,167,981

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

47,468,045

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	62,060,216	42,099,482	2,702,000	51,000,000
Heat	47,754,303	47,754,303	0	0
Steam	27,408,395	27,408,395	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Algeria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
308,378

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

308,378

Country/area
Congo

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
338,680

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

338,680

Country/area
Egypt

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

216,411

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

216,411

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-OG9.2a

(C-OG9.2a) Disclose your net liquid and gas hydrocarbon production (total of subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities).

	In-year net production	Comment
Crude oil and condensate, million barrels	269.6	The figure includes natural gas liquids and is equity based.
Natural gas liquids, million barrels		Included in crude oil and condensate
Oil sands, million barrels (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	0	Not applicable to Eni
Natural gas, billion cubic feet	1,381	The figure is equity based.

C-OG9.2b

(C-OG9.2b) Explain which listing requirements or other methodologies you use to report reserves data. If your organization cannot provide data due to legal restrictions on reporting reserves figures in certain countries/areas, please explain this.

Eni has adopted comprehensive classification criteria for the estimate of proved, proved developed and proved undeveloped Oil & Gas reserves in accordance with applicable U.S.

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations, as provided for in Regulation S-X, Rule 4-10. Proved Oil & Gas reserves are those quantities of liquids (including condensates and natural gas liquids) and natural gas which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, under existing economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain.

C-OG9.2c

(C-OG9.2c) Disclose your estimated total net reserves and resource base (million boe), including the total associated with subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities.

	Estimated total net proved + probable reserves (2P) (million BOE)	Estimated total net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (million BOE)	Estimated net total resource base (million BOE)	Comment
Row 1	9,906	11,471	21,640	Angola and Norway excluded

C-OG9.2d

(C-OG9.2d) Provide an indicative percentage split for 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by hydrocarbon categories.

	Net proved + probable reserves (2P) (%)	Net proved + probable + possible reserves (3P) (%)	Net total resource base (%)	Comment
Crude oil/ condensate/ natural gas liquids	46	47	45	Angola and Norway excluded
Natural gas	54	53	55	Angola and Norway excluded
Oil sands (includes bitumen and synthetic crude)	0	0	0	

C-OG9.2e

(C-OG9.2e) Provide an indicative percentage split for production, 1P, 2P, 3P reserves, and total resource base by development types.

Development type

In-year net production (%)

33

Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

27

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

25

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

27

Net total resource base (%)

24

Comment

Figures are equity based. Angola and Norway excluded

Development type

Shallow-water

In-year net production (%)

56

Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

63

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

56

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

55

Net total resource base (%)

60

Comment

Figures are equity based. Angola and Norway excluded

Development type

Deepwater

In-year net production (%)

11

Net proved reserves (1P) (%)

10

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

18

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

17

Net total resource base (%)

15

Comment

Figures are equity based. Angola and Norway excluded

C-OG9.3a

(C-OG9.3a) Disclose your total refinery throughput capacity in the reporting year in thousand barrels per day.

	Total refinery throughput capacity (Thousand barrels per day)
Capacity	528

C-OG9.3b

(C-OG9.3b) Disclose feedstocks processed in the reporting year in million barrels per year.

	Throughput (Million barrels)	Comment
Oil	137.51	Refinery throughputs on own account in Italy and outside Italy
Other feedstocks	3.94	Green Refinery throughputs
Total	15.14	Refinery throughput on own account in Italy and outside Italy and green refinery throughput

C-OG9.3c

(C-OG9.3c) Are you able to break down your refinery products and net production?

Yes

C-OG9.3d

(C-OG9.3d) Disclose your refinery products and net production in the reporting year in million barrels per year.

Product produced	Refinery net production (Million barrels) *not including products used/consumed on site
Gasolines	36.57
Diesel fuels	54.23
Kerosenes	6.93

Fuel oils	9.2
Liquified petroleum gas	2.19
Lubricants	2.77
Other, please specify petrochemical feedstock & other	15.77

C-OG9.3e

(C-OG9.3e) Please disclose your chemicals production in the reporting year in thousand metric tons.

Product	Production, Thousand metric tons	Capacity, Thousand metric tons
High value chemicals (Steam cracking)	6,775	11,483

C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a

(C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a) Break down, by fossil fuel expansion activity, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in C0.4)	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year	CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years	Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
Exploration of new oil fields				
Exploration of new natural gas fields				
Expansion of existing oil fields				
Expansion of existing natural gas fields				

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Advanced monitoring techniques	Pilot demonstration	4	5,000,000	5	To reduce fugitive emission
Alternative liquid fuels	Pilot demonstration	6	13,000,000	10	To produce bio-fuel and e-fuel
Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)	Pilot demonstration	9	21,000,000	20	To reduce CO2 emissions and to utilize it to produce valued products
Energy efficiency in transport	Pilot demonstration	3	5,000,000	5	To reduce carbon footprint of operation
Hydrogen	Pilot demonstration	10	14,000,000	10	To produce low carbon footprint fuel
Other, please specify chemistry from renewable sources	Pilot demonstration	12	23,000,000	15	To increase circularity and to reduce carbon footprint

Other, please specify energy storage and magnetic confinement fusion	Pilot demonstration	8	16,000,000	20	To reduce carbon footprint of produced energy
Other, please specify Renewables	Pilot demonstration	9	17,000,000	15	To reduce carbon footprint of produced energy

C-OG9.7

(C-OG9.7) Disclose the breakeven price (US$/BOE) required for cash neutrality during the reporting year, i.e. where cash flow from operations covers CAPEX and dividends paid/ share buybacks.

40

C-OG9.8

(C-OG9.8) Is your organization involved in the sequestration of CO2?

Yes

C-OG9.8a

(C-OG9.8a) Provide, in metric tons CO2, gross masses of CO2 transferred in and out of the reporting organization (as defined by the consolidation basis).

	CO2 transferred in the reporting year (metric tons CO2)	Types of CO2 transfer
CO2 transferred in	0	
CO2 transferred out	0	

C-OG9.8b

(C-OG9.8b) Provide gross masses of CO2 injected and stored for the purposes of CCS during the reporting year according to the injection and storage pathway.

Injection and storage pathway	Injected CO2 in the reporting year (metric tons CO2)	Percentage of injected CO2 intended for long-term (>10,000 year) storage	CO2 leakage in the reporting year during injection (metric	Year in which injection began	Cumulative CO2 injected and stored (metric tons CO2)	Ongoing leakage (average estimated % of stored CO2 per year)	Describe your process for monitoring leakage and any long-term storage of the CO2

			tons CO2)				
CO2 injected into saline formations for long-term storage				1996			

C-OG9.8c

(C-OG9.8c) Provide clarification on any other relevant information pertaining to your activities related to transfer and sequestration of CO2.

Eni participates in Sleipner project after purchasing, through its affiliate Var Energi, the Exxon Mobil Not Op upstream assets in Q3/Q4 2019. Data reported in C9.8b table are an estimate based on 2020 data as it was not possible to retrieve 2021 figures from the operator.
Sleipner was the world's first commercial CO2 storage project operated by Equinor. The CO2 contained in the natural gas produced from the Sleipner West field (participated by Vår Energi with Working Interest of 17,24%), Gudrun field and Utgard field (no participation of VE) is removed from the produced hydrocarbons and reinjected in the Utsira sandstone, a deep saline reservoir 800-1000 meters below the sea floor.
The figures reported in OG9.8b are referred to 100% of the CO2 injected.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

eni-for-2022-sustainability-performance-eng-print.pdf

Page/ section reference
Figures: page 69
Assurance: pages 72-75

Relevant standard
ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

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Page/ section reference
Figures: page 69
Assurance: pages 72-75

Relevant standard
ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Capital goods
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Employee commuting
Scope 3: Processing of sold products
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Scope 3: Franchises

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

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Page/section reference

Figures: page 71
Assurance: pages 72-75

Relevant standard

ISAE 3410

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	ISAE 3000	Within the "Eni for 2022 - Performance" document, a specific assessment was done on progresses against emissions reduction targets. 1
C6. Emissions data	Year on year emissions intensity figure	ISAE 3000	- Upstream GHG emissions (Scope 1)/gross hydrocarbon production 100% operated (UPS) - GHG emissions from refineries (Scope 1)/input processed quantities (raw and semi-finished materials) (R&M) - Upstream methane emissions vs marketed gas production. 1

1 eni-for-2022-sustainability-performance-eng-print.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

EU ETS

UK ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

41.91

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

4,927,404

Allowances purchased

11,579,608

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

16,507,012

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

UK ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0.54

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2022

Period end date

December 31, 2022

Allowances allocated

47,813

Allowances purchased

164,994

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

212,807

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

In order to manage the compliance obligation under the EU and UK Emissions Trading Scheme, Eni has centralized the activity within EGEM (Eni Global Energy Markets), a wholly-owned subsidiary based in London. EGEM is the wholesale market interface in the emissions market for all business units and subsidiaries of Eni. Through its dedicated trading desk, EGEM manages the price exposure and coordinates the compliance activity of the business units. Example of how we apply this strategy: EGEM signed a Master Agreement (MA) with each of the Eni's Business Unit (BU) involved in the EU or UK ETS. The main aim of the MA (excl. the power sector) is to transfer to EGEM the CO2 price risk while leaving the volume risk with the BUs. Therefore, the BUs will just pay a CO2 price as close as possible to the average CO2 price of the relevant year. On the other side, the power sector hedging strategy is based on the assessment of the Clean Spark Spread (CSS). A positive CSS will incentivize the Power Portfolio Unit to sell electricity and buy the corresponding free allowances, locking in the profit. Any kind of speculative trading, aiming at taking advantage of the CO2 price fluctuation is executed by EGEM and based on the EGEM vision on the market evolution. The central Climate Change Strategy and Positioning (CSS) department of Eni is responsible for aggregating the quarterly verified emissions data and managing the certification process. In addition to participating in the European and UK Emission Trading Systems, from time to time, Eni constantly monitors the regulation in order to verify any possibile extension to the use of international and national carbon credits, in order to reduce the compliance cost. Lastly, Eni estimates the short, mid and long term carbon price within its Reference Scenario, which provides the business lines with an outlook for all the energy-related strategic variables. Specifically, the forecasts of the carbon prices are determined on a regular basis through analysis based on European and UK Emissions Trading and political and regulatory developments.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type

