Health, Safety & Environment
Report 2003/2004

Move & More.

Contents

Unless otherwise stated, whenever the masculine gender is used, both men and women are included.

Introduction

Wolfgang Ruttenstorfer – CEO, OMV

Helga Pražak-Reisinger – Vice President HSE

On the Move in Health, Safety and Environmental Protection

The past two fiscal years have been a period of strong growth and change for the OMV Group. With the acquisition of the 51% stake in the Romanian oil company Petrom, we have already achieved our ambitious aim from 2002 of doubling the size of the company by 2008. We are now the undisputed market leader in the Danube region.

Consequently, we have achieved excellent results as presented in our last Annual Report. However, we also face huge challenges, and not just in the commercial arena. Economic growth also means greater responsibility for employees and the company. Our Code of Conduct provides the principles for our business practices. On this basis, we aim to ensure that our HSE performance ranks among the best of our peers, and our objectives are already looking ahead to 2010.

The present HSE Report outlines our achievements and objectives in Health, Safety and Environment. It shows the areas in which we have already established a good position and those where extra work is required. OMV has achieved much in recent years in terms of ecological product quality and safety, as shown by the results of the "Think:Ahead Discover Safety" project. We aim to improve our long term performance in terms of sustainability by moving to energy sources that produce lower carbon dioxide emissions. Our work will also focus on occupational health and security.

The biggest task for the next few years, however, will be to successfully integrate Petrom into our HSE standards. The details of this challenge are outlined in a separate section in this report, although no Petrom figures have been included as the acquisition was only closed at the end of 2004.

Wolfgang Ruttenstorfer –
CEO

Helga Pražak-Reisinger –
Vice President HSE

Overview of OMV

Our Vision

As the leading oil and gas group in Central Europe, headquartered in Vienna, our job is mobility. We keep people and ourselves moving.

Our Mission

We explore and produce oil and gas on five continents. We supply millions of people with transportation and heating fuels, and with goods and services to produce everyday consumer products.

With Group sales of EUR 9.88 bn in 2004, 6,495 employees and a market capitalization of around EUR 9 billion at year-end 2004, OMV Aktiengesellschaft is the biggest listed industrial enterprise in Austria.

The takeover by OMV of the majority stake in Petrom in 2004 produced the biggest oil and gas group in central Europe with oil and gas reserves in excess of 1.4 billion barrel oil equivalents (boe), daily production of approximately 345,000 boe and an annual refinery capacity of 26.4 mn t. OMV now has 2,385 filling stations in 13 countries. The Group's market share in R&M (Refinery & Marketing) in the Danube region stands at some 18%. Petrom currently has 50,737 employees and has already started to make a positive contribution to OMV results in the first quarter of 2005.



Our Business Divisions

Exploration and Production (E&P)
As an operator and partner, we are involved in exploration, development and production projects in our five core regions (Central Europe, North Sea, North Africa, Middle East, Australia and New Zealand). In 2004, one third of production came from Austria, with the remaining portion from international holdings.

Refinery and Marketing Including Petrochemicals (R&M)
We operate one refinery in Schwechat (Austria) and another in Burghausen (Southern Germany), both of which have integrated petrochemical production facilities. Together with the two Petrom refineries Petrobrazi and Arpechim (Romania) and with a 45% share in the Bayernoil refinery network (Southern Germany), our total capacity amounts to 26.4 mn t (540,000 bbl/d).

OMV operates in 2004 a network of 2,384 gas filling stations in 13 countries, 580 there of in Austria. The organic growth of the network is focused on Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Croatia.

Gas
The Gas segment is a core business offering considerable growth potential. We cover around 90% of the supply in Austria with natural gas from Russia, Norway and Germany as well as from Austrian sites. We hold an important position in transit services as one third of all Russian natural gas transports to Western Europe go through the Baumgarten hub.

Chemicals
Through our subsidiary AMI Agrolinz Melamine International, we are the second-largest producer of melamine (synthetic resin for laminate floors, furniture and boards) in the world. With the increase in production capacity, AMI is set to draw level with the global market leader. We are the market leader for fertilizers in Austria and South East Germany.

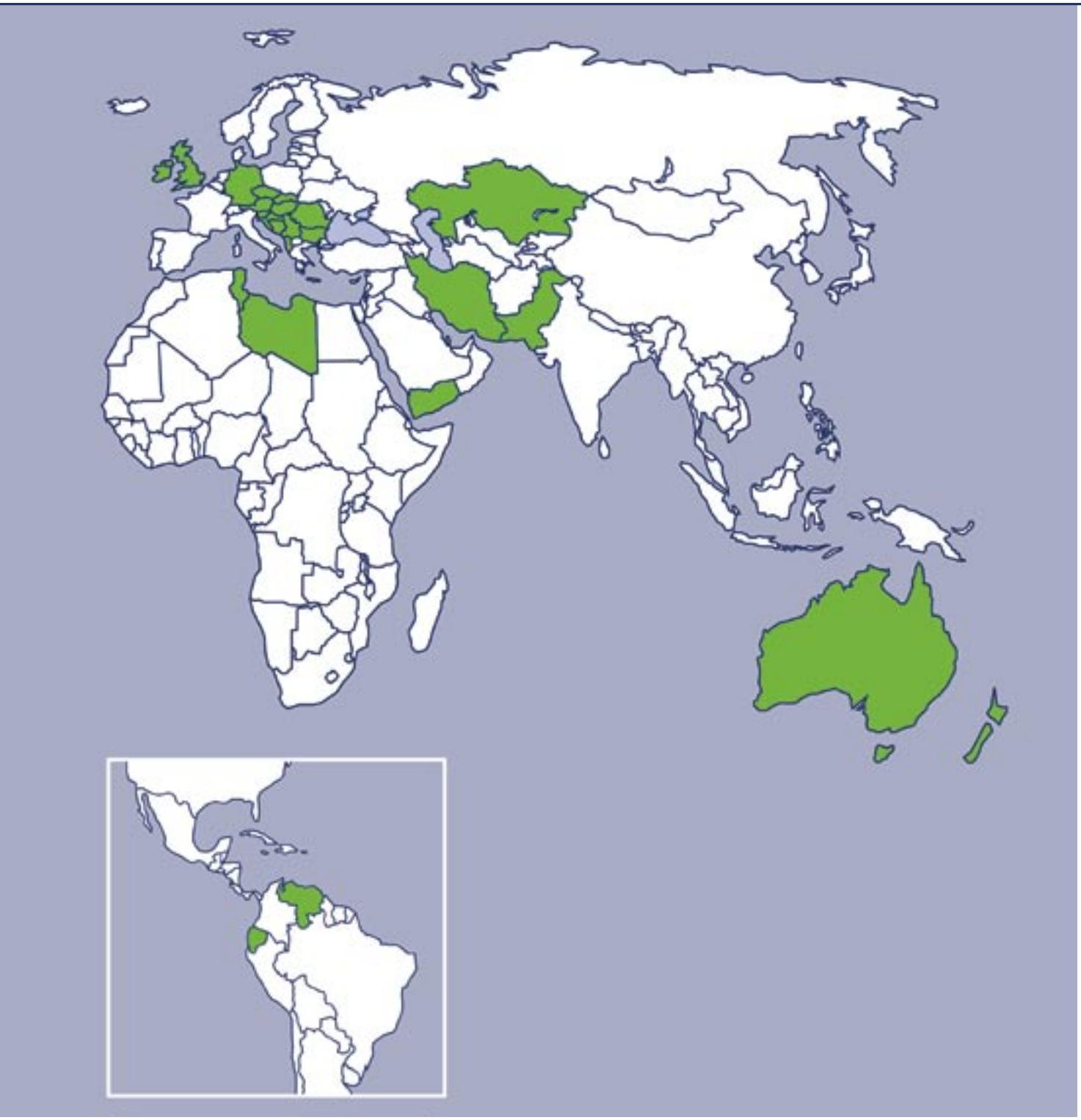
The following stakes that are relevant to our HSE performance were sold during the 2003/2004 reporting period:

- OMV Sudan Exploration GmbH
- OMV Sudan Block 5B Exploration GmbH
- Cogeneration-Kraftwerke Management Steiermark GmbH
- OMV Cogeneration d.o.o.

The main acquisitions relevant to HSE during this reporting period were:

- Preussag Energie International GmbH (2003)
- Bayernoil Raffineriegesellschaft mbH (2003, 45%)
- Societata Nationala a Petrolului Petrom S.A. (2004, 51%)

OMV Operations



With Regard to the Present Report

Reporting framework and boundaries
The following data is taken into account for this report:

- Data from all OMV activities with a stake of more than 50%. In such cases, the figures are included in full.
- Joint ventures where influence is exerted and in which OMV acts as an operator (operatorship), including minority shareholdings such as in Pakistan (OMV is the operator and owner of 19.7% and 16.68% respectively). In such cases, the figures are also included in the HSE Report in full.
- Figures from holdings of equal or less than 50% are not taken into account if there is no operational influence (such as the 45% stake in Bayern Oil).
- HSE-relevant figures from filling stations are not included as the vast majority is operated by independent partners functioning as independent companies.

However, where HSE is concerned, we work closely with our joint venture partners, filling station licensees and contractors. The report details examples of how our policies are implemented in these cases.

Incidents
OMV reports openly on incidents. We classify incidents into five different levels according to the actual and potential consequences. This report explicitly states incidents of level four and five, that is fatal accidents, accidents where more than three people were hospitalized, oil spills in excess of 1000 liters, as well as accidents with severe environmental damage that far exceeds limit values.

Reporting standard
OMV has drawn up the present report in line with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines, which are the most important international guiding principles for the preparation of sustainability reports. We have particularly taken into account the indicators and content of GRI that relate to health, safety and the environment. A full listing of the GRI indicators reported on by OMV will be given in the Performance Report to be published in autumn 2005. Further information is also available in the OMV 2004 Annual Report and at www.omv.com.

The annex lists GRI indicators by GRI code with a cross-reference to their inclusion in this report. The environmental indicators have also been coded.

PETROM
Member of OMV Group

Petrom

At the end of 2004, OMV acquired a 51% stake in Petrom, which was previously a state-owned company. The leading oil and gas producer in South East Europe was established in 1997 as an integrated oil and gas company, while Romania has an oil industry tradition dating back 150 years. With 51,000 employees, Petrom is one of the biggest employers in Romania. The current oil and gas reserves amount to around 1 bn boe. With 300 oil and gas fields and 15,000 onshore production wells and offshore platforms in the Black Sea, Petrom plans to produce around 80 mn boe a year. The Petrobrazi and Arpechim refineries have an aggregate capacity of around 8 mn t. Fertilizers and methanol are produced in Doljchim, and Petrom has a comprehensive network of filling stations and a market share of 35%.

Petrom intends to set new standards in Romania. By 2008, Petrom's profitability should equal that of OMV. To achieve this, over EUR 1 bn is being invested, EUR 400 mn of this in 2005 alone. A major part of the investment is for renewal programs and improvements to facilities, including improvements of environmental and safety standards as well as bringing levels up to EU standards. Petrom has the same HSE objectives for 2010 as the whole OMV Group: to be among the best of its peers in the oil and gas industry.

Petrom will be concentrating more closely on developing its natural gas business – the energy source of the future. As the leading producer of natural gas in Romania, the company has an annual production capacity of 6 bn m^3 up until 2008. A sales organization will sell the gas directly to the customers and support the integration of the natural gas business.

New health, safety and environment standards

At the beginning of 2005, an extensive HSE integration program was drawn up to introduce international best practice models. The health and safety of employees is at the forefront. As the key precondition for the necessary improvements, the management received training on the program, which also raised awareness of their responsibilities towards people and the environment. The first signs of successful implementation are the adoption of OMV's HSE policy and the switchover to using new protective clothing. The safety data for 2005 is being collected

in accordance with OMV standards for the first time. The overarching aim is to obtain a comprehensive overview of all incidents involving own employees and contractors and to work on improvements. OMV and the Romanian government have agreed upon modalities to deal with contamination due to operations prior to 2005.

Environmental laws in Romania soon to reach EU standards

One of the biggest challenges for Petrom will be to raise environmental standards at its facilities to reach EU standards. In May 2005, Romania signed a European Union accession agreement allowing it to become a Member State as of 2007. By this time, Romania should have adopted all the EU environmental legislation, although there are transition periods for some areas. Key priorities for the next five years will be to align the sulfur content in fuels, environmental impact assessment, implementing the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (IPPC) and the directive preventing major accidents (Seveso II). Romanian environmental policy is enforced on the basis of the Environmental Protection Act passed in 1995 and by the environmental protection agencies established in all the regions. These agencies are also responsible for pollution monitoring and permits.

Case study

Fertilizer production: new safety measures for plant operators and consumers

Petrom produces fertilizer based on ammonium nitrate at its facility in Doljchim in Craiova. This highly explosive product can only be produced and stored under very strict conditions, and in 2004 was involved in a very serious transportation accident in Romania. Immediately after OMV became a stockholder, a new non-explosive formula was devised by Agrolinz Melamine International in conjunction with the local management team. The company has been delivering this product since May 2005.