Other, please specify

REDD+

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

Ntakata Mountains REDD (VERRA ID 1897), description: https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1897

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

1,500,565

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

No

Vintage of credits at cancellation

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

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

Investment analysis

Barrier analysis

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Activity-shifting

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Comment

319.486 vintage 2017-2018, 546.370 vintage 2018-2019, 519.382 vintage 2019-2020, 115.328 vintage 2020-2021

Project type

Other, please specify

REDD+

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

LOWER ZAMBEZI REDD+ PROJECT (VERRA ID 1202), description: https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1202

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

198,562

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

No

Vintage of credits at cancellation

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

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

Consideration of legal requirements

Investment analysis

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Activity-shifting

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Comment

8.900 vintage 2019, 189.662 vintage 2020

Project type

Other, please specify

REDD+

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

Luangwa Community Forests Project (VERRA ID 1775), description: https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1775

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

1,300,873

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2020

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

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

Consideration of legal requirements

Investment analysis

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Activity-shifting

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Comment

Project type

Other, please specify

REDD+

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

Kulera Landscape REDD+ (VERRA ID 1168), description: https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1168

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

34,225

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

No

Vintage of credits at cancellation

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

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

Barrier analysis

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Monitoring and compensation

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Activity-shifting

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Comment

Vintage 2013-2019 unique issuance

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Stress test investments

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Differentiated

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Eni carbon pricing is expressed in 2021 Real Terms USD (45$/tCO2eq) and is inflated by 2% on a yearly basis.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

45

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

250

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure
Risk management

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

No

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Final investment decisions of Oil & Gas development projects are based on strict industrial-financial criteria, and the emission profile of operations is reviewed through expected cash flow sensitivities to potential impacts related to the introduction of carbon taxes. In addition, Eni regularly monitors major projects for compliance with profitability thresholds in light of possible changes in the regulatory framework that could, for example, increase the cost of emissions leading to possible lower returns, at which point management could deice corrective actions.
In the medium-to-long-term, the share of expenditure dedicated to Oil & Gas activities will be gradually reduced, with the progressive phase-out of investments in activities and products with high carbon intensity and evaluating the main investment projects consistently with emission reduction targets
To test the resilience of all new major projects, Eni assesses potential costs associated with GHG emissions before taking the final investment decision.
All major projects during their construction phase, are bi-annually stress-tested and impact on main KPI assessed (Internal Rate of Return, Net Present Value).

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
Collect climate-related risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
Collect other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Eni adopts different strategies to engage and promote the sustainable development of its supply chain with a view of information collection. In 2021 Eni launched Open-es, a system initiative open to all industrial sectors, in which all companies have the opportunity to measure their sustainability performance according to standard metrics and share their ESG profile with their customers and/or financial institutions, compare themselves with industry benchmarks, access customized development plans to identify the priority actions to implement and, taking advantage of the platform's collaborative mechanism, identify services and solutions to improve their ESG performance and support their innovation linked to the reduction of CO2 emissions. All Eni suppliers (new, with existing contracts and those invited to tender) are required to register to Open-es and therefore coverage of engagement is 100% of Eni's suppliers. By registering on the digital platform, companies can compile a survey to measure and improve their sustainability performance and nevertheless allow Eni to investigate on their approach on ESG topics. A section of the questionnaire is dedicated to the pillar Planet including the climate change matter. Below some examples of the asked questions:
- Has your company defined clear objective for greenhouse gases emissions and for monitoring/management processes?
- Does your company have tools and methodologies to monitor and measure relevant greenhouse gases emissions, according to the GHG protocol?
- Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions according to the GHG Scope 1, 2, 3 protocol
- Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the last three years (Scope 1, 2, 3)
- Is your company able to analyse key financial effects in relation to significant physical risks and transition risks related to climate change?
- Has your company implemented the TCFD recommendations and is setting targets in line with the Paris agreements?
Eni also organizes dedicated meetings with the vendors with a relevant impact in terms of emission to carry out a deep dive on their reduction strategy to set common goals and approaches. In this way Eni also operates to increase its supply chain leaders' accountability on climate change management, to create a widespread commitment along the supply chain involving not only tier 1 suppliers but also secondary tiers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The concrete impact of this engagement activity is the increase of awareness of the suppliers on ESG topics including CO2 emission management. The initiative is aimed to allow Eni contracting and working only with suppliers formally engaged and committed to the CO2 emission reduction. Thanks to the open and inclusive approach of the initiative and the adhesion of various actors (supply chain leaders, financial institutions, associations, etc.) and sectors in the value chain, today Open-es counts more than 10,000 companies, and about 4,000 of these are in the Eni supply chain, 75% of them have made their answers regarding the 2022 data transparent, including those on climate change. Another element that measures the success of the initiative is linked to the Open-es sharing experiences area: about 1.5 k (2022) shared their success stories, projects, experiences as best practices to follow (over 1.2 k in the Planet area and over 200 in the Circular Economy area). Another success is represented by the higher transparency on the supply chain climate change approach got from the data collection through which Eni can oversee the climate risk in the supply chain and activate corrective actions towards suppliers with gaps.

Comment

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change
Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme
Other, please specify

Eni offers financial incentives to support companies of energy supply chains (including Eni suppliers) in the energy transition and promote the implementation of sustainable business models

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

To foster a widespread awareness of sustainability along the entire value chain and offer concrete solutions and opportunities to companies, Eni has put in place several tools aimed at supporting all of its suppliers and more generally the entire business system in the path of sustainable development: these include the Open-es platform, various training events and discussions on ESG topics. As part of the initiative Open-es companies can participate in “Open-es ESG Competencies”, a series of free events to

increase the knowledge of their employees on ESG topics. This creates an opportunity to meet experts on specific aspects (Carbon Neutrality, Social Sustainability and Governance, Diversity & Inclusion, Responsible Vendor Management, and Human Rights); also financial instruments to support the sustainable growth of supply chains are put in place. At the end of 2021, and throughout 2022, the Basket Bond – Sustainable Energy programme was realised in collaboration with ELITE, part of the Borsa Italiana Group/Euronext and illimity Bank. This is the first innovative financial tool aimed at all companies within the integrated energy chain, especially focused on SMEs; companies who qualify for the programme will access to financial resources – on favourable terms according to their current and expected sustainability profile – to be used in projects and investments for the achievement of the UN SDGs. Therefore, companies committed to a fair energy transition path and aiming to improve their own industrial processes and business models will be able to support tangible initiatives, such as the renewal of plants for better energy efficiency and improvement of environmental impacts, access to renewable energy sources, sustainable mobility, the adoption of circular economy models nevertheless safeguarding of employee's health and safety, the creation of new skills and provision of related training. For the purpose of participation to the programme, companies are asked to share their ESG profile on Open-es that will be used to obtain the financial support.
Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The concrete impact of this engagement is the significant increase in the commitment of Eni's suppliers on climate change issues. Supplier training is important to support the development of new competences and increase skills, by this way Eni contributes to a mutually beneficial partnership and a joint competitive advantage. By joining the "Basket Bond - Sustainable Energy" programme, companies will be able to:
• improve its positioning in terms of sustainability by gaining competitiveness on the market, with a consequent progressive reduction in the cost of financing.
• diversify and integrate funding sources while reducing exposure to the banking channel.
• finance medium-long term investment initiatives.
• get in touch and get accredited with institutional investors.
• Make the bond issue process more efficient by speeding up execution times and reducing operating costs
Thanks to the initiative during 2022 €23 mln mini-bonds were financed to support sustainable projects. The initiative is aimed to allow Eni contracting and working only with suppliers formally engaged and committed to the CO2 emission reduction.

Comment

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services
Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models to source renewable energy
Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

There are numerous tools used by Eni to engage and promote the sustainable development of its supply chain with a view to innovation and collaboration, in particular:
• eniSpace, the supplier portal created as a common space to involve Eni's supplier base in the energy transition process and sustainable development initiatives, includes a channel called Innovation Match, entirely dedicated to the competition of innovative ideas and solutions. The most interesting and applicable ideas and solutions will be the starting point for collaborations, experiments and co-design activities.
• Open-es, a system initiative open to all industrial sectors, in which all companies have the opportunity to measure their sustainability performance according to standard metrics and share their ESG profile with their customers and/or financial institutions, discuss themselves with industry benchmarks, access customized development plans to identify the priority actions to implement and, taking advantage of the platform's collaborative mechanism, identify services and solutions to improve their ESG performance and support their innovation linked to CO2 emission management also in products and services. All Eni suppliers with existing contracts, new suppliers and those invited to tender are required to register for Open-es.
• Workshops with qualified and clustered suppliers to communicate sustainability objectives and action plans are organized with the aim of raising the awareness of suppliers towards sustainability issues with a particular focus on CO2 emission reduction targets, updated according to the latest international and sector regulations. During Workshops KPIs are shared with suppliers with a collaborative approach in order to engage the vendors in Eni’s commitment on CO2 reduction and climate change management.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

These initiatives are aimed to allow Eni contracting and working only with suppliers formally engaged and committed to the CO2 emission reduction.
• Until 2022, Eni has launched on eniSpace around 20 calls for innovation, 80% on ESG issues to promote innovation and collaboration along the entire supply chain. During 2022 two challenges were launched on climate change topics. The first one was on CO2 utilization directed to early-stage start-ups. Three of the candidates were selected to deep dive their purpose to evaluate possible financial investments to support their business. The second innovation match was on CO2 capture technologies and it was

dedicated to start-ups, universities and research centres. Three of the candidates presenting innovative solutions for CO2 capture with high energy efficiency were selected to evaluate a possible joint development.
• Thanks to the open and inclusive approach of the initiative and the adhesion of various actors (supply chain leaders, financial institutions, associations, etc.) and sectors in the value chain, today Open-es counts more than 10,000 companies, and about 4,000 of these are in the Eni supply chain, 75% of them have made their answers regarding the 2022 data transparent, including those on climate change. Another element that measures the success of the initiative is linked to the Open-es sharing experiences area: about 1.5 k (2022) shared their success stories, projects, experiences as best practices to follow (over 1.2 k in the Planet area and over 200 in the Circular Economy area).
• From December 2020 to 2022, Eni conducted several workshops focused on sectors in which CO2 emissions management is a key factor involving more than 400 suppliers, defining shared KPIs such as CO2 reduction for waste transport and the amount of recycled material for packaging.

Comment

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The management and supervision of the ESG aspects of suppliers are a winning key to ensure the operational excellence of Eni’s activities and to develop and complete energy transition projects.
To enhance the commitment and encourage the adoption of best practices by suppliers during the procurement process climate change management criteria and rewarding mechanisms are applied in the evaluation of bids of supplies with higher climate change impact.
Collaboration with supply chain is essential for a change of pace towards an increasingly sustainable business. Stimulating, supporting and rewarding suppliers who have demonstrated a strong commitment to key issues for Eni such as climate change is a way of promoting virtuous experiences that set an example for all the companies

that work with us. For this reason, every year Eni organizes the HSE & Sustainability Supply Chain Award, an event in which Eni rewards suppliers who have stood out for their performance, innovative projects and commitment to HSE and Sustainability issues including CO2 emission management.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Eni believes in recognizing the skills and performance of suppliers, this incentivizes and acknowledges their efforts, motivating them to maintain high standards and consistently deliver goods or services with higher quality. Recognizing and rewarding suppliers for their excellence contributes to a mutually beneficial partnership and a joint competitive advantage. In 2022 nine suppliers were awarded with the HSE & Sustainability Supply Chain Award who have stood out for their performance, innovative projects and commitment to sustainability

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Through Plenitude (100% owned by Eni), which gathers Eni's renewables, e-mobility business activities, electricity, gas and energy efficiency solutions, we are capable of offering products and services to support customers in the energy transition.

Leveraging on a large customer base, fully integrated with retail and renewable activities, Plenitude offers energy efficiency solutions, with the aim to decrease families and enterprises carbon footprint through distributed generation of renewable energy, energy requalification of buildings and the use of technological tools for monitoring and improving energy consumption.

During the reporting year Plenitude ran an engagement campaign addressed to 100% of its Industrial (large and SME) and residential customers (Condominiums), to promote energy efficiency upgrades and building requalification. The Offering of this services is

extended also beyond Plenitude's clients, therefore reaching an even larger customer base, chosen as it qualifies for the potential subscription of the services offered. This group of customers was chosen as it qualifies for the potential subscription of the services offered.
For all its industrial Customers such as large enterprises and SMEs, Plenitude offers interventions of energy efficiency upgrades and requalification through the subscription to the Energy performance contract (EPC). The services provided under EPC contracts include the energy analysis of production plants, and the identification of innovative solutions for the efficiency of plants to achieve tangible energy savings (i.e., the replacement of lighting elements with high-efficiency LED systems and the optimisation of thermal power station management). Regarding Residential Customers, Plenitude offers solutions for the energy requalification and anti-seismic reinforcement of both condominiums and single-family buildings through the product called "CappottoMio" which entails the implementation of different types of intervention, such as thermal insulation, requalification or replacement of thermal facilities installation of PV and storage system and installation of facilities for the electric recharging of vehicles.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact of engagement is related to the CO2 emissions avoided due to the reduction in energy consumption of the efficiency service sold. We estimate that in 2022, the reduction in energy consumption led to around 57.000 tCO2eq of avoided GHG emissions (+62% compared to the 21,500 avoided in 2021).
Specifically, interventions in CappottoMio area avoided around 35,000 tonnes of CO2eq. (an increase of 62% compared to 2021), measures taken for EPC avoided 2,669 tonnes of CO2eq and Energy Efficiency Obligations in 2022 resulted in the avoidance of 19,610 tonnes of CO2eq. emissions.
We measure the success of our engagement by the increase in customers that activated our Energy efficiency services, defining a threshold of % or above to consider the engagement a success. The number of CappottoMio services sold has increased by 55% from 2021 to 2022, more than tripling the target set for 2022, therefore reaching the goal and measuring the success of the initiative.
The number of EPC services sold has increased by 136% from 2021 to 2022, therefore confirming success of the engagement activities. Moreover, the services offered by Plenitude allowed customers to lower their energy consumptions, thus reducing CO2 emissions related to energy use.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing
Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Through Plenitude (100% owned by Eni), which gathers Eni's renewables, e-mobility business activities, electricity, gas and energy efficiency solutions, we are capable of offering products and services to support customers in the energy transition.
In the electric mobility market, Plenitude's objective is to contribute to the energy transition towards a more sustainable and less polluting mobility model by supporting the installation of recharging stations for electric vehicles powered by energy from renewable sources, in a capillary manner throughout Italy and abroad.
Leveraging on a large customer base, fully integrated with renewable activities, Plenitude offers charging services for electric vehicles, with the aim to decrease people and enterprises carbon footprint through e-mobility.
In the coming years, Plenitude through Be Charge (100% Plenitude) aims to build one of the largest, most extensive public charging infrastructures for electric vehicles in Italy and Europe, with about 20,000 charging points installed by the end of 2023, more than 30,000 in 2026 and reaching about 35,000 in 2030. For this purpose, Plenitude has a 9,000 charging point pipeline in Italy (85%) and abroad (15%). 52% of the charging points are located on private areas with public access (Eni service stations, supermarkets, shopping centres) and 48% on public areas (municipalities).
During the reporting year Plenitude ran an engagement campaign addressed to 100% of its customers, to promote e-mobility. The Offering of this services is extended also beyond Plenitude's clients, therefore reaching an even larger customer base.
Through a dedicated App, Be Charge offers e-drivers a simple, engaging, reliable and fully digital charging experience aimed at ensuring a high level of customer satisfaction. Using the app, each customer can check how much CO2 is saved thanks to each recharging session.
In 2022, continuous improvements were made to the application in order to refine the customer experience.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact of engagement is the avoided emissions associated to the use of the charging points. During 2022, recharging sessions and the energy delivered saw exponential growth compared to 2021, which made it possible to avoid the emission of 7,405 tonnes of CO2eq. into the atmosphere by mobile electric vehicles, tripling the result achieved in 2021 (1,950 tonnes of CO2eq.).
We measure the success of our engagement by the increase in customers that downloaded the app of Be Charge and registered consumers defining a threshold of % or above to consider the engagement a success. The number of the app downloaded has increased by 122% from 2021 to 2022, overcoming the goal by 5,7% and measuring the success of the initiative. The registered customers to the app increased as well (+197%) in 2022 vs 2021 overcoming the goal by 98,1% and measuring the success of the initiative.
Furthermore, Be Charge has further developed monitoring and assessment

mechanisms for Customer satisfaction regarding the customer's experience using the recharging stations. This process, based on the rating analysis and the reviews left by users on the platform, aims at precisely detecting the appreciation of the services related to the infrastructure by specific areas and intervening widely with dedicated actions. The analysis revealed that the Be Charge charging station network has the highest approval rating in Italy and is recognised as the most reliable to May 2023 (Source: Nextcharge, a portal reporting the ratings of charging networks). Throughout 2022, Plenitude, through Be Charge, installed and activated almost 7,000 charging points in Italy and Europe, reaching a total of 13,093 proprietary charging points installed at 31 December 2022 (+100% compared to 2021) in Italy and Europe.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Joule, the Eni school of entrepreneurship, has been supporting the growth of sustainable enterprises since 2020 with training courses and acceleration programmes. A true ecosystem, creating space for the new visions of the future, by developing key competences and tools for accelerating startups, accessing challenges and concrete opportunities and a network of top-quality trainers and teachers.

Joule is also a large Community, made of startups, experts, students and aspiring entrepreneurs. A virtual space for dialogue, for sharing ideas and experiences and for talking about innovative projects. The Joule Acceleration programme is aimed at supporting the growth of startups working in decarbonisation and the circular economy with a view to the energy transition, while the Joule Discovery Lab is the idea validation programme that offers tools for acquiring greater entrepreneurial awareness of, and concretely implementing, sustainable business models.

The full distance learning platform Joule Open, on the other hand, is a training programme that aims to support aspiring entrepreneurs in all phases of development, from the origination of an idea to the implementation of the entrepreneurial project. Members have access to many exclusive opportunities, from in-depth sessions with Business School experts and professors, to live thematic events, workshops and certification paths.

For example, in Ravenna, in 2022, in collaboration with Mind the Bridge, Joule launched the ORa! - Outpost Ravenna for Energy Transition project, which aims to support the energy transition of local businesses through technological innovation, while in Basilicata, in synergy with the Agricultural Centre of Experimentation and Training (Centro Agricolo di Sperimentazione e Formazione - CASF) project, it promoted the development and application of innovative technologies in the AgriTech and Agri-energy sectors.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

To evaluate and assess its supplier from the sustainability point of view in the different phases of the procurement process Eni uses the digital platform Open-es. Supplier's ESG performance data are collected from the platform and analysed to verify the supplier's compliance with the Eni's criteria in the qualification phase. A set of core questions focusing on measurement, monitoring and reduction of emissions are mandatory. The answers return a sustainability score, which is functional in qualification and tender evaluations, incentivizing companies to give evidence of their improvement. The following questions are focused on climate management strategies:

• Has your company defined a policy, objectives and actions plans related to the management and the reduction of environmental impacts?

• Has your company defined clear objective for greenhouse gases emissions and for monitoring/management processes?