HSE Policy

Health, safety and environment are managed at OMV in the same way as other critical business issues.

OMV

Health, Safety & Environment Policy

Everyone who works for or with OMV should go home mentally and physically sound.

- All accidents can be prevented.
- We improve health conditions for all our employees in respect to the physical, psychological and social aspects at their working place.

All work processes must be safe for ourselves, our neighbours, partners, customers and the environment.

- Keeping risks as low as reasonably possible is top priority.
- We apply the best available economically viable technology.

HSE*) matters are managed in the same way as all other critical business issues.

- We strive for continuous improvement of environmental and safety standards.
- We establish specific goals based on international performance standards and measure our progress on a regular basis.
- We actively participate in climate protection measures and support alternative energy sources.

Line management is responsible for getting HSE right.

- We expect commitment and leadership from our line managers.
- We involve all employees in our HSE programmes.
- We expect from our contractors to follow our policy and related standards.

Our groupwide HSE standards supplement legal compliance.

- We comply with all relevant laws in everything we do.
- All over the world, we meet the high standards set by OMV regulations.

*) HSE = Health, Safety, Environment

Vienna, April 2003

Dr. Wolfgang Ruttenstorfer
CEO and Chairman of the Board

Dr. Gerhard Roiss
Deputy Chairman

David C. Davies, MBA
Chief Financial Officer

Mag. DI Helmut Langanger
Member of the Executive Board

HSE Highlights 2003/2004

Our Achievements and Successes

Significant increase in production
We have significantly increased production in the last few years. Production of oil and NGL by the OMV Group has risen by more than 40% to 27.7 mn barrels of oil and by almost two thirds to 109.3 bn cubic feet respectively, while oil processing climbed more than 40% to over 18 mn t[1].

Safety program leads to fewer accidents at work
OMV introduced its safety program Think: Ahead Discover Safety in 2002. Safety audits are carried out by managers in all areas of the Group. The inclusion of employees in reporting near misses and the intensive investigation of incidents are core elements of the program. OMV has reduced the rate of industrial accidents by 60% since 2000 as a result.

Setting safety standards for partners and contractors
From 2005 onwards, contractors working with OMV must provide evidence of specific safety standards (SCC or comparable certification) in order to qualify for certain types of contracts.

Austria becomes a sulfur-free zone
Since January 1, 2004, OMV filling stations in Austria have only been supplied with sulfur-free fuels. The changeover came five years ahead of the EU deadline. For this initiative, OMV won the 2003 Austria Automobile Association (ARBÖ) environment prize.

AdBlue – lower emissions for commercial vehicles
OMV opened the first AdBlue filling station for commercial vehicles in Germany in March 2003, followed by the first AdBlue filling stations in Austria and the Czech Republic in 2004. The AdBlue solution breaks down nitrogen oxides into nitrogen and water, thereby reducing emissions from diesel engines in commercial vehicles. Nine more Austrian filling stations will be equipped for AdBlue in 2005. OMV is playing a pioneering role in compliance with the Euro 4 emission standard, which comes into force on October 1, 2005.

econPlus extra light heating oil
The sulfur content of econPlus extra light heating oil is no higher than that of natural gas and is 20 times lower than in standard heating oil grades.

AMI Linz sets the standard in combating climate change
In autumn 2003, a new process to break down nitrous oxide was brought online at AMI Agrolinz Melamine International. In 2004, the first year since it was introduced, this process has prevented around 640,000 t CO_2 equivalent and also reduced total NO_x emissions at the plant by approximately 90%.

OMV promotes social development
In 2004, OMV invested around EUR 9.81 mn in social and community projects. We are particularly proud of the Community Development Project in the desert region of Southern Pakistan. We provide education, technology and organizational assistance relating to drinking water, schools, health, reforestation and income generation, which are managed and run by the local population.

[1] Balance boundaries according to OMV Annual Reort 2004

The Challenges We Face

Fatal industrial accidents
We deeply regret that there were two fatal accidents in 2004, in which two contractors working with OMV lost their lives. In 2003, there was one fatal accident involving an OMV employee and three fatal accidents involving contractors.

Petrom
The focus has been on introducing an HSE culture and raising standards to the OMV Group level. Petrom will be investing more than EUR 1 bn in these efforts up to 2008. A large portion of this will be for technical environmental protection and plant safety, as well as pollution prevention measures. Safety and health standards are another priority for HSE integration.

Hydrocarbon spills
A total of 14 hydrocarbon spills were reported in 2003, and 43 in 2004. The biggest incident during the reporting period happened in September 2003, when 23 t of oil leaked from the Turmöl tank farm.

Rising greenhouse gas emissions
We are facing a sharp rise in greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), resulting primarily from product quality improvements, rising productivity and new acquisitions. Much of these are methane emissions from the gas production facility in Pakistan. Unfortunately, this increase considerably outweighs the cuts in emissions achieved at other sites (such as the reduction of nitrous oxide at AMI Linz).

Renewable energies
OMV's core business lies in the fossil fuel sector. Nevertheless, we have stepped up our involvement in the renewable energies sector in recent years (use of biodiesel, BIOSTAB and BIOFLAM research projects). In the next few years, we will be increasing our activities further in this area.

Security
As a fast-growing international company that also operates in potential conflict zones, we have to take precautionary measures concerning the safety of personnel and security of our assets and business. Safety and security are ensured through the OMV safety and security platform. We also update our crisis management in line with the relevant requirements.

Overall HSE Balance
The trend changes in emissions and energy consumption are due to improvements in product quality, rising productivity and new acquisitions and have been included in the indicators since 2003.

Key HSE Indicators 2000–2004

	Changes in %	Trend
LTIR own employees	- 60	↘↘
Energy consumption	+ 9	↗
Greenhouse gas emissions	+ 30	↗↗
N_2O-emissions	- 74	↘↘
SO_2-emissions	+ 14	↗
NO_x-emissions	+ 15	↗
VOC-emissions	- 30	↘↘
Dust emissions	- 8	↘
Waste water load – COD	- 19	↘↘
Waste water load – hydrocarbons	- 64	↘↘
Groundwater consumption	- 7	↘
Total production waste*	+ 10	↗

* Only uniformly defined since 2001 – changes therefore relative to 2001.

HSE Management

"Wherever we operate, we behave with the express intention of taking as our model the highest standards for health, safety and the protection of the environment and with the aim of continually improving our performance in these respects."

OMV Code of Conduct, www.omv.com

The Challenges

As an energy company, we face extensive requirements in terms of health, safety and the environment. We provide energy to the community and attempt to do this as responsibly as possible. We work in high-risk areas and therefore bear particular responsibility for our employees and neighboring residents.

OMV is rising to the challenges facing the industry with regards to ecologically and socially acceptable products and production methods, while simultaneously meeting the rapidly growing demand for energy in our core regions. Throughout this process, our focus is on the short- and long-term environmental impact of our products and production, our Group's increased internationalization and strong growth, as well as on our involvement in countries and companies that do not have European standards. OMV managers have clearly undertaken to link our growth strategy to a strong commitment in HSE and to deliver the corresponding performance.

Our goal is to rank amongst the best of our peers (regional oil and gas companies) when it comes to HSE.

Our HSE policies are enshrined in the Code of Conduct adopted in 2003, which applies to all companies in which we are the majority stakeholder or where we have operatorship. Even with minority holdings, we exercise our influence so that our partners apply comparably high standards.

All of our executives and line managers are responsible for HSE. Overall responsibility for HSE lies with our Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Wolfgang Ruttenstorfer, and the other Executive Board members in charge of operational business segments. They are assisted by a network of managers and specialists headed up by Dr. Helga Pražak-Reisinger. These HSEQ managers report to all major department managers, heads of business divisions and works managers to ensure that the corresponding know-how is available throughout the whole Group.

HSE is on the agenda of all management meetings. HSE performance is also managed and monitored by several special committees.

The main elements of our HSE management are:

- HSE management systems,
- HSE strategy, objectives and programs,
- legal compliance and HSE risk management, and
- communications.

Our Achievements

HSE Management System
In a dynamic company such as OMV, there needs to be a clear structure when it comes to roles, responsibilities and the relationships between individual parts of the organization. The Code of Conduct defines our policies, and all the Group directives – also the specific HSE-directives – are included in the Business Manual and are available throughout the Group. In addition, there are Group wide HSE-standards and recommendations. Finally, each segment of the OMV Group has a specific system of HSE-standards, guidelines and workflows that are aligned with Group wide standards.

Our management system comprises of all the relevant environmental and safety activities. We base our approach on ISO 14.001 and OHSAS 18.001 (Occupational Health and Safety Management System). Due to local or industry circumstances, some sites also employ other systems such as EMAS (OMV Germany), Responsible Care (AMI) or SCC (Safety Certificate for Contractors).

Successful certification during the reporting period: Schwechat refinery became the first company in Europe to obtain certification to the new ISO 14.001:2004 standard in 2004.

The refinery had already gained the OHSAS 18.001 certification in 2003. Burghausen refinery including all tank farms, OMV Pakistan, Agrolinz Melamine International and its Linz and Castellanza sites, and the Csepel fuel depot (OMV Hungary is 48% stockholder) hold ISO 14.001 certification (and partial 18.000). At present, 40% of OMV employees are working in certified areas.

New standards were set in the reporting period for contractors working with OMV. From 2005 onwards, they must provide evidence of SCC or comparable certification in order to qualify for certain types of contracts.

HSE strategy, objectives and programs
OMV pursues a precisely defined strategic and objectives-based process. The objectives are derived from the HSE policy, the business strategy and anticipated stakeholder requirements as well as the results from the previous year. They are revised each year and incorporated in the Group balanced scorecard (BSC). The Executive Board is responsible for regularly monitoring achievement of objectives and the HSE team carries out Group wide programs to support the attainment of the objectives.

We believe that in a company that is growing as quickly as OMV, there is little to be gained from setting absolute Group wide emission, energy consumption or reduction targets. Our overriding objective is therefore to measure ourselves against an official benchmarking system and to rank in the first quartile of our peer group. However, we set specific targets for our key indicators at a plant level (including energy efficiency, GHG emissions, sickness rates, occupational injuries, etc.).

The objectives published in the HSE Report 2001/2002 were achieved or form part of an ongoing program, such as crisis management or the integration of new acquisitions with regard to OMV policy. OMV has drawn up additional specific HSE objectives for 2010 on the basis of this; these objectives form part of the overall business strategy.

Group objectives 2003/2004

	2003 Objectives	2003 Results	2004 Objectives	2004 Results
LTIR – OMV employees	< 4	4, 15	< 2	3,76
Safety audits as % of planned audits	> 90%	88%	> 90%	97%
Legal compliance process	> 61%	61%	> 80%	80%
ISO 14.000/OHSAS as % of employees	> 50% Ende 2004	29%	> 50%	40%

target fulfilled
divergent
target not fulfilled

Legal compliance system

To us, legal compliance means observing all laws, provisions and regulations in each of the countries in which we operate. In our business divisions, this has become a very complex undertaking and requires sophisticated processes. There are thousands of regulations that apply to big refineries, for example. This is why one of the key objectives for OMV during the reporting period is for each business division and site to develop structured processes to comply with all regulations. Internal or external audits will be used to check that the systems function correctly.

Apart from one case (a limit value exceeded for atmospheric emissions prior to 2003), there were no penalty payments in HSE for 2003 and 2004 as a result of failure to comply with laws, regulations or international conventions.

HSE risk assessment
All risk management activities for the OMV Group are incorporated in a uniform, Group wide risk management system. This system is fully integrated, both horizontally into business processes and vertically into strategy and medium-term planning. The identification and assessment of major risks, including HSE, takes place twice each year as part of medium-term planning, and is monitored at a Group level.

Dealing responsibly with all the risks inherent in our business divisions requires the systematic risk assessment of all processes at various levels. We use an extensive range of methods to do this, including safety case evaluations, HAZOP, HAZID, work permit system, workplace evaluations, job safety analysis, the 3F method and FMEA analyses. Near-miss reporting and assessments for high-risk activities are also important.

Communications
As a company with global operations, we come into contact with a large number of stakeholders, each with its own reasons for seeking detailed information on our activities and locations. We seek to engage in an open dialog with our business partners, local residents, government authorities, NGOs and the public.

We attach particular importance to our relationships with residents. For instance at our Schwechat refinery, we established an environmental advisory council consisting of OMV staff members, residents and local authority representatives back in 1994. This body meets regularly to consider relevant issues. Likewise, the Burghausen refinery holds frequent discussions with neighboring communities and government authorities.

Case study
E&P in Ecuador: OMV is pulling out
In 2003, OMV acquired shares in blocks 7 (25%) and 21 (17.5%) in Ecuador as part of its takeover of the international E&P business operations of Preussag Energie International GmbH. These are producing oil fields and exploration opportunities. OMV's involvement was criticized several times by Global 2000 because of the impact on the rainforest.