Asking suppliers what their action plans are to reduce environmental impact promotes engagement and constructive dialogue and also helps spread awareness and stimulate concrete actions towards a more sustainable supply chain. Regarding climate change management requirements and generally on ESG objectives, Eni adopts an inclusive strategy that involves and supports suppliers in this common path. For suppliers with non-aligned positions related to climate change management, Eni through Open-es defines a development plan and support services to cover these gaps.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

92

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

Second-party verification

Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement

Other, please specify

Company has implemented the TCFD recommendations and set targets in line with the Paris agreements

Description of this climate related requirement

To evaluate and assess its supplier from the sustainability point of view in the different phases of the procurement process Eni uses the digital platform Open-es. Supplier's ESG performance data are collected from the platform and analysed to verify the supplier's compliance with the Eni's criteria in the qualification phase. Part of the Open-es survey is dedicated to more specific aspects of climate change management. In this part the supplier is asked to declare if its company has implemented the TCFD recommendations and setting targets in line with the Paris agreements. To be compliant with this requisite, the supplier must give an affirmative answer. It is important to consider that many of our suppliers are SMEs that may lack the resources or awareness needed to adopt sustainable practices. However, this requirement represents an opportunity to actively involve and educate them about managing climate change. Through open communication and sharing best practices, we can gradually encourage our SME suppliers to implement sustainable measures, thereby contributing to improving the overall sustainability of our supply chain. Regarding climate change management requirements and generally on ESG objectives, Eni adopts an inclusive strategy that involves and supports suppliers in this common path. For suppliers with non-aligned positions related to climate change management, Eni through Open-es defines a development plan and support services to cover these gaps.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

52

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
Second-party verification
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement

Waste reduction and material circularity

Description of this climate related requirement

To evaluate and assess its supplier from the sustainability point of view in the different phases of the procurement process Eni uses the digital platform Open-es. Supplier's ESG performance data are collected from the platform and analysed to verify the supplier's compliance with the Eni's criteria in the qualification phase. A set of core questions focusing on measurement, monitoring and reduction of emissions are mandatory. The answers return a sustainability score, which is functional in qualification and tender evaluations, incentivizing companies to give evidence of their improvement. In particular, the supplier must answer a question on its strategy on waste management: the supplier must declare if its company has defined a policy, objectives and action plans related to circular economy. To be compliant with the requisite, the supplier must give an affirmative answer. Asking suppliers what their strategies and action plan are to reduce environmental impact not only promotes engagement and constructive dialogue but also helps spread awareness and stimulate concrete actions towards a more sustainable and resilient supply chain. Regarding waste management requirements and generally on ESG objectives, Eni adopts an inclusive strategy that involves and supports suppliers in this common path. For suppliers with non-aligned positions related to climate change management, Eni through Open-es defines a development plan and support services to cover these gaps.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

67

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
Second-party verification
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Eni supports the goals of the Paris Agreement to limit the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C.

https://www.eni.com/assets/documents/eng/topic/low-carbon/assessment-industry-associations-climate-policy-positions.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Each 2 years we realize an assessment of the of the public positions of the business associations which Eni and its affiliates are a member of, to check the alignment of their positions with Eni's principles on climate-related topics. Within the assessment document, available on Eni public website, we also publish guidelines on Eni's responsible engagement on climate change within business associations. When the business associations' positions are unclear or ambiguous, they are classified as 'partially aligned' or 'not aligned". We then check them with our representatives in those associations and with the associations' management. Within the business associations which are evaluated as partially aligned, Eni proactively engage with other members in order to drive and influence each entity's positions towards a more positive lobbying vision. Specifically, in any debate on climate and energy subjects, Eni tries to direct and guide the discussions in accordance with Eni's principles on climate-related topics. With regard to the association we found not aligned with our positions, Eni does not renew its membership.

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Certification of carbon removals – EU rules

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Emissions – CO2
Emissions – other GHGs

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

EU27

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Eni welcomes and strongly supports the initiative of the EU Commissions regarding the certification of carbon removals solutions. Eni believes that harmonizing at the EU level the rules on the certification of each type of carbon removal activity will increase the trust of private players in developing such solutions, having clear the environmental and social benefits resulting from their implementation. This will also facilitate the decision-making process and will scale up investments in the carbon removal market.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Carbon dioxide removal solutions are fundamental in order to compensate any residual emissions thus achieving the net zero by mid of the century. This position is also supported by the most recognized international body, (e.g. IEA, IPCC).

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

New rules to prevent methane leakage in the energy sector

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related reporting
Climate-related targets
Emissions – methane

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

EU27

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Eni supports the proposal of a European-wide law to combat methane emissions, with the goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050. In this regard, Eni endorses the European Commission's goal of improving the accuracy of information about methane emission sources and reducing emissions.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Eni also suggests to improve the proposed regulation, taking into account that requirements should balance the emission rate and the associated probability of occurrence against the costs for operators of complying with obligations.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Aware of the importance of maximising the benefits from the use of gas, as well as the need to achieve the important contribution to the 1.5°C objective that the reduction of methane emissions can bring in the short-tomedium-term, Eni is committed to implementing actions to monitor and minimise methane emissions from its Oil & Gas value chain with the aim of reducing them in line with the Global Methane Pledge and the objectives and ambitions of the numerous partnerships in which Eni is involved

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Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EFRAG Draft of European Sustainability Reporting Standards E1 - Climate Change

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related reporting
Climate-related targets
Climate transition plans
Emissions – CO2
Emissions – other GHGs

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

EU27

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Eni supports the proposal for a European climate reporting standard and believes that, in general, the requirements proposed by EFRAG are useful to ensure comprehensive reporting on companies' decarbonisation strategy. Eni hopes that the most prominent international standard setters will soon issue clear guidance on those metrics required by the draft standard whose calculation methodologies are still debated.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Eni strongly encourages regulators working on forthcoming climate disclosure standards (e.g. ISSB, EFRAG, SEC) to strive for convergence among a set of baseline requirements, to maximize the benefits and reduce costs of compliance for international issuers. As such, we recommend EFRAG reinforcing the dialogue with the ISSB and SEC to ensure that the information required is consistent among different jurisdictions.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

The proposal of transparent, comprehensive and effective climate-related disclosure standards by regulators would enhance the ability of investors, policymakers, public opinion and stakeholders to assess the robustness of registrants' climate strategies towards carbon neutrality.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

CEFIC is aligned with our priciples related to "Support to the goals of the Paris Agreement", "The role of natural gas in the energy mix", and "A positive approach towards regulatory frameworks for increasing energy efficiency and deploying low carbon tech", while it has no explicit positions on the other Eni principles on climate-related topics.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

525,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Funding aims at allowing Eni to actively partecipate in the working groups of the Associations for knowledge sharing and build up a common position on the most important climate related topics, but also on specific climate european legislations impacting the chemical business.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

OGCI is aligned with all 6 Eni principles on climate-related topics.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

IOGP is aligned with 5 out 6 of Eni principles on climate-related topics, while it has no explicit position on climate transparency and disclosure.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

300,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Funding aims at allowing Eni to actively partecipate in the working groups of the Associations for knowledge sharing and build up a common position on the most important climate related topics, but also on specific climate legislations impacting the oil and gas business.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

BusinessEurope

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Business Europe is aligned with 5 out 6 of Eni principles on climate-related topics, while it has no explicit position on natural climate solutions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

30,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Funding aims at allowing Eni to actively partecipate in the working groups of the Associations for knowledge sharing and build up a common position on the most important climate related topics, but also on specific climate european legislations impacting the oil and gas business.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

World Economic Forum (WEF)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

WEF is aligned with all 6 Eni principles on climate-related topics

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

301,500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Funding aims at allowing Eni to:

- Share and promote best practices and standards with peers

- Contribute to drafting common positions on climate policies and regulations
- Participate in collective sectorial actions for climate mitigation and energy transition

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

Global CCS Institute

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

CCS Institute is aligned with 4 out 6 of Eni principles on climate-related topics, while it has no explicit position on natural climate solutions and trasparency and climate disclosure

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

68,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Funding aims at allowing Eni to:
- Develop, share and promote best practices and standards with our peers
- Contribute to drafting common positions on climate policies and regulations
- Participate in collective sectorial actions for climate mitigation and energy transition.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association - IPIECA

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

IPIECA is aligned with all 6 Eni principles on climate-related topics

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

103,165

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Funding aims at allowing Eni to:
- Develop, share and promote best practices and standards with our peers
- Participate in collective sectorial actions for climate mitigation and energy transition

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

International Emission Trading Association (IETA)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

IETA is aligned with 5 out 6 of Eni principles on climate-related topics, while it has no explicit position on role of gas in the energy mix

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

25,627

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Funding aims at allowing Eni to:
- Develop, share and promote best practices and standards with our peers
- Contribute to drafting common positions on climate policies and regulations
- Participate in collective sectorial actions for climate mitigation and energy transition

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

World Business Council for Sustainable Development - WBCSD

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

WBCSD is aligned with 5 out 6 of Eni principles on climate-related topics, while it has no explicit position on role of gas in the energy mix

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

90,450

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Funding aims at allowing Eni to:
- Develop, share and promote best practices and standards with our peers
- Contribute to drafting common positions on climate policies and regulations
- Participate in collective sectorial actions for climate mitigation and energy transition

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

Hydrogen Europe

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Hydrogen Europe is aligned with 4 out 6 of Eni principles on climate-related topics, while it has no explicit position on role of natural climate solutions and climate disclosure

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

25,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Funding aims at allowing Eni to:
- Develop, share and promote best practices and standards with our peers
- Contribute to drafting common positions on climate policies and regulations
- Participate in collective sectorial actions for climate mitigation and energy transition

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Annual-Report-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Business Model: pag. 8-9
Strategy: pag. 18-23

Risk Management: pag. 24-29
Governance: pag. 30-41
Consolidated disclosure of non-financial information: Section on Carbon Neutrality, pag. 164-170
- Climate Governance: pag. 164-165
- Climate-related Risk Management: pag. 165-166
- Climate Strategy: pag. 166
- Performance metrics and targets: pag. 167-170

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Within Eni's Annual report, 2022 Consolidated Disclosure of Non-Financial Information includes a specific section dedicated to Decarbonization, which is structured around the four topic areas
covered by TCFD recommendations: governance, risk management, strategy, and metrics and targets.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD and CEO May 2023.pdf

Page/Section reference

Content elements

Strategy
Emission targets

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

eni-for-2022-just-transition-eng.pdf

Page/Section reference

Climate Governance: pag. 24
Climate Strategy: pag. 39-45
Climate Risk Management: pag. 45
GHG metrics: pag. 47

Content elements

Strategy
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication

Other, please specify
Strategy presentation

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2023-Capital-Markets-Update-presentation.pdf

Page/Section reference

Climate Strategy, Targets & Results: pag. 3, 5, 11, 14, 40-41, 50-51

Content elements

Strategy
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

assessment-industry-associations-climate-policy-positions 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Eni's responsible engagement on climate change within business associations, pagg 6-8

Content elements

Governance
Strategy

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	The Climate Pledge Other, please specify First Mover Coalition; Natural Climate Solutions Alliance; 1t.org Corporate Alliance committment letter; Paying for carbon letter	Signatory of the committments.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	The highest management-level position with responsibility for Environment is the Executive Vice President (EVP) of the Health, Safety, Environment & Quality (HSEQ) Department. He\she guarantees the coordination of the HSEQ Committee and holds

		the responsibility to supervise policy making, coordination, control and definition of standards for environment. In concert with Climate Change Strategy and Positioning office, the HSEQ EVP supervises the analysis of biodiversity performance and periodically ensures the flow of information to the Board of Directors. In particular, the annual review contributes to defining the 4-year planning cycle and the HSEQ EVP ensures the results of the review are submitted to the senior managers of all concerned functions. At the annual review, the HSEQ EVP ensures that results are communicated, shared and discussed in the Management Committee and in Eni's Board of Directors. Biodiversity issues are also periodically discussed at Board level in the Sustainability and Scenarios Committee (SSC). SSC is established by the Board of Directors and is in charge with the task of supporting the Board of Directors with consultative and advisory functions. The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the CEO may participate in Committee meetings. The Committee focuses mainly on scenarios and sustainability, in particular on processes, initiatives and activities to preserve the Company commitment to sustainable development along the value chain. As stated in the Article 3 (duties) of the Rules of the SSC, the Committee provides recommendations and advice to the Board of Directors on scenarios and sustainability issues, many of them directly linked to biodiversity and forests-related issues as such as: environment protection and efficient use of resources, human rights of local communities and local development, integrity, transparency, innovation. In particular, the SSC examines scenarios for the preparation of the Strategic Plan, the sustainability policy, also examining how the sustainability policy is implemented in business initiatives; it examines sustainability initiatives as well as non-profit strategy and its implementation, including in relation to individual projects. At the request of the Board, it expresses an opinion on other sustainability issues. This scenario analysis is approved by Eni’s Board of Directors.

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed

Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to Net Positive Gain Commitment to No Net Loss Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Other, please specify -publicly disclose dependencies and impacts on priority sites, progress of BES activities in place, BAPS and targets - promotion with our partners of Joint Ventures of the adoption of good management practices in line with BES Policy	CBD – Global Biodiversity Framework SDG Other, please specify Corporate Commitment to the "Together with Nature Principles" - UNEP-WCMC Proteus - long-term collaborations with leading NGOs and international institutions (i.e IUCN, Fauna & Flora, WCS) and others listed in eni.com

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

Biodiversity indicators for site-based impacts
BISI – Biodiversity Indicators for Site-based impacts
CBD – Global Biodiversity Framework
IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
Other, please specify
Internal tools (with GIS interface)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

Eni has developed a “science-based“ BES management model which is based on risk and aligns with the strategic goals and targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity. It is applied to existing operations and new projects from the earliest stages of the decision-making process throughout the entire life cycle. Each year, we assess the exposure to the risk of biodiversity loss for all (new and existing) operational sites, considering their geographical proximity to protected areas, KBAs and areas with the potential presence of threatened species. The assessment is done through internal tools by overlapping GIS coordinates of our sites with BES database provided by IBAT (World Database on Protected Areas, World Database of Key Biodiversity Area, IUCN Red List Spatial Data). The results of the screening identify priority sites with a potential risk of biodiversity loss on which we carry out in-depth analyses. In response to the risks identified, BES studies (desktop and on field) are performed to analyse the operational and environmental context, identify and assess impacts and dependencies on nature and finally, where necessary, design Action Plans (BAPs) to mitigate significant residual impacts (BAP identifies BES indicators for site-based impacts that are monitored in time. For a site we also piloted the UNEP BISI methodology). BES studies assess the significance of an impact for each project phase, combining the magnitude of the impact with the sensitivity of the BES value in the affected area. The magnitude describes the level of pressure that the project could exert on the BES value and is calculated as a combination of the duration and/or irreversibility of the impact and the extent/scale of the affected area. The sensitivity of the BES value is assessed by combining its importance (e.g. presence of threatened species or critical habitat affected) with its vulnerability and resilience. In addition, we do not only assess and manage potential impacts on priority BES aspects, but also consider opportunities to make a positive contribution to their conservation. The whole BES assessment process is done by systematically applying the Mitigation Hierarchy, which prioritises preventive measures over corrective ones, towards the goal of no net loss or, where possible, net gain of biodiversity.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Upstream

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

Biodiversity indicators for site-based impacts

BISI – Biodiversity Indicators for Site-based impacts

CBD – Global Biodiversity Framework

IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

Other, please specify

Internal tools (with GIS interface)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

ENI's BES Management Model assesses both dependencies and impacts (direct, indirect,cumulative). The explanation is therefore the same provided above, copied hereafter:

Eni has developed a “science-based“ BES management model which is based on risk and aligns with the strategic goals and targets of the CBD. It is applied to existing operations and new projects from the earliest stages of the decision-making process throughout the entire life cycle. Each year, we assess the exposure to the risk of biodiversity loss for all (new and existing) operational sites, considering their geographical proximity to protected areas, KBAs and areas with the potential presence of threatened species. The assessment is done through internal tools by overlapping GIS coordinates of our sites with BES database provided by IBAT (World Database on Protected Areas, World Database of Key Biodiversity Area, IUCN Red List Spatial Data). The results of the screening identify priority sites with a potential risk of biodiversity loss on which we carry out in-depth analyses. In response to the risks identified, BES studies (desktop and on field) are performed to analyse the operational and environmental context, identify and assess impacts and dependencies on nature and finally, where necessary, design Action Plans (BAPs) to mitigate significant residual impacts (BAP identifies BES indicators for site-based impacts that are monitored in time. For a site we also piloted the UNEP BISI methodology). BES studies assess the significance of an impact for each project phase, combining the magnitude of the impact with the sensitivity of the BES value in the affected area. The magnitude describes the level of pressure that the project could exert on the BES value and is calculated as a combination of the duration and/or irreversibility of the impact and the extent/scale of the affected area. The sensitivity of the BES value is assessed by combining its importance (e.g. presence of threatened species or critical habitat affected) with its vulnerability and resilience. In addition, we do not only assess and manage potential impacts on priority BES aspects, but also consider opportunities to make a positive contribution to their conservation. The whole BES assessment process is done by systematically applying the Mitigation Hierarchy, which prioritises preventive measures over corrective ones, towards the goal of no net loss or, where possible, net gain of biodiversity.

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area

Italy

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

- Pineta di Casalborsetti; Pineta Staggioni, Duna di Porto Corsini
- Ortazzo; Ortazzino, Foce del Torrente Bevano
- Relitto della piattaforma Paguro
- Valli di Comacchio
- Monte Caldarosa
- Monte Volturino
- Serra di Calvello
- Appennino Lucano; Monte Volturino
- Appennino Lucano; Valle Agri, Monte Sirino, Monte Raparo
- Torre Manfria, Biviere e Piana di Gela
- Biviere e Macconi di Gela
- Vallazza
- Macchia Grande di Ponte Galeria
- Laguna di Venezia

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil&Gas production, Refining, production of chemicals, production of electricity and steam.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets
Other, please specify

according to project BAP

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. Possible impacts of activities in the upstream, refining and petrochemical sectors include the degradation of habitats and loss of biodiversity due to: pressure on fresh water availability; degradation of water, air and soil quality; contamination and pollution due to accidental events (e.g. spills and leakage); climate-altering emissions that contribute to climate change with direct and indirect effects on nature. In Italy Eni's sites, monitoring activities and mitigation of the impacts on biodiversity are ongoing, including BES sensitivity analysis and BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) definition and implementation in collaboration with NGOs, universities and local experts. Mitigation measures implemented are site and project specific, they are detailed in the BAP of each project\site. As an example some actions may include:
• monitoring of habitats and species, giving priority to remote sensing technologies
• monitoring of ecosystem services
• monitoring the impact of well areas, flowlines and access roads on biodiversity
• mitigation of impacts and monitoring the effectiveness of actions
• restoration of natural habitats.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area

Italy

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

• Torre Manfria, Biviere e Piana di Gela (Natura 2000)
• Complesso Monte Telegrafo e Rocca Ficuzza (Natura 2000)
• Monti Sicani, Rocca Busambra e Bosco della Ficuzza (Natura 2000 e KBA)
• Bosco di Malabotta (Natura 2000)
• Tratto Montano del Bacino della Fiumara di Agrò (Natura 2000)
• Fiume San Paolo (Natura 2000)
• Rocca di Novara (Natura 2000)
• Fiumara di Floresta (Natura 2000)

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Renewables: Solar and wind power generation

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets
Other, please specify
according to project BAP

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. For activities related to renewables, in addition to impact due to the occupation of land and sea, potential impact on birds and bats due to the presence of turbines and distribution lines are mentioned. Wind turbines pose a potential risk to particularly vulnerable species groups such as birds of prey. In Italy Eni's sites, monitoring activities and mitigation of the impacts on biodiversity are ongoing, including BES sensitivity analysis and BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) definition and implementation in collaboration with NGOs, universities and local experts. Mitigation measures implemented are site and project specific, they are detailed in the BAP of each project\site.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area

Italy

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

•Vene di Bellocchio; Sacca di Bellocchio, Foce del Fiume Reno, Pineta di Bellocchio
•Adriatico settentrionale – Emilia-Romagna
•Pialassa dei Piomboni; Pineta di Punta Marina
•Torre del Cerrano
•Garzaie del Parco Adda Sud
•Lanca di Soltarico
•Morta di Bertonico
•La Zerbaglia
•Pineta di San Vitale; Bassa del Pirottolo
•Valle del Mezzano
•Boschi della Fagiana
•Turbigaccio; Boschi di Castelletto e Lanca di Bernate