Although OMV is only a minority stockholder, it always takes its responsibilities towards the environment seriously. An environmental audit in 2003 showed that oil production by the operator, Perenco, was run according to up-to-date environmental standards.

South America is not one of the core regions of OMV. We are therefore starting to withdraw from the region. The first step in this process was the sale of our stake in the Cabimas oil field in Venezuela in 2004.

HSE Strategy 2010 - Targets

1st Quartile in HSEQ Performance achieved in Peer Group

HSE Performance	▸ Be listed in 1st Quartile in HSE performance among Peer Group (all regional oil & gas companies) by external rating agencies ▸ External verification of all management systems ▸ Competency based HSEQ Training of all workforce – 90% compliance
Health & Safety	▸ LTIR < 1 own employees and contractors ▸ No Serious incident of level 4 and above ▸ Extensive involvement of employees in health – 1 health circle per site
Environment	▸ Perform among 1st quartile of peer group in external benchmarking in industry relevant Key Performance Indicators ▸ Measure GHG intensity of portfolio and develop strategic sustainability path

Health

"Everyone who works for or with OMV should go home mentally and physically sound."

HSE policy of OMV

The Challenges

The OMV Group attaches utmost importance to comprehensive, high-quality industrial medical care. We focus on Group wide efforts to promote the health of our employees, maintain their capabilities and improve their general wellbeing. Through the provision of humane workplace conditions and a variety of preventive measures, we strive every day to provide health care for all staff above and beyond the statutory minimum standards.

OMV currently operates in more than 20 different countries in the world, countries that have very different medical standards. One of our key tasks is to prepare our staff as best as possible for their deployment in far-flung regions with lower medical standards and to establish the necessary emergency networks. For its local employees, OMV provides medical care that is of a higher standard than available locally through the use of selected company doctors and well-equipped ambulances at the work locations. Doctors from OMV Solutions check and improve the medical care provided in all of the countries on an ongoing basis.

At Petrom, which has a workforce of 51,000, we are working particularly hard to bring the local medical arrangements regarding emergency care, industrial medical care and general medical care up to the OMV standard.

The main topics for health management are:

- prevention programs and health promotion,
- emergency medical care and emergency psychological support, and
- medical treatment on site.

Our Achievements

Prevention program and health promotion 2003/2004

- **Health circles**
  Health circles are a key integrational and participatory tool for health management. Working together in small groups, staff and experts identify positive and negative health factors that can lead to physical, psychological or social stresses and develop proposals to improve or resolve such situations. The total involvement of employees in the health groups has

already been achieved in the exploration and natural gas segment at the Austrian sites. Given the good results achieved, OMV management has decided to implement this bottom-up approach throughout the whole OMV Group.

- **Occupational prevention programs**
  The available programs are adapted to meet the relevant workplace conditions. During the reporting period, the priority programs covering orthopedic examinations, skin screening and eye care were running at all major sites in Austria and Germany. High participation levels were registered for the urology, the weight management and for the health monitoring programs carried out with a focus on the cardiovascular system. At Schwechat refinery, around 50% of the workforce took part in the eye care program. With regard to skin screening, OMV is supporting the DermOcc project, a unique global scientific investigation in the industrial sector. In addition to harmless moles, this program has helped identify melanomas in good time so that treatment could be successfully provided. The large number of cases of hand eczema led to the launch of an intensive skin protection program.

- **A healthy diet**
  On March 1, 2004, a Group wide information campaign on healthy eating was launched. The menu in the company cafeterias was optimized with the aid of medical experts to provide a healthy diet.

- **Musculoskeletal system**
  Problems with muscles, ligaments and joints are not only relevant for people working in the field and in the technical plants, but also to a growing number of people who work in offices or in front of computers in control rooms. Comprehensive examinations by orthopedic specialists revealed that one third of the participants had musculoskeletal problems which would lead to pain at a later date; these were treated with specific therapy options such as physiotherapy, remedial exercise, back care and fitness training.

- **Better sleep reduces stress**
  The results of an employee questionnaire revealed that the number of problems relating to stress and sleep disorders has risen in recent years, particularly among shift workers. To counter these problems, the Sleep well program was launched. A team of experts offered a detailed examination comprising personal interviews, sleep records, activity monitoring and polysomnography. Along with general advice on sleep hygiene, each participant received a sleep passbook with a diagnosis and specific, personal recommendations to improve their sleeping habits and reduce stress

- **Run & Fun**
  As part of its Run & Fun campaign, OMV offers its employees the chance to take part in preparatory training programs and examinations so they will be fit to run in the Vienna City and Linz marathons. Several hundred participants from Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia and Romania took part in the various races.

Emergency medical care and emergency psychological crisis management
In particularly stressful situations, OMV doctors or selected doctors of choice are brought in to provide employees not only with medical care but also psychological support. In addition, during the reporting period, OMV has been offering employees a service to help them deal with traumatic experiences. OMV is working together with specialists to enable employees to cope with trauma such as in the event of witnessing a fatal industrial accident. More and more employees are making use of this service.

Medical treatment on site
OMV operates an extensive Center for Occupational Health (COH). During the reporting period, around 15,000 doctors' consultations were carried out and almost as many procedures performed by paramedics. The service also offers vaccinations, preventive examinations, suitability and follow-up tests for specific duties as well as emergency treatment. In many countries in which OMV is active, there are no appropriate regulations for industrial medicine or preventive medicine. The doctors in the OMV COH assist the local line managers in the selection of local doctors and hospitals of choice. COH also draws up evacuation plans, general international staff assignment guidelines and runs an assignment medical preparation scheme. In the case of longer assignments, intermediate examinations are held at two-year intervals.

Objectives and Programs for 2005

Two programs take priority in 2005. The evaluation of the industrial medical care and health assessment of all Petrom sites has been enhanced by a strategic plan to raise standards to EU and OMV levels.
In addition, new standards need to be drawn up for Group wide health management. These will take account of new and changing requirements as well as ensure that all employees in all countries have access to general health care.

Safety & Security

"Safety is a priority at OMV. Our aim is a zero accident rate. The responsibility for this lies with all of us."

Wolfgang Ruttenstorfer – CEO, OMV

The Challenges

In hardly any other industry does safety play such a key role as in the oil and gas industry. We process and transport flammable liquids and gases; operate large-scale plants and systems associated with significant potential hazards in built-up, environmentally sensitive areas and/or remote desert regions; and we arrange the transportation of hazardous goods to our customers. A large number of contractors' employees work at OMV sites on our behalf.

We aim to make these work processes safe for ourselves, our neighbors, business partners & customers and for the environment. All employees working for our business partners should go home mentally and physically sound. Through the OMV Group Think:Ahead Discover Safety program, we have seen milestone achievements across the Group. We have considerably improved our safety performance over the last three years. However, we regret six fatal accidents involving contractor employees during the 2003/2004 reporting period. We did not meet our target for 2004 of less than 2 industrial accidents per million working hours (LTIR < 2).

There are also new issues affecting security such as international terrorism, conflicts and our expansion into new countries that make professional security management and preparation for critical situations essential.

In the coming years, we must further improve our safety and security performance so that OMV ranks among the best in the world where safety and security are concerned. The main areas we need to focus on are:

- Think:Ahead, Discover Safety,
- contractor management,
- plant safety and fire protection,
- shipments of oil and hazardous materials,
- security and crisis management.

Our Achievements

Think:Ahead Discover Safety – the OMV safety program
In 2002, we launched a Group wide program under this title, aimed at improving on OMV's already high safety standards, and going beyond legally required activities and training courses. The "Think:Ahead Discover Safety" slogan calls on staff to think procedures out in advance and embark on a voyage of discovery, exploring their own day-to-day activities, putting work processes under the microscope and pinpointing unsafe practices.

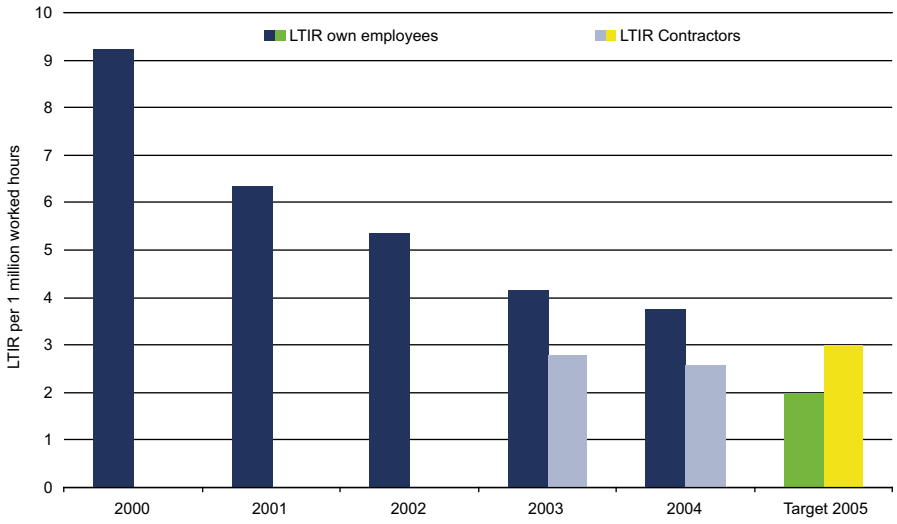
The Think:Ahead Discover Safety program led to fundamental changes in OMV. HSE is now perceived as a line responsibility, and since the program was launched, more than 1300 line managers in all business divisions and countries have received training on their personal role in safety management. Safety objectives form part of the balanced scorecard system and are included in the employee questionnaire and personal performance appraisals. Safety audits, which are monthly management walkarounds, form a central pillar of our safety work. Planned safety audits are tracked as leading indicators at a Group level. HSE committees at all management levels and a redesigned reporting system have helped increase the importance attached to precautionary thinking throughout our company. Accident and incident reporting are the basis for improvements in safety management. The causes of every accident and incident are analyzed by a team headed by the line manager of the employee involved. Measures are drawn up to prevent recurrence in the future. We take great care over the recording of industrial accidents, and encourage staff to report all incidents, including "near-misses." In the E&P division, a global incidence reporting database (SafeNet) was developed. Creating a climate in which our people and contractors' employees will regard reporting accidents and incidents as a way of making things better is one of the main challenges we face.

A large number of campaigns such as Safety Days and Safety Hours are evidence that a new safety culture has been established. During the Safety Hours, staff are regularly informed about current topics referring to both the professional and private spheres such as safety when traveling, fire protection etc.

Traffic accidents are one of the biggest causes of injury. OMV employees are expected to drive safely. To this end we hold a large number of defensive driving courses and provide employees with information on correct traffic behavior.

The success of the safety program is reflected in the continually falling accident rates. Compared to 2000, we have reduced the LTIR (lost time incident rate) by 60%. However, our LTIR objective for 2004 of less than 2 was not met.

Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR per 1 million worked hours)



Contractor management

OMV attaches utmost importance to safe cooperation with business partners and contractors. During plant turnarounds, there are often several thousand contractor workers on site. In the E&P business, seismic and drilling operations are largely performed by contractors. In 2004, around 65% of the hours worked were carried out by contractors. We expect our contractors to observe OMV's high safety standards. To ensure that this is so, we hold comprehensive induction and training courses and issue clear instructions even before contracts are drafted.

Safety Indicators	2001	2002	2003	2004
OMV employees				
Fatal industrial accidents	0	0	1	0
LTIR	**6,36**	**5,37**	**4,15**	**3,76**
Industrial accidents	51	45	37	38
Travel accidents	n.r.	n.r.	18	32
Total lost workdays	n.r.	770	792	1072
Contractors				
Fatal industrial accidents	n.r.	n.r.	3	2
LTIR	**n.r.**	**5,96[1]**	**2,78[1]**	**4,03**
Industrial accidents	n.r.	23[1]	43	38
Total lost workdays	n.r.	n.e.	n.e.	490

[1] number of hours or number of accidents not yet recorded in full

n.r. not recorded as a Group indicator

Contractor safety was a priority for 2004. A new standard was developed which takes safety aspects into even greater account across the whole process, from selection to the assumption of duties. From 2005 onwards, OMV contractors will be obliged to provide evidence of SCC (Safety Certificate for Contractors) or comparable certification in order to qualify for certain types of contracts.
In the case of major contracts, safety performance is part of the bonus system. For E&P projects, safety aspects and procedures are laid down by separate agreements with compliance regularly audited. Since 2003, incidents involving contractors have been recorded at all sites and all divisions and have been consolidated at Group-level figures for OMV's own employees.

Plant safety and fire protection
We have professional technical and organizational emergency response procedures in place and coordinate these with the relevant authorities. We operate refineries and tank farms next to densely populated areas and Schwechat airport, a facility at the Linz Chemical Park and pipelines passing through nature reserves, and have accumulated a great deal of experience in safety precautions. We give high priority to continuously improving the precautionary measures taken.