•Boschi del Ticino
•Valle del Ticino
•Fondali da Crotone a Le Castella

Proximity

Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil&Gas production, Refining, production of chemicals, production of electricity and steam.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets
Other, please specify
according to project BAP

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

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due to accidental events (e.g. spills and leakage); climate-altering emissions that contribute to climate change with direct and indirect effects on nature. In Italy Eni's sites, monitoring activities and mitigation of the impacts on biodiversity are ongoing, including BES sensitivity analysis and BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) definition and implementation in collaboration with NGOs, universities and local experts. Mitigation measures implemented are site and project specific, they are detailed in the BAP of each project\site. As an example some actions may include:
• monitoring of habitats and species, giving priority to remote sensing technologies
• monitoring of ecosystem services
• monitoring the impact of well areas, flowlines and access roads on biodiversity

• mitigation of impacts and monitoring the effectiveness of actions
• restoration of natural habitats.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area

Italy

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

•Torrente Tona
Capo Colonne
•Colline di Crotone
•Boschi tra Fiume Saccione e Torrente Tona
•Abetina di Laurenzana
•Monte della Madonna di Viggiano
•Lago Pertusillo
•Faggeta di Monte Pierfaone
•Forre laviche del Fiume Simeto
•Lago di Pozzillo
•Alto corso del Fiume Irmino
•Valli del Mincio
•Pialasse Baiona, Risega e Pontazzo
•Monti Climiti
•Saline di Priolo
•Stagni e Saline di Punta della Contessa
•Baraccone (confluenza Po - Dora Baltea)
•Praglia - Pracaban - Monte Leco - Punta Martin
•Monte Gazzo

Proximity

Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil&Gas production, Refining, production of chemicals, production of electricity and steam.

Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls

Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets
Other, please specify
according to project BAP

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. Possible impact of activities in the upstream, refining and petrochemical sectors include the degradation of habitats and loss of biodiversity due to: pressure on fresh water availability; degradation of water, air and soil quality; contamination and pollution
due to accidental events (e.g. spills and leakage); climate-altering emissions that contribute to climate change with direct and indirect effects on nature. In Italy Eni's sites, monitoring activities and mitigation of the impacts on biodiversity are ongoing, including BES sensitivity analysis and BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) definition and implementation in collaboration with NGOs, universities and local experts. Mitigation measures implemented are site and project specific, they are detailed in the BAP of each project\site. As an example some actions may include:
• monitoring of habitats and species, giving priority to remote sensing technologies
• monitoring of ecosystem services
• monitoring the impact of well areas, flowlines and access roads on biodiversity
• mitigation of impacts and monitoring the effectiveness of actions
• restoration of natural habitats.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area

Italy

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

• Alto corso del Fiume Irmino
• Biviere e Macconi di Gela
• Stagno di Cagliari, Saline di Macchiareddu, Laguna di Santa Gilla
• Stagni di Cagliari (Natura 2000, KBA)
• Posidonieto San Vito – Barletta
• Bosco di Foglino
• Valle del Ticino (MAB e Natura 2000)
• Area delle Gravine
• Murgia Alta

- Accadia - Deliceto
- Monti Nebrodi
- Rocca di Novara
- Alta Valle del Fiume Alcantara

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Renewables: Solar and wind power generation

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets
Other, please specify

according to project BAP

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. For activities related to renewables, in addition to impact due to the occupation of land and sea, potential impact on birds and bats due to the presence of turbines and distribution lines are mentioned. Wind turbines pose a potential risk to particularly vulnerable species groups such as birds of prey. In Italy Eni's sites, monitoring activities and mitigation of the impacts on biodiversity are ongoing, including BES sensitivity analysis and BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) definition and implementation in collaboration with NGOs, universities and local experts. Mitigation measures implemented are site and project specific, they are detailed in the BAP of each project\site.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area

Austria

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

• Schütt – Graschelitzen (Natura 2000)

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Storage

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

no significant impact identified

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area

France

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Bancs des Flandres (Natura 2000)
Urbino (Natura 2000, KBA)
Moyenne valle de l'Ardche, pelouses du plateau des Gras (Natura 2000)
Collines d'Ensrune (Natura 2000)

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Petrolchemical plant
Solar farm

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

no significant impact identified

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area

France

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Est et sud de Bziers (Natura 2000)

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Solar farm

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

no significant impact identified

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area

Hungary

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Duna s rtere (Natura 2000)

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Petrolchemical plant

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

no significant impact identified

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area

Spain

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Delta del Llobregat (IUCN V, Natura 2000, KBA)
Costa da Morte e Costa da Morte (Norte) (Natura 2000, KBA)

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Lubricants production
wind farm

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

no significant impact identified

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

UNESCO World Heritage site

Country/area

Italy

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

• Monte Etna

Proximity

Up to 10 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil&Gas production

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Environmental Impact assessment has identified no impact on WHS

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Italy

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

• Valli di Comacchio and Bonifica del Mezzano (KBA)
• Agri Valley (KBA)
• Daunia mountains (KBA)
• Biviere e Piana di Gela (KBA)
• Laguna di Venezia (Natura 2000, KBA)
• Fiume Mincio e Bosco Fontana (KBA)

- Monti Ausoni e Aurunci (KBA)
- Litorale Romano (KBA)
- Campidano centrale (KBA)
- Monti Sicani, Rocca Busambra e Bosco della Ficuzza (Natura 2000 e KBA)
- Maiella, Monti Pizzi e Monti Frentani (KBA)

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil&Gas production, Refining, production of chemicals, production of electricity and steam.
Renewables: Solar and wind power generation

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets
Other, please specify
according to project BAP

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. Possible impact of activities in the upstream, refining and petrochemical sectors include the degradation of habitats and loss of biodiversity due to: pressure on fresh water availability; degradation of water, air and soil quality; contamination and pollution
due to accidental events (e.g. spills and leakage); climate-altering emissions that contribute to climate change with direct and indirect effects on nature. For activities related to renewables, in addition to impact due to the occupation of land and sea, potential impact on birds and bats due to the presence of turbines and distribution lines are mentioned. Wind turbines pose a potential risk to particularly vulnerable species

groups such as birds of prey.
In Italy Eni's sites, monitoring activities and mitigation of the impacts on biodiversity are ongoing, including BES sensitivity analysis and BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) definition and implementation in collaboration with NGOs, universities and local experts. Mitigation measures implemented are site and project specific, they are detailed in the BAP of each project\site. As an example some actions may include:
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• monitoring of ecosystem services
• monitoring the impact of well areas, flowlines and access roads on biodiversity
• mitigation of impacts and monitoring the effectiveness of actions
• restoration of natural habitats.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Italy

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

• Ortazzo e Ortazzino (KBA, Ramsar)
• Middle Adriatic (KBA)
• Adda Sud Park heronries (KBA)
• Valli di Comacchio and Bonifica del Mezzano (KBA)
• Punte Alberete and Valle della Canna, Pineta San Vitale and Pialassa della Baiona (KBA)
• Fiume Ticino (KBA)
• Nebrodi (KBA)
• Stagni di Cagliari (Natura 2000, KBA)
• Fiume Ticino (KBA)
• Gravine (KBA)
• Murge (KBA)

Proximity

Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil&Gas production, Refining, production of chemicals, production of electricity and steam.
Renewables: Solar and wind power generation

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection

Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets
Other, please specify
according to project BAP

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. Possible impact of activities in the upstream, refining and petrochemical sectors include the degradation of habitats and loss of biodiversity due to: pressure on fresh water availability; degradation of water, air and soil quality; contamination and pollution
due to accidental events (e.g. spills and leakage); climate-altering emissions that contribute to climate change with direct and indirect effects on nature. For activities related to renewables, in addition to impact due to the occupation of land and sea, potential impact on birds and bats due to the presence of turbines and distribution lines are mentioned. Wind turbines pose a potential risk to particularly vulnerable species groups such as birds of prey.
In Italy Eni's sites, monitoring activities and mitigation of the impacts on biodiversity are ongoing, including BES sensitivity analysis and BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) definition and implementation in collaboration with NGOs, universities and local experts. Mitigation measures implemented are site and project specific, they are detailed in the BAP of each project\site. As an example some actions may include:
• monitoring of habitats and species, giving priority to remote sensing technologies
• monitoring of ecosystem services
• monitoring the impact of well areas, flowlines and access roads on biodiversity
• mitigation of impacts and monitoring the effectiveness of actions
• restoration of natural habitats.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Spain

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

• Cardó, Tivissa and Llabería mountains (KBA)

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Wind farm

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Eni's subsidiaries in Europe operate in a highly regulated context and comply with national environmental protection requirements, scrupulously applying national and international standards to guarantee the correct management of operational activities that could produce negative effects on priority species and habitats.
For activities related to renewables, in addition to impact due to the occupation of land and sea, potential impact on birds and bats due to the presence of turbines and distribution lines are mentioned. Wind turbines pose a potential risk to particularly vulnerable species groups such as birds of prey. Mitigation measures implemented are site and project specific, they are detailed in the BAP of each project\site. As an example some actions may include:
• passive visual cues to increase the visibility of wind turbines e.g. black blade painting and installation of eye vinyl stickers at 9m from the ground in all wind turbines, as complementary measures to avoid bird collisions
• l monitoring cycle for bird and bat behaviour to check the effectiveness of the measures implemented.
• provision of automatic systems in wind turbines to monitor birds and reduce the risk of collision by means of warning sound and temporary stopping of the blades;
• specific conservation and protection programmes for local birdlife with targeted measures to avoid collisions;
• environmental restoration of the habitat of community interest closest to the wind farm; and the implementation of species conservation plan.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Congo

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Lower Kouilou basin (KBA)

Proximity

Up to 10 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

oil&gas production

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets
Other, please specify
according to Project BAP

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Potential indirect impacts have been identified due to the presence of human activities in the M'Boundi concession. Roads that were originally opened to access production platforms are now used by local communities and support the local economy. The same roads, however, facilitate access to the forest, thus making it more exposed to the risks of:

1)Deforestation: there are two main human activities that cause deforestation in the area:

• Charcoal production: this fuel is used daily by many people in Pointe-Noire for cooking and the demand is huge for this city with its metropolitan area of more than one million inhabitants.