Our emergency plans clearly and unambiguously establish the contact persons, workflow, call flow and responsibilities in the event of a crisis. The effectiveness of all plans are tested by regular drills. One such example was the emergency exercise at Schwechat refinery where a response team of 83 (members of the works fire brigade, voluntary fire fighters, the Vienna fire service, Schwechat police and Schwechat Red Cross) successfully took part in an exercise simulating a fire and massive product spills.

Case study
Green card for building site
The AMI Melamine building site in Saxony-Anhalt is viewed by the competent authorities as a model for on-the-job safety and contractor management. Jürgen Mader, the works manager, explains: "This evaluation is the result of hard work and the consistent implementation of AMI's policies for safety at work by AMI and the responsible general contractor."

Our guiding principle that "Every one who works for or with OMV should go home mentally and physically sound" also applied to the Piesteritz building site. Up to 66 specialist companies formed part of the total workforce of 550 employees working alongside, above and below each other in the narrow confines of plant scaffolding and buildings. The joint AMI and contractor safety system incorporates both prevention through employee training as well as early identification of unsafe conditions and practices. Managers and employees are called upon to take responsibility for safety, and an evaluation is carried out using green, yellow and red cards. Conduct on the site is therefore on show for all to see.

OMV attaches great importance to ensuring that the works fire brigade have first-class equipment and training. A new fire truck was specially designed for the Schwechat refinery that boasts an extinguishing capacity that is 50% higher than other commercially available types. Potential dispersion scenarios and related threats in the event of a hazardous substances release are modeled by COMPAS – a real-time decision support system. Training courses and exercises with detailed scenarios are carried out regularly at the major production facilities and pipelines. These are needed to maintain and enhance the professional skills required for dealing with emergencies.

Shipments of oil and hazardous materials
OMV strives to find the best means of transporting raw materials and products in environmental and economical terms. The first choice is pipelines – the safest and most environmentally sound way of transporting large, steady product volumes. In 2003 and 2004, about 33-34% that is some 3 mn t of the products supplied by the Schwechat refinery and the Lobau tank farm and some 1.8 mn t of material from the Burghausen refinery were delivered by pipeline. Pipeline transmission prevents an estimated 218,000 road shipments of hazardous materials, assuming an average load of 20 t per truck.

As an oil and gas group, we produce and transport hazardous materials. In order to ensure high standards, we do not just look for competitive freight rates, but apply quality and safety criteria to the selection of carriers.

OMV applies high safety standards to its shipping operations. From 2004, we have been using only double-hulled ships that are less than 15 years old. Since the countries along the entire length of the Danube constitute OMV's core region and activities are to be massively expanded, we joined the European Barge Inspection System (EBIS) in 2003. This has proven to be the right decision, and there were no shipping accidents involving OMV shipments during the 2003/2004 reporting period.

Security and crisis management
For a company that is expanding rapidly in countries with varying standards, security is a key issue. This concerns both our staff and our facilities. The OMV crisis committee met regularly in the immediate aftermath of September 11 and during the subsequent developments in Afghanistan. OMV was one of the first companies to repatriate families and later also employees out of Pakistan. This was a delicate decision to make, and was only made after weighing up all the potential risks.
To reduce the number of robberies at filling stations, we have given a lead to the industry by producing a security manual, emergency checklists, training courses for franchisee support staff, a safety quick check card and video surveillance as standard shop and forecourt equipment. OMV's security platform brings together the physical security segment (security for people and assets) with IT security and business security (security for commercial and financial processes), thereby ensuring cross-discipline optimization.

Crisis management: OMV is well prepared for any crisis. In order to deal quickly with incidents in the best interests of the company, emergency notification and information routes are defined along with crisis committees. To be prepared for worst-case scenarios, OMV regularly holds various emergency exercises. External emergency services are invited to participate in "dress rehearsals" for emergencies at major sites. The insights gained are translated into improvements to everyday working practices and preparations for real-life crises.

Objectives and Programs 2005

- Reduce LTIR for OMV employees < 2
- Target LTIR for all contractors < 3
- Near-miss and hazards reporting
- Establish minimum security standards

Programs

- Improve incident investigations
- Improve follow-up of action points arising from safety audits
- Raise awareness of the Think:ahead campaign though in-house PR activities
- Group wide rollout of SafeNet (2006)

Case study

Selecting security personnel – cooperation with amnesty international (ai) Austria

OMV has agreed an unpaid cooperation arrangement with amnesty international (ai) Austria on the protection of human rights. Armed security personnel recruited to guard exploration and production facilities will be trained by experts nominated by ai. Even though the corporate policy in principle is the low-key approach, some of our ventures do require the deployment of armed security guards. As uniform international standards do not yet exist for the training and further professional development of security personnel, we are aligning our activities with the "10 Basic Human Rights Standards for Law Enforcement Officials" from amnesty international. Working together with amnesty international Austria, the recommendations for international commercial companies were adjusted to our specific requirements. This cooperation will ensure that outside experts will make up for our lack of know-how and practical experience in this sensitive field.

The management team of OMV Pakistan participated in a workshop on "Human Rights with regard to Use of Security Forces" in 2003, which was held by a human rights expert recommended by ai.

Environment

We strive for the continuous improvement of environmental and safety standards. We actively participate in climate protection measures and support alternative energy sources.

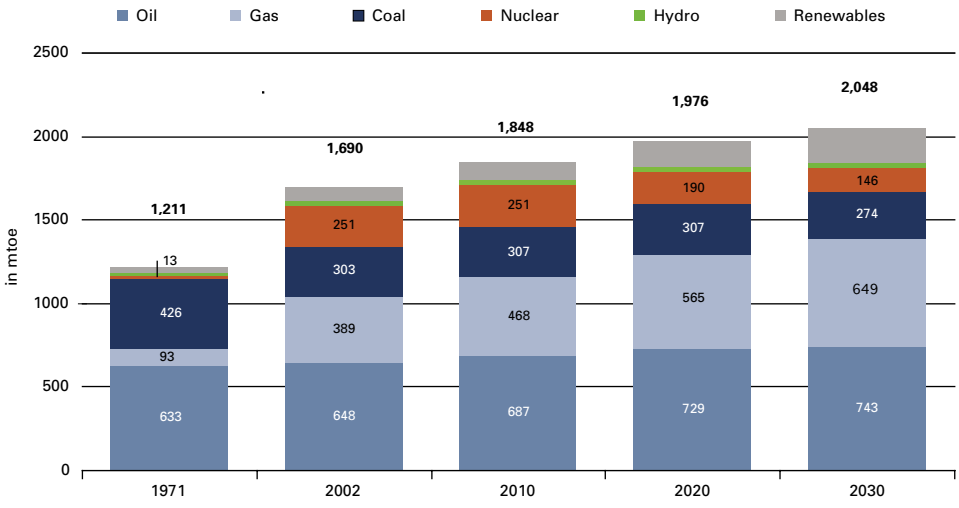
HSE policy of OMV

The Challenges

Economic growth and rising standards of living are generating an increased requirement for energy. Estimates forecast that global energy demand will double by 2050. In addition, burning non-renewable fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal is causing an increase in greenhouse gases that contribute significantly to climate change and global warming.

OMV's core business is oil and gas exploration, production, processing and marketing. We are aware that oil and natural gas are finite resources. The current use of fossil fuels does not fit with the need for sustainable development. However, it will be some time before renewable energies and alternative technologies are available to the extent required. We therefore see our task

Primary Energy Demand EU-25



as meeting the energy requirement in the Danube region reliably and for the longer term, thereby contributing significantly to economic growth in our business territory while reducing the environmental impact of our products.

The best way to guarantee a secure supply and respond to climate change is to offer state-of-the-art products while seeking to diversify the energy mix in the longer term. We will drive forward the use of natural gas, the most environmentally sound fossil fuel, in a wide variety of applications as well as step up our commitment in the field of renewable energies. We intend to help shape the energy landscape in the Danube region over the long term and are aware of the resultant economic, social and ecological responsibilities.

We want to make our facilities as energy efficient as possible and progress products that lead to a reduced environmental impact during their lifetime. We have already demonstrated this commitment many times in the past. As our products and facilities also contribute to pollution through NO_x, fine dust, sulfur dioxide and other atmospheric pollutants, we strive to constantly make improvements on both the product and production side.

Therefore, our main emphasis in environmental protection is on:

- advanced/cleaner fuels (ecological product development),
- combating climate change, and
- improved environmental performance at production sites

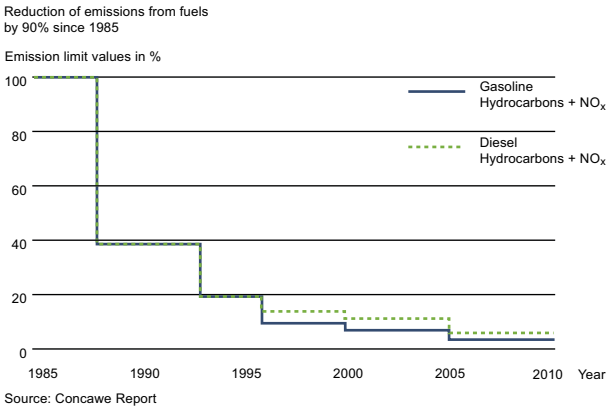
Our Achievements

Advanced/cleaner fuels (ecological product development)
Significant product innovations during the reporting period were:

- **Launch of sulfur-free fuels:**
  Since January 1, 2004, OMV has been supplying its filling stations and direct customers in Austria with sulfur-free fuel only – five years ahead of the EU deadline. For this initiative, OMV won the 2003 Austrian Automobile Association (ARBÖ) environment prize. The innovative product also led to a 325,000 t reduction per year in CO_2 emissions from traffic, as well as to significantly lower particulate emissions.

  Our refineries produce 100% sulfur-free fuel. Of the total of 10 mn t that OMV has marketed or sold on, around 86% already has a maximum sulfur content of 10 ppm, and 12–13% has a maximum sulfur content of 50 ppm (EU standard). Only 1–2% has a higher sulfur content (mainly limited to local markets).

Reduction of Emissions in Europe



Source: Concawe Report

- **AdBlue: effective against NO_x and fine dust**
  The EURO 4 emission standard will make after treatment of exhaust gases mandatory on truck diesel engines as of 2006. This is where the Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) technology using the AdBlue urea solution comes in. AdBlue is the most efficient method of reducing emissions while simultaneously saving fuel. AdBlue was developed by OMV in conjunction with leading truck manufacturers.

  OMV opened the first AdBlue filling station for commercial vehicles in Germany in March 2003. The AdBlue solution converts NO_x into nitrogen and water, thereby reducing emissions from diesel engines in commercial vehicles. This leads to a drastic reduction in NO_x and particulate emissions (fine dust). The particulate emissions from truck diesel engines are reduced by 80%, and NO_x emissions by one third, or by 60% under EURO 5. In the future, 35 new commercial vehicles fitted with AdBlue and SCR technology will emit the same volume of particulate emissions as one single truck without an additional AdBlue tank 10 years ago. AdBlue leads to a seven-fold reduction in NO_x emissions, and the parallel use of SCR technology reduces fuel consumption by up to 7%. By 2005, OMV will have equipped a further nine filling stations along the main axis routes with AdBlue. By 2007, there will be a total of 67 OMV AdBlue filling stations in Europe.

  This underlines OMV's international role as a pioneer in minimizing pollution from trucks.

- **econPlus extra light heating oil**
  The sulfur content of econPlus extra light heating oil is no higher than that of natural gas, and is 20 times lower than in standard heating oil grades.

- **Natural gas as a transportation fuel (CNG – compressed natural gas)**
  OMV supports the use of natural gas as a transportation fuel, because natural gas produces the lowest volume of emissions of all fossil fuels. The country-wide expansion of the CNG filling station network in major urban areas in Austria should reach an advanced stage of around 40 by 2005. Currently, there are 27 public CNG filling stations, of which 15 are OMV refueling facilities. This means that it is possible to drive throughout Austria using CNG. In addition, around 40 works filling stations supply the relevant vehicle fleet with the alternative fuel. OMV intends to further promote the use of this environmentally

friendly fuel in the future, and work is already underway to extend the network. Another four OMV CNG filling stations will be commissioned this year in Vienna.

- **EU Cleaner Drive project**
  OMV is involved in this three-year project, aimed at promoting environmentally friendly alternative transport fuels. We are contributing our LPG and CNG know-how.

- **New engine oils for lower exhaust emissions**
  The new emission standards also call for the introduction of after treatment for exhaust gases in diesel engines. To guarantee trouble-free operation, OMV already has new, low-ash engine oils available for the passenger car and commercial vehicle segment.

Combating climate change
OMV sees the Kyoto protocol agreements as a major step towards stabilizing the world's climate. An oil and gas company can make a contribution in several areas, such as by providing lower carbon fuels, improving the energy efficiency of its products and production, driving innovation and participating in emissions trading. OMV has been successful in all of these areas.

Energy should contain increasingly fewer hydrocarbons per energy unit. The global trend towards switching over to low carbon fuels has been evident for some time. In the coming years, we will see disproportionately high growth in the use of natural gas. OMV will double its business activities in this segment and further expand its CNG network.

- **Biofuels**
  The implementation of the EU Biofuel Directive will open up the market for fuels with biogenic components. Biofuels generate significantly less greenhouse gas emissions than diesel or gasoline fuels. The most well known biofuels include biodiesel, a fat methyl ester, which in Austria is produced essentially from rapeseed. Biodiesel can be used in its pure form or mixed with fossil diesel. One of the main areas of OMV's development work is therefore to optimize diesel/biodiesel mixed fuels and their role as additives. In May 2003, the EU passed directive 2003/30/EC to promote the use of biofuels and other renewable energies in the transport sector. By 2005, 2% of the energy content of fuels used by the Member States should be substituted, with this proportion rising to 5.75% by 2010. The Austrian biofuels directive 2004 provides for earlier implementation, whereby the objective is to be reached as early as 2008. OMV supports Austria's ambitious targets in this sector. From 2005, OMV will mix 5% biodiesel in all its diesel products, thereby supporting Austria's high substitution standards compared to other states. Using energy sparingly and increasing energy efficiency can also be promoted by

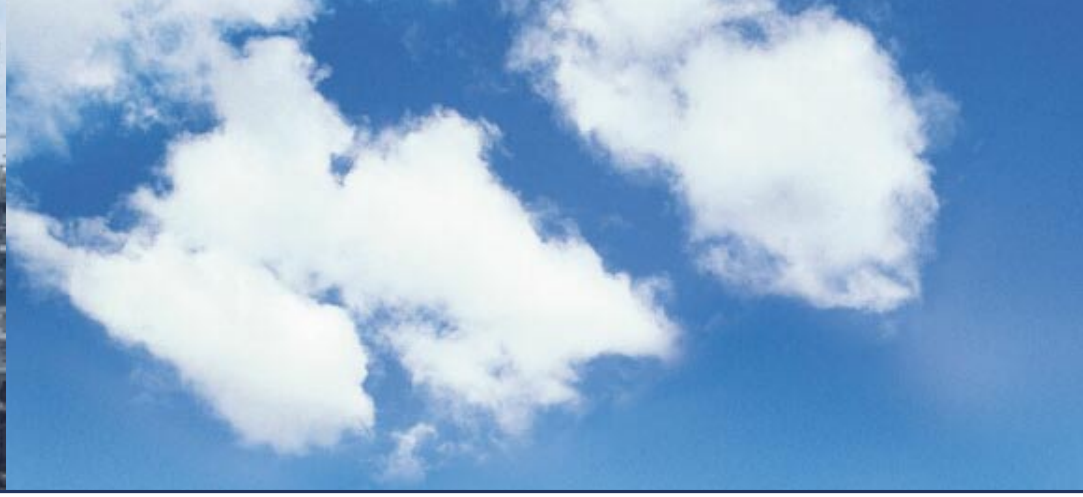
using conventional products as described in the Cleaner Fuels section.

- **EU BIOSTAB project**
  OMV is participating in the EU's BIOSTAB (Stability of Biodiesel) project, which is helping to develop quality standards for bio-diesel as a pure and mixed component with diesel and extra light heating oil. The project was completed on schedule in 2003. As part of the project, eight household heating burners were operated using an innovative fuel mix comprising extra light heating oil and biodiesel. These test burners are still being monitored as part of an internal OMV project to gain secure knowledge about the long-term stability of the fuel mix used.

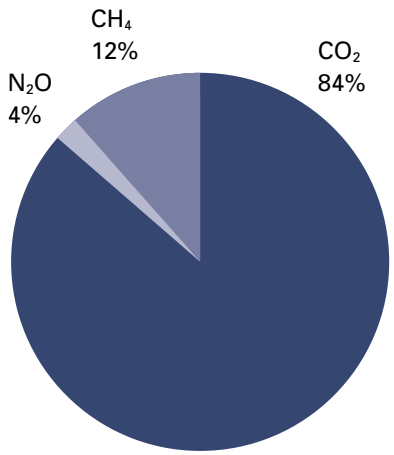
- **BIOFLAM – alternative heating technologies and fuels**
  Between 2001 and 2005, OMV coordinated the EU BIOFLAM project. New combustion technologies were developed for the use of liquid biofuels in domestic water heaters. The systems were also to allow the use of alternative energies (solar, heat pumps, etc.). The BIOFLAM unit was certified by TÜV Rheinland (Germany), and seven units were installed in Austrian households as a field test and on test benches at the participating partners in the project. The project was successfully concluded in spring 2005.

- **Hydrogen**
  OMV has a 5% stake in Hydrogen Centre Austria (Hycenta), a research facility on the site of the University of Technology in Graz. The facility comprises of the supply infrastructure, the test center and the hydrogen center.
  OMV's Schwechat refinery generates around 100 t of hydrogen a day for the production of environmentally friendly oil-based fuel components; around 1 t is available for supply to gas trading companies.

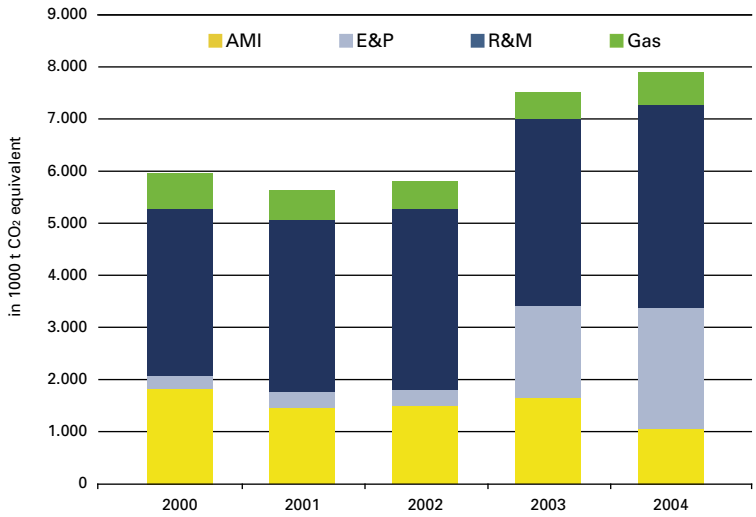
- **Wind power – stake in EPZ Energieprojekt Zurndorf GmbH**
  OMV monitors developments of alternative energy sources with great interest. Even if such sources can presently only cover a tiny fraction of the energy requirement in absolute terms, they still make an important contribution to regional supplies. To support such developments we have acquired a 4.8% stake in the Zurndorf energy project. The project comprises of 13 wind turbines with a total output of 6.8 MW.



GHG emissions 2004 by gases in CO_2 equivalent



GHG emissions in 1000 t CO_2 equivalent



Greenhouse gas emissions at production sites

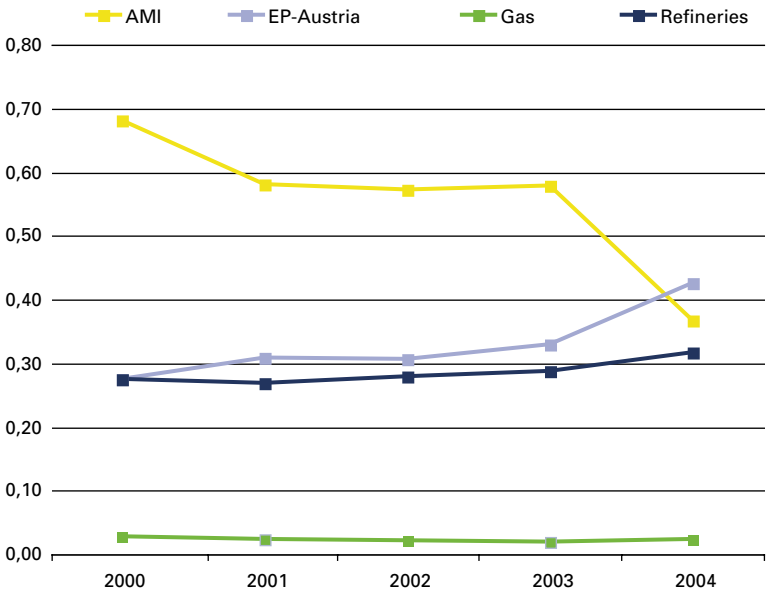
Innovation means having the pioneering spirit to forge a completely new path. During the reporting period, the new unit to reduce nitrous oxide during the nitric acid production process at Agrolinz Melamine International (AMI) was commissioned. The plant exceeded expectations, and the 2,064 t reduction in nitrous oxide produced a saving of 640,000 t CO_2 equivalent. However, this improvement cannot be included in EU emissions trading because nitrous oxide is not covered by the regulations. This technology, proven in Linz, will be offered around the world in the future by Uhde, the project partner of AMI Linz.

This drastic improvement was counteracted in the overall OMV indicators by acquisitions and the commissioning of sites and plants. During the 2003/2004 reporting period, GHG emissions therefore rose by around 1.5 mn t compared to 2000.

Methane emissions (12%) rose considerably as a result of the acquisition in Pakistan. There are plans for a new waste gas combustion plan in the Kadanwari Miano works in Pakistan, which will significantly cut the emission volume of methane and other gasses.

Some ecological improvements on the product side also led to higher plant emissions. The production of sulfur-free fuel, for example, cuts the amount of CO_2 emissions from traffic but causes increased emissions from the refineries. This also explains the rise in specific GHG emissions in the Refineries division (see figure).

Specific GHG emissions (t CO_2 equivalent / t product)

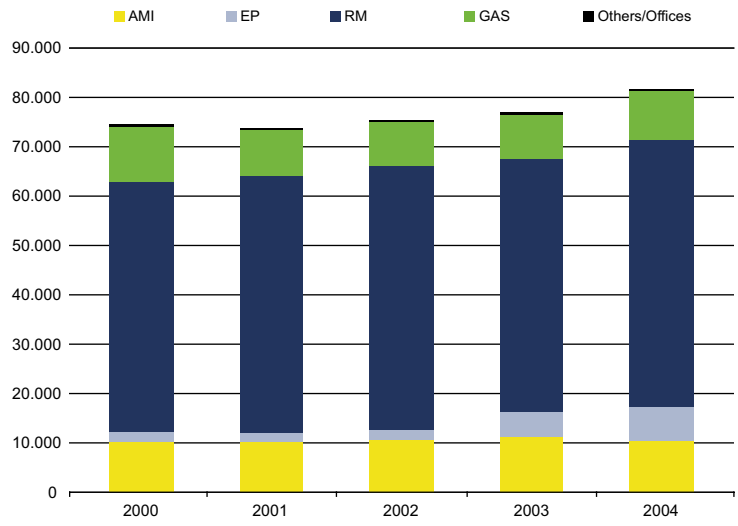


Ecological developments at production sites
At Group level, we track the environmental impact of our production sites, in particular using the following key performance indicators:

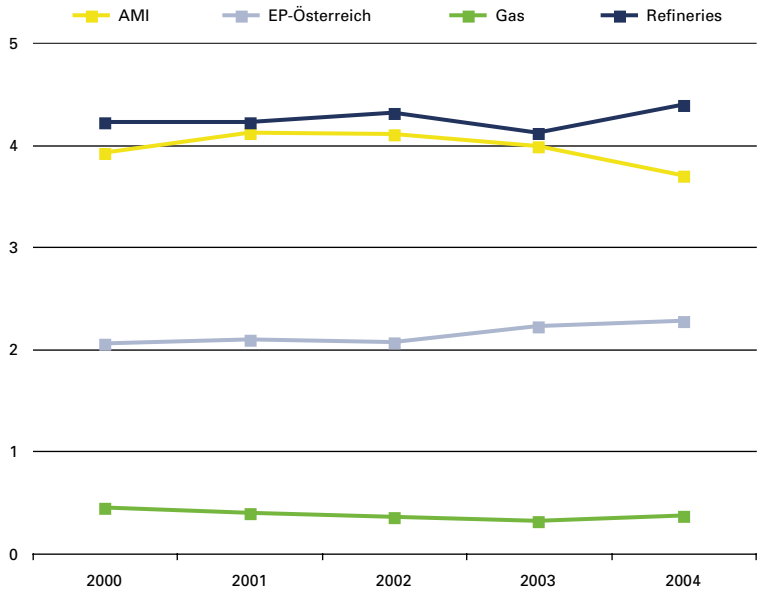
- Greenhouse gases CO_2, CH_4, N_2O (see section on combating climate change)
- Energy consumption
- Atmospheric pollutants SO_2, NO_x, VOC and dust
- Groundwater consumption
- Wastewater loads COD, BOD5, hydrocarbons, total N
- Hazardous and non-hazardous waste, waste oil

In line with standard industry presentation, specific key indicators relate to crude oil throughput for refineries, transmission performance for natural gas, and to product output for all other business segments.