• Subsistence farming: the main crop is cassava and its cultivation is largely based on the practice of "slash and burn". Cassava is usually cultivated in areas already deforested for charcoal production.

2)Hunting and poaching: great apes and elephants are still accidentally caught by hunters or killed by poachers for their meat (great apes) or tusks, since elephants are used to supply the ivory market.

3) Transmission of diseases: Diseases that affect humans can affect gorillas and chimpanzees if they come into contact with contaminated materials, especially human excreta and food remains. Some diseases such as Ebola or more common ones, such as respiratory and skin infections, which are curable in humans, can even be fatal for great apes. The increasing number of humans in the M'Boundi forest (local community, hunters, workers, etc.) may increase this risk of disease transmission.
Since 2017 Eni has been implementing a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) in collaboration with local (Endangered Species International Congo) and international (Fauna & Flora, Wildlife Conservation Society) NGOs to manage and mitigate potential impacts. Some of the main actions are
-Control of access roads and speed limits for Eni's and contractors' vehicles. Installation of road signs to avoid collisions with wild animals and emergency response plans for possible collisions.
- Anti-poaching actions including a ban on the consumption and transportation of wild animals by employees and contractors; studies to identify illegal hunting and use of wild game meat by local communities and development of strategies to reduce hunting of protected species in the area.
- Improvement of sanitary measures to prevent the transmission of diseases to apes.
- Raising awareness among employees, contractors and local community.
- Involvement of local communities, socio-economic studies to support activities that generate sustainable income, investigation of human-wildlife conflicts and development of a conflict mitigation plan.
- Development of a restoration strategy for habitats affected by direct or indirect impacts.
In addition, a biodiversity conservation project is currently being developed outside the concession to increase the level of protection of priority species at landscape level in order to accelerate their restoration.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Egypt

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

El Qa plain (KBA)

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

oil&gas production

Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Other, please specify
according to project BAP

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. Possible impact of activities in the upstream sector include the degradation of habitats and loss of biodiversity due to: pressure on fresh water availability; degradation of water, air and soil quality; contamination and pollution due to accidental events (e.g. spills and leakage); climate-altering emissions that contribute to climate change with direct and indirect effects on nature.
Eni conducted specific biodiversity studies in 2022 with the aim of implementing a BAP to manage and mitigate the impact of operations of the concessions in Sinai, overlapping the KBA of El Qa plain. The studies identified priority BES values which include coral reefs, underwater seagrass meadows, sea turtles and migratory birds.
Some of the main actions identified are:
• optimizing the management and disposal of plastic and other waste generated;
• removal of residual oil pollution from historical events;
• deepening knowledge of species by establishing seasonal and long-term biodiversity monitoring;
• raising awareness among employees and contractors on the importance of biodiversity and involvement of local communities to support conservation activities.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Nigeria

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

• Upper Orashi Forests (Ramsar, KBA)
• Biseni forests (KBA)

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

oil&gas production

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. Possible impacts of activities in the upstream sector include the degradation of habitats and loss of biodiversity due to: pressure on fresh water availability; degradation of water, air and soil quality; contamination and pollution due to accidental events (e.g. spills and leakage); climate-altering emissions that contribute to climate change with direct and indirect effects on nature. Because of accessibility and security constrains, BES activities have been limited. It is intended to carry out a broader BES assessment to verify the need to implement further mitigation measures and identify any information gaps to be filled with field data collection. Meanwhile, Eni through its subsidiary NAOC carries out environmental impact assessments, which include the biodiversity component, in accordance with the Nigerian legislative requirements.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Tunisia

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Archipel de Zembra (KBA)

Proximity

Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gas transportation

Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

no significant impact has been identified

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Beaufort Sea Nearshore (KBA) in Alaska

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

oil&gas production

Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets
Other, please specify

according to BAP

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. Possible impact of activities in the upstream sector include the degradation of habitats and loss of biodiversity due to: pressure on fresh water availability; degradation of water, air and soil quality; contamination and pollution due to accidental events (e.g. spills and leakage); climate-altering emissions that contribute to climate change with direct and indirect effects on nature.
Since 2007 Eni US has been the operator of Nikaitchuq asset in Alaska. A first BES assessment was conducted in 2009 and later a BAP was designed; both documents have been revised in 2015 when Nikaitchuq project moved into the operational phase. Following the acquisition in 2019 of the nearby Oooguruk concession (which has similar ecological and operational criteria) the BES studies and the BAP were updated in order to cover both assets.
Finally in 2022, Eni engaged a team of Arctic scientists from the international conservation NGO WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society) to verify the presence of BES residual risks and any biodiversity enhancement opportunities to be integrated in the BAP. In line with a net gain target, the team of experts have been working with local authorities and communities to test new low-disturbance strategies for the detection of polar bears dens and new approaches for the protection and restoration of the Arctic tundra. Key actions in 2022 include:
• monitoring of polar bear movements within the operational area
• the restoration of the quarry from which gravel was extracted into a functioning wetland with habitat for local wildfowl
The final objective of the BAP implementation will be to mitigate impact and demonstrate progress towards the No Net Loss goal and, where possible, to help improve the status (net gain) and knowledge of biodiversity in the Alaska North Slope area.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

Ramsar, IUCN category I-V, MAB, other protected areas at national level

Country/area

Italy

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

• Valli residue del comprensorio di Comacchio (Ramsar)
• Parco nazionale dell'Appennino Lucano-Val d'Agri-Lagonegrese (IUCN II)
• STAGNO ENICHEM (Protected area at national level)
• Santuario per i Mammiferi Marini (IUCN IV)
• Riserva naturale Litorale romano (IUCN (IV)

• Parco regionale La Mandria (IUCN V)
• Riserva naturale Vallazza (IUCN V)

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil&Gas production, Refining, production of chemicals, production of electricity and steam.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets
Other, please specify
according to project BAP

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. Possible impact of activities in the upstream, refining and petrochemical sectors include the degradation of habitats and loss of biodiversity due to: pressure on fresh water availability; degradation of water, air and soil quality; contamination and pollution
due to accidental events (e.g. spills and leakage); climate-altering emissions that contribute to climate change with direct and indirect effects on nature. In Italy Eni's sites, monitoring activities and mitigation of the impacts on biodiversity are ongoing, including BES sensitivity analysis and BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) definition and implementation in collaboration with NGOs, universities and local experts. Mitigation measures implemented are site and project specific, they are detailed in the BAP of each project\site. As an example some actions may include:
• monitoring of habitats and species, giving priority to remote sensing technologies
• monitoring of ecosystem services
• monitoring the impact of well areas, flowlines and access roads on biodiversity

• mitigation of impacts and monitoring the effectiveness of actions
• restoration of natural habitats.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

IUCN category I-V

Country/area

Italy

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

•Riserva naturale Sacca di Bellocchio
• Pineta di Ravenna
• Duna costiera ravennate e foce torrente Bevano
•Area marina protetta Torre del Cerrano
•Foce Fiume Reno
•Riserva regionale Abetina di Laurenzana
•Parco dell'Etna
•Parco naturale di Migliarino, San Rossore e Massaciuccoli
•Riserva naturale orientata Saline di Priolo
•Area marina protetta Capo Rizzuto
•Parco Lombardo della Valle del Ticin
•Parco Delta del Po
• Parco della Valle del Ticino
•Parco regionale Salina di Punta della Contessa

Proximity

Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil&Gas production, Refining, production of chemicals, production of electricity and steam.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets

Other, please specify

according to project BAP

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. Possible impact of activities in the upstream, refining and petrochemical sectors include the degradation of habitats and loss of biodiversity due to: pressure on fresh water availability; degradation of water, air and soil quality; contamination and pollution

due to accidental events (e.g. spills and leakage); climate-altering emissions that contribute to climate change with direct and indirect effects on nature. In Italy Eni's sites, monitoring activities and mitigation of the impacts on biodiversity are ongoing, including BES sensitivity analysis and BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) definition and implementation in collaboration with NGOs, universities and local experts. Mitigation measures implemented are site and project specific, they are detailed in the BAP of each project\site. As an example some actions may include:

• monitoring of habitats and species, giving priority to remote sensing technologies
• monitoring of ecosystem services
• monitoring the impact of well areas, flowlines and access roads on biodiversity
• mitigation of impacts and monitoring the effectiveness of actions
• restoration of natural habitats.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

Ramsar, MAB

Country/area

Italy

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

• Sacca di Belócchio (Ramsar)
• Ortazzo e Ortazzino (KBA, Ramsar)
• Selva Pisana (MAB and Natura 2000)
• Piallassa della Baiona e Risega (Ramsar)
• Valle del Ticino (MAB e Natura 2000)

Proximity

Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Oil&Gas production, Refining, production of chemicals, production of electricity and steam.
Solar power generation

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets
Other, please specify
according to project BAP

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. Possible impact of activities in the upstream, refining and petrochemical sectors include the degradation of habitats and loss of biodiversity due to: pressure on fresh water availability; degradation of water, air and soil quality; contamination and pollution
due to accidental events (e.g. spills and leakage); climate-altering emissions that contribute to climate change with direct and indirect effects on nature. In Italy Eni's sites, monitoring activities and mitigation of the impacts on biodiversity are ongoing, including BES sensitivity analysis and BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) definition and implementation in collaboration with NGOs, universities and local experts. Mitigation measures implemented are site and project specific, they are detailed in the BAP of each project\site. As an example some actions may include:
• monitoring of habitats and species, giving priority to remote sensing technologies
• monitoring of ecosystem services
• monitoring the impact of well areas, flowlines and access roads on biodiversity
• mitigation of impacts and monitoring the effectiveness of actions
• restoration of natural habitats.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify
IUCN IV-V