Energy consumption in TJ/y



Specific energy consumption in GJ/t



- **Energy consumption**
  The main forms of energy used by OMV are refinery gas and natural gas. Instead of being flared off, our refinery gas meets about 25% of the energy needs of Schwechat refinery. Natural gas is the principle energy source both for our gas transmission operations and for Agrolinz Melamine.

- **Atmospheric pollutants**
  In addition to greenhouse gases, our production sites emit various atmospheric pollutants that are especially relevant to regional air quality. The rise in production levels during the reporting period led to an increase in absolute terms of emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons and dust.
  OMV only uses ozone-depleting substances on a laboratory scale (in kg), and where possible, these are replaced with other substances, reused or recycled.

- **Groundwater consumption**
  OMV uses groundwater primarily for process cooling purposes. Both our refineries are equipped with closed-loop groundwater cooling systems to keep groundwater withdrawal to a minimum. Over the last five years, groundwater withdrawal has remained constant at around 20 mn m^3. We intend to improve the groundwater requirement by using the cooling systems more efficiently.

Case study

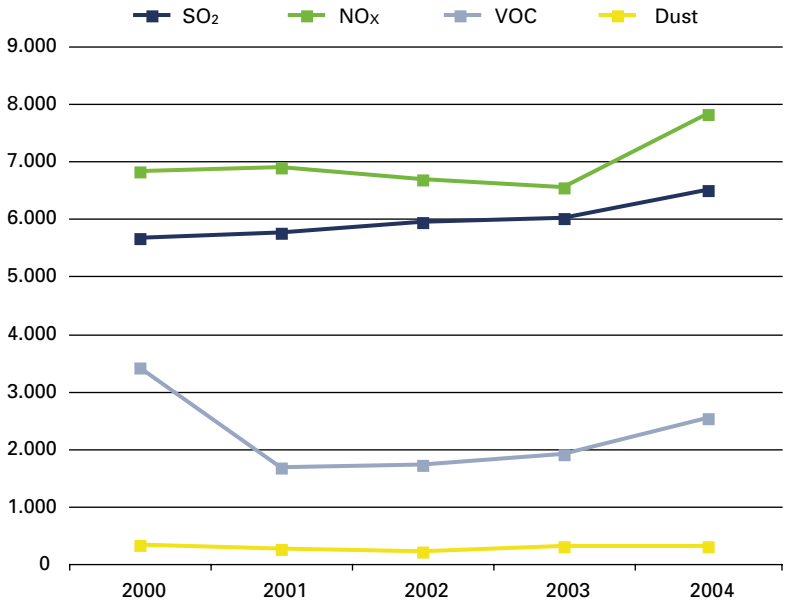
High environmental protection standards at Schwechat refinery:
47% lower NO_x emissions by 2008

With around 1,000 employees, OMV's Schwechat refinery is one of the most modern in Central Europe and is operated in line with the high Austrian and EU standards of environmental protection. The emission figures for the refinery meet Austrian and EU regulations. Since 1990, EUR 280 mn has been invested in the Schwechat refinery and its sites in Lobau and St. Valentin. This investment has led to a 20% reduction in NO_x emissions at the refinery over the last 15 years, while the capacity utilization rate has been increased over the same period.

Up to 2008 we will be investing EUR 27 mn in order to reduce emissions still further. From 2008 onwards, OMV will halve the limit value for sulfur dioxide from its current value of 800 mg/m³ to 400 mg/m³. NO_x emissions will be significantly below the EU limit value and lower than the statutory limit value (400 mg/m³). The installation of a DENOX unit will enable the refinery to achieve an annual average value of less than 200 mg/m³. Schwechat refinery will therefore almost halve its NO_x loading from its current value of 3461 t to approximately 1800 t (a reduction of 47%).

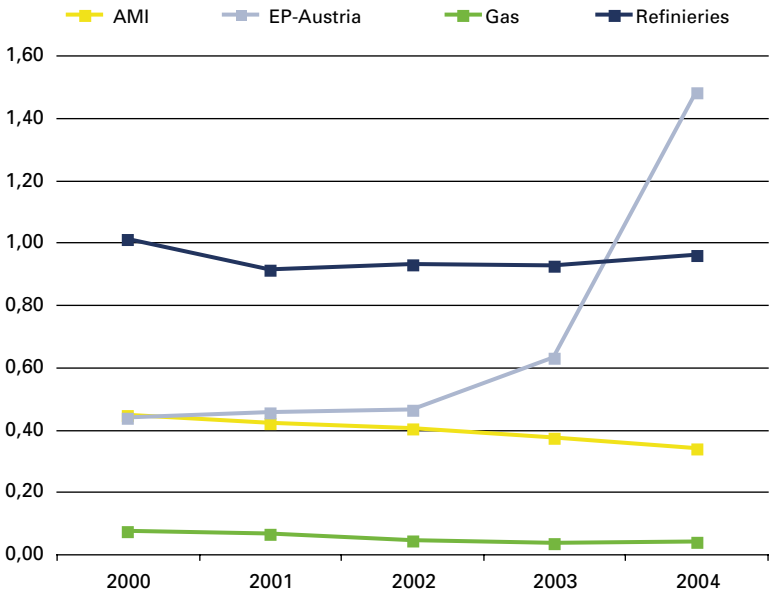
The optimization of the flue gas desulphurization plant can reduce sulfur dioxide from 3849 t at present to approximately 2400 t a year (a reduction of 38%).

Atmospheric emissions in t/y

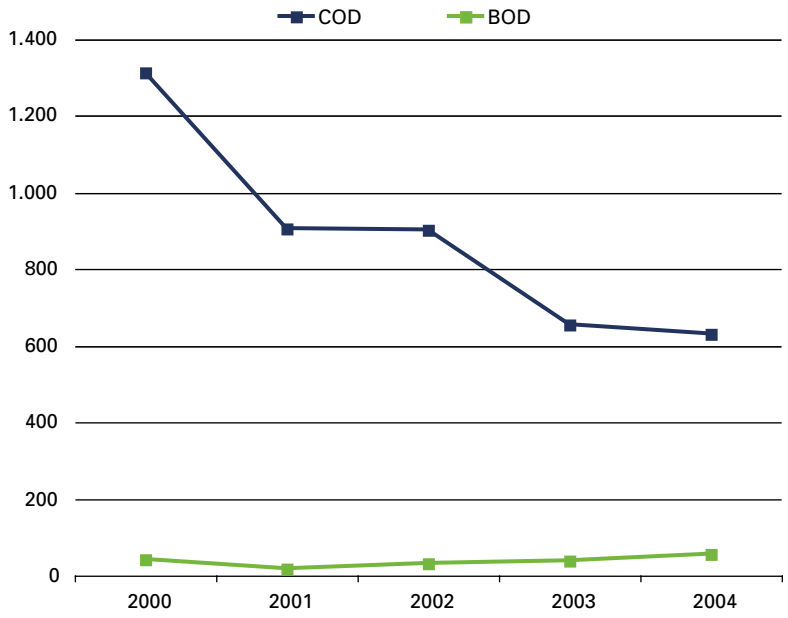


Specific air emissions in kg/t product

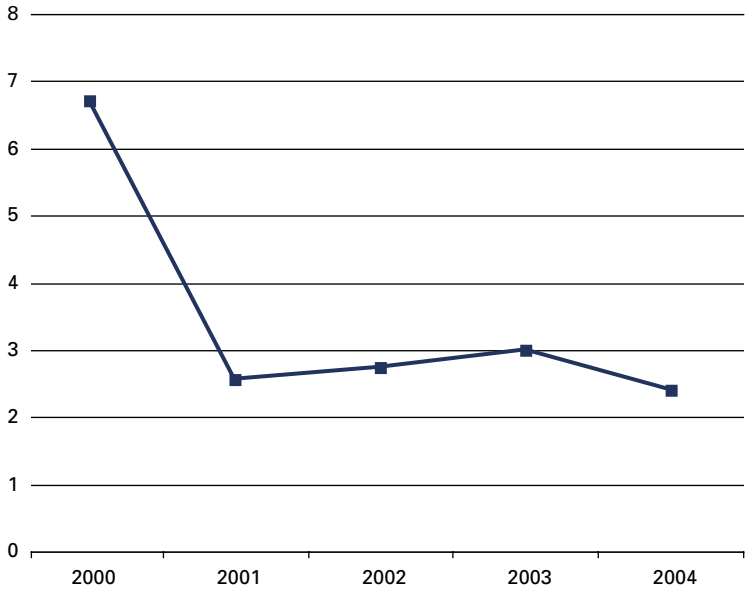
Total emissions of SO_2, NO_x, VOC and dust



Wastewater quality measured in terms of COD and BOD5 in t/y



Hydrocarbon emissions in on-site preflooder in t/y



- **Waste water quality**
  Heavy investment has led to an improvement in wastewater quality (in terms of COD, BOD5 and hydrocarbon discharge) since 2000, which has now stabilized at a very good level.

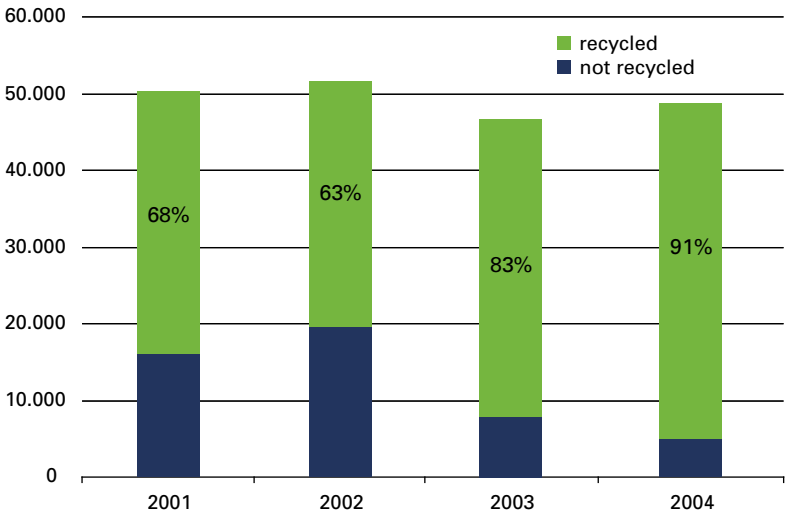
- **Waste management**
  OMV's waste generation totaled 54 thousand t, of which 91% was recycled.

- **Restoration of contaminated sites**
  Sites operated in previous decades may be contaminated. Some of these historic industrial sites were severely contaminated during the Second World War and are listed in national registers for contaminated sites. Our restoration specialists undertake the remediation of both small polluted areas at filling stations as well as the recultivation of former chemical works or refinery sites. Regular future obligations arise in conjunction with the core activities of the Group, which are of major importance in E&P business (oil and natural gas wells, over-ground facilities) as well as in the case of filling stations on land owned by third parties. In 2004, provisions of EUR 300 mn were recognized for such obligations.

- **Environmental costs**
  The global environmental costs in the OMV Group totaled EUR 85 mn in 2004 (2003: EUR 256.8 mn), of which EUR 23.4 mn was for investments and EUR 61.6 mn for current expenses. The biggest single investment in 2003 was the hydrocarbon unit at Schwechat refinery, which delivers sulfur-free fuel for Austria.

- **Hydrocarbon and product spills**
  We standardized and enhanced incident reporting throughout the Group in 2003. In 2003/2004, we recorded 43 hydrocarbon and product spills. Incidents in which more than 1000 liters of product was spilled on unmade ground in 2003/2004 were as follows:
  - 10 m³ of crude oil was spilled on crop producing land due to a break in a main oil pump line in Austria. As a result of low temperatures, the oil was barely liquid and the groundwater was not at risk at any point.
  - A defective welded seam led to a gas oil spill from a tank farm in Austria of approximately 20 m³ on unmade ground.
  - A hose tore during shunting activities at an Austrian tank farm causing a diesel spill of approximately 2000 liters. The product spill in the storage area was contained and disposed of and the soil at the railhead had to be exchanged.
  - There was a 23 t oil leak at an Austrian tank farm.
  - 2 m³ of Benfield lye leaked into the ground from an ammonia plant due to leaky valve.
  - A spill of 1 m³ of Euro Super gasoline due to a tear in a welded seam at a tank farm; the groundwater was not affected.

Total Production Waste in t/y and Recycled Production Waste in %



All incidents were cleaned up in cooperation with the authorities. Measures are drawn up on the basis of internal incident investigations and communicated to the other divisions within the Group.

- **Biodiversity**
  The impact of our activities on biodiversity is being carefully evaluated in environmental impact assessments as part of new projects. This is especially in the E&P segment and during gas pipeline installation (such as environmental impact assessments in the Pakistan Sawan project and the TAGII loop in Austria). In the E&P segment, OMV avoids using controlled explosions for seismic tests and uses vibroseismic technology outside the growing season instead. In offshore exploration in the Indus Delta (Pakistan), investigations were carried out in order to minimize the impact on fish and other marine life where possible.

Case study
Costa Rica: OMV promotes biodiversity in the rainforest
With the support of a research project conducted by the University of Vienna in the rainforest in Costa Rica, OMV has taken the first step in its commitment to actively maintain biodiversity in the rainforest. The cooperation is scheduled for a four-year period (2005–2008) and aims to achieve sustainable reforestation and the cultivation of alternative cultures in the "Austrian rainforest" in Costa Rica. Austrian citizens and companies bought up an area of approximately 150 km² in the Golfo Dulce region and provided this to the not-for-profit Austrian Association to maintain the Esquinas rainforest.
A renowned group of researchers from the Institute of Botany at the University of Vienna, headed by Professor Anton Weber, is working with the La Gamba research institute on measures to maintain biodiversity.

The objective of the project is to use suitable methods to prevent imminent loss of biodiversity and to develop and implement measures together with the native population for sustainable alternative uses (reforestation with native trees, alternative cultures) in biological corridors. The project is intended to make a valuable contribution to ensuring the sustainable maintenance of biodiversity over the long term and the survival of peoples in this region at the same time.

Objectives and Programs for 2005

Our main objective in environmental protection is the integration of Petrom and the implementation of a proactive environmental program to bring the company up to EU standards.

In general, our objective is to rank amongst the best of our peers when it comes to the environment, and we are establishing benchmark systems to achieve this.

Programs:
- Admixing biodiesel in Austria from autumn 2005
- Conducting operational EU emissions trading
- Investment in Schwechat refinery
- Environmental program at Petrom

Sites and Indicators

OMV Group

GRI	Production and products / services		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
2.2	**Exploration & Production**						
	Crude oil and NGL production	million bbl	20.0	19.8	19.5	28.5	27.7
	Natural gas production	bfc	51.5	52.3	65.6	91.2	109.3
2.2	**Gas**						
	Sold transport capacity	million m³	36,649	37,701	39,421	41,013	42,705
	Imports	million m³	5,909	5,890	6,200	7,053	7,006
	Gas sales in Austria	million m³	6,567	6,622	7,032	1,760	1,739
	Gas sales EconGas	million m³	-	-	-	6,779	6,634
2.2	**Refining and Marketing**						
	Crude oil imports	1,000 t	8,432	9,470	9,689	13,898	16,282
	Crude oil processing	1,000 t	11,891	12,815	13,128	15,485	18,057
	Whereof crude oil	1,000 t	9,403	10,430	10,472	14,824	17,261
	Capacity utilization rate	%	88	94	95	95	94
	Sales volume (in 1,000 t)	**1,000 t**	**10,843**	**11,820**	**11,667**	**13,906**	**16,153**
	Petrochemicals	1,000 t	1,325	1,516	1,551	1,568	1,703
	Gasoline	1,000 t	1,802	1,943	1,928	2,461	3,056
	Jet fuel	1,000 t	894	973	925	976	1,265
	Diesel fuel	1,000 t	3,012	3,105	3,460	4,075	4,694
	Extra light heating oil	1,000 t	1,825	2,185	1,856	2,394	2,802
	Fuel oil	1,000 t	1,148	1,069	942	1,087	1,164
	Bitumen	1,000 t	341	400	415	484	598
	Coke	1,000 t	167	191	205	189	231
	Others	1,000 t	329	438	384	671	640
	Retail networks	**number**	**1,136**	**1,160**	**1,232**	**1,782**	**1,773**
2.2	**Chemicals**						
	Total products	million t	2.56	2.43	2.54	2.76	2.78
	Plant nutrient sales	million t	1.10	0.97	1.11	1.16	1.13
	Urea, Melamine sales	million t	0.31	0.24	0.28	0.3	0.32

LA7	Safety figures		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Own employees						
	Fatalities	number	0	0	0	1	0
	Lost time incidents	number	72	51	45	37	38
	LTIR	per 1 million worked hours	9.3	6.4	5.4	4.15	3.76
	LTIS	per 1 million worked hours	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	82.2	106
	Contractors						
	Fatalities	number	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	3	2
	Lost time incidents	number	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	43	41
	LTIR	per 1 million worked hours	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	2.78	2.59
	LTIS	per 1 million worked hours	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	46.77

	Environmental figures		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EN3	Energy consumption	PJ	73.0	74.5	76.5	76.9	81.5
EN5	Water consumption	million m³	191	184	185	193	184
	Groundwater consumption	million m³	21.0	21.1	19.9	21.8	19.5
	Emissions						
EN8	GHG	million t CO_2 equivalent	6.0	5.7	5.8	7.5	7.8
EN8	CO_2	million t	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.7	6.7
EN8	CH_4	t	2,635	2,415	2,176	51,363	44,052
EN10	SO_2	t	5,671	5,750	5,947	6,006	6,484
EN10	NO_x	t	6,810	6,891	6,686	6,543	7,819
	VOC	t	**	1,882	1,929	1,911	2,519
EN8	N_2O	t	3,483	2,539	2,603	2,850	906.5
	Dust	t	320	314	282	305	293
EN12	Waste water emissions						
EN12e	COD	t	1,313	906	901	654	630
	Hydrocarbons	t	7.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4
EN11	Waste						
	Hazardous production waste	t	n.r. 1)	12,092	9,831	8,295	9,058
	Non hazardous production waste	t	n.r. 1)	37,670	41,555	38,211	39,244
	Waste oil	t	n.r. 1)	382	434	474	495
	Total production waste	t	n.r. 1)	50,144	51,823	46,946	48,857
	Recycled	%	n.r. 1)	68	63	83	91

** According to new scientific findings, VOC emissions are less than assumed, therefore data are not comparable to previous years.

1) n.r. Due to different regulations, waste figures before 2001 are not comparable and, hence, not reported.

OMV Refining and Marketing GmbH

Burghausen refinery and Feldkirchen and Steinhöring tank farms

At the Burghausen refinery, we process approximately 3.5 mn t of low-sulfur crude oil each year. In addition to diesel, heating oil, aircraft turbine fuel and petroleum coke, we produce mainly ethylene and propylene for the chemical industry. The refinery is connected with our Steinhöring and Feldkirchen tank farms via a pipeline. The crude oil is transported via the Transalpine Pipeline and stored intermediately at the Steinhöring tank farm. Oil products are held ready for collection by tanker at the tank farm in Feldkirchen near Munich.

GRI			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
2.8	**Employees**		**484**	**499**	**469**	**448**	**454**
2.2	**Main products**						
	Total	1,000 t	2,512	2,782	2,799	2,811	2,930
	Petrochemicals	1,000 t	592	604	624	631	687
	Jet fuel	1,000 t	365	456	454	435	514
	Diesel fuel	1,000 t	364	432	487	502	545
	Extra light heating oil	1,000 t	988	1,071	1,021	1,024	952
	Coke	1,000 t	203	219	213	219	232
LA7	**Safety figures**						
	Own employees						
	Fatalities	number	0	0	0	0	0
	Lost time incidents	number	1	0	2	2	1
	LTIR	per 1 million worked hours	1.3	0	2.7	2.8	1.4
	LTIS	per 1 million worked hours	3.9		6.8	7.1	2.8
	Contractors						
	Fatalities	number	0	0	0	0	0
	Lost time incidents	number	16	6	2	5	4
	LTIR	per 1 million worked hours	22	10.2	3.9	8	6.7
	LTIS	per 1 million worked hours	405	101.7	151.8	74	336.7
	Environmental figures						
EN3	Energy consumption	TJ	14,918	15,172	15,307	15,563	16,164
EN5	Water consumption	million m^3	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2
	Emissions						
EN8	GHG	million t CO_2 equivalent	0.80	0.81	0.89	0.89	1.05
EN8	CO_2	million t	0.80	0.81	0.89	0.89	1.05
EN10	SO_2	t	2,063	1,964	2,079	2,098	2,253
EN10	NO_x	t	923	1,103	1,125	1,090	1,157
	VOC	t	370	464	464	465	401
	Dust	t	74	69	71	90	53
EN12	Waste water emissions						
EN12e	COD	t	90	104	82	71	93
EN12c	BOD5	t	3	4	3	4	3
	Hydrocarbons	t	< 0,1	< 0,1	< 0,1	< 0,1	< 0,1
EN11	Waste						
	Non hazardous production waste	t	5,498	4,251	5,253	4,123	4,488
	Hazardous production waste	t	688	365	369	300	355
	Waste oil	t	28	33	19	38	1
	Total production waste	t	6,194	4,649	5,640	4,462	4,845
	Recycled	%				93	98

OMV Refining and Marketing GmbH

Schwechat refinery including the Lobau and St. Valentin tank farms

Schwechat refinery is the largest inland refinery in Central Europe and has a crude oil processing capacity of approximately 9 mn t. Products include intermediate products for gasoline, diesel and extra light heating oil; liquid gas, aircraft turbine fuel, light heating oil, heavy heating oil, various bitumen varieties; ethylene and propylene as raw materials for the neighboring plastics manufacturer Borealis.

At Lobau tank farm, regular grade gasoline, Euro super grade gasoline, super grade plus and diesel as well as extra light heating oil are mixed using the intermediate products from Schwechat refinery. The Lobau tank farm is the main supply centre by road, rail and waterway for these products, as well as the start of the pipeline running west to the St. Valentin tank farm. Storage capacity: approx. 1.6 mn m³.

The St. Valentin tank farm near Enns supplies Western Austria with regular grade gasoline, Euro super grade gasoline, super grade plus, diesel, extra light heating oil and light heating oil. Storage capacity: approx. 460,000 m³.

GRI			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
2.8	**Employees**		**763**	**763**	**768**	**948**	**966**
2.2	**Main products**						
	Total	1,000 t	7,770	8,557	8,472	8,333	7,879
	Petrochemicals	1,000 t	481	717	734	725	717
	Gasoline	1,000 t	1,842	2,004	2,010	1,818	1,718
	Jet fuel	1,000 t	561	518	482	450	531
	Diesel fuel	1,000 t	2,643	2,721	3,038	2,782	2,641
	Extra light heating oil	1,000 t	881	1,111	805	898	724
	Fuel oil	1,000 t	1,042	1,047	942	982	919
	Bitumen	1,000 t	320	439	461	402	430
	Others	1,000 t				276	201
LA7	**Safety figures**						
	Own employees						
	Fatalities	number	0	0	0	0	0
	Lost time incidents	number	6	0	2	5	1
	LTIR	per 1 million worked hours	4.2	0	1.7	3.5	0.7
	LTIS	per 1 million worked hours	14.9	0	6	74.9	1.3
	Contractors						
	Fatalities	number	0	0	0	1	0
	Lost time incidents	number	29	6	4	6	4
	LTIR	per 1 million worked hours	23.3	7.8	5.6	3.1	1.8
	LTIS	per 1 million worked hours	375.4	96.4	204.3	54.5	43.4
	Environmental figures						
EN3	Energy consumption	TJ	35,178	36,608	38,289	35,776	37,688
EN5	Water consumption	million m³	11.3	9.6	8.2	10.0	9.5
	Emissions						
EN8	GHG	million t	2.44	2.50	2.58	2.70	2.85
EN8	CO_2	million t	2.44	2.50	2.58	2.70	2.85
EN10	SO_2	t	3,460	3,636	3,709	3,699	3,849
EN10	NO_x	t	3,093	3,330	3,468	3,370	3,461
	VOC	t	3,006	1,161	1,187	1,181	1,143
	Dust	t	108	120	113	105	113
EN12	Waste water emissions						
EN12e	COD	t	219	194	203	173	151
	Hydrocarbons	t	6.7	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.4
EN11	Waste						
	Non hazardous production waste	t	5,396	1,912	2,040	1,787	1,985
	Hazardous production waste	t	8,750	7,481	3,911	4,401	4,904
	Waste oil	t	87	35	57	70	39
	Total production waste	t	14,234	9,429	6,008	6,258	6,927

Agrolinz Melamine International

Linz site

As a chemicals company in the OMV Group, AMI Agrolinz Melamine International GmbH (AMI) produces primary chemicals (ammonia, nitric acid and technical gases), plant nutrients (fertilizer), urea, melamine, guanidine carbonate and ammonium nitrate.

Production at the current Linz Chemicals Park started in the 1940s with the production of fertilizer and then expanded to technical nitrogen products. Melamine, ammonium nitrate and guanidine carbonate are marketed worldwide; primary chemicals, plant nutrients and urea are marketed in Europe. With its subsidiary in Castellanza/Italy and Piesteritz in Germany, AMI is the second largest melamine producer in the world.

In Austria, AMI is the market leader for plant nutrients, melamine, urea and technical nitrogen products.

GRI			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
2.8	**Employees**		**830**	**827**	**849**	**819**	**841**
2.2	**Main products**						
	Plant nutrients	million m^3	1.1	0.97	1.11	1.16	1.13
	Urea and Melamine	million m^3	0.31	0.24	0.28	0.3	0.32
	Total products	million m^3	2.56	2.43	2.54	2.76	2.78
LA7	**Safety figures**						
	Own employees						
	Fatalities	number	0	0	0	0	0
	Lost time incidents	number	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	4	5
	LTIR	per 1 million worked hours	13.3	10.7	12.7	3.1	4.1
	LTIS	per 1 million worked hours	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	53.59
	Contractors						
	Fatalities	number	0	0	0	0	0
	Lost time incidents	number	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	4
	LTIR	per 1 million worked hours	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	9.1
	LTIS	per 1 million worked hours	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	152.27
	Environmental figures						
EN3	Energy consumption	TJ	7,912	8,060	7,860	8,569	8,272
EN5	Groundwater consumption	million m^3	1.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7
	Emissions						
EN8	GHG	million t CO_2 equivalent	1.66	1.35	1.39	1.52	0.92
EN8	CO_2	million t	0.58	0.57	0.58	0.63	0.63
EN8	N_2O	t	3,483	2,539	2,603	2,850	907
EN10	NO_x	t	735	710	719	738	600
EN8	CH4	t	100	389	371	364	368
	Dust	t	133	122	96	110	112
	NH_3	t	98	79	60	75	58
EN12	Waste water emissions						
EN12e	COD	t	452	424	450	168	322
	Total N	t	1,107	873	609	708	965
EN11	Waste						
	Non hazardous production waste	t	652	673	683	1,244	787
	Hazardous production waste	t	76	36	25	304	115
	Waste oil	t	49	20	19	25	33
	Total production waste	t	777	729	727	1554	935

n.r. - not reported

OMV Exploration and Production Gmbh

OMV Austria

OMV's exploration and production operations in Austria are concentrated in the Vienna Basin and comprise an area of more than 5,000 km². The Austrian E&P business employs a workforce of around 770. With exploration costs and investments totaling approximately EUR 90 mn in 2005, the company is the biggest investor and employer in the region. To date, an area of more than 1,000 km² has been investigated using seismic exploration. Since 1995, more than 150 wells have on the whole been successfully sunk using 3D seismic technology. Eleven of these wells were sunk in 2004.
In addition to exploration and production, OMV operates three underground natural gas storage facilities with a capacity of 2.3 bn m³. The gas is available at all times. The storage facilities are operated with around 170 probes in eight natural gas reservoirs at a depth of 500 to 1,400 meters.

GRI			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
2.8	**Employees**		**793**	**803**	**760**	**775**	**786**
2.2	**Main products**						
	Crude oil and NGL	t	940,874	942,376	944,324	932,578	904,788
	Natural gas	million m³ (Vn)	1,133	1,165	1,167	1,230	1,247
	LPG	t	32,816	37,645	37,540	39,362	39,504
	Sulphur	t	9,542	10,912	9,444	11,221	10,512
LA7	**Safety figures**						
	Own employees						
	Fatalities	number	0	0	0	1	0
	Lost time incidents	number	n.r.	n.r.	12	6	13
	LTIR	per 1 million worked hours	13.7	6.3	10.1	5.7	10.5
	LTIS	per 1 million worked hours	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	403	612
	Contractors						
	Fatalities	number	0	0	0	0	0
	Lost time incidents	number	n.r.	n.r.	13	12	8
	LTIR	per 1 million worked hours	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	33.2
	LTIS	per 1 million worked hours	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	365
	Environmental figures						
EN3	Energy consumption	TJ	1,924	1,968	1,953	2,071	2,266
	Emissions						
EN8	GHG	million t CO_2 equivalent	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.39
EN8	CO_2	million t	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.28
EN10	SO_2	t	145	150	158	150	150
EN10	NO_x	t	213	225	224	234	292
EN11	Waste						
	Non hazardous production waste	t	n.r.	16,552	12,838	21,402	29,461
	Hazardous production waste	t	n.r.	1,338	603	204	3,370
	Waste oil	t	6.9	56	66	74	72
	Total production waste	t	n.r.	17,947	13,507	21,680	32,903

n.r. - not reported

OMV Exploration and Production Gmbh

OMV Pakistan

OMV operates two gas fields, Miano and Sawan, in Pakistan. OMV discovered Miano in 1993 and Sawan in 1998. Miano started full production in mid-2002, followed by Sawan in 2003. In January 2003, OMV took over the operatorship of the Kadanwari plant, which processes the gas from the Miano and Kadanwari fields.
OMV Pakistan is the biggest international gas producer in Pakistan.

As gas operations went into full production during 2003, the environmental indicators for 2003 and 2004 are not directly comparable. When Kadanwari was taken over, changes and modifications had to be made to bring the facility up to OMV standards. As a result, work is still underway on the quality of the environmental data.

GRI			2003	2004
2.8	**Employees**		**332**	**338**
2.2	**Main products**			
	Crude oil and NGL	t	4,531	4,124
	Natural gas	million m³ (Vn)	2,262	4,803
	LPG t			
	Sulphur	t		
LA7	**Safety figures**			
	Own employees			
	Fatalities	number	0	0
	Lost time incidents	number	0	0
	LTIR	per 1 million worked hours	0	0
	LTIS	per 1 million worked hours	0	0
	Contractors			
	Fatalities	number	0	1
	Lost time incidents	number	5	1
	LTIR	per 1 million worked hours	0.5	0.5
	LTIS	per 1 million worked hours	2.2	0.5
	Environmental figures			
EN3	Energy consumption	TJ	2,836	4,149
	Emissions			
EN8	GHG	million t CO_2 equivalent	1.48	1.90
EN8	CO_2	million t	0.54	1.13
EN8	CH_4	1,000 t	44.3	36.8
EN10	SO_2	t	n.r.	226
EN10	NO_x	t	n.r.	150
EN11	Waste			
	Non hazardous production waste	t	94	80
	Hazardous production waste	t	20	202
	Waste oil	t	34	34
	Total production waste	t	148	316

n.r. - not reported

OMV Gas Gmbh

OMV Gas

OMV Gas takes delivery of primarily Russian natural gas in Baumgarten, one of the main distribution centers and natural gas hubs in Europe. OMV Gas then transmits the gas via several pipelines in different directions to the consumption areas. These transit pipelines have a system of branches and transfer stations, which are used to control customer transit gas flow. The pipelines transmit a volume of approximately 40 bn m^3 a year, and the volume is constantly rising.

GRI			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
2.8	**Employees**		**177**	**153**	**234**	**234**	**299**
2.2	**Main products**						
	Sold transport capacity	million m^3	36,649	37,701	39,421	41,013	42,705
LA7	**Safety figures**						
	Own employees						
	Fatalities	number					
	Lost time incidents	number	3	1	1	2	3
	LTIR	per 1 million worked hours	10.8	4.2	2.7	5.3	6.4
	LTIS	per 1 million worked hours	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	44.7
	Contractors						
	Fatalities	number	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0	0
	Lost time incidents	number	n.r.	n.r.	0	1	0
	LTIR	per 1 million worked hours	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0
	LTIS	per 1 million worked hours	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	0
	Environmental figures						
EN3	Energy consumption	TJ	11,300	9,554	8,987	8,950	10,164
EN10	NO_x	t	1,605	1,344	957	900	1,002
	VOC	t	19	17	23	21	20
EN8	GHG	million t CO_2 equivalent	0.69	0.57	0.53	0.52	0.62
EN8	CO_2	million t	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.60
EN8	CH_4	t	2,535	2,328	1,805	1,653	1571
EN11	Waste						
	Non hazardous production waste	t	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	20
	Hazardous production waste	t	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.
	Waste oil	t	0	0	0	0	169
	Total production waste	t	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	189
	Recycled	%	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.

n.r. - not reported

GRI Content Index

GRI Code	GRI indicator	Position in report / grounds for non-inclusion in report	Page
1.1/1.2	Vision and strategy regarding HSE Statement by CEO	- Introduction - Presentation of HSE policy - HSE Management	5 12 15-19
2.1-2.8	Organizational profile	- Partly in Overview of OMV section - More detailed information in the 2004 Annual Report	6-9
2.9, 3.9-3.12	Stakeholder engagement	- HSE Management/ Communications and in subject sections. - Detailed section on OMV stakeholders in the Performance Report	18
2.10-2.22	Report scope and report profile	- Introduction - Contents - Overview of OMV	5 3 6-9
3.1-3.8	Structure and governance	- Partly in HSE Management section - In detail in the 2004 Annual Report and Performance Report	15-19
3.13-3.20	Cautionary approach, policies and management systems	- HSE Management - Presentation of HSE policy - HSE Highlights 2003/2004	15-19 12 13-14
4.1	GRI Content Index	- Here	48
EC1-13	Economic performance indicators	- Partly in Overview of OMV - In detail in the 2004 Annual Report and Performance Report	6-9
EN 1-2	Total materials use, percentage of recycled material	- Not recorded	
EN 3-4 **EN17-19**	Direct and indirect energy use, initiatives to use renewable energy sources and to increase energy efficiency	- Environment Section - Indicators - Indirect energy use not recorded	29-40 41-47
EN 5	Total water use	- Environment Section - Sites and Indicators	29-40 41-47
EN 6-7 **EN 23-29**	Biodiversity indicators, land in bio-diversity-rich habitats Description of impacts of activities	- Description of policies and activities in Environment section - Location and size of land in biodiversity-rich habitats not recorded	40
EN 8	Greenhouse gas emissions	- Environment Section - Sites and Indicators	29-40 41-47
EN 9	Use and emissions of ozone-depleting substances	- Environment Section	29-40
EN 10	NO_x, SO_x and other significant air emissions	- Environment Section - Sites and Indicators	29-40 41-47
EN 11-12	Total amount of waste and waste water volume	- Environment - Sites and Indicators	29-40 41-47

GRI Code	GRI indicator	Position in report / grounds for non-inclusion in report	Page
EN 13	Spills of chemicals, oils and fuels	- Hydrocarbon and product spills in HSE Highlights - Environment Section	14 29-40
EN 14	Environmental impacts of products	- Environment Section	29-40
EN 15	Percentage of products that is reclaimed at the end of the product's useful life	- Not recorded	
EN 16	Incidents of fines for non-compliance with legal regulations etc.	- HSE Management	15-19
EN 35	Environmental expenditures by type	- Environment Section	29-40
LA 1-4	Employment, workforce, trade union	- Not relevant for HSE Report - see Performance Report	
LA 5	Practices on recording and notification of occupational accidents and diseases	- HSE Highlights - HSE Management - Safety & Security section	13-14 15-19 23-28
LA 6	Description of formal health and safety committee	- HSE Management - Health section	15-19 20-22
LA 7	Standard injury, lost day and absentee rates and number of fatalities etc.	- HSE Management - Safety & Security section	15-19 23-28
LA 8	Description of policies and programs on HIV/AIDS	- Not included	
LA 9-11	Training and equal opportunities	- Included in Performance Report	
HR 1-10	General human rights and child labor	- Not relevant for HSE Report, included in Performance Report	
HR 11	Human rights training for security personnel	- Cooperation with amnesty international - Safety & Security section	28 23-28
SO 1	Policies on managing relationships with the community	- HSE Management	15-19
SO 2-3	Corruption and lobbying	- Not relevant for HSE Report, included in Performance Report	
SO 4	Awards received relevant to social, ethical and environmental performance	- HSE Highlights - Automobile Association (ARBÖ) environment prize - Safety & Security section (Piesteritz building site)	13-14 23-28
PR 1 – 2	Maintenance of policy for preserving customer health and safety through products and product information	- Partly covered in sections - Petrom (fertilizer) - HSE Highlights - Environment section	 11 13-14 29-40

Glossary

CNG
Compressed natural gas is highly compressed natural gas that is used as a fuel. The compression reduces the gas to 1/200 of its volume and it is stored in special tanks at a pressure of 200 bar. CNG is an alternative to conventional gasoline and diesel fuels. CNG is sold at OMV filling stations in kilograms. In practice, 1 kg natural gas equals approximately 1.1 liters of diesel or approx. 1.3 liters of gasoline.

EMAS
EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme: The EU's voluntary corporate environmental management and audit scheme, aimed at continuous improvement of environmental standards.

IPPC-RL
EU Council Directive 96/61/EC dated September 24, 1996, on integrated pollution prevention and control.

ISO 14.000 ff
International series of standards for operational environmental management.

low-key approach
Use of unarmed security personnel wherever possible.

LPG
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) is propane or butane or a mixture of the two that has been liquefied under pressure. LPG is primarily used for heating or cooling purposes but can also be used in correspondingly modified gasoline engines.

LTIR
Lost Time Incident Rate

NGL
Abbreviation for natural gas liquids. These are liquid or liquefied hydrocarbons recovered during the extraction or cleaning of natural gas.

OHSAS
Occupational Health and Safety Management System.

Responsible Care
The international chemical industry health, safety and environment program launched in 1984

SCC
Safety Certificate for Contractors. An international standard concerning the management of safety, health and environment protection for technical service providers working in client's operational sites.

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