Country/area

Italy

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

- Santuario Mammiferi Marini (IUCN IV)
- Parco naturale della Valle del Ticino (IUCN V)
- Riserva naturale orientata Bosco di Malabotta (IUCN IV)

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Renewables: solar and wind power generation

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. For activities related to renewables, in addition to impact due to the occupation of land and sea, potential impact on birds and bats due to the presence of turbines and distribution lines are mentioned. Wind turbines pose a potential risk to particularly vulnerable species groups such as birds of prey. In Italy Eni's sites, monitoring activities and mitigation of the impacts on biodiversity are ongoing, including BES sensitivity analysis and BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) definition and implementation in collaboration with NGOs, universities and local experts. Mitigation measures implemented are site and project specific, they are detailed in the BAP of each project\site.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

IUCN V , MAB

Country/area

Austria

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

- LSG obratsch (Villacher Alpe) (IUCN V, KBA)
- Naturparks - Naturpark Dobratsch (IUCN V)
- Julian Alps (MAB)

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

storage

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

no significant impact identified

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

IUCN V

Country/area

Germany

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

LSG-Ardeshof (IUCN V)

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

petrochemical plant

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

no significant impact identified

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

IUCN I-IV, Protected Area at international and national level

Country/area

Switzerland

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

- Schneckenäule (IUCN Ia)
- Au (IUCN Ia)
- Mösli/Schachen (IUCN IV)
- Ruggeller Rheinau WR (IUCN Ib)
- Ruggeller Rheinau SO (IUCN IV)
- Rheindamm Sennwald (IUCN IV)
- Galgenmaad-Schribersmaad(Protected Area at international level)
- Rohert (Protected Area at national level)

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Storage

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

no significant impact identified

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

IUCN V

Country/area

Spain

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

• Serres de Cardó-el Boix (IUCN V, Natura 2000)

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

solar farm

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Eni's subsidiaries in Europe operate in a highly regulated context and comply with national environmental protection requirements, scrupulously applying national and international standards to guarantee the correct management of operational activities that could produce negative effects on priority species and habitats.
For activities related to renewables, in addition to impact due to the occupation of land and sea, potential impact on birds and bats due to the presence of turbines and distribution lines are mentioned. Wind turbines pose a potential risk to particularly vulnerable species groups such as birds of prey. Mitigation measures implemented are site and project specific, they are detailed in the BAP of each project\site. As an example some actions may include:
• passive visual cues to increase the visibility of wind turbines e.g. black blade painting and installation of eye vinyl stickers at 9m from the ground in all wind turbines, as complementary measures to avoid bird collisions
• l monitoring cycle for bird and bat behaviour to check the effectiveness of the measures implemented.
• provision of automatic systems in wind turbines to monitor birds and reduce the risk of collision by means of warning sound and temporary stopping of the blades;
• specific conservation and protection programmes for local birdlife with targeted measures to avoid collisions;
• environmental restoration of the habitat of community interest closest to the wind farm;

and the implementation of species conservation plan.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

IUCN V

Country/area

Australia

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Manton Dam Recreation Area (IUCN V)

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

solar farm

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

no significant impact identified

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

IUCN IV, protected area at national level

Country/area

Nigeria

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

- Kwale Game reserve (IUCN IV)
- Ohaji (protected area at national level)
- Upper Orashi River (protected area at national level)
- Nun River (protected area at national level)

Proximity

Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

oil&gas production

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. Possible impact of activities in the upstream sector include the degradation of habitats and loss of biodiversity due to: pressure on fresh water availability; degradation of water, air and soil quality; contamination and pollution due to accidental events (e.g. spills and leakage); climate-altering emissions that contribute to climate change with direct and indirect effects on nature. Because of accessability and security constrains, BES activites have been limited. It is intended to carry out a broader BES assessment to verify the need to implement further mitigation measures and identify any information gaps to be filled with field data collection. Meanwhile, Eni through its subsidiary NAOC carries out environmental impact assessments, which include the biodiversity component, in accordance with the Nigerian legislative requirements.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

Protected area at national and international level, OSPAR

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

- Fylde (Protected area at national and international level)
- Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl (Protected area at national and international level, OSPAR)
- Southern North Sea (Protected area at national and international level, OSPAR)
- Haisborough; Hammond And Winterton (Protected area at national and international

level, OSPAR)

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

oil&gas production

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Abatement controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets
Other, please specify

according to project EMP

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. Possible impact of activities in the upstream sector include the degradation of habitats and loss of biodiversity due to: pressure on fresh water availability; degradation of water, air and soil quality; contamination and pollution
due to accidental events (e.g. spills and leakage); climate-altering emissions that contribute to climate change with direct and indirect effects on nature.
Blocks 110/13a, 110/13b, 110/14a, 110/14c and 110/15a of Eni UK's Liverpool Bay Assets overlap with a Special Protection Area (SPA) established to protect rare, vulnerable and migratory birds. In addition, block 110/15a overlaps with the Fylde Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ). Surveys were conducted in 2022 to verify the presence of protected and priority species and habitats, assess potential impacts and identify appropriate mitigation measures by applying the Mitigation Hierarchy. In addition, a biodiversity net gain target for the onshore part of the project is being discussed with the authorities.
Blocks 48/29a, 48/30a, 52/4a and 52/5a of Eni UK's Hewett Assets are located in a Special Area of Conservation for Harbour Porpoise (Southern North Sea SAC), requiring special attention to be paid to the conduct of any noise making activities and the

adoption of measures to minimize noise impact, especially on marine mammals. Eni UK's Hewett Assets are also located in a Special Area of Conservation for Biogenic Reefs and Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time (Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton SAC), requiring special attention to be paid to any seabed related activities. The principal mitigation measures implemented to date have focused on the avoidance and minimization of generated noise and seabed disturbance.
Furthermore, an internal analysis of Eni UK's project management was carried out in 2021 to verify compliance with Eni's biodiversity management system, finding alignment with the Company's internal requirements and no significant gaps. The analysis also showed that by applying the Mitigation Hierarchy it was possible to avoid and reduce impacts below significant levels, so that a dedicated BES action plan has not been required for projects to date.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

IUCN, Ramsar, Protected area at national level

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

- Avon Gorge (IUCN IV)
- Firth of Forth (Ramsar, Protected area at national level, KBA)

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Petrolchemical plant

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

no significant impact identified

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

Protected area at national level

Country/area

Tunisia

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Sanghr Jabbess (Protected area at national level)

Proximity

Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

oil&gas production

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

In the Djebel Grouz concession there are no infrastructure or production sites that overlap with the protected area of Sanghr Jabbess. However, as with every project, Eni Tunisia has conducted an environmental impact study in accordance with the requirements of national legislation, which also includes a BES assessment. In addition, Eni Tunisia carries out environmental monitoring through a third party.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

IUCN V

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Columbia Bottomlands Megasite (IUCN V)

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

solar farm

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

no significant impact identified

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

Ramsar, Potected Area at national level

Country/area

Nigeria

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

- Taylor Creek (Potected Area at national level)
- Apoi Creek Forests (Ramsar, Potected Area at national level)
- Ikebiri Creek (Potected Area at national level)
- Edumanom (Potected Area at national level)

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

oil&gas production

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Project design
Scheduling
Operational controls
Abatement controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Among the most significant impacts for all types of Eni assets are those related to land (or sea) use change due to the physical presence of plants and infrastructure, which may result in the removal, degradation or fragmentation of habitats with consequences for species. Possible impact of activities in the upstream sector include the degradation of habitats and loss of biodiversity due to: pressure on fresh water availability; degradation of water, air and soil quality; contamination and pollution due to accidental events (e.g. spills and leakage); climate-altering emissions that contribute to climate change with direct and indirect effects on nature. Because of accessability and security constrains, BES activites have been limited. It is intended to carry out a broader BES assessment to verify the need to implement further mitigation measures and identify any information gaps to be filled with field data collection. Meanwhile, Eni through its subsidiary NAOC carries out environmental impact assessments, which include the biodiversity component, in accordance with the Nigerian legislative requirements.

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Law & policy Livelihood, economic & other incentives Other, please specify Long-term partnerships with NGOs leading in the field of biodiversity conservation and with local experts to implement the actions identified in the BAPs on the ground and monitor the indicators, ensuring the application of science-based approaches

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance

Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	Other, please specify GRI 304-1 sites in\adjacent to protected areas and KBA; GRI 304-2 Significant impacts on BES; GRI 304-3 Habitats restored; GRI 304-4 N° of IUCN Red List species with habitats near operations, by level of extinction risk. SPR Indicators at site level

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	Annual Report 2022 page 156, 182-186 1
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy Other, please specify Mitigation actions for habitat restoration or biodiversity protection activities (by country)	Eni For 2022 Sustainability Performance pag 30-33 (print version) 2
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	an insight publicly available at the link https://www.eni.com/static/it-IT/infografiche/biodiversita/en/ which provides detailed info on policy & strategy, approach for managing impacts, on-field actions and active partnerships for BES conservation

	Other, please specify Mitigation actions for habitat restoration or biodiversity protection activities (by country); List of active collaborations with NGOs, international and local scientific institutions, sector associations and programs for BES conservation	

[1]Annual-Report-2022.pdf

[2]eni-for-2022-sustainability-performance-eng-print.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	133,687

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Eni pays particular attention to the impact of emissions from its activities along the entire supply chain, from the supply of goods and services for production processes, to the environmental impact linked to the use and disposal of finished products, as demonstrated by its commitments for 2050, communicated to the market at the presentation of its new strategy in February 2020.

Eni has developed a rigorous methodology for the comprehensive measurement of GHG emissions. This method considers scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, both in absolute and relative terms, related to energy products sold, whether derived from our own or purchased production. This distinctive approach is more comprehensive than current emissions standards and provides an integrated view of emissions. The methodology was reviewed, independently, by experts from Imperial College London (via Imperial Consultants) whilst the results of its application were verified by the independent certification company RINA. **The methodology will be continuously updated in order to be as accurate as possible and also assessing new items, including allocation to customers.**

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms