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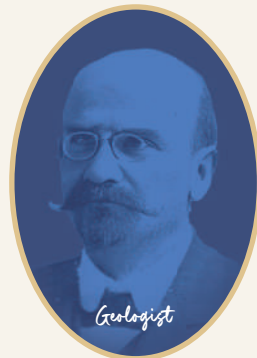
Theodor Mehedințeanu

1876 - 1935



Lazăr Edeleanu

1862 - 1941



Ludovic Mrazec

1867 - 1944



Virgiliu Tacit

1876 - 1935



Andrei Drăgulănescu

1876 - 1935



Theodor Oroveanu

1920 - 2005



Ion Ștefan Basgan

1902 - 1980



Valeriu Patriciu

1903 - 1987



Carol Nicolae Debie

1904 - 1992



Gheorghe Ștefănescu

1867 - 1959

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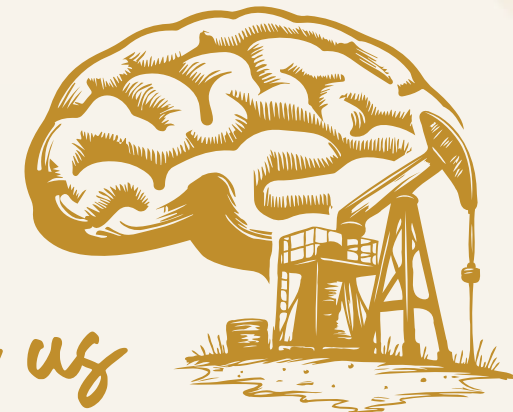
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KMG International NV Sustainability Report 2024

**120th Anniversary
of Vega Refinery**
1905 - 2025

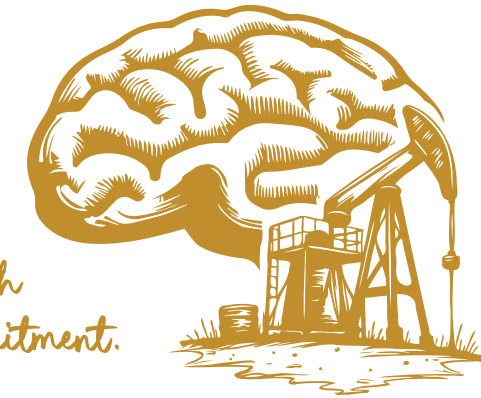
*The minds
that shaped us*



rompetrol

KazMunayGas
International
Group Member

*This report is dedicated to all
professionals, who honor us with
their passion, energy, and commitment.*



Special thanks go to:

Prahova County Museum of Natural Science

for the research work that Adriana Mihai, curator at the Museum of Petroleum in Ploiești, carried out in documenting the history of Vega Refinery and the petroleum industry in Romania.

The National Bank of Romania

for their assistance in drafting the biography of Theodor Mehedințeanu, member of the first Board of BNR.

Cluj-Napoca Central University Library

for providing free online resources used to document the history of the petroleum industry in Romania.

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Theodor Mehedințeanu

1876 - 1935

As wealthy land owners with several oil fields on the Păcureți estate, Prahova county, the brothers Theodor and Marin Mehedințeanu were the first Romanians to "smell" the potential profits from large-scale oil refining, establishing "the first systematic oil distillery worldwide".

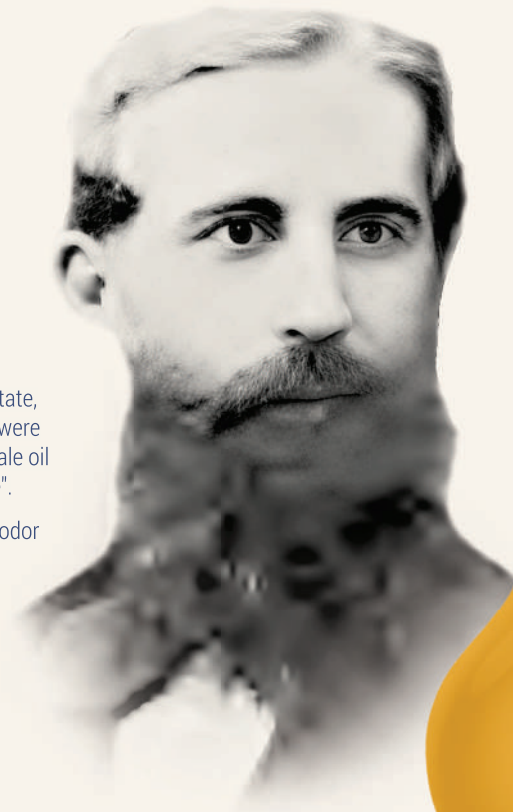
In 1856, they built **Fabrica de Gaz Mehedințeanu**, for which Theodor travelled to Hamburg to order a specialized distillation unit from Moltrecht&Co. The proto-refinery began operating in 1857, on a 4-ha plot southeast of Ploiești. A year later, Theodor transferred the running of the gasworks to his brother, Marin.

Thanks to the business prowess of Theodor, who relocated to Bucharest, their enterprise soon became the official supplier of lamp oil for Bucharest, Ploiești, Buzău, Brăila, and Iași. Theodor even entered the Bucharest high society, as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Romania (est. 1880).

Meanwhile, the production side of the operation was run from Ploiești by Marin. Upon Marin's death in 1961, the management was taken over by his wife, Lucșița, and later their son, Nicolae. Eventually, the company closed down after 77 years of activity.

In 1857, Romania is listed in international statistics as the first oil-producing country, with 275 tons extracted from 200 wells, of which 220 tons in Prahova county and 55 tons in Dâmbovița county. It was followed by the United States (1859), Italy (1860), Canada (1862), and Russia (1863).

The intuition of the Mehedințeanu brothers was quickly confirmed by the oil boom that caught Ploiești, six other refineries opening by the year 1900, all with Romanian owners: Matache Nicolau (1866), Costache Manole (1870), Matache Gogulescu (1872), Nicolescu Bazar (1880), Parsskeva & Dobrescu (1884), Th. Tucăreanu & Socolescu (1894), Steaua Română (1896), Vega (1905), Creditul Minier (1905).



Sketch by Otto Barabas of the
Mehedințeanu gasworks (1857)



Report concept

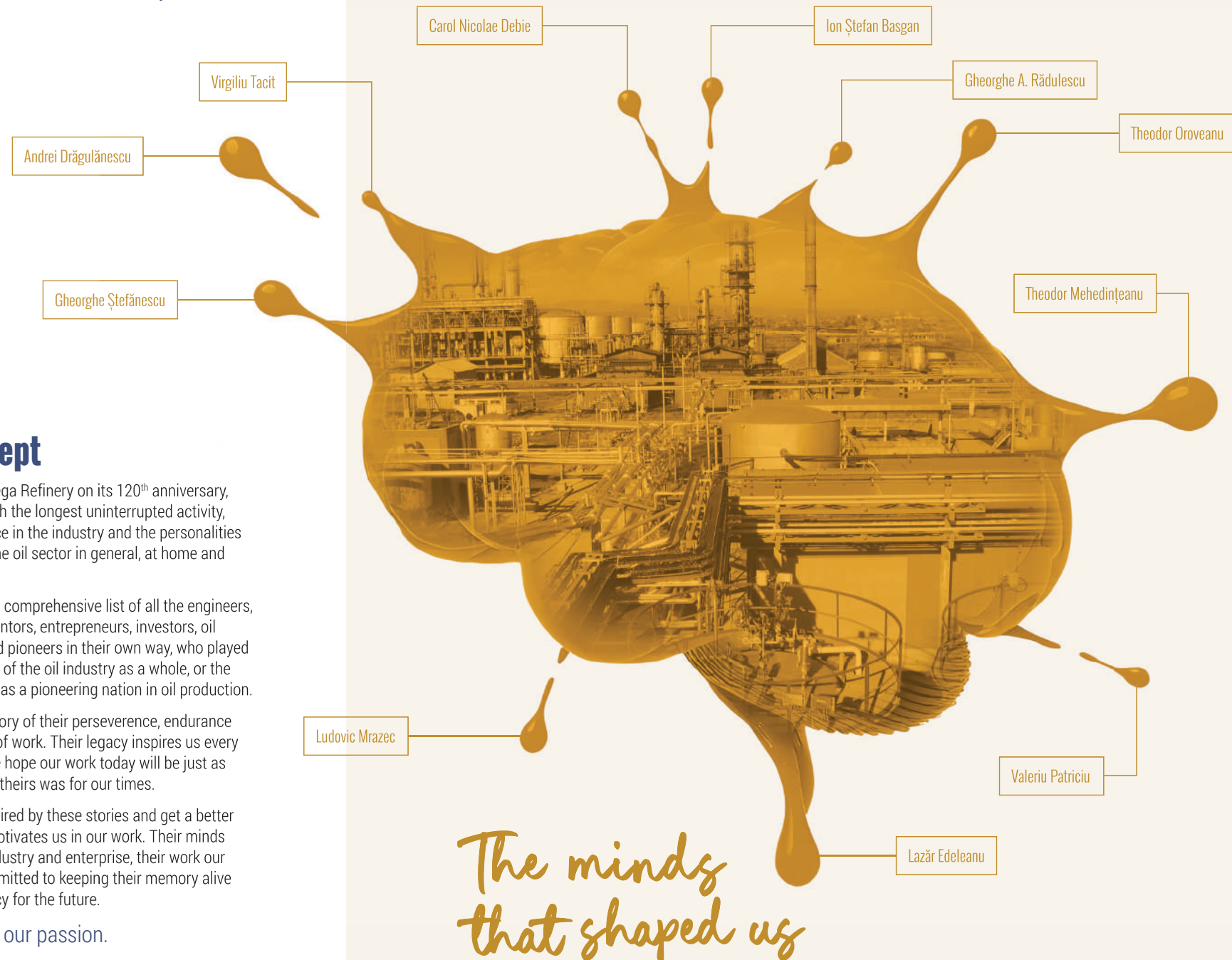
In this report we honor Vega Refinery on its 120th anniversary, the production facility with the longest uninterrupted activity, by acknowledging its place in the industry and the personalities that shaped both it and the oil sector in general, at home and worldwide.

We are aware this is not a comprehensive list of all the engineers, chemists, geologists, inventors, entrepreneurs, investors, oil men, people of genius and pioneers in their own way, who played a part in the development of the oil industry as a whole, or the development of Romania as a pioneering nation in oil production.

Our goal was to tell the story of their perseverance, endurance and passion for our field of work. Their legacy inspires us every day in our activity, and we hope our work today will be just as valuable for the future as theirs was for our times.

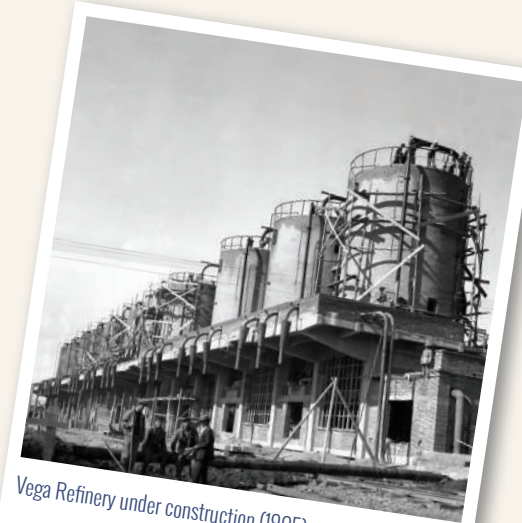
We hope you too feel inspired by these stories and get a better understanding of what motivates us in our work. Their minds were hallowed halls of industry and enterprise, their work our treasure, and we are committed to keeping their memory alive and preserving their legacy for the future.

This is Vega, this is our passion.



*The minds
that shaped us*

Snapshots of history



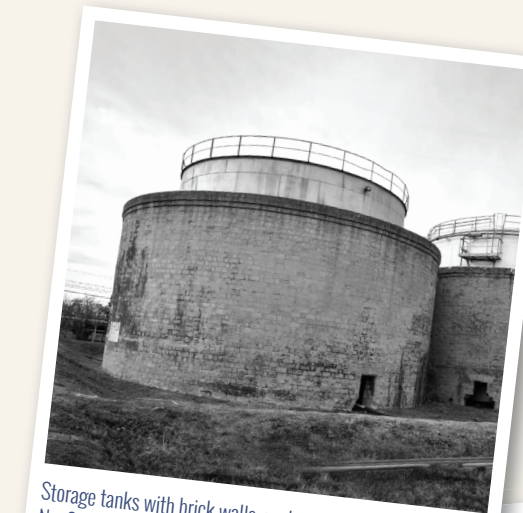
Vega Refinery under construction (1905)



Reconstruction of Vega Refinery after WWI



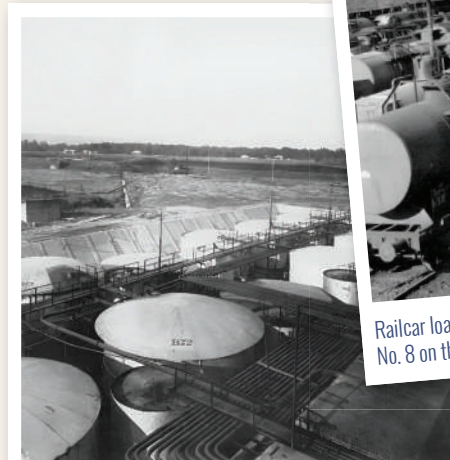
Tanker trucks operated by OSIN and Distribuția companies used to distribute fuel from Vega Refinery (inter-war period)



Storage tanks with brick walls, part of anti-air defenses No. 6 on the map (see page 9)



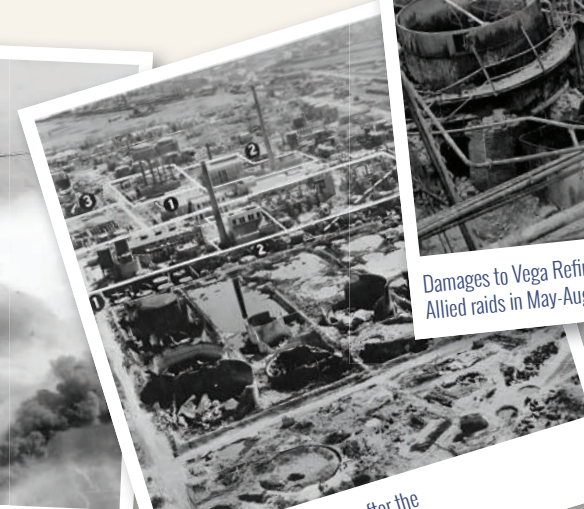
Railcar loading platform (1932)
No. 8 on the map (see page 9)



Tanks in storage park B (1932)
No. 7 on the map (see page 9)



Consolidated B-24 Liberators retreating after fire-bombing Vega Refinery on 31 May 1944, under Operation Tidal Wave



Damages to Vega Refinery after the Allied raids in May-August 1944

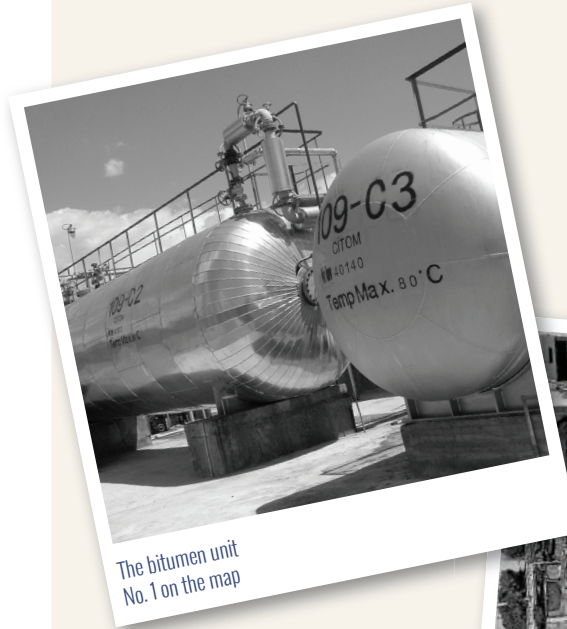


Damages to Vega Refinery after the Allied raids in May-August 1944

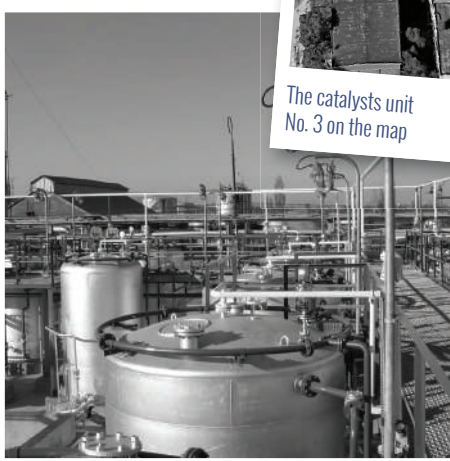
Key figures, main units and map of the refinery

2024	2023
292,789 t Feedstock processed	374,327 t Feedstock processed
Lower due to the turnaround at Petromidia Refinery	
115,187 t Gasoline & solvents	140,229 t Gasoline & solvents
75,034 t Bitumen	104,680 t Bitumen
65,128 t n-Hexane	81,784 t n-Hexane
12,608 t Fuel oil	21,754 t Fuel oil
11,027 t Light liquid fuel type III	14,486 t Light liquid fuel type III
4,625 t White spirit & P fuel	5,944 t White spirit & P fuel
4,196 t Calor Extra I	3,394 t Calor Extra I

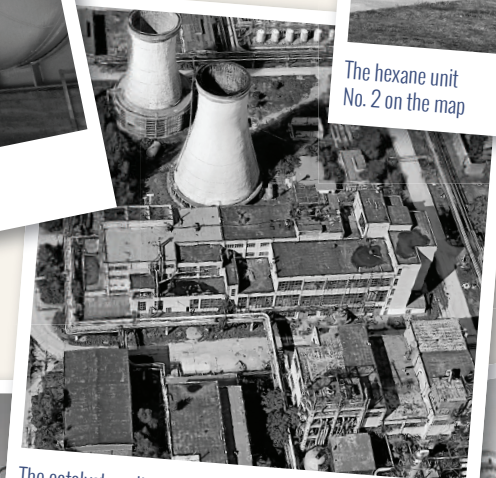
Romania's sole producer of:
bitumen, n-Hexane, refined white spirit



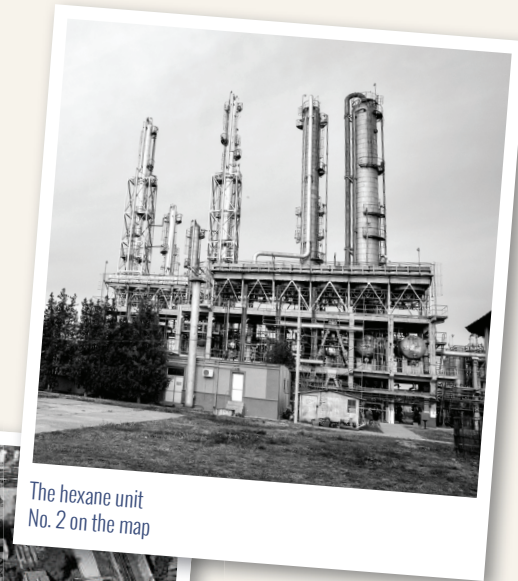
The bitumen unit
No. 1 on the map



The dearomatization unit
No. 4 on the map



The catalysts unit
No. 3 on the map

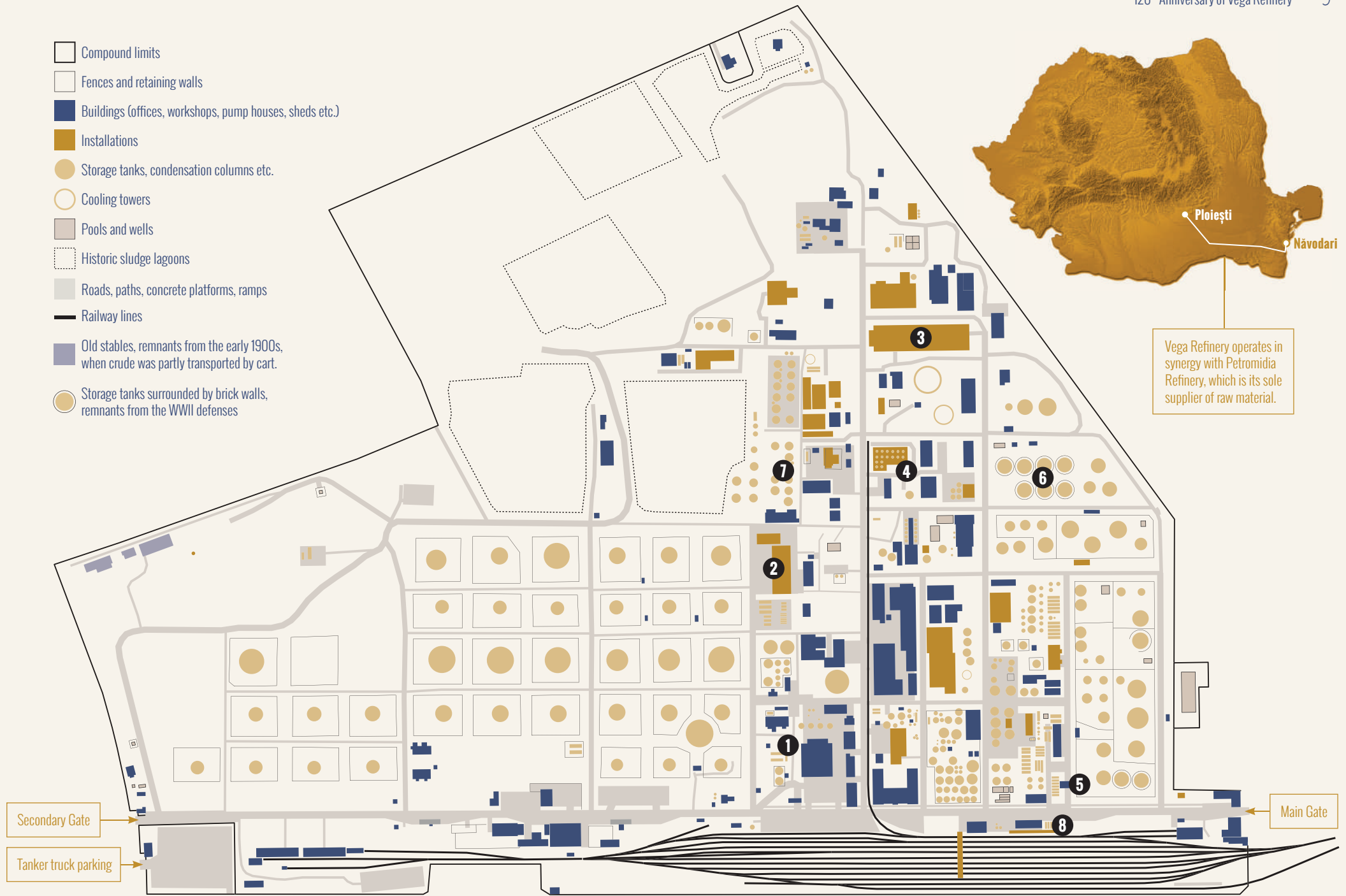


The hexane unit
No. 2 on the map



The tanker truck loading platform
No. 5 on the map

- Compound limits
- Fences and retaining walls
- Buildings (offices, workshops, pump houses, sheds etc.)
- Installations
- Storage tanks, condensation columns etc.
- Cooling towers
- Pools and wells
- Historic sludge lagoons
- Roads, paths, concrete platforms, ramps
- Railway lines
- Old stables, remnants from the early 1900s, when crude was partly transported by cart.
- Storage tanks surrounded by brick walls, remnants from the WWII defenses



120th Anniversary of Vega Refinery

1905 - 2025

OWNERSHIP

OPERATIONS

OWNERSHIP

OPERATIONS

1904 DECEMBER 22

The **Vega Society** is established with an equity of 3,750,000 lei, divided into 3,750 shares between:

- Disconto-Gesellschaft (control stake)
- S. Bleichroder
- Telega Oil Company
- Comagnie industrielle des pétroles
- smaller domestic investors

1905 MARCH - NOVEMBER

Vega Society buys 50.4 ha on the Bereasca de Sus estate, north of Ploiești, and builds Vega Refinery, taking advantage of the Ploiești-Văleni rail line and raw materials unused by other refineries in the area.

1918 MAY

After WWI, the refinery **was returned to Vega Society**, but production figures were far below the pre-war period.

1919 - 1921

Vega Refinery was **seized by the state** and placed under a technical directorate, with a military director on the Board.

1922

After pressure from several foreign investors, Vega Refinery was taken over by **Concordia Oil**, controlled by Franco-Belgian trust Petrofina, led by Léon Wenger.

1940 - 1945

Concordia Oil, and subsequently Vega Refinery, was placed under military jurisdiction and was controlled by **the General Staff and the Ministry of War**.

Damages caused by the Allied bombing raids (1944)

1904 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947

1908

Lazăr Edeleanu builds the first installation for **the Edeleanu process** (selective refining of kerosene using liquid sulphur dioxide).

1906 FEBRUARY 26

With a refining capacity of 200,000 t of crude per year, Vega Refinery **made its first deliveries**.

1905 DECEMBER 1

Newly-built Vega Refinery enters operation, among the units being the first discontinuous heavy oil **vacuum distillation unit** to extract mineral oils.

1919

Vega Refinery had the **second-largest processing capacity in Romania**, after Astra Română Refinery.

1917 MARCH

German occupation forces **reopen Vega Refinery**, along with other major refineries, including Steaua Română, and Standard.

1916 AUGUST

After entering WWI and losing Transylvania, the Romanian government **set fire to Vega Refinery** to cut off Germany's oil supplies. Most refining units were affected, as well as 80% of the 50 storage tanks.

1933

Vega Refinery expands by 18.2 ha, used for storage tanks, installations, access roads, and a rail depot.

1935

Vega's capacity had grown to **98,182 railcars**. It owned 4 locomotives, 1,200 railcars, and 421 railway lines.

1938

Vega reached peak growth, with a refining capacity of 1,470,000 t crude, 900 workers, and these production units:

- Distillation
- Cracking
- Refining
- Gasoline tetraethyl lead (TEL)treatment
- Gasoline depotting and stabilization
- Bitumen production
- Storage (146,110 t)

1941 JULY 18
Vega was **hit by Soviet bombers**.

1940

Vega entered an ample defensive project, with brick retaining walls up to 10 meters high built around storage tanks and major refinery units to protect them from incendiary and explosive bombs.

1944 APRIL - AUGUST

Vega was **hit by eight Allied bombing raids** that caused 40-60% damage to most units. Refining units, storage tanks, railways and rail depots were completely destroyed. Processing capacity dropped 50% from 1939. Damages in burnt products exceeded 50 million lei.

AUGUST

After Romania joined the Allies, Vega entered an **extensive state-run reconstruction project**.

1947
Vega was **reopened**.

120th Anniversary
of Vega Refinery
1905 - 2025

OWNERSHIP

1948

After WWII, Romania entered USSR's sphere of influence. Vega Refinery was nationalized and controlled by a Soviet-Romanian enterprise, **SovRomp petrol** (est. 1945), which controlled the state's assets in the petroleum industry. Vega was renamed "Refinery no. 2".

1955

After Stalin's death, Nikita Khrushchev reformed the USSR. In turn, Romania's Communist leader, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, starts his own reforms and opens the country to diplomatic relations with the West, including USA. Vega Refinery was controlled by the state through the Council of Ministers, specifically **The Ministry of Petroleum**.

1965

Romania turns to national-Communism under Nicolae Ceaușescu, Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party (1965), president of the State Council (1967), and president of Romania (1974). Vega is still controlled by **The Ministry of Petroleum**.

1974

The company **Romp petrol** was created as a tool for the transfer of local know-how in the petroleum industry to international markets, playing a significant role in the development of several major projects in the Middle East.

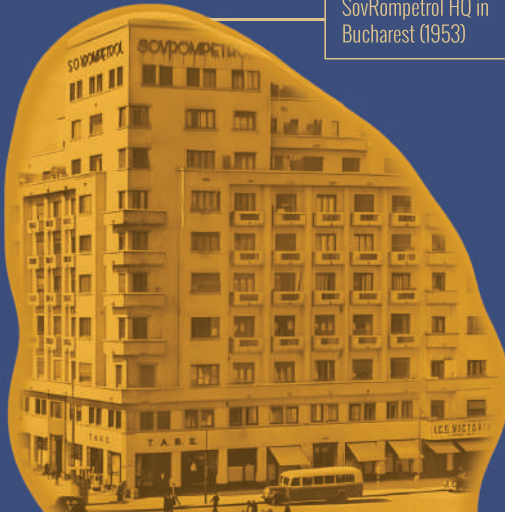
Oil derricks in Irak, built by Romp petrol using Romanian know-how (cca. 1970)

OWNERSHIP

OPERATIONS

1948 - 1955

In theory planned as reconstruction enterprises, in practice SovRoms were a means to drain the local economy of material and financial resources, in addition to war reparations. As a result, investments in industry consisted of **USSR reselling overvalued, leftover German equipment**.

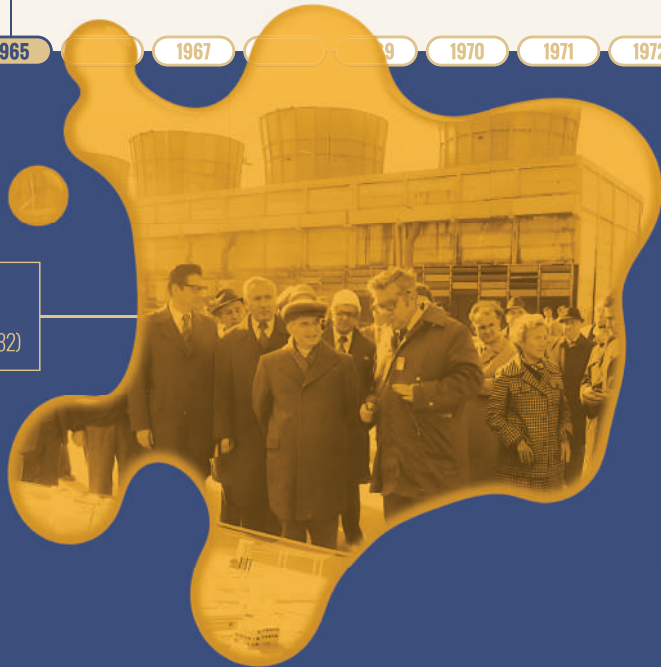


SovRomp petrol HQ in Bucharest (1953)

1955 - 1958

A complete overhaul of its installations allows Vega to produce detergents, pharma-grade vaseline, and special bitumen.

Nicolae Ceaușescu on a work visit to the Midia Petrochemical Plant (1982)



1975 MARCH - MAY

Having survived numerous regime changes and even wars, Vega Refinery went through a **first existential crisis**.

According to former employees, the Communist Party deemed the refinery obsolete and had plans to tear it down and use the land for a public park.

The plans were scrapped in 1975, when president Ceaușescu was convinced by Vega's management of its high potential if **production shifted to catalysts**.

1980

After record rains (120 l/m²), Vega's **sludge lagoons overflowed** and inundated the nearby residential area.

The cleanup brought an innovation in pump design by one of its engineers.

1989

By the end of the Communist regime, Vega had **over 2,000 employees**, whose wages were higher than the industry average.

OPERATIONS



120th Anniversary
of Vega Refinery

1905 - 2025

OWNERSHIP

1990 JANUARY

After the fall of Communism, the new democratic regime adopted market economy principles and opened up to private investors. Vega became a joint stock company, controlled by the **State Ownership Fund**.

1999 MAY 7

Vega Refinery was acquired by **Rompetrol SA**, owned by Dinu Patriciu, who doubled its revenues in the first nine months after takeover.

2000

Dinu Patriciu established **The Rompetrol Group NV**, based in Amsterdam, which incorporated Rompetrol SA.

2007

KazMunayGas JSC acquired 75% of The Rompetrol Group. The remaining 25% were bought in 2009.

2014

KazMunayGas JSC renamed The Rompetrol Group NV to **KMG International NV**.

2025

At present, Vega Refinery is operated and fully owned by **Rompetrol Rafinare SA** (100%), which in turn is controlled by KMG International NV (54.63%) and Romania's Ministry of Energy (44.7%).

OWNERSHIP

OPERATIONS

1997

Due to economic hardships during the transition to capitalism, Vega went into disrepair and had its **second existential crisis**. Under pressure from the IMF and the World Bank, the government included the refinery on a list of 16 companies **slated for liquidation**.

2005

Vega Refinery receives new **aromatics removal unit**.

2007

Vega refinery's **bitumen unit** was upgraded.

2008

Vega Refinery starts production of **polymer-enriched road bitumen**.

2011

Vega Refinery increases its **Hexane production capacity**.

2013

Vega Refinery upgrades its **Vacuum Distillation (VD)** plant.

2015

The refinery reached a **record production** of bitumen (80,000 t) and n-Hexane (71,000 t).

2019 - 2020

Vega Refinery completes the cleanup of the historic sludge lagoons, disposing of 121,000 t of toxic waste. The first cleanup phase (2002-2011) had eliminated 80,000 t of waste.

2022

Vega Refinery concludes a **USD 4.2 M investment in the VD plant**, raising yields from around 60% to 86-90%.

2025

Vega is Romania's **sole producer** of n-Hexane (100% of domestic demand), bitumen (20% of domestic demand), and white spirit. In fact, it is the largest hexane producer in the whole CEE region. It is the **Romania's oldest operational refinery**. It runs in **synergy with Petromidia Refinery**, Rompetrol Rafinare's main asset, Vega's sole supplier of raw material. Vega is the smallest of the 4 remaining refineries in Romania, with an **installed processing capacity of 400,000 t/yr**. It makes **special products** of high added value: solvents, heating oils, bitumen, and additives for a variety of industries.

OPERATIONS

The story continues...



Lazăr Edeleanu

1862 - 1941

A Romanian chemist of Jewish origin, Lazăr Edeleanu is known for inventing the modern method of refining crude oil.

In 1887, he obtained his doctorate in Chemistry from the University of Berlin with the thesis "About some derivatives of phenyl methacrylic acid and phenyl isobutyric acid". He then worked a period for the Royal College of Artillery in London.

In 1906 he was appointed Head of the Chemistry Laboratory at the Geology Institute of Romania, founded that year, and director of **Vega Refinery** near Ploiești, a refinery owned at that time by the German private bank Disconto-Gesellschaft, the preferred bank of the Romanian monarchy.

His most significant invention, was the Edeleanu process (1908), a process in which petroleum is refined with liquid sulfur dioxide to selectively extract aromatic hydrocarbons (benzene, toluene, xylene, etc.). The procedure was first applied experimentally in Romania at the Vega Refinery.

After 1920, when he settled in Germany, Edeleanu established his own company, which ended up contributing to the opening of the Manchester Oil Refinery (1938), the first in UK. He later returned to Romania and passed away in 1941.

By 1960, there were 80 Edeleanu facilities worldwide. The Edeleanu Method is still used today, in its many variations, and remains the basic process for manufacturing high quality oils.



Aerial photo of
Vega Refinery (1929)



Basis for preparation

General basis for preparation of the sustainability report

ESRS 2 BP-1

This sustainability report for the fiscal year 2024 has been prepared on a consolidated basis, based on the requirements of the new ESRS standards. This report presents the activity data of KMG International NV and its subsidiaries (hereinafter “KMG International”) for the period 01.01.2024 – 31.12.2024. Reporting is not limited to KMG International’s own operations, as information from the upstream and downstream value chain is also included.

The double materiality assessment analysis includes the analysis of the impacts related to its own operations and the value chain of KMG International, including its products and services, as well as its business relationships. Within each chapter, the specific presentation requirements are addressed for each theme that resulted as material, respectively the relevant impact, risks and opportunities are identified. Once an impact, risk or opportunity has been identified as significant, the relevant information to be considered for reporting under the ESRS is identified. Information about the value chain (customers and suppliers of the company) is mentioned in the chapters dedicated to the thematic standards.

The operational profile of KMG International a strong and varied approach to navigating the complex landscape of the global oil industry. With a significant presence in key markets, a diverse portfolio of operations, and a stringent governance framework, KMG International continues to reinforce its position as a leading force in the energy sector, committed to growth, sustainability, and excellence in all its endeavours.

KMG International, is a dynamic entity incorporated under the laws of The Netherlands, with its headquarters strategically situated in Amsterdam. Since its inception in November 1999, KMG International has evolved into a significant global presence in the oil sector, conducting expansive operations across 14 countries throughout Europe, Central Asia, and North Africa. The acquisition by National Company ‘KazMunayGas’ JSC in May 2007 (75% of shares; the rest of 25% acquired in 2009) marked a pivotal moment, with the entire issued capital being held 100% by the parent company, solidifying its stance in the global market.

The scope of the report covers KMG International and its subsidiaries aligned to the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union. Our report is fully compliant with Romanian non-financial reporting legislation, including the Ministry of Public Finance Orders no. 1938/2016 and no. 2844/2016.

Our shareholding structure is presented on the next page, which includes entities that are reported on for this financial period and others which are not in scope.

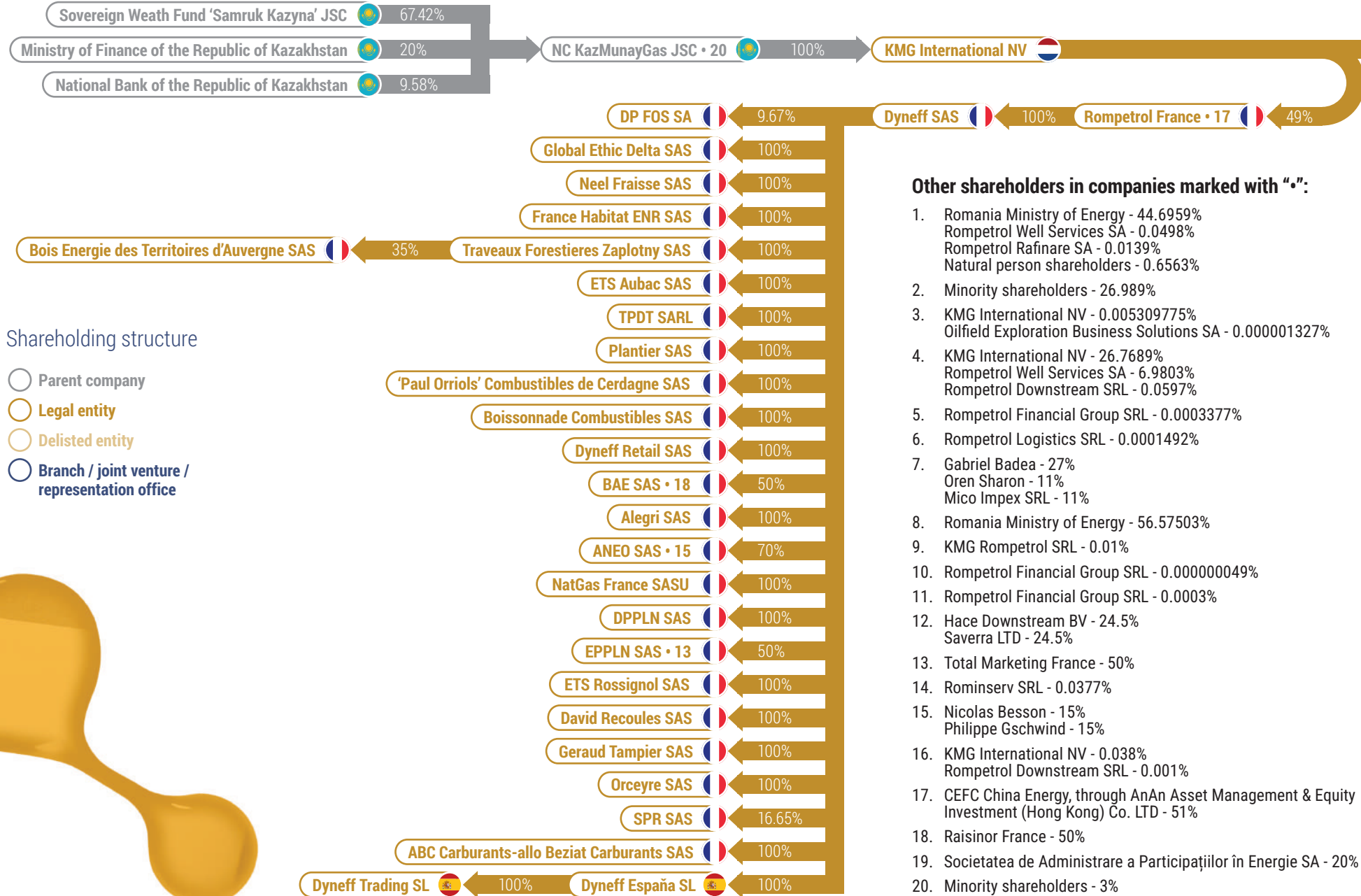
These undertakings are exempted from individual or consolidated sustainability reporting pursuant to Articles 19a(9) or 29a(8) of Directive 2013/34/EU.

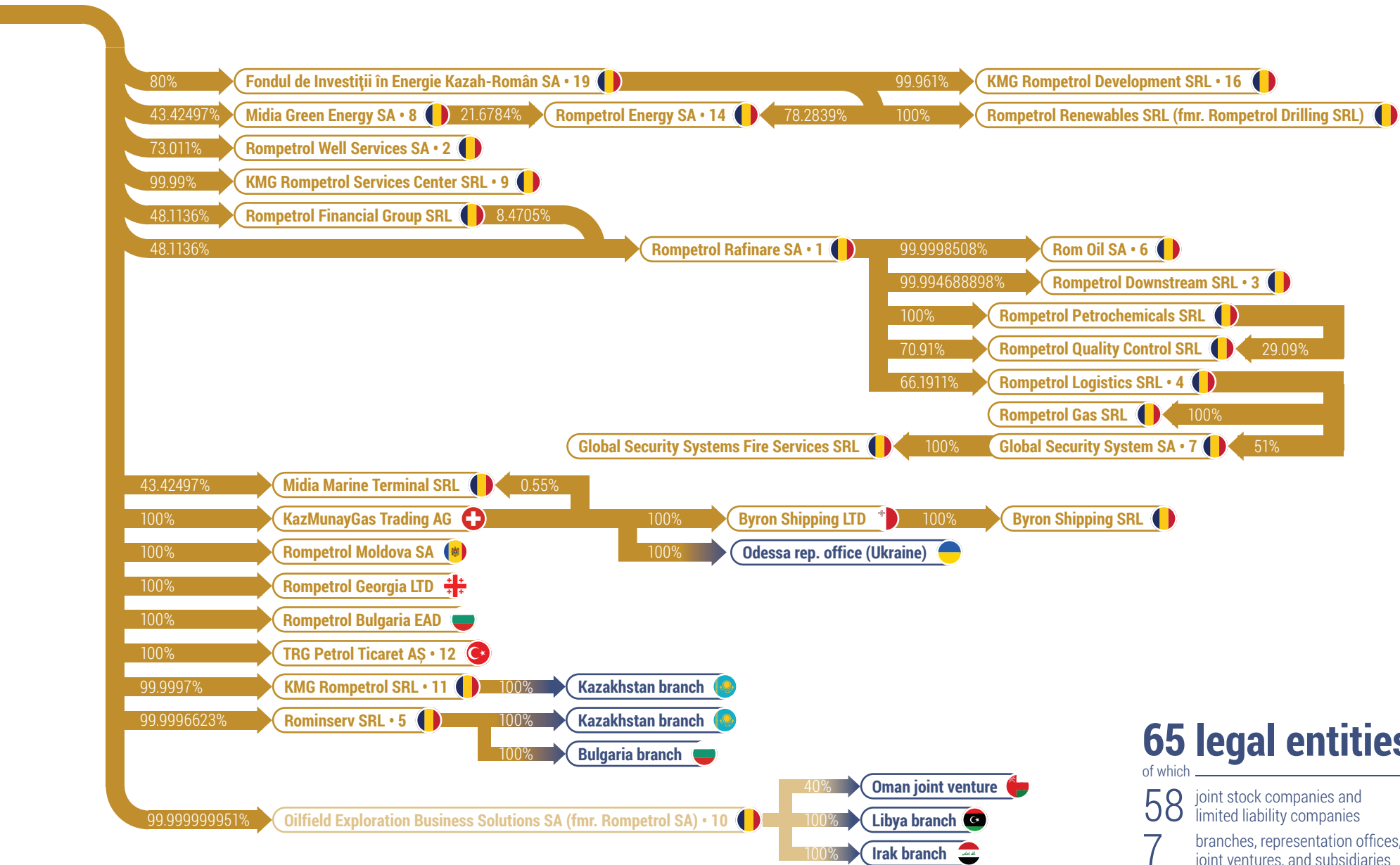
The report is aligned with these requirements, considering the provisions of chapter 7 of the Order of the Minister of Finance no. 85/2024, according to which the consolidated report includes information necessary to understand the impact of the Group on the sustainability aspects and the information necessary to understand how the sustainability aspects affect the development, performance and position of KMG International.

KMG International did not omit information corresponding to intellectual property, know-how or innovation results. During the preparation of this report, the option to omit any applicable specific piece of information corresponding to intellectual property, know-how or the results of innovation in accordance with ESRS 1 section 7.7 has not been used.

Entities covered in this report

Romp petrol Rafinare SA and subsidiaries:
Romp petrol Downstream SRL
Romp petrol Quality Control SRL
Romp petrol Gas SRL
Romp petrol Logistics SRL
Rom Oil SA
Fondul de Investiții în Energie Kazah-Român
KMG Romp petrol
Romp petrol Energy SA
Romp petrol Renewables SRL
Romp petrol Energy SA
Romp petrol Well Services SA
KMG Romp petrol Services Center SRL
Midia Marine Terminal SRL
Romp petrol Moldova SA
Romp petrol Georgia LTD
Romp petrol Bulgaria JSC
Romin serv SRL – Romania





65 legal entities
of which
58 joint stock companies and
limited liability companies
7 branches, representation offices,
joint ventures, and subsidiaries

Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances

ESRS 2 BP-2

Time horizons

We define our medium-term horizon as 2-5 years and our long-term horizon as over 5 years.

Sources of estimation and outcome uncertainty

Regarding the sources of each of the estimates used and outcome uncertainty, if applicable, we disclosed the sources contributing to such uncertainty for each quantitative metric and monetary amount. Furthermore, we defined the assumptions and judgments made in measuring the estimation sources and outcome uncertainty. We disclosed information about the sources of measurement uncertainty for each applicable quantitative metric and monetary amount. We also presented the assumptions and judgments in measuring each quantitative metric and monetary amount.

Disclosures stemming from other generally accepted sustainability reporting standards

We have occasionally included information from additional reporting standards within our sustainability report. Specifically, we have consulted the GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector 2021 standard, as well as the 2020 IPIECA voluntary guidance for the oil and gas industry, as well as considered these standards for materiality assessment purposes.



Company, business model and stakeholder engagement

Information on the market position and strategy of the Group

ESRS 2 SBM-1

KMG International is a prominent player on the worldwide stage, specializing in a comprehensive array of activities within the oil industry. Its core operations are deeply rooted in refining, retail, marketing, and trading, well maintenance services, electrical and thermal energy production and distribution, professional engineering services, distinguishing KMG International as a versatile and integral part of the energy sector. Beyond these primary areas, KMG International extends its expertise into exploration and production, alongside a suite of other oil industry services including upstream services, industrial services, and drilling. Furthermore, KMG International offers business and management consulting services, serving as a support function that underscores its multifaceted operational scope.

At KMG International, we are committed to managing our supply chain operations with the highest standards of proficiency, transparency, and integrity. We adhere strictly to our corporate policies and guidelines, ensuring full compliance with all relevant laws and regulations.

Rompetrol Rafinare SA actively carries out refining, petrochemical production, trading, transport activities and all its production facilities are located in Romania, mainly through two refineries: Petromidia and Vega.

The Petromidia refinery, located on the Black Sea coast, processes imported crude oil and produces fuels that meet European Union standards, other petroleum products and some petrochemical products. The Vega refinery is located in Ploiesti and is one of the oldest refineries in Romania. The Vega Refinery is a niche refinery specialized in the production of solvents, hexane and bitumen.

Internationally, sales were distributed between the European Community (EC) and non-European Community areas, with intra-community deliveries comprising about 22% of the total finished products sold externally compared to 9% in 2023. The main international destinations for Rompetrol Rafinare's products included

Gibraltar, Georgia, Moldova, Italy, Malta, Egypt, Morocco, Albania and Turkey for gasoline; Moldova, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece and Turkey for diesel; Georgia, Moldova, Turkey, Bulgaria and Albania for jet fuel; Moldova for petcoke; Morocco, Egypt, Lebanon and Turkey for sulphur; and Hungary and Italy for carbon black feedstock. Key external markets for polymers included Romania (54%), Bulgaria (12%), Turkey (10%), Italy (5%), and the Republic of Serbia (4%).

Rompetrol Rafinare's Petrochemicals division exhibited a balanced distribution between domestic sales and exports, with 53% of its total sales catered to the domestic Romanian market and 47% directed towards international markets. A notable trend is reflected by the current needs of the medical sector that created the context for our specialists to innovate and produce a special type of polypropylene dedicated to protective medical masks.

Rompetrol entities are registered and operate on the territorial geographical area of Romania, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Georgia, Bulgaria, Netherlands and Switzerland, and at the end of 2024 they had a total number of 5,398 employees. Regarding the distribution of employees on the territories, on 31.12.2024, the following aspects can be noted:

10%
OF EMPLOYEES
are located in
Bucharest

54%
OF EMPLOYEES
work elsewhere
in Romania

36%
OF EMPLOYEES
work outside
of Romania

In 2024 we did not experience changes with regards to new/removed markets and/or changes customer groups.

At the end of December 2024, the distribution segment of Rompetrol Downstream comprised 1,342 retail points, including the network of company-owned stations, partner stations, and mobile stations: Express, loading point at the client's premises. Regarding retail sales in the Romanian market, they increased by 3% in Q4 2024 and by 6% in the year 2024 compared to the same periods of the previous year. This growth is due to the company's strategy of prioritizing the needs

of the Romanian market. In Q4 2024 and throughout 2024, wholesale sales declined compared to Q4 2023 and the year 2023. More specific information on the financials of Rompetrol Downstream are made available in the Rompetrol Rafinare financial consolidated report, available on the company's websites.

Rompetrol Energy SA

Rompetrol Energy was established in 2012 to implement the Cogeneration Project, one of the main investment directions supported by the Kazakh-Romanian Energy Investment Fund in partnership with the Ministry of Energy through the Midia Thermal Power Plant. Rompetrol Energy is strategically situated in the Navodari city industrial area, positioned on the Midia Industrial Platform.

The current field of activity is the production and distribution of thermal energy, demineralized water and the distribution of electricity for Rompetrol Rafinare.

After the completion and commissioning of the cogeneration plant, the production and sale of electricity will be added to the specific activities of the company.

The cogeneration plant is a brownfield type project, where the current installations will be integrated with the new equipment.

The new plant will generate approximately 80 MW of electricity - of which approximately 60-70 MW to fully cover the platform's electricity needs and the difference, but not more than 16.3 MW will be sell in the National Grid.

The plant will allow a significant reduction in the price of electricity delivered to the Petromidia platform - by removing part of the regulatory tariffs (e.g. transmission and distribution tariffs), it will also support the Rompetrol Group's objectives to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, generated by production activities.

Charting its course towards a sustainable future, Rompetrol Energy thoroughly pursues a set of robust environmental, social, and safety goals. The strategy showcases a steadfast commitment to effective water and waste management, progressive employee training, ethical business practices, and the highest safety standards.

Rompetrol Well Services SA

Having over 70 years of experience, Rompetrol Well Services SA is a competitive, solid and reliable partner, offering a wide range of services in the oil and gas industry. The object of the Company's activity consists in: provision of services for oil and gas wells, rental of well tools and equipment and other services. The services offered: cementing, stimulations, tubular running services, that are performed in the oil fields in Romania and abroad.

Company Rompetrol Well Services S.A. was established in 1951 and in the more than 70 years of activity, although it operated with different structures and under different names, the main profile was the execution of special operations at oil and gas wells in Romania. Government Decision no. 1213 of November 1990 decided that the Company should become a joint-stock company, according to Law no. 15/1990, under the name of PETROS S.A., the name under which it operated until September 2001, when it changed its name to Rompetrol Well Services SA.

Rompetrol Well Services S.A. ("RWS") is one of the most significant well services providers in Romania, which offers a broad range of services (cementing, stimulation, various pumping, pressure testing, instrumentation, well casing operations, etc.) for oil and gas wells in Romania, the region, but also in other areas of the EU. In 2024, the upstream market continued to experience fluctuations in investment and volume of works from customers. The purchase prices for goods and services provided to the company under the contract to carry out its current activities showed a moderate upward trend. At the same time, delivery times continued to show fluctuations due to regional context.

Rompetrol Well Services (RWS) managed to secure its leading position in the specific market segment through the diversity and flexibility demonstrated in offering specialized services aligned to the requirements of each individual client.

The main works performed by the company Rompetrol Well Services are the following:

- Cementing and pumping services of various kinds: casing cementing, primary cementing, secondary cementing (plug cementing and squeeze cementing), well kills, circulations, milling and replacement of fluids, interventions in damaged wells, various pumping, etc.
- Stimulation services: surfactant treatment, acid pumping,

transport of fluids (acid solutions, emulsions and enzymes, etc.), water shut-off.

- Special operations with liquid nitrogen: lift-off operation, foam acidizing, pressure integrity testing;
- Operations with mechanical tongs for well casing;
- Rental of tools and equipment for various drilling-extraction works or resolving well technological accidents;
- Analyzes in our own laboratory for cements and well fluids;
- Preparation of cement slurry according to the recipes;
- Operations with cement retainers.

Rompetrol Well Services has maintained its position on the domestic market, being constantly concerned with improving the quality of the services provided. Having production capacities throughout the country as well as a qualified and well-trained workforce in the field of providing special services to oil and gas wells, Rompetrol Well Services promptly provides the services required by their beneficiaries, regardless of the location. The main markets for Rompetrol Well Services are in Central and Eastern Europe.

Rompetrol Moldova SA

Rompetrol has been operating in the Republic of Moldova as J.V. Rompetrol Moldova J.S.C. The company specializes in the wholesale sale of oil products and is represented by a network of retail gas stations. It is one of the largest importers in the Republic of Moldova and among the top three distributors of fuel. In the 2024, it had a 31.1% market share in the local fuel market and a 28.3% share in retail, making it the leading retailer.

The company operates a network of 95 gas stations across Moldova, including 80 store locations, with 44 stations located in the capital city of Chisinau, alongside an oil depot in Chisinau and an LPG warehouse in Tarnova village, Donduseni.

Rompetrol Moldova employs more than 1,000 people and provides customers with access to high-quality fuel that meets EU standards. The company's fuel comes from Petromidia refinery.

Key achievements and forward-looking initiatives

As part of its strategic plan to consolidate and expand its retail operations in the Black Sea region, KMG International has integrated the hei brand into its network of stations in the Republic of Moldova. In the year 2024, Rompetrol Moldova opened 5 new

locations under the hei & coffee concept within the Rompetrol Moldova network. This concept is designed to meet the comfort needs of customers and has a friendly approach to the environment and local producers.

Rompetrol continues to consolidate and expand its presence in the Republic of Moldova, both by opening new gas stations and modernizing existing ones, and by diversifying the portfolio of brands and services offered to clients. Rompetrol Moldova contributes to the development of the national economy, creates new jobs, generates new sources of revenue for the state budget, and provides the energy needed for a sustainable future.

Rompetrol Moldova's dedication to excellence and commitment to the community has been acknowledged through various awards and recognitions. Rompetrol honoured at the ninth edition of the NOTORIUM Trademark Awards, winning in the ENERGY, FUEL, and OILS category. This recognition among 5,000 notable brands highlights the company's prominence and trustworthiness in the national market.

As a partner of the Charity Ball and the "Better Christmas" Charity Concert, organized by Hospice Angelus Moldova in 2024, Rompetrol Moldova made a significant contribution to palliative care for people with advanced and terminal illnesses.

Rompetrol Moldova volunteers planted over 2,000 trees in the Bacioi commune, Chisinau; the company has made a long-term commitment to increasing forest areas as part of the sustainable development strategy to mitigate the impact of climate change and biodiversity loss.

Rompetrol Moldova is the first oil company in the Republic of Moldova to implement an integrated management system based on international ISO standards. In 2012, it received certifications for quality management (ISO 9001:2008), environmental management (ISO 14001:2004) and health management (ISO 18001:2007).

Romiserv SRL

Rominerv was founded in 2001, as subsidiary of Rompetrol Group.

Rominerv is a company specialized in the integration of industrial projects, industrial maintenance, technological modernizations and management services, being able to provide its clients with integrated professional solutions.

Rominerv operated in the field of integrated services for the

refining and petrochemical industry, having a key role as general contractor for the Petromidia and Vega refineries, and holding a comprehensive portfolio (EPC, maintenance, engineering, fuel station projects), extensive experience gained within the KMG I Group, and its proven capability to deliver complex turnarounds and capital investment projects.

Rominserv is well-positioned to benefit from Romania's ongoing energy transformation. With strong capabilities in EPC execution, industrial maintenance, and downstream infrastructure, the company has a clear strategic opportunity to expand its presence by actively contributing to large-scale national and regional energy projects.

Strategy - Key elements of our general strategy that relate to or affect sustainability matters

The European Commission presented on December 11, 2019 the "European Green Deal", the most ambitious package of measures containing actions aimed at encouraging the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean circular economy and managing climate change, to reverse the decline of biodiversity and reduce pollution. This Deal accelerates the achievement of the objectives established by the Paris Treaty on decarbonization.

As the oil and gas sector is highly scrutinized because of its climate impact, we adjusted our strategy in order to reflect an improved approach on this matter, ensuring therefore the company's long-term sustainability. As such, we evaluated our Group's strategy in terms of future value creation and adopted several decarbonization measures to support a gradual replacement or enhancement of our product portfolio. Our actions with regards to the key elements of our strategy, and our set sustainability-related goals for decarbonization are presented in section E1 of this report.

Other strategic targets are an integral part of our ESG related policies as presented in material topics chapters in this report. The BOD members of each subsidiary in scope under KMG International oversee the setting of targets related to material impacts, risks and opportunities and monitor the progress towards these targets for KMG international and its subsidiaries. There are no established additional sustainability-related goals in terms of significant groups of products and services, customer categories, geographical areas and relationships with stakeholders.

Description of business model(s) and value chain

ESRS 2 SBM-1

At KMG International, our business model and value chain entails subjecting 100% of targeted business partners and suppliers to rigorous scrutiny, reinforcing our dedication to responsible and ethical business practices. We engage with internal and external stakeholders, including experts, to gather a wide range of perspectives and insights relevant from a sustainability point of view to our business.

To gather, develop and secure the inputs for our business, we regularly engage with four broad stakeholder groups relevant to our activities: regulatory authorities, market actors, industry peers, and society. Our stakeholders include individuals or groups significantly impacted by our operations, those with a vested interest in our sustainability or environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance, and public figures who influence our activities.

In the following table we provide the total KMG International consolidated revenue derived from our financial statements.

Significant ESRS Sector	Revenue per significant ESRS Sector	Corresponding information from segment reporting**
ESRS Sector*	The European Commission has not established the ESRS Sectors, and there are no standards issued for such sectors at the time of the preparation of this report. EFRAG was in the process of preparing them, however, a new EC legislative proposal the Omnibus package indicates that these will no longer be issued.	
Total revenue		12,169,771,353 USD
* The significant ESRS Sectors have not been established. ** If applicable, refers to IFRS 8 Operating Segments.		

Also, KMG International generated no revenue that aligns with the Taxonomy requirements as set out in Article 8(7)(a) of Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/2178.

Description of business model(s) and value chain

According to ESRS Annex II (Table 2. Terms defined in the ESRS), the value chain includes all activities, resources, and relationships related to the Group's business model and its external environment.

This encompasses everything from the initial concept to delivery, consumption, and the end-of-life stage of products or services.

KMG International's procurement and supply chain operations are integral to our commitment to sustainable business practices, overseeing a broad range of functions from contract and material management to commercial strategies, procurement systems, logistics, and indirect procurement. These operations are meticulously planned based on production scenarios, forecasts, annual delivery plans, and daily schedules. This extensive planning encompasses everything from feedstock purchasing and production optimization to volume allocations and logistics across all Group subsidiaries.

Our sourcing strategy for technical materials necessary for our operations utilizes both domestic and international suppliers. This approach ensures the continuous operation of our Refining Business Unit, which includes the Petromidia and Vega refineries and the Petrochemical plant. These facilities maintain appropriately sized inventories of raw materials to support uninterrupted operations.

The procurement of raw materials is closely aligned with international market trends and prices, often benchmarked against Brent and Ural oil prices. These prices are subject to fluctuations driven by geopolitical and economic factors, which in turn influence our raw material costs.

Rompetrol Rafinare ensures a steady supply of crude oil through several critical activities within its value chain. This includes sourcing raw materials, predominantly from Kazakhstan and partially from international markets. The process involves refining these materials and managing essential services such as transportation. The upstream value chain is supported by a network of national and international suppliers who provide vital products and equipment. In the downstream segment, transporters, business customers, and end users form a comprehensive system to distribute our products effectively.

Rompetrol Rafinare's strategic position in both upstream and downstream operations is pivotal due to our reliance on imported crude oil and the extensive logistics associated with it. Additionally, we employ a sophisticated export system to deliver our products to diverse customers, including businesses and individual consumers.

Several key entities within our value chain enhance our performance and strategic positioning, as highlighted in the points below.

Our upstream value chain includes:

- **The import of mainly Kazakh crude oil**, from the Tengiz and Kashagan oilfields,
- **The reliance on the Midia Marine Terminal (MMT)**, part of KMG International, to safely unload the crude oil imports destined for the Petromidia Refinery; MMT has in its portfolio all the facilities related to the Petromidia platform logistics. Through a pipeline system of over 10,000 meters (8,600 meters underwater and 1,500 meters on land), the crude oil is transferred directly to the 390,000 m3 capacity tank farm, also operated by Midia Marine Terminal.

On the downstream side, we rely on:

- **Rompetrol Downstream SRL and Rompetrol Gas SRL** in Romania for storage and distribution at fuel stations, a retail network of over 1000 fuelling points owned by the company
- **Rompetrol's partnerships** with independent filling stations all over Romania to develop the Rompetrol Partner Network that ensure the fuel distribution flow countrywide and
- **KMG I entities:** Rompetrol Georgia, Rompetrol Moldova, Rompetrol Bulgaria for storage and distribution at fuel stations outside Romania.

KazMunayGaz Trading A.G, a key trader within the KMG International Group, is tasked with securing the necessary crude oil volumes for refinery processing and managing the import of other essential raw materials and the export of petroleum products for international sales.

Additionally, we source biocomponents such as bioethanol and biodiesel to comply with regulations requiring the inclusion of biofuels in automotive fuels sold to end consumers. Ethylene, essential for producing polyethylene (LDPE), and various chemicals used in refining processes like catalysts, additives, and water treatment chemicals, are procured from foreign markets at prices that track global market trends. Our logistical operations are facilitated through the Midia Marine Terminal for crude oil offloading and involve partnerships with service providers like Conpet S.A., Oil Terminal S.A., and others for the efficient handling of raw materials and petroleum products at the ports of Constanta and Midia.

Downstream Value Chain:

- **Refining:** KMG International owns and operates 2 refineries, where crude oil is processed and refined into various petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, etc.
- **Distribution:** The refined products are then distributed by rail, trucks, ships to various distribution points.
- **Marketing and Retail:** The company markets these products under its brands and also operates an extensive retail network of gas stations across different countries, particularly in Eastern Europe.
- **Trading:** KMG International engages in the trading of oil and petroleum products, optimizing its portfolio and managing supply logistics to meet market demand.
- **Petrochemicals:** The company also explores opportunities in petrochemical production, adding value to its refining outputs by converting them into chemicals used in various industries.

Integration and Synergy:

- **Logistics and Infrastructure:** The company manages a logistics network that includes oil terminals and storage facilities, ensuring efficient supply chain operations.
- **Supply Chain Management:** Through integrated supply chain management, KMG International leverages synergies between different functional areas to optimize performance and efficiency.

KMG International is also involved in initiatives to enhance sustainability, focusing on reducing emissions and adopting cleaner technologies within its own operations.

Interests and views of stakeholders

Our key stakeholders encompass employees, clients, public authorities, regulatory authorities, shareholders, business partners, media, suppliers, trade unions, local communities, NGOs and financial institutions. The purpose of engaging with our stakeholders is to understand the material effects of their interests and points of view (applicable to KMG International and all its subsidiaries), so that they can be accurately reflected in our reporting and inform our business decisions. We engage with them for our double materiality assessment during consultations as well

as within our day-to-day business activities in various capacities including as follows:

Stakeholder group	Engagement channel
Employees	Regularly, virtually and physically through internal systems or on-site
Clients	In-person visits or via online channels
Public authorities	Whenever the occasion arises for permits or other issues, in-person visits or via online channels
Regulatory authorities	Whenever the occasion arises for permits or other issues, in-person visits or via online channels
Shareholders	Regularly, virtually and physically on-site
Business partners	Regularly, virtually or in-person visits
Media	Occasionally, virtually via online channels
Suppliers	Regularly, virtually and physically through internal systems or on-site
Trade unions	Occasionally, virtually via online channels or on-site
Local communities	Whenever the occasion arises for permits or other issues, in-person visits or via online channels
NGOs	Whenever the occasion arises, in-person visits or via online channels, common community development projects
Financial institutions	Whenever the occasion arises for loans, investments or other issues, in-person visits or via online channels

We factor in the outcomes of our stakeholder engagement by including the results of the double materiality analysis in the sustainability report. We understand the interests and perspectives of our key stakeholders concerning our strategy and business model as more impactful in certain areas than others (i.e. climate change), hence we make efforts to integrate all perspectives into our strategies.

Our administrative, management, and supervisory bodies are informed about the views and interests of affected stakeholders concerning our sustainability-related impacts through the double materiality workshop and by approving the results stemming from this as well, regular updates on this part.

Governance and business practices

The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies ESRS 2 GOV-1

KMG International NV operates under a management system designed to ensure effective decision-making and operational excellence across its global operations. This system is aligned with statutory documents and applicable Dutch law, comprising three levels of approval that facilitate a coherent and strategic approach to management and governance within the company and its subsidiaries.

The management hierarchy within KMG International is as follows:

- Sole Shareholder:** National Company 'KazMunayGas' JSC, representing the ultimate ownership and strategic oversight of KMG International NV;
- Board of Managing Directors:** Comprising eight directors, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and seven non-executive managing directors, responsible for strategic decision-making and oversight;
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO):** The sole executive member of the board, tasked with the day-to-day management of the company, strategic review, and representation of KMG International NV.

This unified management system is replicated across the Group's subsidiaries, ensuring consistent governance practices and decision-making processes. The subsidiaries' governance structures typically involve a General Meeting of Shareholders or a Sole Shareholder, a Board of Directors, and key management personnel like a General Manager and Finance Manager.

The composition of the KMG International NV Board of Managing Directors, as of December 2024, was:

Nikolay Kazutin Chairman of the Board
(Managing Director for Legal Support, Counseling and Risks, JSC NWF Samruk Kazyna Member of the Management Board)

He holds the position of Non-Executive Managing Director and the Chairman of KMG International Board of Directors. He is currently the Managing Director for Legal Support, Counselling and Risks

within the Samruk-Kazyna JSC, offering legal support for all the reforms carried out in the Fund and effective protection of the Fund's interests in international arbitration. He has many years of experience in legal, consulting and financial structures.

Ilyas Kuldzhanov Executive Managing Director

Mr. Kuldzhanov is responsible for the strategic leadership and performance of the Group, globally, as a sustainable company focused on energy solutions considering the current market challenges. His expertise, built over a decade in oil and gas sector, was gathered on various management positions in the Kazakhstan National Welfare Fund - Samruk-Kazyna, KazMunayGas, Petroleum Operating, and Citigroup.

Emile Eduard Wolff Independent Non-executive Managing Director

He has over 20 years of experience in consulting services in areas such as project management in the oil industry, technical maintenance, engineering, innovations and IT systems.

Arman Saulebay Non-executive Managing Director
(Managing Director at KazMunaiGaz Finance Sub BV).

Mr. Arman Saulebay has gathered experience in managerial positions mainly within oil and gas companies: NC KazMunayGas JSC, Karagandy CCI LLP, KMG Global Solutions B.V., KazMunayGas Refining, and Marketing JSC, TH KazMunaiGaz N.V. He had various responsibilities in such areas like asset management restructuring, implementation of M&A projects, management of the department of strategy, risk management and transformation, implementation of development projects for the oil-refining sector, including coal and petrochemical projects.

Vassiliy Lavrenov Non-executive Managing Director
(NC KazMunayGas JSC, Deputy Chairman of the Board)

Mr. Lavrenov is the Deputy Chairman of the Management Board of NC KazMunayGas JSC. He has a substantial in-house legal experience in many companies, holding different managerial positions: Head of Legal Department, Chief Legal Advisor of the Kazakhstan Branch of Bateman Kazakhstan Oil and Gas Company BV, Director of the Legal Service of the oilfield services company

Integra Management CJSC (Representative Office in Kazakhstan), Director of the Legal Department and General Counsel of Eastcomtrans Group.

Bulat Zakirov Non-executive Managing Director
(JSC NC KazMunayGas, Deputy Chairman of the Board)

Mr. Zakirov Bulat has a robust professional background, currently serving as Deputy Chairman of the Management Board at JSC NC "KazMunayGas" overseeing the crude oil transportation, marine and coastal infrastructure, and international projects. Before this, he held positions at KazTransOil JSC, KMG Systems & Services LLP, and KMG-Transcaspian LLP, where he played key roles in strategic planning, realization of major crude oil pipeline projects, asset management, and international cooperation in the oil and gas sector.

Johannes Josephus Oortwijn
Independent Non-executive Managing Director

Mr. Oortwijn began his career at KPMG Meijburg & Co, advancing to the role of Senior Tax Manager. He later became a founding partner at Atlas Tax Lawyers, overseeing a diverse portfolio and international clients. Following this, he took on the role of an Independent Tax Consultant, offering guidance to a significant US IT company and participating in various advisory roles covering finance and real estate.

The managing directors are appointed by the general meeting of the sole shareholder. The board members bring a wealth of expertise and knowledge to the table, crucial for steering the company towards its strategic goals. Their responsibilities encompass strategic planning, supervising management, and ensuring the general welfare of the company and its subsidiaries.

In accordance with KMG International Articles of Association and Board Regulations, the CEO, being the sole executive member of the Board, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the company, being also in charge of reviewing, defining, and submitting strategic options that may contribute to the development of the company and its subsidiaries. The CEO is authorized to independently represent KMG International, with the possibility to delegate his managing function for certain operations or categories of operations to certain third parties.

Nomination and selection of the highest governing body

The nomination and selection of the governance body and its members are grounded in principles of accountability, effectiveness, and transparency. This process aims to assemble a board characterized by the right mix of skills, diversity, and competencies, ensuring alignment with the company's strategic objectives. The criteria for nomination and selection focus on the candidates' relevant skills, expertise, and understanding of environmental, social, and governance factors, underpinning the company's commitment to sustainable and responsible business practices. Diversity should encompass many attributes beyond gender, including diversity by nationality, race or ethnicity, or a specifically sought-after skill or expertise. Although an independent perspective is important, this alone does not guarantee effective directors' oversight, particularly in cases where directors have a limited understanding of the company's main strategies and risks.

Comprising eight managing directors, including one executive managing director (CEO) and seven non-executive managing directors, the Board of Managing Directors embodies a comprehensive mix of expertise and vision crucial for the company's success.

The non-executive managing directors include two independent directors, ensuring a balanced oversight that encompasses broad perspectives and independent judgement. Appointed by the sole shareholder, National Company 'KazMunayGas' JSC, these directors are tasked with critical roles in overseeing the group's adherence to procedures and policies, engagement with shareholders, strategic development, and interactions with state authorities.

Key duties of the non-executive members include participating in strategy determination, policy setting, and supervising the management and general affairs of the company and its subsidiaries. This structured approach to governance ensures that KMG International operates within a framework of accountability and strategic clarity.

The board's competencies span across various critical areas, including legal and corporate governance, engineering, technical maintenance, economics and finance, innovations and IT systems, and strategic development, among others. These diverse competencies are reflective of the complex and multifaceted nature

of KMG International's operations, enabling the board to address the organization's impacts comprehensively.

Collectively, the Board of Managing Directors is responsible for setting and achieving the company's objectives, strategies, policies, and ensuring result delivery. The board's collective responsibility underscores a holistic approach to governance, wherein strategic decisions are made with a comprehensive understanding of the company's operational landscape.

Moreover, our boards comprise 11% female board members, 89% male board members. We have calculated an average ratio of 13% for gender diversity on our boards. Of all our board members, 8% are independent.

The oversight of sustainability related impacts, risks, and opportunities is the responsibility of all BOD members. The administrative, management and supervisory bodies and senior executive management oversee the setting of targets related to material impacts, risks and opportunities, based on annual performance results as well as their knowledge of stakeholder views, foreseeable legislation, peers performance and industry trends. Progress towards such targets is monitored annually in the framework of the sustainability report and individual KPIs.

Sustainability reporting of KMG International, which includes stakeholder engagement, risk assessments, target setting, KPI progress, and compliance with regulatory frameworks (e.g., EU Taxonomy, CSRD), is reviewed and approved at the BOD level. Through this process, the Board ensures transparency, accountability, and alignment with corporate strategy. Additionally, based on performance evaluations and risk analyses, the BOD may provide strategic recommendations to enhance sustainability initiatives, mitigate emerging risks, and drive continuous improvement in ESG performance, reinforcing long-term resilience and value creation.

Rompetrol Rafinare SA governance structure

Rompetrol Rafinare SA is administered in a unitary system by a Board of Directors and is constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. Its composition, organization, attributions and responsibilities are established by the Company's Constitutive Act that could be consulted at the following link: <https://rompetrol-rafinare.kmginternational.com/>.

The Directors are elected by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, at the proposal of the Board of Directors or the shareholders, and currently two of them hold executive functions, with one being the representative of employees and other workers. The Board of Directors consists of 7 members who elect from among themselves the President of the Board. The President coordinates the work of the Board and report thereon to the General Meeting of Shareholders. The President supervises the good functioning of the Board, convene it, establish the agenda of the meetings, ensure that the members of the Board are properly informed of the items on the agenda and chair the meetings of the Board.

The members of the Board of Directors possess experience relevant to the sectors, products and geographic locations of the undertaking as follows:

Sergey Khegay Chairman of the Board of Directors

Experience in Business Administration. In 2010 he joined KMG International, where he held several positions in budget and tax management and planning, as well as Capital Investment Manager. He currently holds the position of Group Security & Forensics Director at KMG.

Adrian Tohănean Member of the Board of Directors

Experience in Business Administration, Budget & Reporting, Planning & Performance Management, Financial Management.

Stănescu Nicolae Bogdan Codruț Member of the Board of Directors

Experience in the oil & gas industry, in the energy sector, having graduated from the Oil and Gas University, Faculty of Petroleum and Petrochemical Processing. Currently is the representative of the Ministry of Energy in the Board of Directors of Rompetrol Rafinare SA.

Bogdan Cătălin Steriopol Member of the Board of Directors

Experience in marketing, media, communication, and the energy sector. Currently is the representative of the Ministry of Energy in the Board of Directors of Rompetrol Rafinare SA.

Tamila Mikulich Member of the Board of Directors

Experience in business productivity improvement, business analysis, human resource management and brand management in various companies including KazakhstanTemirZholy, Ernst & Young, KazMunayGas, Samruk Kazyna - National Fund of Kazakhstan. Holds a CIPD certificate (Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development) from the Bradfield Group, Dubai.

Constantin Saragea Member of the Board of Directors

Experience in quality control, project management, public offices, digitalization. Currently, is Secretary General of Ministry of Energy.

Pavel Romanenko Member of the Board of Directors

Experience in petroleum engineering, drilling, geomechanics, hydraulic fracturing, holding various certifications in the field and having a master's degree in petroleum engineering obtained at the Kazakh-British Technical University in Almaty.

Moreover, our boards comprise 14.28% female board members, 85.72% male board members. We have calculated an average ratio of 14.28% for gender diversity on our boards. Of all our board members, 28.57% are independent.

The oversight of sustainability related impacts, risks, and opportunities is the responsibility of all BOD members. Rompetrol Rafinare SA BOD members oversee the setting of targets related to material impacts, risks and opportunities and monitor the progress towards these targets for all Rompetrol entities.

The administrative, management and supervisory bodies and senior executive management oversee the setting of targets related to material impacts, risks and opportunities, based on annual performance results as well as their knowledge of stakeholder views, foreseeable legislation, peers performance and industry trends. Progress towards such targets is monitored annually in the framework of the sustainability report and individual KPIs.

Sustainability reporting of RRC and affiliated entities, which includes stakeholder engagement, risk assessments, target setting, KPI progress, and compliance with regulatory frameworks (e.g., EU Taxonomy, CSRD), is reviewed and approved at the BOD level. Through this process, the Board ensures transparency, accountability, and alignment with corporate strategy. Additionally, based on performance evaluations and risk analyses, the BOD may provide strategic recommendations to enhance sustainability initiatives, mitigate emerging risks, and drive continuous improvement in ESG performance, reinforcing long-term resilience and value creation.

Affiliated entities of Rompetrol Rafinare SA

Rom Oil SA is administered in a unitary system by a Board of Directors and is constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. Its composition,

organization, attributions and responsibilities are established by the Company's Constitutive Act.

The Directors are elected by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders and currently one of them hold executive function. The Board of Directors consists of 3 members. The President coordinates the work of the Board and report thereon to the General Meeting of Shareholders. The President supervises the good functioning of the Board, convene it, establish the agenda of the meetings, ensure that the members of the Board are properly informed of the items on the agenda and chair the meetings of the Board.

The members of the Board of Directors possess experience relevant to the sectors, products and geographic locations of the undertaking as follows:

Baurzhan Nurgaliyev Chairman of the Board of Directors

He joined Rompetrol Group in 2023 and has over 20 years of professional expertise in management, negotiation and jurisprudence. He held several top management positions in various multinational companies from Kazakhstan.

Ovidiu Cristian Ilie Member of the Board of Directors

He joined the Rompetrol Group in 2012 and he had a high professional experience in managing and optimizing the supply and trading activity with petroleum products. He currently holds the position of Group Logistics Director at KMG.

Lilian Alexandru Member of the Board of Directors

He joined Rompetrol in 2008 and acting over 25 years in Trading and Management positions, out of which last 13 years in LPG business having a deep knowledge of LPG markets and business in Balkans and in the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea basins. He currently holds the positions of Sole Director of Rompetrol Gas.

The oversight of sustainability related impacts, risks, and opportunities is the responsibility of all BoD members.

The administrative and senior executive management oversee the setting of targets related to material impacts, risks and opportunities, based on annual performance results as well as their knowledge of stakeholder views, foreseeable legislation, peers performance and industry trends. Progress towards such targets is monitored annually in the framework of the sustainability report and individual KPIs.

Rompetrol Downstream SRL is administered by a Board of Directors and is constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. Its composition, organization, attributions and responsibilities are established by the Company's Constitutive Act.

The Directors are elected by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders and currently one of them hold executive function. The Board of Directors consists of 3 members. The President coordinates the work of the Board and report thereon to the General Meeting of Shareholders. The President supervises the good functioning of the Board, convene it, establish the agenda of the meetings, ensure that the members of the Board are properly informed of the items on the agenda and chair the meetings of the Board.

The members of the Board of Directors possess experience relevant to the sectors, products and geographic locations of the undertaking as follows:

Baurzhan Nurgaliyev Chairman of the Board of Directors

He joined Rompetrol Group in 2023 and has over 20 years of professional expertise in management, negotiation and jurisprudence. He held several top management positions in various multinational companies from Kazakhstan.

Baurzhan Nugumanov Member of the Board of Directors

Experience in oil and gas industry, he held management roles in multinational companies with expertise in oil and gas industry, leaders in the oil products market in Kazakhstan and Romania.

Adrian Tohanean Member of the Board of Directors

He joined Rompetrol in 2007. Experience in Business Administration, Budget & Reporting, Planning & Performance Management, Financial Management.

The oversight of sustainability related impacts, risks, and opportunities is the responsibility of all BoD members.

The administrative and senior executive management oversee the setting of targets related to material impacts, risks and opportunities, based on annual performance results as well as their knowledge of stakeholder views, foreseeable legislation, peers performance and industry trends. Progress towards such targets is monitored annually in the framework of the sustainability report and individual KPIs.

Rompetrol Logistics SRL is administered by a Sole Director in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. Its attributions and responsibilities are established by the Company's Constitutive Act.

The Director is elected by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Sole Director possess experience relevant to the sectors, products and geographic locations of the undertaking as follows:

Ovidiu Cristian Ilie Sole Director

He joined the Rompetrol Group in 2012 and he had a high professional experience in managing and optimizing the supply and trading activity with petroleum products. He currently holds the position of Group Logistics Director at KMG.

The oversight of sustainability related impacts, risks, and opportunities is the responsibility of the Sole Director.

The administrative and senior executive management oversee the setting of targets related to material impacts, risks and opportunities, based on annual performance results as well as their knowledge of stakeholder views, foreseeable legislation, peers performance and industry trends. Progress towards such targets is monitored annually in the framework of the sustainability report and individual KPIs.

Rompetrol Quality Control SRL is administered by a Sole Director in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. Its attributions and responsibilities are established by the Company's Constitutive Act.

The Director is elected by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Sole Director possess experience relevant to the sectors, products and geographic locations of the undertaking.

Rompetrol Petrochemicals SRL is administered by a Sole Director in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. Its attributions and responsibilities are established by the Company's Constitutive Act.

The Director is elected by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Sole Director possess experience relevant to the sectors, products and geographic locations of the undertaking as follows:

Alexandru Stavarache Sole Director

He joined Rompetrol Group in 2007 and have a professional experience in various functions within KMG International Group, including: Budgeting and Reporting Analyst, Capital Investment Analyst, Senior Business Analyst, and Planning and Performance Management Director. He currently holds the position of CFO of Rompetrol Rafinare SA.

The oversight of sustainability related impacts, risks, and opportunities is the responsibility of the Sole Director.

The administrative and senior executive management oversee the setting of targets related to material impacts, risks and opportunities, based on annual performance results as well as their knowledge of stakeholder views, foreseeable legislation, peers performance and industry trends. Progress towards such targets is monitored annually in the framework of the sustainability report and individual KPIs.

Rompetrol Gas SRL is administered by a Sole Director in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. Its attributions and responsibilities are established by the Company's Constitutive Act.

The Director is elected by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Sole Director possess experience relevant to the sectors, products and geographic locations of the undertaking as follows:

Lilian Alexandru Sole Director

He joined Rompetrol in 2008 and acting over 25 years in Trading and Management positions, out of which last 13 years in LPG business. Profound knowledge of LPG markets and business in Balkans and in the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea basins.

The oversight of sustainability related impacts, risks, and opportunities is the responsibility of the Sole Director.

Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies

GOV-2

The KMG International Sustainability Director informs the subsidiaries' administrative, management and supervisory bodies about material impacts, risks and opportunities, the implementation of due diligence, and the results and effectiveness of policies, actions, metrics and targets adopted to address them. These bodies consider impacts, risks, and opportunities when overseeing the strategy, making decisions on major transactions, and managing risks. They also weigh the trade-offs associated with these factors. Throughout the reporting period, the Board of Directors have addressed material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to climate and environmental topics, by updating the risk register, including also mitigation measures proposed. Targets are established separately at the level of each subsidiary.

KMG International's BOD performs oversight of sustainability aspects, including assessment and changes to our strategy and business model, identification and assessment process of material IROs, supervisory of policies, targets, action plans and resources, as well as sustainability reporting. A list of the material impacts, risks and opportunities addressed by the administrative, management and supervisory bodies, or their relevant committees during the reporting period is presented below in section Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model. The president of the BOD has the main responsibility to coordinate the activity of the Board and reports on it to the General Meeting of Shareholders. The president oversees the good functioning of the Board, convenes it, sets the agenda for the meetings, ensures that the members of the Board are adequately informed about the items on the agenda and presides over the Board's meetings.

KMG International has appointed eight Senior Executive Persons responsible for the entity's day -to -day operations, complementing the strategic oversight provided by the Board of Managing Directors. The process for these executives to report to the governance body occurs quarterly, ensuring a continuous flow of information and feedback on the company's impacts on the economy, environment,

Risk management and control systems

and society. In its activity, the BOD is supported by two advisory committees namely: Audit Committee and Strategy Committee. The two advisory committees are charged with carrying out analyses and developing recommendations for the Board of Directors, in the specific fields, having the obligation to periodically submit activity reports to the members of the Board of Directors.

The audit committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities regarding the integrity of the Company's financial statements, the financial reporting process, the internal control system and risk management, the internal and external audit process, the qualifications and independence of the internal and external auditor and the company's performance, as well as and the process of monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and any code applicable to the company.

Besides the two already mentioned committees, the Board of Directors could establish advisory committees that have a role in conducting investigations and developing recommendations for the Board of Directors, in its fields of activity.

Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

ESRS 2 GOV-3

KMG International's current Remuneration Policy does not take into account ESG factors nor any sustainability-related aspects. The performance criteria are based on financial performance, efficiency and stakeholder management. The performance evaluation includes no specific sustainability-linked targets nor impacts, and such metrics are not utilized as performance benchmarks, at the end of FY 2024.

KMG International do not yet integrate climate-related considerations into our remuneration strategies for members of our administrative, management and supervisory bodies. Climate-related considerations are not yet included in their assessment on an ongoing basis to ensure alignment with the company's targets to reduce GHG emissions. Our aim is to do so in the near future.

Description of due diligence on sustainability matters

ESRS 2 GOV-4

Our sustainability due diligence process guides our assessment of key identified risks and opportunities (IROs). This ongoing process, performed at Group level – KMG International and its subsidiaries involves identifying, preventing, mitigating, and addressing actual and potential negative impacts on the environment and people linked to our business activities, where we have a series of internal policies, controls, and guidelines that support our formal system of governance and decision-making. We also integrate key elements of due diligence concerning people and the environment into our governance, strategy, and business model.

Our sustainability reports showcase essential components, including risk identification and assessment, implementation of mitigation strategies, and monitoring their effectiveness. Stakeholder engagement is also emphasized as a crucial part of the due diligence process, ensuring a comprehensive approach.

However, identifying and assessing negative impacts or monitoring the effectiveness of these efforts and communication are included within the companies' ISO systems that come with relevant action plans (ISO 9001, 14001 and 45001).

Our core elements of the due diligence process includes:

- Identifying and Assessing Risks & Impacts
 - » Evaluating GHG emissions, climate risks, and environmental impacts (e.g., air and water pollution, biodiversity loss).
 - » Monitoring health and safety risks for workers, contractors, and communities near operations.
 - » Assessing social and governance factors, such as human rights, fair labor practices, and anti-corruption efforts.
- Integrating and Acting on Findings
 - » Implementing measures to reduce environmental impact, such as low-carbon fuel production, energy efficiency improvements, and spill prevention protocols.

- » Strengthening supply chain oversight through ESG screening processes.
 - » Enhancing community engagement to address concerns related to emissions, and local economic impact.
- Monitoring and Reporting
 - » Conducting environmental impact assessments and sustainability audits to track compliance with national and EU regulations.
 - » Aligning sustainability disclosures with ESG frameworks
 - » Implementing grievance mechanisms and stakeholder feedback loops to address concerns in real time.
 - Remediating and Communicating
 - » Establishing clear corrective actions for sustainability violations or incidents (e.g., oil spills, emissions breaches).
 - » Publicly disclosing sustainability performance and progress on decarbonization efforts.
 - » Engaging with regulators, investors, and communities to ensure transparency and continuous improvement.

Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

ESRS 2 GOV-5

Risk management and internal controls related to sustainability reporting are implemented at the Group level – KMG International, ensuring a macro-level perspective that enhances oversight and consistency across its subsidiaries. This centralized approach enables better management, streamlined governance, and strengthened data integrity, aligning with KMG International's sustainability commitments and regulatory requirements.

To ensure a holistic ESG reporting approach, our internal sustainability reporting team includes key functions across KMG International: Operational, Accounting & Finance, Legal, Procurement, QHSE, Human Resources, Compliance, etc.

The outcome of our sustainability due diligence process contributes to the assessment of significant impacts, risks and opportunities. The due diligence process is aimed at identifying, preventing, mitigating and explaining the approach to negative environmental impacts and people associated with the business of the company. This process is in line with international instruments, such as the UN Business and Human Rights Guidelines and the OECD guidelines for multinational undertakings. The stages of the due diligence process include identification and evaluation of negative impacts from the operations and value chain of KMG International, prioritization of actions according to severity and probability, and support the identification of significant sustainability risks and opportunities.

KMG International has a structured sustainability due diligence process approach that integrates stakeholder engagement, value chain oversight, and impact assessment. KMG International and its subsidiaries actively engage with key stakeholders—including employees, suppliers, communities, regulators, and investors—through consultations, supplier sustainability assessments. To assess sustainability-related impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs), KMG International conducts climate risk assessments, safety performance monitoring, and environmental impact studies, ensuring responsible operations. Mitigation measures, such as GHG emissions reduction strategies, workplace safety improvements, and anti-corruption policies, are embedded into corporate governance. Additionally, KMG International provides grievance mechanisms, including whistle-blower programs and stakeholder feedback channels, to address human rights concerns, environmental risks, and ethical violations. KMG International continuously monitors sustainability performance through KPIs, regulatory compliance tracking, and ESG reporting, aligning disclosures with CSRD to ensure transparency and accountability.

The mitigation strategies incorporate a range of internal controls to effectively manage environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks. Governance and compliance controls include internal policies and a Code of Ethics, prohibiting unethical practices such as corruption and environmental violations. Environmental risk controls focus on ISO 14001-certified Environmental Management Systems (EMS), monitoring GHG emissions etc. Social risk controls involve human rights due diligence for suppliers, whistleblower mechanisms, and adherence to ISO 45001 health and safety standards to ensure workplace well-being. Financial and anti-corruption controls include strict fraud prevention aligned with the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, transaction monitoring, and

investment screening to meet "Do No Significant Harm" (DNSH) criteria under the EU Taxonomy. Together, these controls ensure transparency, accountability, and the effective mitigation of ESG risks, as detailed below and across this current report.

KMG International also implemented the Corporate Risk Management System (CRMS), incorporating structured and standardized practices, principles and tools to manage risks across the entire organisation.

The Risk Management Department coordinates the development and implementation of the abovementioned framework and performs periodic reassessment of risks and mitigation measures at the level of each entity. ERM framework and methodologies is exhaustive, targeting all types of risks, including market, financial risks, safety and operational risks or strategic risks.

For a more comprehensive approach, ESG Risk Management Policy has been developed to manage risks related to Environmental, Social and Governance across KMG International, due to intrinsic particularities of these topics.

The scope of the ESG Risk Management Process is to define and standardize the goals, objectives, terminology, and core principles for managing Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) risks within KMG International.

The Policy details the methodologies, workflows, tools and responsibilities for identifying, assessing, mitigating, monitoring, and reporting ESG risks, including climate related risks.

The objective of the Policy is to integrate ESG risks into the current risk management framework, KMG International strategy and operations, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and meeting stakeholder expectations.

The ESG risk management process follows similar methodologies as the established Corporate Risk Management System steps, including risk identification, risk assessment, risk mitigation, risk monitoring, and risk reporting to various stakeholders.

In order to identify and assess ESG risks across KMG International and its subsidiaries. We have defined first the entities in scope and analysis parameters, starting with the material topics determined through DMA process.

ESG risk assessment process aims to evaluate the likelihood and severity of identified ESG risks through both quantitative and

qualitative analysis. This involves using a structured approach that integrates risk scoring, scenario analysis, and prioritization methodologies to identify, assess, and mitigate ESG risks effectively while aligning with ESRS and CSRD standards.

In the sustainability reporting process, KMG International proactively manages risks by conducting internal verifications, pre-calculations, and data validations before disclosure and the audit process. Where information is unavailable, this is transparently stated in the report. In case of any identified errors, corrections are published in the subsequent reporting cycle, ensuring accuracy, accountability, and continuous improvement in sustainability disclosures.

Each identified ESG risk is assessed based on its likelihood, potential impact, and relevance to stakeholders. Following this process a score is assigned that helps the prioritization of risks, focusing on those with higher impacts and likelihoods.

A variety of tools, including risk registers, risk matrixes, and Key Risk Indicators (KRIs), are employed to create a more standardized and systematic method for assessing and centralizing risk assessment results. This approach encompasses all business processes, areas, and activities, addressing all types of emerging risks, from environmental, safety, and operational risks to financial, legal, and compliance risks.

The results of the risk assessment process are submitted to the Business and Risk Owners and the relevant level of authority, for review and mitigation. Given the specifics of the business, Rompetrol Rafinare SA and Rompetrol Energy SA in particular are exposed to a wide variety of risks, and operates in a highly volatile, complex and dynamic industry, widely influenced by the macroeconomic and geopolitical contexts.

The objectives of the ESG risk management activities are to enhance decision-making, to protect the assets and financial performance of KMG International and subsidiaries and to ensure their stability. To mitigate these risks, corresponding mitigation actions are proposed.

Main risks identified for 2024 are related to Climate Transition, Energy an Air pollution topics. These are related to regulatory requirements, specific emissions regulated by local legislation and global changes to renewable energy. As mitigation strategies the company developed the decarbonization strategy linked to several projects that are in different stages of development.

Materiality analysis and results according to the concept of double materiality

The risk management and audit (assurance) activities are centralised as follows:

- **The Board of Directors** is ultimately responsible for governing and monitoring the ESG risk management system, overseeing the key risks to which KMG International is exposed, and reviewing the effectiveness of mitigation measures and reviewing and approving risk reports.
- **The Audit Committee** oversees the risk management process assessment results of the company's activities and business processes and informs the Board of Directors of such exposure. The Audit Committee shall periodically report its findings to the Board and shall periodically call meetings with the Board, KMG International's internal and external auditors.

The Audit Committee shall:

- periodically discuss with the Board of Directors at its request, KMG International's policy on business control and major areas of risk and methods of risk assessment and management with the Board,
- monitor the main risks' categories and verify that the main risks are properly mitigated,
- monitor the implementation of the internal auditing standards or other legal standards or legal provisions applicable to the risk management system and to ensure compliance,
- analyse the implementation of the Conflict of Interests Policy (or similar stipulations),
- assess the conflicts of interest regarding KMG International transactions, and subsidiaries.

The ESG risks identified and assessed are included in the ESG risk register, which is the primary tool to record results of the risk management process. The risk register is to be updated with ESRS risks identified in the double materiality assessment conducted in accordance with ESRS. These main material risks and the mitigation strategies are presented below in the thematic chapters in this report, and a summary is provided in the subsection - 1.5.4 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model.

Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

ESRS 2 IRO-1

The double materiality assessment is conducted through our comprehensive process that aims to identify, assess, prioritize and monitor both potential and actual impacts on people and the environment, as well as risks and opportunities that may in turn have a financial effect on KMG International. Our assessment follows a systematic approach. To meet the requirements of the ESRS standards for 2024, KMG International and its subsidiaries followed the below steps in order to identify the level of materiality:

A Workshop was held to identify stakeholders and material topics. The workshop is organized by the person responsible for sustainability and corporate social responsibility, attended by representatives of several departments of KMG International and affiliated companies, as experts in their respective fields and the team that is responsible for the preparation of the Sustainability Report. The workshop included an assessment of the impact of material topics' through internal consultation, which include topics, sub-topics and sub-sub-sub-topics, as well as their relevance. For the subjects identified as relevant, the workshop included a session to establish financial materiality.

For each topic, sub-topic and sub-sub-topic identified, an external consultation was carried out in the form of questionnaires. When identifying material topics along KMG International's value chain, different types of relevant internal and external stakeholders are consulted to gather a more diverse perspective on the most significant material topics to include in the report. In the consultation process, if and/or when personal data is collected, the contact list comply with all GDPR requirements.

Determining the final list of material topics is based on an assessment of the materiality of impacts, risks and opportunities. Every year the materiality will be complemented by a legal requirements analysis, materiality analysis of other industry operators (peer analysis), top-management interviews, strategic documents prepared by the company, expert opinions, and

benchmarking on global trends in the literature, as well as data collected on the history of KMG International or other relevant sources. The materiality analysis for 2024 was completed at the data point level, in relations with the above-mentioned consultations and studies.

For the financial materiality assessment, KMG International conducted a workshop with representatives from financial and risks departments and a series of interviews for senior management to identify the risks and opportunities of KMG International's activities and determine the likelihood of occurrence and the potential magnitude of financial effect the sustainability topics may have on KMG International. For identification and assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities, we used internal and external assessments, while ensuring coverage of all relevant operations, including value chain aspects according to ESRS guidance.

We established a process to identify and assess climate-related impacts, risks, and opportunities, particularly in relation to our GHG emissions (See further details in dedicated chapter - E1). KMG International is actively engaging in initiatives that not only address short-term risks but also unlock long-term value through the development of new products and services. Our complex metric system for managing environmental aspects, encompassing water and energy consumption, emissions, and waste management, reflects our dedication to environmental stewardship and climate change mitigation. Environmental issues, including the process of obtaining permits, certifications, and post-audit follow-up measures, are communicated through various channels such as weekly management meetings, monthly Group Management reports, quarterly Risk Register updates, and yearly Integrated Management System Analyses. This multi-faceted reporting structure ensures that environmental considerations remain at the forefront of our management's decision-making processes.

We considered ESRS 2, Disclosure Requirement IRO-1, paragraph 53(b)(iv) mandating that undertakings provide a detailed description of how their processes prioritize negative impacts based on their relative severity and likelihood, and positive impacts based on their relative scale and likelihood

The following table presents the topics resulting from the double materiality assessment for which material IROs were identified.

ESRS	Topic	Subtopic	Sub-subtopic
ESRS S1	Climate change	Climate change adaptation	
		Climate change mitigation	
		Energy	
ESRS E2	Pollution	Pollution of air	
		Pollution of water	
		Pollution of soil	
		Substances of concern	
ESRS E3	Water and marine resources	Water	Water consumption
			Water withdrawals
			Water discharges
		Marine resources	Extraction and use of marine resources
ESRS E5	Resource use and circular economy	Waste	
ESRS S1	Own workforce	Working conditions	Secure employment
			Working time
			Adequate wages
			Social dialogue
			Freedom of association, the existence of works councils and the information, consultation and participation rights of workers
			Collective bargaining, including rate of workers covered by collective agreements
			Work-life balance
			Health and safety
			Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value
			Training and skills development
			Employment and inclusion of persons with disabilities
			Measures against violence and harassment in the workplace
			Diversity
			Other work-related rights
			Privacy
ESRS S4	Consumers and end-users	Information-related impacts for consumers and/or end-users	Privacy
			Freedom of expression
			Access to (quality) information
		Personal safety of consumers and/or end-users	Health and safety
			Security of a person
ESRS G1	Business conduct	Corporate culture	
		Protection of whistle-blowers	
		Management of relationships with suppliers including payment practices	
		Corruption and bribery	Prevention and detection including training
	Additional subtopic	Paid taxes	Incidents

In the table below we present the topics, sub-topics and sub-sub-topics that will **not be addressed** in the 2024 Sustainability Report, as well as a brief justification as to why they are being omitted.

ESRS	Topic	Subtopic	Sub-subtopic	DR	Explanation
ESRS E2	Pollution	Pollution of living organisms and food resources	-	No specific DRs related only to this topic	Not applicable – the activity does not affect crops or other food sources.
			Substances of very high concern	ESRS E2 23 (d)* / 35	Not applicable – only RQC uses 5 substances from the list: phenolphthalein, potassium dichromate, potassium chromate, boric acid, lead II acetate trihydrate. Special permits of use are not required; lab limited usage, low quantities.
		Microplastics	-	No specific DRs related only to this topic	Not applicable – the activity does involve the addition of microplastics into products.
ESRS E4	Biodiversity and ecosystems	Direct impact drivers of biodiversity loss	Climate Change	ESRS E4 35 / 36 / 38 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) / 39 / 40 (a), (b), (c), (d)i, ii / 41 (a), (b)i, ii, iii	Not applicable – Rompetrol does not carry out activities that have a direct impact on biodiversity or ecosystems. Furthermore, the wood used in production has FSC certifications. Also, the subsidiaries have environmental permits for operation.
			Land-use change, fresh water-use change and sea-use change		
			Invasive alien species		
		Impacts on the state of species	Species population size		
			Species global extinction risk		
		Impacts on the extent and condition of ecosystems	Desertification		
			Soil sealing		
ESRS E5	Resource use and circular economy	Impacts and dependencies on ecosystem services		-	Not identified as relevant in the authorization studies.
		Resources inflows, including resource use		ESRS E5 28 - 30 / 31 (a), (b), (c) / 32	Not material – the activity is not associated with significant input of resources other than petroleum.
			Resource outflows related to products and services		
ESRS S1	Own workforce	Other rights related to work	Child labour	ESRS S1 14 (f) i, ii, (g) i, ii / 22 / 104 (a), (b)	This is not applicable in Romania where the companies carry out manufacturing activities.
			Forced labour		
			Adequate housing		
ESRS S2	Workers in the value chain	Working conditions	Secure employment	ESRS S2 9 / 10 (a) i, ii, (b) / 11 (a) i, ii, iii, iv, v, (b), (c), (d), (e) / 12 - 16 / 17 (a), (b), (c) / 18 - 21 / 22 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) / 23 - 26 / 27 (a), (b), (c), (d) / 28 - 30 / 31 (a), (b) / 32 (a), (b), (c), (d) / 33 (a), (b), (c) / 34 (a), (b) / 35 - 38 / 39 (a), (b), (c) / 40 / 41 / 42 (a), (b), (c)	There are no significant IROs above materiality thresholds, as there in no knowledge of incidents at suppliers.
			Working time		
			Adequate wages		
			Social dialogue		
			Freedom of association, including the existence of work councils		
			Collective bargaining		
			Work-life balance		
			Health and safety		
		Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value		No significant IROs above materiality thresholds, as there in no knowledge of incidents at suppliers.
			Training and skills development		
			The employment and inclusion of persons with disabilities		
			Measures against violence and harassment in the workplace		
			Diversity		

* This DR refers to both substances of concern and substances of very high concern

ESRS	Topic	Subtopic	Sub-subtopic	DR	Explanation
ESRS S3	Workers in the value chain	Other rights related to work	Child labour	ESRS S2 9 / 10 (a) i, ii, (b) / 11 (a) i, ii, iii, iv, v, (b), (c), (d), (e) / 12 - 16 / 17 (a), (b), (c) / 18 - 21 / 22 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) / 23 - 26 / 27 (a), (b), (c), (d) / 28 - 30 / 31 (a), (b) / 32 (a), (b), (c), (d) / 33 (a), (b), (c) / 34 (a), (b) / 35 - 38 / 39 (a), (b), (c) / 40 / 41 / 42 (a), (b), (c)	No significant IROs above materiality thresholds, as there in no knowledge of incidents at suppliers.
			Forced labour		
			Adequate housing		
			Water and sanitation		
			Privacy		
ESRS S3	Affected communities	Communities' economic, social and cultural rights	Adequate housing	No specific DRs related only to this topic	Not applicable – not a relevant aspect subject of the Rompetrol activity. All such potential aspects screened and managed in the EIA permitting process.
			Adequate food		
			Water and sewer		
		Rights of indigenous populations	Free, prior and informed consent	ESRS S3 9 (a) iv / 15 / 16 (a) / 17 / 23	Not applicable – not material to the activity. No indigenous populations in Romania where the companies carry out activities.
ESRS S4	Consumers and end-users	Social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users	Self-determination	No specific DRs related only to this topic	Not applicable – not material to Rompetrol activities in Romania. Marketing aspects are related to information.
			Cultural rights		
			Non-discrimination		
ESRS S4	Consumers and end-users	Social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users	Access to products and services	No specific DRs related only to this topic	Not applicable – not material to Rompetrol activities in Romania. Marketing aspects are related to information.
			Responsible marketing practices		
ESRS G1	Business conduct	Animal welfare	-	ESRS G1 10 (f)	Not applicable – Rompetrol does not conduct animal experiments, does not raise animals to be used in the production activities.
		Political engagement and lobbying activities	-	ESRS G1 29 (a), (b) i, ii, (c), (d)	Not applicable – Rompetrol has no political interests or affiliations

* It is the first DMA KMG International has conducted in alignment with the ESRS; prior to this process we conducted materiality assessments as per GRI. We will conduct DMAs every 3 years, or more often if significant changes occur.



Disclosure Requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement

ESRS 2 IRO-2

In our sustainability statement, we have adhered to the Disclosure Requirements stipulated by ESRS as displayed in the table below. There, we also included a list of all datapoints that derive from other EU legislation as listed in Appendix B of ESRS 2.

Disclosure	Requirement	Par.	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference
ESRS 2 GOV-1	Board's gender diversity	21 (d)	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816(5), Annex II	
	Percentage of board members who are independent	21 (e)	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities	40 (d) i	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
	Involvement in activities related to chemical production	40 (d) ii	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
	Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons	40 (d) iii	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818(7), Art. 12 (1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
	Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco	40 (d) iv	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art. 12 (1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS E1-1	Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050	14		Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Art. 2 (1) Directive (EU) 2024/1760, Art. 1 (1c)
	Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks	16 (g)	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art. 12 (1) (d) to (g), and Art. 12 (2)	
ESRS E1-4	GHG emission reduction targets	34	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art. 6	
ESRS E1-6	Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	44	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art. 5 (1), 6, 8 (1)	
	Gross GHG emissions intensity	53 - 55	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art. 8 (1)	
ESRS E1-7	GHG removals and carbon credits	56		Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Art. 2 (1)
ESRS E1-9	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks	66	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
	Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate- related opportunities	69	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II	
ESRS S1-1	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 - 8	21	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS S1-14	Number of fatalities and number and rate of work- related accidents	88 (b), (c)	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS S1-16	Unadjusted gender pay gap	97 (a)	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS S1-17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD	104 (a)	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)	
ESRS S2-1	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines	19	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art. 12 (1)	
	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 - 8	19	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS S3-1	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or and OECD guidelines	17	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art. 12 (1)	
ESRS S4-1	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines	17	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art. 12 (1)	
ESRS G1-4	Fines for violation of anti- corruption and anti-bribery laws	24 (a)	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	

Overview of all reported disclosure requirements identified as material

ESRS 2 IRO-2

Based on our materiality assessment we have concluded that certain topics are not material (not applicable either to our company or in Romania), and accordingly, we have not included DR from the corresponding Topical Standards.

To align with ESRS requirements, the list of Disclosure Requirements adhered to during the preparation of the sustainability statement is disclosed in our sustainability statement. The following content index illustrates the locations where the lists of Disclosure Requirements can be found.

Standard	Cross-cutting / Topic	No.	Area	Designation of the DRs	DR no.
ESRS 2	General disclosures	BP-1	General	General basis for preparation of the sustainability statement	5 (a), (b) i, (c), (d)
		BP-2	General		9 (a), (b) / 10 (a) - (d) / 11 (a), (b) i, ii / 16
		GOV-1	General	Governance	21 (a) - (e) / 22 (a), (b), (c) i - iii, (d) / 23 (a) / 23 (b)
		GOV-2	General		26 (a) - (c)
		GOV-3	General		29 (a) - (e)
		GOV-4	General		32
		GOV-5	General		36 (a) - (e)
		SBM-1	General	Strategy	40 (a) i - iv, (e) - (g) / 41 / 42 (a) - (c)
		SBM-2	General		45 (a) i - v / 45 (b), (c) i - iii, (d)
		SBM-3	General		48 (a), (b), (c) i - iv, (d), (f) - (h)
		IRO-1	General	Impact, risk and opportunity management	53 (a), (b) i - iv, (c) i - iii, (d) - (h)
		IRO-2	General		56 / 57 / 59
					62
		MDR-P	General	Minimum disclosure requirement on policies and actions	65 (a) - (f)
		MDR-A	General		68 (a) - (e) / 69 (a) - (c)
					72
		MDR-M	General	Metrics and targets	75 / 76 / 77 (a) - (c)
		MDR-T	General		80 (a) - (j) / 81 (b) i, ii

Standard	Topic	No.	DR designation	DR no.
ENVIRONMENT				
ESRS E1	Climate change	GOV-3	Governance	13
		E1-1	Strategy	16 (a) - (j) / 17 / AR 4 / AR 5
		SBM-3		19 (a) - (c) / AR 6 / AR 7 (a) - (c) / AR 8 (a), (b)
		IRO-1	Impact, risk, opportunity management	20 (a), (b) i, ii, (c) i, ii / 21 / AR 9 (a), (b) / AR 11 (a) - (d) / AR 12 (a) - (d) / AR 13 (a) - (d) / AR 15
		E1-2		24 / 25 (a) - (e)
		E1-3		29 (a), (b), (c) i - iii / AR 21 / AR 22
		E1-4		32 / 33 / 34 (b) - (f) / AR 24 / AR 25 (a) - (d) / AR 26 / AR 29 / AR 30 (a) - (c)
		E1-5		37 (a), (b), (c) i - iii / 38 (a) - (e) / 39 / 40 / 42 / 43 / AR 32 (h), (i) / AR 33
		E1-6	Metrics and targets	46 / 47 / 48 (a), (b) / 49 (a), (b) / 50 (a), (b) / 51 / 53 / 54 / 55 / AR 39 (b), (c) / AR 41 / AR 43 (c) / AR 44 (b) / AR 45 (b), (d), (e) / AR 46 (d), (f), (g), (h) i - iii, (i), (j) / AR 47 (b) / AR 48 / AR 51 / AR 53 (c)
		E1-7		58 (a), (b) / 59 (a), (b) / 60 / 61 (a) - (c) / AR 56 / AR 57 (a) - (d) / AR 58 (c) - (e), (g) / AR 59 / AR 62 (a) - (e) / AR 63
		E1-8		AR 63 (a) - (d)
	Pollution	IRO-1	Impact, risk, opportunity management	11 (a), (b)
		E2-1		14 / 15 (a) - (c) / AR 11
		E2-2		18 / AR 13
		E2-3	Metrics and targets	22 / 23 (a) - (d) / 25
		E2-4		28 (a), (b) / 29 / 30 (a) - (c) / 31 / AR 20
		E2-5		34 / 35
	Water and marine resources	IRO-1	Impact, risk, opportunity management	8 (a), (b)
		E3-1		11 / 12 (a) i - iii, (b), (c) / 13 / 14
		E3-2		19
		E3-3	Metrics and targets	22 / 23 (a) - (c) / 25
		E3-4		28 (a) - (e) / 29 / AR 28 / AR 29
	Resource use and circular economy	IRO-1	Impact, risk, opportunity management	11 (a), (b)
		E5-1		14 / 15 (a), (b) / 16
		E5-3		23 / 24 (a) - (f) / 25 / 27 / AR 18
		E5-4	Metrics and targets	30 / 31 (a) - (c) / 32 / AR 25
		E5-5		33 / 34 (a), (b) / 35 / 36 (a) - (c) / 37 (a), (b) i - iii, (c) i - iii, (d) / 38 (a), (b) / 39 / 40

Standard	Topic	No.	DR designation	DR no.
SOCIAL				
ESRS S1	Own workforce	SBM-2	Strategy	12
		SBM-3		13 (a), (b) / 14 (a) - (e), (f) i, ii, (g) i, ii / 15 / 16
		S1-1	Impact, risk, opportunity management	19 / 20 (a) - (c) / 21 / 22 / 23 / 24 (a) - (d) / AR 11 / AR 13
		S1-2		27 (a) - (e) / 28 / 29
		S1-3		32 (a) - (e) / 33 / 34
		S1-4		37 / 38 (a) - (d) / 39 / 40 (a), (b) / 41 / 43 / AR 43
		S1-5	Metrics and targets	46 / 47 (a) - (c)
		S1-6		50 (a), (b) i - iii, (c), (d) i, ii, (e), (f) / AR 55
		S1-7		55 (a), (b) i, ii, (c) / 57
		S1-8		60 (a) - (c) / 63 (a), (b) / AR 69 / AR 70
		S1-9		66 (a), (b)
		S1-10		69 / 70
		S1-11		74 (a) - (e) / 75
		S1-12		79 / AR 76
		S1-13		83 (a), (b) / AR 79
		S1-14		88 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) / AR 91 / AR 92
		S1-15	93 (a), (b)	
S1-16	97 (a) - (c) / 99 / AR 99 / AR 100 / AR 101 (a)			
S1-17	102 / 103 (a) - (d) / 104 (a), (b)			
ESRS S4	Consumers and end-users	SBM-2	Strategy	8
		SBM-3		9 (a), (b) / 10 (a) i - iv, (b), (c), (d) / 11 / 12
		S4-1	Impact, risk, opportunity management	15 / 16 (a) - (c) / 17 / AR 9 / AR 10
		S4-2		20 (a) - (d) / 21 / 22
		S4-3		25 (a) - (d) / 26 / 27
		S4-4	Metrics and targets	30 / 31 (a) - (d) / 32 (a) - (c) / 33 (a), (b) / 34 / 35 / 37
		S4-5		40 / 41 (a) - (c)
GOVERNANCE				
ESRS G1	Business conduct	GOV-1	Impact, risk, opportunity management	5 (a), (b)
		IRO-1		6
		G1-1		9 / 10 (a), (b), (c) i - ii, (d), (f), (g), (h)
		G1-2		14 / 15 (a), (b)
		G1-3	18 (a) - (c) / 19 / 20 / 21 (a) - (c)	
		G1-4	Metrics and targets	24 (a), (b)
		G1-5		29 (a), (b) i, ii, (c), (d) / 30
G1-6	33 (a) - (d)			
Add. subtopic	Taxes	IRO-1	Impact, risk, opportunity management	11 (a), (b)

Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

ESRS 2 SBM-3

We conducted a double materiality assessment in order to identify our material impacts, risks, and opportunities. Their interaction with strategy and business model is further detailed in our thematic chapters for each material topic. The following table shows the summarized results.

Impact assessment		Value chain	Actual/potential	Time horizon	Strategic approach
CLIMATE CHANGE					
Climate change mitigation	Negative impact - Despite efforts to reduce emissions, oil and gas refining and marketing operations still generate significant direct greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to climate change concerns. Process emissions, fugitive emissions from leaks, venting and flaring, and emissions from non-routine events like equipment maintenance continue to pose environmental risks and contribute to the overall carbon footprint of the industry. The implementation of product specifications and renewable fuel blends by some regulatory jurisdictions in response to climate change presents significant compliance and operational risks for R&M companies, potentially affecting Rompetrol's operations and market competitiveness. Emissions specifically the GHG emissions contribute to climate change on a global scale which has in turn serious consequences such as extreme weather events, floods, as well as health effects and other indirect impacts on people and biodiversity.	Upstream, own operations, downstream	Actual	Short, medium, long	Decarbonization Strategy in place
Climate change adaptation	Negative impact - The potential negative impact at a small scale (local impact) if Rompetrol facilities are depleting water resources needed in case of extreme climate events – such as drought or wildfires, which can have a serious local impact on environment and people.	Upstream, own operations, downstream	Potential	Medium, long	Climate risk assessments according to DNSH
Energy	Positive impact - Rompetrol is a large supplier of energy in the region, contributing to energy security of the area, and KMG's energy production leverages innovative sustainable technologies, such as cogeneration and hydrogen production, to enhance energy efficiency and diversity, contributing to a cleaner energy supply.	Upstream, own operations, downstream	Actual	Short, medium, long	ISO 50000
POLLUTION					
Pollution of air	Negative impact - The potential for negative impact from air pollution is substantial. KMG employs Best Available Techniques (BAT) and adheres to European pollution standards, successfully avoiding any exceedances. The emissions comprise pollutants that could significantly affect local human health and the environment. Air emissions from oil and gas operations, include hazardous air pollutants, criteria air pollutants, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which have significant, localized impacts on human health and the environment. Sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and VOC emissions are of particular concern due to their potential health and environmental effects. Non-greenhouse gas air emissions from oil and gas midstream and downstream operations, including criteria air pollutants, VOCs, and hazardous air pollutants, can also have significant, localized impacts on human health and the environment.	Upstream, own operations, downstream	Actual	Short, medium, long	Alignment with legislation and permits. ISO 140001
Pollution of water	Negative impact - The operations of Refining & Marketing companies entail numerous hazards, including the handling of flammable and volatile substances, the utilization of highly reactive chemicals, and the processing of fluids under high temperature and pressure conditions. Potential releases of hydrocarbons or other hazardous substances resulting from accidents can lead to significant consequences for the company's workforce, as well as external social and environmental impacts.	Upstream, own operations	Actual	Short, medium, long	Alignment with legislation and permits. ISO 140001
Pollution of soil	Negative impact - Oil and gas production activities often result in habitat destruction, fragmentation, and loss, leading to declines in biodiversity and ecosystem services. The storage and transportation of crude oil, natural gas, and related products pose risks of spills and leaks, which can contaminate soil, water bodies, and surrounding ecosystems, harming wildlife and ecosystems. The operation of refineries, oil and gas infrastructure, such as pipelines and refineries, can disrupt natural habitats, fragment ecosystems, and contribute to air and water pollution, negatively impacting biodiversity and ecosystem health.	Upstream, own operations	Actual	Short, medium, long	Alignment with legislation and permits. ISO 140001
Substances of concern	Negative impact - Production upstream and refining at Rompetrol result in the generation of various forms of waste derived from the processing and storage of petroleum products. Non-greenhouse gas (GHG) air emissions from these operations include criteria air pollutants, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), and hazardous air pollutants. These substances can have significant, localized impacts on human health and the environment. Specifically, they can contribute to air pollution, leading to respiratory issues and other health problems for nearby communities. Additionally, they can contaminate soil and water bodies, posing risks to ecosystems and wildlife. Efforts to mitigate these impacts are essential to ensure the health and safety of both human populations and the environment.	Upstream, own operations	Potential	Medium, long	

Impact assessment		Value chain	Actual/potential	Time horizon	Strategic approach
WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES					
Water (as a resource)	Negative impact - Production of oil upstream and refineries can use relatively large quantities of water depending on their size and the complexity of the refining process. The amount of water withdrawn and consumed by an O&G company and the quality of its discharges can have impacts on ecosystems and people. Specifically there is the potential of depleting water resources posing risk to ecosystems and wild life.	Upstream, own operations	Actual	Short, medium, long	Alignment with legislation and permits. ISO 140001
RESOURCE USE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY					
Waste	Negative impact - In operations of Rompetrol facilities, companies generate various forms of waste derived in particular from the processing and storage of petroleum products. These wastes need to be further processed, because they pose a threat to human health and the environment during storage, transport, processing or disposal.	Upstream, own operations	Actual	Short, medium, long	
OWN WORKFORCE					
Working conditions	Positive impact - KMG I offers good working conditions under the worker union engagement, positively impacting KMG I's employee wellbeing, thereby fostering a positive societal development. Effective communication and negotiation between employees and management has a positive impact on employees' wellbeing, H&S, trainings, work-life balance aspects and adequate wages, and job security. KMG I supports the use of open communication channels, enabling employees to voice concerns and allegations, t strengthening transparency and trust among employees, reinforcing its dedication to fair compensation.	Own operations	Actual	Short, medium, long	Maintain good working conditions under the worker union engagement
Equal treatment and opportunities of all employees	Positive impact - KMG I offers good working conditions under the worker union engagement, positively impacting KMG I's employee wellbeing, thereby fostering a positive societal development. Effective communication and negotiation between employees and management has a positive impact on employees' wellbeing, H&S, trainings, work-life balance aspects and adequate wages, and job security. KMG I supports the use of open communication channels, enabling employees to voice concerns and allegations, t strengthening transparency and trust among employees, reinforcing its dedication to fair compensation.	Own operations	Actual	Short, medium, long	Maintain equal treatment and opportunities of all employees
Other work-related rights	Positive impact - KMG I supports the use of open communication channels, enabling employees to voice concerns and allegations for work-related rights, specifically to ensure the welfare of our workers and the protection of their human rights.	Own operations	Potential	Short, medium, long	Maintain open communication channels to ensure the protection of human rights
CONSUMERS AND END-USERS					
Information-related impacts	Positive impact - KMG I applies strict own rules on labelling, marketing information, aligned with local legislation and communication is not restricted to anyone to ensure social inclusion.	Downstream	Actual	Short, medium, long	Policies in place for information, labelling, marketing
Personal safety	Negative impact - Human health risks and broad environmental risks, such as those associated with climate change, have raised concerns about the end use of products such as gasoline from the Oil & Gas Downstream. A primary objective of KMG I is our safety culture to reduce the probability of accidents and other health and safety incidents, including for our customers. The sale operation at fuel stations may pose hazards to customers if instructions on the use of products are not followed.	Downstream	Actual	Short, medium, long	Maintain quality personal safety information for products and services and safety measures in place
BUSINESS CONDUCT					
Corporate culture	Positive impact - KMG I has a Code of Ethics in place that applies to all KMG International activities and business relationships equally. This Code reflects core values and behavioural rules, aligning with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ensuring the highest integrity standards, to safeguard their own health, safety, and well-being and prevent accidents.	Own operations	Actual	Short, medium, long	Policies and Procedures in place ISO 9001, ISO 45000
Protection of whistle-blowers	Positive impact - KMG I offers a very high level of protection to whistle-blowers, all employees and stakeholders are protected from repercussions, all complaints/concerns are processed. Concerns can relate to transactions or events suspected of breaching laws, internal regulations, or integrity and ethics standards. Our policies in place protects the wellbeing of any potential claimant.	Upstream, own operations	Actual	Short, medium, long	Policies in place
Management of relationships with suppliers	Negative impact - There is a potential impact on suppliers if they do not receive timely payments for their goods and services, as well as no the security of supply for KMG I. The suppliers may suffer from financial instability which in turn can affect the wellbeing of their employees, while KMG I and its employees may suffer from consequences related to losing critical suppliers.	Upstream, own operations	Potential	Medium, long	Procurement policies
Avoiding corruption and bribery	Negative impact - Incidents of corruption are harmful to society, therefore all companies face pressure to address corruption and prevent involvement in illegal or unethical payments or gifts to government officials or private individuals.	Own operations	Potential	Medium, long	Policies in place
ADDITIONAL TOPIC - TAXES					
Paid taxes	Positive impact - Paid taxes contribute to funding public services such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, and social welfare programs, thereby fostering societal development and well-being	Own operations	Actual	Short, medium, long	Financial planning covers a volatile fiscal environment

Policies MDR-P: Policies adopted to manage material sustainability matters

Rompetrol manages material topics through a series of internally approved policies and processes either within each subsidiary or at the Group level, based on the specific subject. These policies and processes might differ based on each company's readiness in terms of sustainability. However, the goal is to implement a structured approach across the entire Group and to develop specific policies and procedures tailored to each material topic.

Some relevant policies are included in the companies ISO management systems and ensure compliance with legal requirements and alignment with international best practices. The policies and necessary actions for each material topic are presented in the sections of the ESRS report.

If there are no adopted policies or actions included in internal documents, the company has stated this and may provide a timeframe in which it intends to adopt them.

Actions MDR-A: Actions and resources in relation to material sustainability matters

The necessary actions for each material topic are presented in the sections of the ESRS report. If applicable, it specifies whether implementing an action plan requires significant operational expenditures (OPEX) and/or significant capital expenditures (CAPEX) under the report related to taxonomy, where the amount of current financial resources is provided, and it is explained how these relate to the most relevant values presented in the financial statements.

Metrics MDR-M: Metrics in relation to material sustainability matters

The indicators and targets for significant sustainability aspects are detailed in the report sections, allocated for each material topic (relevant ESRS subject). If no indicators and targets have been adopted, Rompetrol provides reasons for this and may offer a timeline for their adoption.

Targets MDR-T: Tracking effectiveness of policies and actions through targets

Rompetrol tracks the effectiveness of its actions to address significant impacts, risks, and opportunities through annual performance monitoring and sustainability reporting, including performance on the indicators used for this purpose as presented in the report section - Information Disclosure Requirements from ESRS covered by the Group's sustainability report.

The performance, indicators, and targets for each material topic (relevant ESRS subject) of Rompetrol are detailed in the ESRS report sections. If there are no measurable, outcome-oriented, and time-bound targets adopted, the timeline for adoption is presented in the relevant report sections, including if such targets will not be set and the reasons why the company does not intend to establish them. It is indicated whether and how the effectiveness of policies and actions related to each material topic is monitored.



The minds
that shaped us



Ludovic Mrazec

1867 - 1944

Prof. Mrazec specialized in multiple fields of study, including mineralogy, metamorphic and magmatic petrology, structural and petroleum geology, and ore deposits.

He studied the structure of Subcarpathian hills, rich in oil and salt, being the first Romanian specialist to theorize and demonstrate that sea plankton was the organic origin of petroleum. In addition, he coined the term "diapir" and the associated phenomenon "diapirism", by which he described the plastic transformation of salt and its rise through superior strata, proving it can constitute an effective trap for hydrocarbon deposits. This later had a major impact in oil and gas developments.

He showcased the first map of salt formations in Romania at the 1900 Exposition Universelle in Paris, later presenting his shale diapirism theory at the 1907 World Petroleum Congress.

As member of the Romanian Academy in 1905, Mrazec founded the Geology Institute of Romania in 1906, which he led until 1928. During that time, he elaborated **the first geological map of Romania** (1929), including the oil and gas fields in Transylvania.

He was elected president of the International Petroleum Congress, leading the organization committee for the third assembly of the Congress, in Bucharest (1907).



Geological Map of
Romania (1929)

Climate change

2

Strategic orientation and concepts for climate protection

Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

ESRS 2 SBM-3, IRO-1

Risks within KMG International's operations

The KMG International (the Group) risks are presented in the Group's Risk Profile, which meticulously maps out both production and non-production related risks, offering a detailed examination through a multi layered analytical lens. This approach emphasizes understanding the intrinsic and residual exposures to these risks, as well as their interconnected nature. Central to our strategic resilience is an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process designed to navigate uncertainties that might impede our strategic goals and financial objectives, thereby ensuring the Group's enduring sustainability.

Material impacts, risks and opportunities

For KMG International, adapting to the heightened focus on climate change and energy transition is imperative. The dynamic and volatile risk environment, shaped by global, local, and business-level actions, underscores the need for proactive climate risk management frameworks. Initiatives to integrate sustainability considerations into existing risk management systems have started, alongside the development of policies and regulations to address climate-related risks.

The KMG International is guided by a strategy focused on decarbonization measures and the transition from a traditional business model in the downstream oil and gas sector to a diversified downstream player. This option has been chosen out of four strategic pillars after the assessment of several criteria such as strategic targets, decarbonization targets, capabilities, long-term business model of sustainability or the value creation potential.

Anticipated changes in consumer behavior towards emission reduction may lead to decreased fossil fuel products demand, potentially impacting earnings and future investments.

Consequently, the Group is laying the groundwork for climate risk mitigation strategies.

An initial assessment performed on KMG International, identified impacts on operations, prompting a more comprehensive analysis to identify and address both physical and transition risks and opportunities. We focus on decarbonization to pursue economically viable emissions reduction solutions and in our commitment to navigating the complexities of the evolving energy landscape while embracing sustainability principles.

Climate related risks are identified based on workshop meetings with key operational stakeholders, where they are documented, ranked and discussed internally. All parties involved contributed to the development of a risk mitigation plan, which is approved by local and Group management and then shared with relevant departments and responsible roles.

The process of identifying and assessing climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) in relation to ESRS E1 - Climate Change subtopics (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and energy) is also performed as part of the double materiality analysis.

The process for the identification of IROs according to the ESRS standards involved a series of meetings and workshops that contributed to the understanding of these standards within our organization.

Section 1.5.4 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model presented above, summarizes the material climate change IROs from the double materiality analysis conducted.

Recognizing the climate change risks

A climate risk and vulnerability assessment study was developed at the main production locations, namely the two refineries as well as Rompetrol Energy SA in Romania. The purpose of the analysis was to understand the current and future situation of the risk factors that may affect KMG International's activity. This assessment

was carried out using climate projections within a series of future scenarios, in accordance with an expected lifetime of the activity at these industrial sites of approximately 25 years.

Future scenarios included several Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), namely RCP2.6 (the lowest in terms of radiative forcing among the four representative concentration pathways), RCP4.5 (Representative Concentration Pathway 4.5 is a scenario that stabilizes radiative forcing at 4.5 Watts per meter squared in the year 2100 without ever exceeding that value), RCP6.0 (uses a high greenhouse gas emission rate and is a stabilization scenario where total radiative forcing is stabilized after 2100 by employment of a range of technologies and strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions) and RCP8.5 (refers to the concentration of carbon that delivers global warming at an average of 8.5 watts per square meter across the planet. The RCP 8.5 pathway delivers a temperature increase of about 4.3°C by 2100, relative to pre-industrial temperatures). These trajectories describe different future climate scenarios, all of which are considered possible based on the volume of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the coming years.

According to the TCFD Handbook, there are two primary types of climate risks: risks related to the transition to a lower-carbon economy and risks related to the physical impacts of climate change. Transition risks – regulatory, market, technology, and reputational risks – related to the challenges of transitioning to a low-carbon (or zero-carbon) economy. Physical risks are related to the direct impact of climate change on activity and can be event driven (acute) or longer-term shifts (chronic) in climate patterns.

Physical risks and opportunities

Based on the physical risks (acute or chronic) defined by TCFD, those climate risks that can affect the performance of the economic activity over its anticipated lifespan were identified.

In the analysis, climate risks and vulnerabilities were evaluated and structured according to the probability and intensity of the impact. The vulnerability is a combination of two aspects:

- 1. **Sensitivity** - how sensitive are the components of KMG International's activity to climate hazards and;
- 2. **Exposure** - the likelihood that these hazards will occur at the location now and in the future.

These two aspects can be evaluated, in detail, separately or together. Depending on the location of the entities, some of the specific climate hazards may be considered relevant or not in terms of sensitivity analysis. In general, Romania is vulnerable to several natural climatic and geological hazards: floods, landslides, droughts, extreme temperatures, as well as earthquakes. Given that climate change contributes to increased disaster risk, disaster risk management becomes a vital and urgent component.

The climate variables and hazards that were included in the climate vulnerability studies and risk assessments conducted are:

- Droughts & Heatwaves
- Systematic long-term changes in climate patterns
- Estimated sea levels rise
- Cold waves
- Extreme weather, wind
- Water stress
- Changes in precipitation, soil moisture and air humidity
- Forest and vegetation fires
- Landslides and earthquakes

Due to the geographical characteristics of the country analysed – Romania, as well as climate projections, these physical

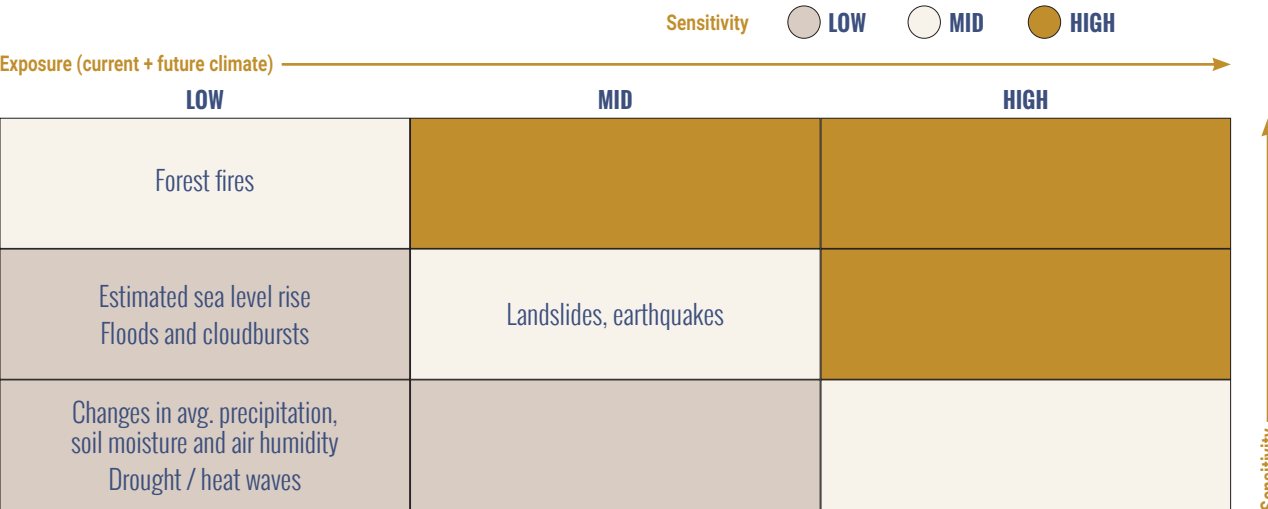
climate hazards were assessed as medium risks. While some countermeasures are already in place, there are multiple opportunities for development to combat the increasingly worrying forecasts of the future climate. Climatic vulnerability was assessed by considering both the exposure and sensitivity of KMG International Group's activities and locations to several climate risk factors. The most notable climate risk factors concluded through the study were landslides, earthquakes flooding and cloudbursts, droughts and heatwaves, and estimated sea level rise.

Vulnerability assessment summary

Based on the sensitivity, exposure and vulnerability analyses, there are no significant potential hazards following the measures already implemented on individual sites.

A significant risk identified and assessed at the entity level in Rompetrol Rafinare pertains to landslides and earthquakes. This risk involves potential asset damage or destruction, production losses, employee health and safety concerns, and operational shutdowns

The risk is already mitigated in the earlier stages of construction of the buildings on the sites, as well as equipping the sites with fire-fighting equipment. The level of seismic risk is already considered in the design standards (regulatory standards) and implemented during the construction of the site buildings. Sufficient measures have already been implemented on the sites.



In Romania, the risk of forest fires is mitigated by the measures imposed by Law 48/2008 on the sustainable management of forests, which obliges to apply and respect specific fire protection norms, approved by order of the leader of the central public authority responsible for forestry. These measures (emergency procedures, firefighting system, ISU procedures and provisions) reduce the final risk (forest vulnerability to fires) to medium.

Identified physical risks are categorized in both acute and chronic, described and analyzed in more detail each entity's ESG Risk Register. Mitigation measures are presented and prepared for each related risk.

Transition risks and opportunities and potential financial risks

An analysis geared towards evaluating our positioning in relation to transition risks and dissecting how various categories of these risks could potentially affect us was performed. Transition risks examined included regulatory changes, market shifts, technological advancements, supply chain disruptions, financial factors, operational challenges, reputational issues, legal ramifications, and implications for our employees and workforce. We identified carbon pricing, primary energy sources, and the volume of purchased allowances as critical indicators demanding particular attention for our Group.

The estimated financial effects were assessed, resulting from the following scenario analysis performed for transition risks for the short, medium and long terms, for the period 2023 - 2050:

- **NDC (Nationally Determined Contributions)** - This action plan aims to reduce emissions and adapt to climate impacts. NDC sets country-specific emissions reduction targets for adapting to climate impacts.
- **Below 2°C** - This scenario assumes a gradual tightening of climate regulation. In this scenario, the likelihood of limiting global warming to 2°C is estimated at 67%.
- **Delayed transition** - This scenario assumes that annual emissions will not decrease until 2030, followed by a sharp tightening of carbon regulation.
- **Net zero** - This scenario aims to limit global warming to 1.5°C through stringent climate regulation and achieving net-zero CO2 emissions by approximately 2050.

ESG risk management process is a continuous process subject to ongoing review and improvement.

Type	Transition risk	Description
Strategic risks	Slow response to emerging climate-related opportunities and threats	Risk of low pace shifting energy use toward lower emission sources, adopting energy-efficiency solutions, encouraging greater water efficiency measures, and promoting more sustainable land-use practices.
Regulatory risks	Risk of incompliance with the requirements of the applicable law	Numerous legislative requirements with a variety of subjects covering sustainability requirements and production of fossil fuels products limitations.
Reputational Risks	Activism and campaigns against fossil fuel use	Environmental groups and activists may target companies involved in fossil fuel extraction, production, or usage through protests, social media campaigns, and legal actions. These activities can lead to increased scrutiny, regulatory pressures, and potential loss of customers.
Market risks	Decrease in demand of petroleum products	Risk of replacing existing products and services with lower emission options (new fuels: H2, synthetic methane).
Geopolitical Risks	Differing international environmental regulations	Variability and complexity of environmental regulations across different countries. Companies operating in multiple jurisdictions may face challenges in complying with diverse regulatory requirements, which can lead to increased compliance costs, operational delays, and potential legal penalties.
Employee and workforce risks	Difficulties in identifying suitable candidates for company's needs of new environmental and technological skills	Scarcity of professionals trained in emerging technologies such as renewable energy, carbon capture, and sustainable practices. The rapid pace of technological advancement and the evolving nature of environmental regulations exacerbate this issue, making it difficult for the company to keep its workforce's skills up to date.
	Inadequate investment in developing employees' skills toward a sustainable development	Risk of delay in identifying the needed skills and invest in competency development actions for ensuring employees are evolving towards renewable energy.

Key climate-related risks and their potential impact on our medium and long-term financial performance are identified, analyzed and described in the ESG Risk Register. The purpose of the results and data recorded in the register, regularly reviewed and updated, drives decisions on future capital expenditure and operational directions, ensuring our resilience against climate volatility.

This bottom-up and top-down approach ensures that risks, including political, legal, financial, technological, market and acute climate-related risks, are fully monitored and documented at all levels of our operations. The scope of the risk analyses and assessment is to define and establish specific mitigation and adaptation strategies. These strategies aim to improve operational resilience, protect assets against climate damage and ensure business continuity in the face of climate volatility.

Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy, legal, technology, market and reputational changes to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change. Depending on the nature, speed, and focus of these changes, transition risks may pose varying levels of financial and reputational risk to organizations. In order to build awareness and

increase recognition of potential ESG topics emerging risks in supply chain.

As per the assessed scenarios in the short term, we are able to recognize the opportunities offered by renewable energy programs and energy efficiency measures, actively engaging in initiatives that not only address short-term risks, but also produce long-term value through the development of new products and services. In the medium and long-term we will be able to improve our understanding and managing the risks associated with climate change in order to adapt our business strategy and practices to all possible scenarios that could negatively affect our activities.

Type	Project
Hydrogen	Hydrogen production facility
EV charging	EV chargers on CNAIR1 (reference period 15 years)
Biofuel	HVO/SAF production unit
	Advanced Biodiesel co-processing at Petromidia Plant

Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

ESRS E1-2

We have drafted a KMG International ESG Policy, which is designed to guide our actions in a way that aligns with best practices and industry standards, applicable to all Group companies. This policy outlines our approach for incorporating ESG into our investment process and describes the ESG practices that we seek to implement.

We are committed to reducing our climate and environmental impact, promoting social responsibility, and ensuring good governance practices in all aspects of their operations.

Our ongoing efforts reflect our dedication to contributing positively to the planet while we prepared climate change policy and decarbonization strategy consisting of a package of decarbonization projects developed to support the transitions to renewable energy production and align with sustainability goals. The decarbonization projects address climate mitigation and renewable energy deployment areas.

Core principles guiding our approach include:

- **Compliance with regulations and standards** - We strictly adhere to all relevant environmental regulations and industry standards, striving to surpass these benchmarks whenever feasible to ensure the highest level of environmental protection.
- **Risk management** - By identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks associated with our operations, we've established comprehensive processes to safeguard against potential negative impacts on the environment.
- **Continuous improvement** - Our dedication to enhancing environmental performance is evident through regular monitoring, the adoption of new technologies, and the implementation of best practices aimed at reducing our ecological footprint.
- **Stakeholder engagement** - We maintain open lines of communication with local communities, environmental groups, and regulators to address concerns, integrate feedback, and foster collaborative efforts towards sustainable environmental practices.
- **Transparency** - We are committed to communicating clearly regarding our environmental performance, regularly reporting

on our progress towards sustainability goals and informing the public about potential risks and safety measures.

In 2024 there was no Group-wide formalized policy, but it will be developed to include all climate change material IROs; such a policy is scheduled to be prepared and implemented in 2025. At group level, as well as entity level, within each KMG International entity, the management established, implemented policies and rules in the fields of QHSE, security and energy, during the reporting year. The establishment of the policies took into account:

- the national and international situation;
- suitability to the purpose and context of KMG International;
- compliance obligations and applicable legislation;
- the requirements imposed by the interested parties;
- the sustainability requirements for products;
- the requirements for evaluating the fulfilment of compliance obligations and the correction of non-conformities;
- the necessary resources;
- the desired level of satisfaction of the client's requirements;
- the nature and types of risks and opportunities identified, in order to ensure environmental protection and pollution prevention, protection, participation and consultation of workers and ensuring energy efficiency measures;
- the opportunities and requirements for continuous improvement of the effectiveness of the implemented system.

In order to achieve the objectives established in the Group's policies, all the activities that determine the quality of the products, the activities in the field of environmental management, health and safety at work and energy management are kept under control to prevent possible non-conformities.

Group policies are communicated to all employees and available to interested parties. Policies are reviewed periodically to ensure they remain relevant and appropriate.

KMG International has established an integrated QHSE system detailing policies, procedures, and practices for managing environmental risks and impacts. This system is supported by over 300 authorized working points in Romania, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova, where environmental authorizations are legally mandated.

During the reporting period, we have constantly focused on maintaining the validity of regulatory acts, ensuring compliance with legal requirements to prevent environmental incidents and respecting ISO 14001:2015 certifications, as part of our Integrated Management System.

Compliance activities in the field of environmental protection also included the preparation of reports and conducting audits aimed at meeting the deadlines established by both internal and legal requirements, as well as the prompt transmission (immediately after entry into force) of any new legislative requirements relating to applicable European regulations (Directives, Decisions, Regulations).

In particular, Rompetrol Rafinare SA and Rompetrol Energy SA have also implemented an Energy Policy, which promotes a responsible attitude towards the environment and supports the concept of sustainable development by improving processes in all fields of activity, including the field of energy management.

Actions and resources in relation with climate change policies

ESRS E1-3

The key actions applied in the reporting year and plan to tackle climate change are presented below. Thus, our transition plan is embedded in and aligned with our overall business strategy and financial planning. As we continue to align our economic activities with the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, we expect our transition to a sustainable economy to evolve over time by rising the amount of funds that are invested in sustainable activities. To support this transition, we are actively tracking our progress and how our activities develop.

A package of decarbonization projects was developed to support the transitions to renewable energy production and align with sustainability goals. This package includes the following projects:

- the co-processing of biodiesel;
- the co-processing of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF);
- the green hydrogen;
- the biodiesel and SAF production (standalone plant);
- synthetic SAF;
- carbon capture, use and storage.

In accordance with the MDR-A, the key actions undertaken during the reporting year, along with plans to address climate change, include the following:

- **Production of Renewable Energy and Biofuels (Biodiesel/Sustainable Aviation Fuel Co-Processing)**
Co-processing projects represent the initial phase of our decarbonization strategy. We are actively investigating advanced biodiesel and sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) co-processing solutions at the Petromidia Refinery. To support these efforts, we have contracted two technical solution studies—one focused on advanced biodiesel co-processing and the other on SAF co-processing. Additionally, biodiesel co-processing remains a priority, with an annual throughput of approximately 60,000 tons of feedstock. While we are also assessing the development potential of a bioethanol production plant at the Petromidia Refinery, co-processing projects are currently the primary focus of our investments in renewable energy and biofuels. These initiatives align with our commitment to delivering value and advancing Romania's sustainability objectives.
- **CC(U)S – Carbon Capture, Use, and Storage**
The CCUS project is scheduled to be reassessed in 2025. We recognize the potential of CCUS technologies in reducing CO2 emissions and view this initiative as a strategic element of our long-term commitment to addressing environmental challenges.
- **Production of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)**
We are actively evaluating the feasibility of producing sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) and hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO). To this end, we have contracted a comprehensive feasibility study to explore the potential for SAF and HVO production at the Petromidia Refinery. These efforts underline our proactive approach to supporting sustainable fuel production and contributing to innovation within the industry.

These investments not only create value for the company, but also contribute to Romania's sustainability goals.

Significant monetary amounts of CapEx and OpEx required to implement the actions taken or planned are presented in Annex 1 prepared in accordance with EU Taxonomy.

Refining operations - Climate change mitigation:

- GHG emissions management: Implementation of technologies and practices to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in own operations and in the value chain, including internal workshops to optimize the CO2 calculation, documenting/ reviewing procedures for the correct and complete reporting of emissions to the environmental authorities, and
- Emission reduction projects.
 - » Energy efficiency improvement initiatives and Capex projects implemented during the general overhaul of the Refinery had an impact in reducing GHG emissions. The initiatives contributed to the reduction of Scope 1 CO2 emissions by 3,900 tCO2 and Scope 2 by 41000 tCO2 at the annual level.
 - » Energy efficiency improvement initiatives and Capex projects implemented during the general overhaul of the Refinery were:
- optimization of steam consumption in the stripping and separation columns produced from Catalytic Cracking, Vacuum Distillate Hydrodesulfuration, Gas Fractionation and the propane-propylene separation column in Petrochemicals section;
- CAPEX projects with an impact on reducing CO2 emissions: the purchase and installation of new reactors in the vacuum distillate Hydrodesulfurization installation, the transformation of the CO Boiler from a natural circulation boiler to one with forced multiple circulation and the replacement of the drilling/ cutting system in the installation of Delayed Coking.

Other general mitigation measures implemented in refining operations are:

- Energy efficiency, by implementing measures to reduce energy consumption, such as upgrading equipment and optimizing production processes.
- Use of energy from renewable sources, by increasing the use of energy from renewable sources, such as solar, wind or hydropower, in the company's operations.
- Other measures include education and awareness such as promoting education and awareness among employees and the community regarding the importance of environmental protection, as well as regular training of all employees with the

energy objectives, energy aspects, performance achieved, set targets.

Refining operations - Climate change adaptation:

- Physical climate risk management:** Developing action plans to deal with the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and operations. In particular, risk assessment related to the location and mitigation actions taken in alignment with applicable legislation.

Rompetrol Downstream (DWS), affiliate of Rompetrol Rafinare SA - Climate change mitigation:

- GHG emissions management: Implementation of technologies and practices to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in own operations and in the value chain, including internal workshops to optimize the CO2 calculation, documenting/ reviewing procedures for the correct and complete reporting of emissions to the environmental authorities, and
- Emission reduction projects (CAPEX) and projects for the purchase and installation of electric charging stations, as well as contracts with suppliers of green power.
- Energy efficiency:
 - » Energy consumption monitoring, such as keeping records of electricity consumption and optimizing electricity consumption.
 - » Installation of photovoltaic panels in 2 fuel distribution stations: Viștea and Mogoșoaia and the installation of 44 electric charging stations in 31 stations and planned to install 11 electric stations during the year 2025.
- Use of energy from renewable sources, by increasing the use of energy from renewable sources, such as solar, wind or hydropower, in the company's operations. There are solar energy (photovoltaic panels) in 2 fuel distribution stations: Vistea and Mogosoia.
- Other measures include education and awareness such as promoting education and awareness among employees and the community regarding the importance of environmental protection, as well as regular training of all employees with the energy objectives, energy aspects, performance achieved, set targets.
- There is an annual training program and monthly program for consumption efficiency.

DWS - Climate change adaptation:

- Physical climate risk management:** Developing action plans to deal with the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and operations. In particular, risk assessment related to the location and mitigation actions taken in alignment with applicable legislation

Rompetrol Gas - Climate change mitigation:

- GHG emissions management: Implementation of technologies and practices to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in own operations and in the value chain, including internal workshops to optimize the CO2 calculation, documenting/ reviewing procedures for the correct and complete reporting of emissions to the environmental authorities, and
- Emission reduction projects – capital investments (CAPEX), as well as contracts with suppliers of green power.
- Energy efficiency:
 - » Energy consumption monitoring, such as keeping records of electricity consumption and optimizing electricity consumption
- Use of energy from renewable sources, by increasing the use of energy from renewable sources, such as solar, wind or hydropower, in the company's operations.
- Other measures include education and awareness such as promoting education and awareness among employees and the community regarding the importance of environmental protection,

Rompetrol Gas - Climate change adaptation:

- Physical climate risk management:** Developing action plans to deal with the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and operations. In particular, risk assessment related to the location and mitigation actions taken in alignment with applicable legislation.

Rompetrol Energy - Climate change mitigation:

- Emissions are regularly monitored and controlled through a continuous online monitoring system (CEMS), which has been replaced with the updated version.
- Operational measures to control/reduce CO2 production:
 - » The Cogen Power Plant has an important environmental advantage for reduction of CO2 emissions. Cogeneration

Power Plant is a more efficient technology using waste heat from power generator to produce thermal energy.

- » A CAPEX project that pursued the replacement of the ionic mass for two mixed bed filters used for water demineralization. Considering that the ionic mass existing in these filters has reached its maximum life span, this approach has reduced the specific consumption of water for washing and reintroducing them into the flow.

The NPP will operate on natural gas and refinery gas eliminating the fuel oil.

Rompetrol Energy SA has implemented:

- reduce the energy consumption by replacing the lighting system from gas to led technology. 100 bulbs were changed from 160W to 30W (50 pcs.) and 20W (50 pcs.).
- increasing the use of energy from renewable sources, such as solar, wind or hydropower, in the company's operations.
- solar energy (photovoltaic panels).
- eliminate the steam leaks.
- change the heat insulation on different steam pipelines.
- replace / repair steam trap.
- implementation of condensate recovery program.
- regular training of all employees with the energy objectives, energy aspects, performance achieved, set targets.
- two transformers T43 and T44, 2x250 kW were taken out of operation from the tower pump station that was decommissioned. Following the failure of the own service transformers from the electrical department T 61, T62 2x400 kW were replaced. In conclusion, we can say that we took out of operation two transformers of 400 kW each.

By implementation of these initiatives Rompetrol Energy SA's objective is to lower the impact of thermal energy and power on GHG emission, by implementation of new technology and replacing the old one.

Rompetrol Energy - Climate change adaptation:

- Physical climate risk management:** Developing action plans to deal with the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and operations. In particular, risk assessment related to the location and mitigation actions taken in alignment with applicable legislation.

Rompetrol Well Services (RWS) - Climate change mitigation:

- modernization of buildings.
- modernization of the Hydrocarbon decanter system and the Transversal collector channel from the car wash in Ploiești;
- modernization of the heating plant serving the buildings.
- replacement of the heating plant in Moinești
- connection of the RWS Videle base to the local water network and the aquisition of 3 autochassis MAN.

RWS - Climate change adaptation:

- Physical climate risk management:** Developing action plans to deal with the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and operations. In particular, risk assessment related to the location and mitigation actions taken in alignment with applicable legislation.

Midia Marine Terminal SRL

Media Marine Terminal SRL – climate risk action plans to deal with the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and operations are aligned with those of Port Constanta.

Near-abroad

Rompetrol Moldova SA, Rompetrol Georgia LTD, Rompetrol Bulgaria JSC- Climate change adaptation actions include:

- Physical climate risk management:** Developing action plans to deal with the impacts of climate change on infrastructure and operations. In particular, risk assessment related to the location and mitigation actions taken in alignment with legislation.

Rompetrol Rafinare SA - Petromidia refinery	2022*	2024	2025	2030	2040	2050	Obs.
Scope 1: tCO ₂ e emissions, var. from base year	881,633	-26%	-12%	-25%	As per legislative requirements		1) 2)
Scope 2: tCO ₂ e emissions, var. from base year	0	157,975	TBD				
Energy Intensity Index	96.25	97.50	88.53	88.27	85.70	85.00	
Reduction of energy consumption (GJ/t)	3.38	3.25	3.27	3.29	3.10	3.05	3)

*2022 is the base year for measurements

1) 2024 General turnaround

2) Target for 2030 was established considering implementation of the energy efficiency, co-processing biofuels and Green H2 projects

3) At BU level according to Budget forecast (GJ/tons of throughput processed)

Rominserv SRL

Rominserv SRL activity consisting of professional engineering services includes climate action plans or measures at project level.

Significant monetary amounts of CAPEX and OPEX required to implement the actions taken or planned are presented in Annex 1 prepared in accordance with EU Taxonomy.

Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

ESRS E1-4

Currently, no KMG International Group-wide numerical targets have been established (E1-6), the targets are yet to be established. However, we have set entity-by-entity targets considering the operational activity of each company and the ESG specificities. When setting critical assumptions for GHG emission reduction targets, we are considering future developments, such as changes in sales volumes, shifts in customer preferences and demand, regulatory factors, and new technologies available at the moment of targets setting.

Our Environmental Performance Targets are rooted in a deep understanding of our operational impact and the broader environmental context in which we operate. These targets encompass a broad spectrum of focus areas, including greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction, energy efficiency improvements, waste management optimization, water conservation, and the integration of renewable energy sources into our operations.

Starting from 2030, we will update the base year or the GHG emission reduction targets at five-year intervals.

These emission reduction targets are not science-based or compatible with limiting global warming to 1.5°C. They are not derived using a sectoral decarbonisation pathway, but with current legislation applicable to each one of our companies, the targets have not been externally assured.

Subsidiary entities (DWS, Rompetrol Gas) targets are aligned to full compliance with the GHG Protocol (and for Scope 1 where applicable the EU ETS 2 requirements), as well as in terms of monitoring. The targets are to be disclosed in the next reporting cycles.

For Rompetrol Gas: The company has drafted the monitoring plans for ETS2, now their stage is to be completed according to the requirements of the National Agency for Environmental Protection. Also, procedures for ETS2 and sampling plans are being developed.

For Rompetrol Downstream: The company has drafted the monitoring plans for ETS2, now their stage is to be completed according to the requirements of the National Agency for Environmental Protection. Also, procedures for ETS2.

According to current local (GEO 80/2018 and GEO 163/2022) and EU regulations (REDII 2001/2018 and revised RED III 2413/2023), fuel suppliers are obligated to ensure a supply of renewable energy in the market. This means that by 2030, fuel suppliers must guarantee a minimum share of 29% renewable energy or a reduction of at least 14.5% in greenhouse gas intensity in the transport sector.

Fuel suppliers shall ensure that the energy value derived from the quantity of renewable fuels of non-biological origin ("RFNBO" or green hydrogen) supplied to the market in Romania and used in the transport sector over the period of one year is at least 5% of the energy content of all fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market starting with 2030. Intermediate targets are set as follows: 0.5% in 2025, 1% in 2026, 2% in 2027, 3% in 2028, 4.5% in 2029, and 5% in 2030. For RRC, this requirement will result in the consumption or supply of around 5.4 kilo tonnes (KT) of green hydrogen in 2025, increasing to 52 KT by 2030.

Energy efficiency indicators - Targets	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
BU Refining Energy Indicator (GJ/t of throughput processed)	3.27	3.28	3.27	3.29	3.29
Energy Intensity Index (EII) for PEM Refinery (GJ actual energy / GJ standard energy)	88.53	88.37	88.04	90.20	88.27
Energy Consumptions in Petromidia Refinery (GJ/t of throughput processed)	2.87	2.92	2.91	2.93	2.92
Energy Index for Polymers (EIP) (GJ/t of polymers production)	18.5	21.2	20.9	21.7	20.5
Energy Consumptions in Vega Refinery (GJ/t of throughput processed)	2.40	2.27	2.22	2.17	2.24

*2028 General turnaround (55-day total shutdown)

Failure to meet these targets will result in fines of at least USD 6.8 per kilogram for each unrealized megajoule (MJ) of green hydrogen and the purchase of green hydrogen certificates.

The targets for the energy efficiency indicators that directly influence CO2 emissions, these were established for the next 5 years, taking into account the operation of the installations provided for in the 2025-2029 budget exercise as well as the commissioning of the Cogeneration installation in 2025 (to be operated by Rompetrol Energy – a KMGi company).

Rompetrol Energy SA

Regarding the targets for the energy efficiency indicators that directly influence CO2 emissions, these were established for the next 5 years, considering the operation of the installations provided for in the 2025-2029 budget exercise, including the commissioning of the Cogeneration installation in 2025.

The main objective is to keep reliability of the plant at more than 99% assuming a low frequency rate of unplanned shut down of steam boilers with impact on energy consumption and GHG emissions. Rompetrol Energy SA's objective is to comply with EU legislation for GHG emissions. In investment decisions the internal carbon pricing mechanism is considered. In 2023, an energy efficiency audit with 3rd party (TUV RHEINLAND) (Report no.: TRU.0723.001 Rev. 0 Date: 2023-07-28) was conducted, concluding with a company strategy on GHG emission and the mission is to follow the recommendations.

Short-term measures up to one year:

- Maintain mechanical integrity for combustion gas supply system to steam boiler plant
- Continuous checking of steam pipe insulation – phase 1
- Exclusion of massive losses from steam-water system at flanges and fittings
- Replace old lighting system with LEDs - phase 1 2025: 106 pcs.;

Medium-term measures, between one and 3 years:

- Cogeneration Power Plant put in function
- Soft starter installation for three wastewater pumps
- Replacement of 4 joints pump-electric engine from Chemical Department with a more efficient ones
- Replacement of old lighting system with LED lamps – phase 2
- Replacement and refurbish of the steam traps.

Long-term measures, more than 3 years:

- Reconfiguration of power distribution transformers network
- Compensation of power factor
- Continuous check of the steam pipe system insulation – phase 2
- Replacement of old lighting system with LED lamps – phase 3

Rompetrol Well Services SA

Indicator	*2022	2025	2030	2035	2040	2050
GHG emission Intensity (t)	0.000107	-1%	-5%	-7%	-10%	-20%

Rominserv SRL

The company's main objective is to reduce energy consumption (electricity, natural gas combustion, fuel use, water use and waste).

Bucharest HQ of KMG International NV (KMG Rompetrol, KMG Services Center)

Indicator	2022	2025	2030	2035	2040	2050
Scope 1: tCO2e, var. from 2022	630.75	-	-4%	-7%	-	-
Scope 2: tCO2e, var. from 2022	259.34	-1%	-5%	-7%	-	-
Reduction of energy use (MWh), var. from 2022	1,194	-1%	-5%	-7%	-	-
Freshwater withdrawal* (million liters), var. from 2022	3.38541	-1%	-4%	-13%	-	-
Reduce water discharge (million liters), var. from 2022	3.331	-1%	-2%	-3%	-	-

* additional information regarding water can be found in the next chapter.

Near-abroad

Rompetrol Moldova SA, Rompetrol Georgia LTD, Rompetrol Bulgaria JSC- do not have targets established yet.

Transition Plan for climate change mitigation

ESRS EI-1

KMG International's transition plan, designed to mitigate climate change and support the Paris Agreement's climate neutrality goal, is currently in progress and set for completion by 2026. In the meantime, we have successfully initiated projects and activities under our Decarbonization Plan, as outlined below.

Co-processing of biodiesel initiatives

This project aims to align with the requirements for renewable energy. Fuel suppliers, besides blending requirements of biofuels, must comply with advanced biofuel quotas, which state that the combined energy share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from advanced renewable bio-feedstock should be at least 1%e by 2025 and 5.5%e by 2030, of which at least 1%e must be renewable fuels of non-biological origin from the overall energy content.

Project	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Advanced biofuel mandate	1%e	1%e	1%e	1%e	1%e	5.5%e
of which RFNBO minimum	-	-	-	-	-	1%

The aim of the project is to upgrade the existing Diesel Hydrotreater Unit to co-process renewable feedstock within current operations. This modification will enable the production of 5-10% renewable diesel in the Diesel Hydrotreater Unit, thereby ensuring compliance with the renewable energy advanced biofuels mandate, transitioning to sustainable fuel production, and gaining profits from biodiesel production.

The co-processing of biodiesel project includes two phases of implementation.

Phase I: Solution Study

During the first phase the solution study will be performed, where an engineering evaluation will be conducted to investigate the feasibility of modifying the existing Diesel Hydrotreater Unit for the possibility to co-process renewable feedstock within the unit's current operations focusing on key process equipment reactors, heaters, compressors, reactor effluent air condenser, high-pressure heat exchangers, and columns. The suitability of piping and pumps in terms of material compatibility and hydraulics will also be assessed. Additionally, a metallurgical check on all equipment, encompassing columns, will be included.

This project aims to determine the feasibility of incorporating pretreated renewable feedstock into the existing unit with minimal or no modifications in order to have 5% renewable biocomponent in the final product.

The estimated duration to completion of Phase I is Q2 2025.

Phase II: Implementation

More detailed information regarding the unit modification will be provided after the solution study is completed.

The estimated duration of the Phase II completion is mid 2026.

The benefits of co-processing of biodiesel will be additional savings from co-processing compared to acquiring 1st gen and 2nd gen biodiesel, avoiding potential penalties, complying with advanced biofuel mandates, contributing to biodiesel blending requirements, contributing to renewable energy share requirements, and transitioning to sustainable fuel production practices.

The impact on the reduction of carbon emission for Scope 3 is estimated to be around 70 ktCO₂/year.

Co-processing Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)

As per the ReFuelEU Aviation regulations, the aviation fuel suppliers are required to ensure that all fuel made available to aircraft operators at EU airports contains a minimum share of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF). This means that the aviation fuel suppliers must guarantee a minimum share of SAF at 2% starting from 2025 and progressively increase the minimum shares of SAF every 5-year period until 2050, reaching 70% of SAF shares. Additionally, starting in 2030, aviation fuel suppliers must ensure synthetic sustainable aviation fuel to aircraft operators.

Project	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
SAF mandates	2%	6%	20%	34%	42%	70%
of which synthetic SAF		2%	5%	10%	15%	35%

* Synthetic SAF volume calculation may change upwards when the calculation algorithms for shares are clarified by the EU Commission

The Co-processing of SAF project analyzes the possibility to produce 5% SAF in the Kerosene Hydrotreater Unit, support transitioning to sustainable fuel production, and gaining profits from SAF production.

Co-processing Sustainable Aviation Fuel project includes two phases of implementation.

Phase I: Solution Study

During the first phase an engineering evaluation will be conducted to investigate the feasibility of modifying the existing Kerosene Hydrotreater Unit to co-process renewable feedstock within the unit's current operations, focusing on key process equipment reactors, heaters, compressors, reactor effluent air condenser, high-pressure heat exchangers, and columns. The suitability of piping and pumps regarding material compatibility and hydraulics will also be assessed. Additionally, a metallurgical check on all equipment, encompassing columns, will be included.

This project aims to determine the feasibility of incorporating pretreated renewable feedstock into the existing units with minimal or no modifications in order to have a 5% renewable biocomponent in the final product.

The estimated duration to completion of Phase I is Q2 2025.

Phase II: Implementation

The more detailed information regarding the implementation of the unit modification will be provided after the solution study is completed.

Estimated duration to completion Q2 2026.

The benefits of co-processing SAF project will be additional savings from SAF production and distribution, avoiding potential penalties, complying with SAF mandates, contributing to biodiesel blending requirements, contributing to renewable energy share requirements, and transitioning to sustainable fuel production practices.

Green Hydrogen

In July 2023, the Romanian parliament adopted the "Hydrogen Law" (237/2023), which mandates the integration of hydrogen from renewable and low-carbon sources in the industry and transport sectors. The law requires fuel suppliers to provide a minimum percentage of hydrogen from renewable sources in fuels used in Romania.

In November 2023, Romania developed a new Hydrogen Strategy that is currently undergoing the approval process. The Strategy aims for the refining industry to use green hydrogen equal to

at least 1% of transport energy consumption by 2030. For RRC, this translates to approximately 11 kt of green hydrogen being used as an intermediate product in the production and supply of conventional fuels to the Romanian market.

Since the Strategy is not aligned with the Hydrogen Law and the Renewable Energy Directive (RED III), expectation is that the Hydrogen Law will be amended to adjust green hydrogen mandates in line with the RED III and delay the law's implementation until a later period.

KMG International is undergoing a green transition program and is considering a shift from traditional grey hydrogen to green hydrogen production. Green hydrogen is expected to be used as intermediary product in the production of conventional fuels.

Project is expected to be launched in collaboration with a developer, partner, or investor, who is interested to design, finance, build and operate an electrolyzer plant next/near to Petromidia Refinery to produce green hydrogen that will be delivered via pipeline to Petromidia Refinery. Power supply shall be secured by concluding a Power Purchase Agreement with the supplier of renewable energy (wind, solar, hydro). The refinery will supply water (treated & untreated), offer land, provide possible connections to utilities and grid etc.

The project will be assessed in two phases:

- **Phase 1:** Production of 11 KT of green hydrogen.
- **Phase 2:** Expansion of the electrolyzer plant to produce an additional 9-11 KT of green hydrogen.

Phase 1 is expected to ensure compliance with the 1% RFNBO mandate required by the Hydrogen Law, while Phase 2 will address the 2% RFNBO requirement.

Phase 2 will depend on the successful implementation of Phase 1. This expansion will also be contingent upon regulatory changes and requirements in Romania and EU, as well as potential decline in the cost of green hydrogen production in the future.

The project is currently in the development stage, focusing on completing the necessary steps to advance to the Final Investment Decision (FID) phase. Project impact in reduction of CO₂ emission is estimated to be 80ktCO₂ considering Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission and assuring compliance with the 1% RFNBO mandate required by the Hydrogen Law.

Estimated duration to implement Green H2 project is approx. 36 mo.

SAF Standalone production plant

A feasibility study for the construction of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) and hydro treated vegetable oil (HVO) production plant was launched at the end of 2024.

The aim of the study is to investigate the feasibility of investment in a biofuel plant to process renewable feedstock. The objective is to enable the production of sustainable aviation fuel and advanced biodiesel. The final report shall provide a class 5 cost estimate (-30%, +50%) for the financial indicators of the plant. The feasibility study will explore multiple technology pathways and evaluate three scenarios for plant capacity.

Alternative bio-feedstock for biofuels

Romp petrol has made a significant commitment to developing networks and expanding the use of alternative feedstock with minimal environmental impact. The company is actively exploring the use of bio-feedstock that has a low indirect land use impact to produce advanced biofuels. Therefore, the value chains of cover crops and rotation crops within the local area are being explored with great interest. In addition, Rompetrol is proactively contacting local farmers and vegetable oil producers to explore collaboration opportunities that will result in the expansion of alternative feedstock supplies.

The use of energy crops that have low indirect land use impact has far-reaching benefits that extend beyond energy producers. In particular, it facilitates land soil regeneration and opens up new business opportunities for farmers and vegetable oil processors. The company recognizes that such sustainable practices are essential for the long-term success of the energy industry.

Synthetic SAF, CO₂ capture, and marine fuels (green ammonia and green methanol) are under assessment. Detailed analysis will be conducted for these projects to be applied after 2030.

Synthetic aviation fuels (SAF)

Synthetic aviation fuels are defined as liquid drop-in fuels produced from renewable hydrogen and captured carbon. These fuels must comply with the sustainability criteria outlined in the Renewable Energy Directive (RED) and ReFuelEU Aviation Regulation.

SAF benefits are:

- Ensures compliance with all Renewable Energy Directive and ReFuelEU Aviation regulation mandates;

- Reduces greenhouse gas emissions compared to traditional jet fuel, contributing to a cleaner aviation industry;
- Demonstrates commitment to leading the shift toward renewable energy solutions in aviation;
- Capitalizes on growing demand, with strong potential for profitable returns as adoption scales;
- Supports global climate goals, aligning with international initiatives like net-zero by 2050.

CO2 capturing

The Renewable Energy Directive (RED) defines carbon capture and utilization (CCU) as the process of capturing carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from industrial or energy-related sources and repurposing them into valuable products, such as fuels, chemicals, or construction materials. This approach not only reduces greenhouse gas emissions but also contributes to the circular economy by transforming waste CO₂ into useful commodities.

CO₂ capturing and utilization benefits:

- CCU directly mitigates climate change by capturing and repurposing CO₂, turning a pollutant into a valuable resource;
- Biogenic CO₂ is a must for e-SAF from 2042, and can be partially captured from the SAF/HVO stand-alone plant and contributes to carbon neutrality;
- helps industries meet stringent emissions regulations and achieve carbon neutrality targets;
- aligns with international climate initiatives, such as the Paris Agreement, fostering long-term environmental and economic resilience.

Maritime fuels

The FuelEU Maritime Regulation defines maritime fuels as energy sources used by ships to ensure compliance with the regulation's greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity requirements. These fuels encompass a range of options, including:

- **Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin (RFNBOs):** Fuels produced from renewable energy sources other than biomass, such as hydrogen or synthetic fuels derived from renewable electricity.
- **Low-Carbon Fuels:** Fuels that result in lower GHG emissions compared to traditional fossil fuels, including certain biofuels and advanced synthetic fuels.

We are currently considering two options:

Green ammonia and Green Methanol

Green ammonia and Green Methanol will be produced from renewable energy sources. This makes them a potential carbon-neutral fuel source and a promising alternative to traditional fuels in various sectors, including:

- **Transportation:** both can be used as a fuel for ships, trucks, and trains. They have a higher energy density than hydrogen, making it easier to store and transport;
- **Power generation:** both can be used in power plants to generate electricity. It can also be stored and used during periods of peak demand;
- **Industrial applications:** both can be used as a feedstock for fertilizers, plastics, and other chemicals.

Romp petrol Energy SA contribution to fulfil the low carbon economy consistent within 2°C:

- Reduce the energy consumption (electric power, fuel, water, compressed air).
- Reduce the discharge waste gases temperature from 175°C to 95°C operating in normal condition by implementation of Cogeneration Project.
- Eliminate in normal operation fuel oil consumption after new power plant commissioning.
- Reduce refinery gas consumption from 100% (2024) to max 25 % after new power plant commissioning. Natural gas will be considered as main fuel for the new power plant with min 75 % from total consumption.
- On-line monitoring of steam boiler efficiency (e.g. O₂ content and waste gases temperature to the stack).
- Install proper insulation in new steam boiler plant.
- LTSA contract for gas turbine in place (10+6 years) with impact on equipment long term proper operation.
- New power plant state of the art equipment with high efficiency and reliability with positive impact in GHG emissions.
- Full integration with refinery in term of steam source production by maximization of production in new power plant and reduce production by inefficient sources (e.g. CO boiler and petrochemical steam boiler).
- Daily energy consumption by fulfil daily energy report monitoring the energy efficiency.

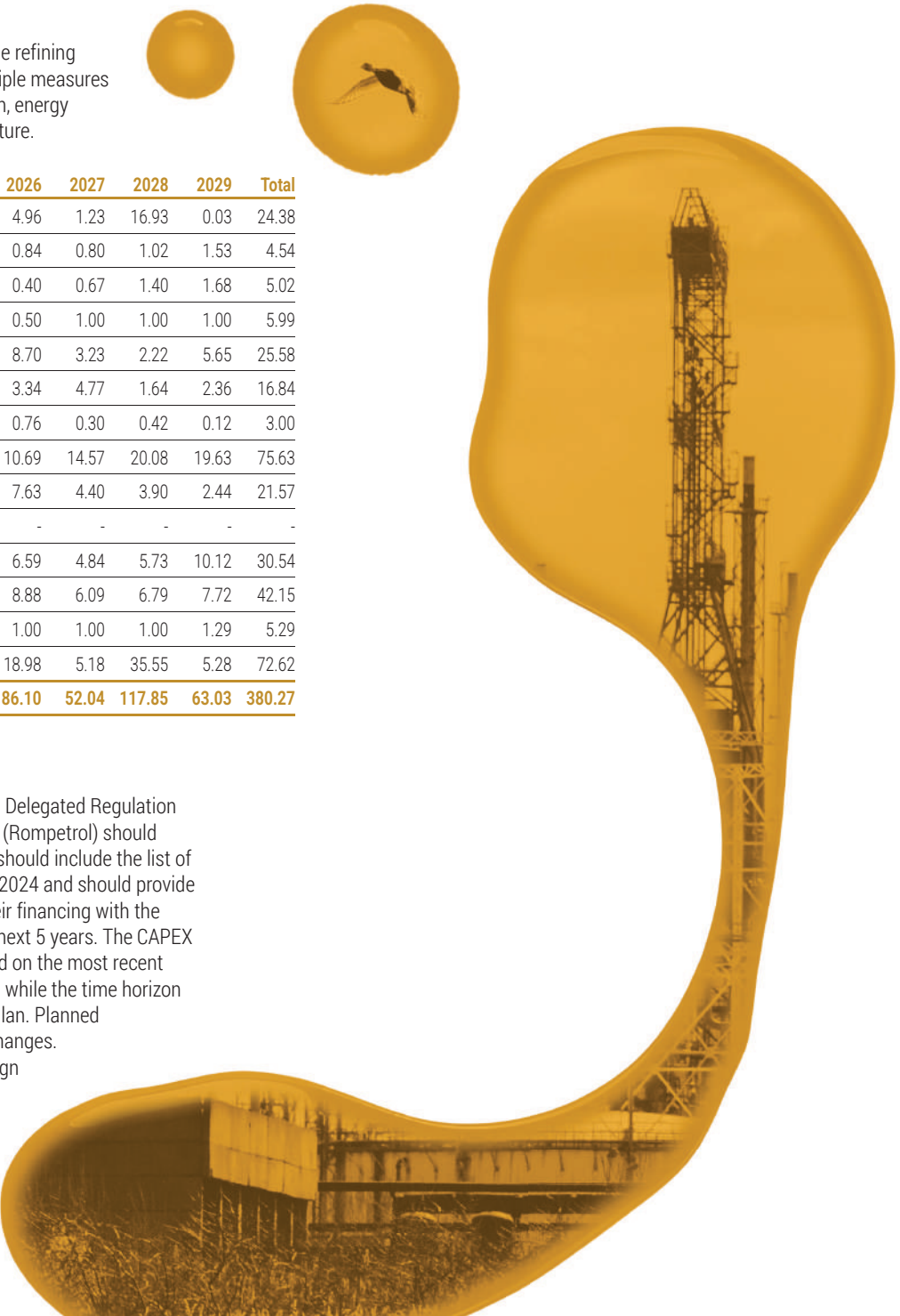
A series of investments in particular in the refining sector are planned and include also multiple measures to reduce emissions through optimization, energy efficiency, new equipment and infrastructure.

Refining CAPEX program (M USD)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
Catalyst program	1.23	4.96	1.23	16.93	0.03	24.38
Compliance program	0.35	0.84	0.80	1.02	1.53	4.54
Dynamic equipment	0.87	0.40	0.67	1.40	1.68	5.02
Emergency situation	2.49	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.99
Energy efficiency & Production	7.78	8.70	3.23	2.22	5.65	25.58
Equipment and Infrastructure	4.73	3.34	4.77	1.64	2.36	16.84
IT implementation	1.41	0.76	0.30	0.42	0.12	3.00
Logistic debottleneck & Tank	10.66	10.69	14.57	20.08	19.63	75.63
Power Rehabilitation Program	3.20	7.63	4.40	3.90	2.44	21.57
Production process	-	-	-	-	-	-
Optimization	3.26	6.59	4.84	5.73	10.12	30.54
Safety and security	12.46	8.88	6.09	6.79	7.72	42.15
Static equipment replacement	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.29	5.29
TA/SD program	7.65	18.98	5.18	35.55	5.28	72.62
Grand Total	61.25	86.10	52.04	117.85	63.03	380.27

EU Taxonomy Regulation

As set out in Annexes 1-5 to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/852 the reporting undertaking (Romp petrol) should present a consolidated CAPEX plan that should include the list of taxonomy-eligible economic activities in 2024 and should provide information on the planned Capex for their financing with the aim of increasing sustainability over the next 5 years. The CAPEX plan for eligible activities should be based on the most recent business plan approved by management, while the time horizon reflects the five-year period for a Capex plan. Planned Capex may be subject to revisions and changes. The CAPEX plan has been prepared to align eligible activities identified.

See Annex 1 for full EU Taxonomy Reporting.



Energy and emissions

Energy consumption and mix ESRS E1-5

Energy consumption from conventional sources can have a notably adverse impact, with energy production being a major contributor to climate change. In the realm of crude oil refining, both the quantity and origin of consumed energy can significantly influence economic outcomes, as energy costs constitute a large portion of the operational expenses for refineries. Rising energy prices can elevate the higher production cost for petroleum products, potentially leading to higher prices for consumers. Moreover, energy consumption is subject to energy policies and regulations, which can further affect business costs.

KMG International's activity in energy, O&G and petrochemicals (energy, refining and sale) are identified as ESRS sectors with significant climate impact, used to determine energy intensity. The table shows where the net revenue amount from activities in high climate impact sectors is included in the financial statements:

Total net revenue (Financial statements) (RON)		12,169,771,353
Energy production from non-renewable sources (refinery fuel gas production, coke on catalyst, low calorific gases from pressure swing adsorption) (MWh)	3,249,782	
Energy production from renewable sources (MWh)	0	

The table on the right shows total energy consumption in MWh and the breakdown by various categories in connection with KMG International operations.

Refining operations

In 2024, the total energy consumption recorded at the Refinery BU level (PEM, RPP, Vega) was 3.92 million MWh, 12.67% lower than the energy consumption recorded in 2023 (4.49 million MWh), being strongly influenced by operating days of the two refineries, the degree of loading of the installations as well as the operation of the installations in the Petrochemical area. We mention that in 2024, between March and May 2024, the installations on the platform were stopped for the planned general revision.

The distribution of energy consumption is as follows:

Energy consumption & mix	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1. Fuel consumption from coal and coal products (MWh)	0	0	0	0	0
2. Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products (MWh)	2,757,401	2,327,172	3,070,883	2,933,519	2,473,005
3. Fuel consumption from natural gas (MWh)	582,929	695,557	488,182	452,026	454,898
4. Fuel consumption from other fossil sources (MWh)	-	-	-	-	-
5. Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from fossil sources (MWh)	868,210	758,879	687,226	683,908	642,201
6. Total fossil energy consumption (MWh) (sum of lines 1 to 5)	4,208,540	3,781,607	4,246,291	4,069,453	3,570,104
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	94	94	90	91	91
7. Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	109,598	88,063	36,681	60,405	50,389
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	2	2	1	1	1
8. Fuel consumption from renewable sources, including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biologic origin, biogas, renewable hydrogen etc.) (MWh)	0	0	0	0	0
9. Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	144,394	158,324	415,291	359,905	300,225
10. Energy consumption from renewable sources other than self-produced fuels (MWh)	0	0	0	0	0
11. Total renewable energy consumption (MWh) (sum of lines 8 to 10)	144,394	158,324	415,291	359,905	300,225
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	3	4	9	8	8
Total energy consumption (MWh) (sum of lines 6 and 11)	4,462,535	4,027,995	4,698,263	4,489,763	3,920,718

- *1. 1 Gcal = 1.163 MWh; 1 MWh = 0.8598452 Gcal – information received in Gcal
- *2. Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products (MWh) - consist in refinery fuel gas, coke on catalyst, low calorific gases from pressure swing adsorption (PSA), quantities calculated on daily basis in metric tons in mass balance of Petromidia Refinery; transformed in MWh with following calorific value:
a) refinery fuel gas - on line analysis, annual average value for 2024 being 41.35 GJ/ton * 0.277778 = MWh
b) coke on catalyst - 37.7 GJ/tons * 0.277778 = MWh
c) pressure swing adsorption (PSA) low calorific value gases- 26.37 GJ/tons * 0.277778 = MWh
- *3. Fuel consumption from natural gas (MWh) - natural gas acquisition for energetic purpose (the invoices are in MWh) from OMV Petrom supplier
- *5. Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from fossil sources (MWh) - consist in steam acquisition from Rompetrol energy supplier (in Gcal) + power acquisition in 2024 using the power label (fossil-nuclear) componence % from Hidroelectrica 2023
- *7. Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh) - power acquisition in 2024 using the label nuclear component % from Hidroelectrica 2023
- *9. Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh) - power acquisition in 2024 using the power label renewable component % from Hidroelectrica 2023

- **Petromidia Refinery:** 3.37million MWh ~ 86%
- **Petrochemical area:** 0.35 million MWh ~ 9%
- **Vega Refinery:** 0.20 million MWh ~ 5%

At the level of BU Refining there are more energy efficiency indicators, monitored on daily basis:

BU Refining Energy is a compressive indicator which shows the energy performance at the integrate level for PEM, Vega & RPP area. For 2024 it was achieved 3.25 GJ/t of total throughput.

BU Refining Energy indicator formula = (PEM Energy consumption + Vega Energy consumption+ RPP Energy Consumption)/ (PEM Total Throughput+ Vega Total Throughput + RPP Total Throughput)

Energy Intensity Index (EII) for PEM Refinery shows how efficiently the Refinery utilizes energy and is equal with Actual Energy Consumption in GJ/day divided by Standard Energy in GJ/day multiplied by 100. In 2024 the EII was 97.5, being negative influenced by refinery operation in first half from 2024. As positive highlight

for second half of 2024, it was recorded an EII of 92.4 achieving our lowest-ever EII of 89.5 in October 2024, highlighting energy efficiency initiatives implemented mainly with impact in steam and fuel gas consumption decrease.

Actual energy (GJ/day)– Σ (Steam consumption, Steam production, Fuel gas consumption, Power consumption, Coke on catalyst & flue gases from FH2) for units and Off sites area.

Standard energy (GJ/day)– Σ Standard energy for all units (Unit Capacity x Utilization x EII factor*) + Off Sites & Utilities Energy, where*EII factor - may either be a constant factor or a result of several variables describing the unit' feedstock and operating conditions and Off sites & Utilities energy; is a linear function of daily net throughput and complexity.

Energy Consumptions in Petromidia Refinery, GJ/t of throughput –Ratio between Total Energy Consumption and Refinery Total throughput – in 2024 the indicator was 2.99 GJ/t of throughput.

Energy index for polymers (EIP) –EIP shows how efficiently the Petrochemicals area utilizes energy and is equal with Actual Energy Consumption in GJ/day divided by total yield (polymer and propylene polymer grade) – for 2024 the Energy Index was 26.25 GJ/t of polymers produced, influenced by units operation.

Energy Consumptions in Vega Refinery, GJ/t of throughput – Ratio between Total Energy Consumption and Refinery net Input – for 2024 the achieved value was 2.69GJ/t of throughput, being influenced by refinery operation.

Rompetrol Downstream SRL

In 2024, the total energy consumption recorded at the level of Rompetrol Downstream SRL was 23,656.09 MWh, being strongly influenced by the opening of the 12 new fuel distribution stations located on the A1 Highway in Romania.

Rompetrol Gas SRL

In 2024, the total energy consumption recorded at the level of Rompetrol Gas SRL was 705.77 MWh.

Midia Marine Terminal SRL

In 2024, the total energy consumption recorded at the level of Midia Marine Terminal SRL was 615.66 MWh.

Rominserv SRL

In 2024, the total energy consumption at Rominserv was 643.215 KWh. Energy intensity Total/Turnover = 0.000236567

Rompetrol Well Services SA

In 2024, the total energy consumption recorded at the level of Rompetrol Well Services was 9788.48 MWh.

Rompetrol Energy SA

At Rompetrol Energy there is a daily monitoring of energy indicators, highlighted in the Daily Energy Report. The database for energy management are done in accordance with national legislation on energy regulatory, based on data collection from invoices, instrumentation equipment measurements.

Energy consumption & mix	2021	2022	2023	2024
1. Fuel consumption from coal and coal products (MWh)	0	0	0	0
2. Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products (MWh)	575,126.01	575,379.6	683,269.323	760,538.372
3. Fuel consumption from natural gas (MWh)	0	0	0	0
4. Fuel consumption from other non-renewable sources (MWh)	0	0	0	0
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from fossil sources (MWh)	155,547.67	161,463	150,347.47	150,606.98
6. Total non-renewable energy consumption (MWh) (sum of lines 1 to 5)	730,673.68	736,842.6	833,616.793	911,145.352
Share of non-renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	100	99.6	98.5	98.6
7. Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	0	0	0	0
Share of nuclear products sources in total energy consumption (%)	0	0	0	0
8. Fuel consumption from renewable sources, including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biologic origin, biogas, renewable H2 etc.) (MWh)	0	0	0	0
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	0	3,113	12,279.716	12,905.729
10. Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	0	0	0	0
11. Total renewable energy consumption (MWh) (sum of lines 8 to 10)	0	3,113	12,279.716	12,905.729
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	0	0.4	1.5	1.4
Total energy consumption (MWh) (sum of lines 6 and 11)	730,673.68	739,955.6	845,896.509	924,051.081

2024: 3.036 GJ/t actual vs. 3.131 GJ/t budgeted

2024: 13.30 kWh/t actual vs. 13.71 kWh/t budgeted

After recording the daily consumption of thermal energy & electricity, specific energy indicators are:

Energy indicator (GJ/t) - Σ (electricity consumption, gas fuel oil, condensate returned from RR - in GJ) / steam output (t)

Energy index (MWh/t) - ratio of Σ (energy consumption from SEN + photo energy consumption - in MWh) / steam output (t)

Total energy consumption was 924,314.08 MWh.

Energy Intensity	2022	2023	2024
Total energy consumption from high climate impact activities per unit produced (denominator)	3.48	2.98	3.087

Rompetrol HQ

In 2024, total energy consumption was 1,201 MWh.

Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD

Despite an expansion in site locations and an increase in station size, including significant growth in highway gas stations since 2017, Rompetrol Bulgaria JSC has successfully reduced energy consumption in the past year. This achievement underscores Rompetrol Bulgaria's capacity to expand its operational footprint while simultaneously enhancing its energy efficiency and reducing its environmental impact.

Energy consumption in 2024 amounted to 2,302 MWh, showing a continuing trend modest reduction from the 2,379 MWh consumed in 2023 and 2,494 MWh in 2022. This trend demonstrates the company's efforts in improving energy efficiency across its operations

Rompetrol Moldova SA

In 2024, the total energy consumption recorded at the level of Rompetrol Moldova was 7613 MWh, slightly higher than in 2023 which was 6517 MWh, being strongly influenced by the opening of the 4 new large fuel distribution stations and the increase in sales.Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions GHG Intensity based on net revenue.

Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 emissions and Total GHG emissions

ESRS E1-6

The carbon footprint presented in this report represents the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by our group during the financial year 2024, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent. The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol defines three emission scopes:

- **Scope 1 emissions** are direct emissions from owned and controlled sources. In other words, emissions released into the atmosphere as a direct result of a set of activities;
- **Scope 2 emissions** are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy, such as purchased electricity;
- **Scope 3 emissions** are all indirect emissions – not included in scope 2 – that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. In other words, emissions that are linked to our operations.

The carbon footprint embodies the total volume of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated along the value chain. This quantification method primarily relies on calculation rather than direct measurement. GHG emissions are computed by multiplying activity data or spendings with an emission factor. The GHG Protocol methodology was used to calculate Scope 1, 2 and 3 generated emissions, for both market and location-based emissions.

The data for GHG emissions related to the ESRS report correspond to the date of the general-purpose financial statements, financial year 2024 is calendar year 2024. Significant Scope 3 categories were included in the computation of Scope emissions.



REPORTING COMPANY

SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS

Company facilities
Company vehicles



UPSTREAM ACTIVITIES

SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS

Purchased electricity,
steam, heating and
cooling for own use



SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

Employee commuting
Business travel
Waste from operations
Transport & distribution
Fuel energy activities
Capital goods
Purchased goods & services



DOWNSTREAM ACTIVITIES

SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

Transport & distribution
Processing of sold products
Use of sold products
End-of-life treatment
of sold products
Leased assets
Franchises
Investments



included in CFP
calculation for KMG
based on materiality

not included in CFP
calculation for KMG
based on materiality

Methodology for CFP

Greenhouse gas emissions of KMG International include emissions that are directly caused by our own activity as well as the emissions generated along the value chain that are material and controlled by KMG International.

Emissions from ETS installations - Scope 1 statutory reporting and auditing requirement

The two KMG refineries fall under the provisions of HG no. 780/2006 regarding the establishment of the commercialization scheme of GHG emissions certificates, with subsequent amendments and additions, must draw up, annually, a GHG emissions monitoring report. In accordance with the harmonized requirements provided for in Regulation (EU) no. 2066/2018 for the ETS Directive 2003/87/EC, which provides (among others):

- the obligation to verify and validate greenhouse gas emissions and to report the emissions to competent authority by March 31

EU Directive on Emission Trading Scheme (Directive 2003/87/EC) applies to energy activities (burning fuels for energy purposes, oil refining), production and transformation of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, mineral products industry, paper industry, chemical industry, capture, transport and storage of GHG, and air transport.

GHG Protocol

The GHG Protocol was employed for estimating other emissions along the value chain and provides the most widely used accounting (emissions calculation) standards for greenhouse gases in the world (<https://ghgprotocol.org/about-us>), including a number of calculation tools. Guidance documents include one or more approaches for determining CO2 and other GHG emissions, e.g., direct measurement, mass balance, etc. The calculation tools are available on the GHG Protocol website and are meant to complement the Protocol and make calculations easier, but their use is not mandatory (<https://ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools>).

The GHG Protocol did not set a "one size fits all" materiality threshold, material emissions (sources) are according to sector activities (see draft ESRS – sector guidance for example) or site specific knowledge. GHG Protocol has provided Excel based calculation tools on its website for any organization to download and use free of charge. These tools use widely accepted emission factors for both cross sector and sector specific emission sources in corporate GHG inventories. These are default factors, other (better) factors may be used based on site specific knowledge.

The inventory of GHG emissions includes all relevant companies and activities selected based on operational control criterion 100% operated by KMG International.

Entities	Activity
Rompetrol HQ	Office activities
Rompetrol industrial entities	Manufacturing of products from crude oil
Petromidia Refinery	Refining of petroleum and petrochemical products
Vega Refinery	Refining of petroleum and petrochemical products
Rompetrol service entities	Various support services
Rompetrol Quality Control SRL	Laboratory activities
Rompetrol Logistics SRL	Logistics for refinery products (no significant emission intensive activities)
Global Security System SA	Security Services at Rompetrol Sites (no significant emission intensive activities)
Rominserv SRL	Maintenance services, project management and technological development.
Rompetrol Well Services SA	Providing a wide range of services for oil and gas wells, including cementing, , matrix stimulation, nitrogen services ,casing operations and tools rental.
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	Warehouse and Fuel distribution stations
Rompetrol Gas SRL	Wholesale of LPG
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	Facilitates the transfer of crude oil to the Petromidia Refinery
Rompetrol Energy SA	Production of electricity and heat through cogeneration
Rompetrol Bulgaria, Rompetrol Georgia, Rompetrol Moldova	Warehouses and Fuel distribution stations

Rompetrol Refinery SA operates two refineries - Petromidia Refinery in Năvodari, Constanța, together with the only petrochemical division of the country, and Vega Refinery in Ploiești, Prahova, which keeps the local refining industry at high standards. The office building – where multiple Group subsidiaries are also located, is included in the reporting boundaries. Their emissions are not metered separately; therefore, their emissions were calculated together.

The KMG boundaries for calculating GHG emissions have been established on a materiality basis following internal consultation with representatives from potentially material entities and particularly for Scope 3, a significance assessment to identify relevant categories was performed. For scope 3 emissions, the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Version 2011) was used for establishing relevance.

The Scope 3 significance assessment resulted in the following categories being considered relevant for KMG International entities within the reporting boundaries (see table to the top right).

Scope 3 input data for calculations consisted mostly in volume based or spent based calculations from Rompetrol data and published emission factors. Regarding the emission factors, only for

purchased bioethanol, biodiesel and MTBE products, we received information regarding the emission factor from the supplier. For the rest of the purchases and other categories, we used emission

Scope 3 significant categories	Reason for materiality
1 Purchased goods and services	Large volumes of purchases
2 Capital goods	Large volumes of capital goods
3 Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Large volumes of natural gas purchased
4 Upstream transportation and distribution	Large volumes
5 Waste generated in operations	Significant based on tonnage
6 Business travel	Relevant to the influence on potential emission reduction
7 Employee commuting	Relevant to the influence on potential emission reduction
9 Downstream transportation and distribution	Relevant for downstream activities
10 Processing of sold products	Large volumes of products sold to B2B clients for their processes
11 Use of sold products	Large volumes of sold products (Fuel products)
12 End of life treatment of sold products	Significant for Rompetrol Rafinare SA products

factors from available databases (IPCC, US EPA, DEFRA UK).

Scope 3 category	Reason for exclusion
8 Upstream leased assets	Not applicable, no upstream leased assets
13 Downstream leased assets	Not applicable, no downstream leased assets
14 Franchises	All franchise relevant (emission intensive) activities included in category 11 – use of sold product
15 Investments	Not relevant, no material JVs under operational control

Double reporting was avoided by defining KMG International's Scope 1, 2, 3 emission boundaries - centralized approach.

The Scope 3 significance assessment resulted in the following categories not being considered significant:

Materiality for emissions: within the categories defined by the GHG Protocol, those with an estimated weight of less than 1% have been excluded, provided that the sum of all of them does not exceed 5%.

Rompetrol Gas SRL - Scope 3 Notes

- Purchased goods and services FE was taken from the US EPA database (see row 671)
<https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/supply-chain-greenhouse-gas-emission-factors-v1-2-by-naics-6/resource/fbc78d3c-49bd-40c0-9dac-2ed16c07a305>
- Capital goods FE was taken from US EPA database (see row 982)
<https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/supply-chain-greenhouse-gas-emission-factors-v1-2-by-naics-6/resource/fbc78d3c-49bd-40c0-9dac-2ed16c07a305>
- Waste generated in operations FE was taken from DEFRA and FE for wastewater FE was calculated from the test reports - total CCOCr.
- Downstream Transportation and distribution FE was taken from the supplier Petromidia Refinery.
- Use of sold products FE was taken from the Table 2.2 IPCC guide 2006 vol. 2

Rompetrol Downstream SRL - Scope 3 Notes

- Purchased goods and services FE was taken from the US EPA database (see row 671)
<https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/supply-chain-greenhouse-gas-emission-factors-v1-2-by-naics-6/resource/fbc78d3c-49bd-40c0-9dac-2ed16c07a305>
- Capital goods - operational leasing - FE was taken from US EPA database (see row 433)
<https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/supply-chain-greenhouse-gas-emission-factors-v1-2-by-naics-6/resource/fbc78d3c-49bd-40c0-9dac-2ed16c07a305> and for capital goods maintenance equipment FE was taken from the US EPA database (see row 982)
<https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/supply-chain-greenhouse-gas-emission-factors-v1-2-by-naics-6/resource/fbc78d3c-49bd-40c0-9dac-2ed16c07a305>
- Waste generated in operations FE was taken from DEFRA and for wastewater FE was estimated according with specialized reading.
- Business Travel - the data were provided by the supplier.
- Downstream Transportation and distribution FE was taken from the supplier Petromidia Refinery.
- Use of sold products FE was taken from the supplier Petromidia Refinery.

Assumptions and notes on methodology

- In order to avoid double reporting, consolidated boundaries have been set at for Scope 1, 2, 3, in accordance with the GHG Protocol centralized approach.
- The inventory of GHG emissions includes all relevant companies and activities selected based on the criterion of 100% operational control. Entities with operational control according to the GHG Protocol were included.
- In KMG International's centralized reporting, emissions related to LPG quantities are reported by gas stations (Rompetrol Downstream Romania) and Rompetrol Gas for their own emissions from sold gas, thus avoiding double counting.
- The operational transport from the refineries to the other Rompetrol entities, including LPG, automotive and rail (electric) transport, as well as to its own storage facilities, is carried out by third parties contracted by Rompetrol Downstream SRL or by Rompetrol Rafinare SA. Thus, the emissions associated with Scope 3 (since they are external carriers) are included in the calculation by Rompetrol Downstream (Romania) and Rompetrol Gas.
- The transportation of petroleum products from refineries to B2B customers (both by cars and by barges) is under the control of KMG International's customers, with the exception of deliveries to the Romanian Army (MAPN), which are not significant in terms of the volume of emissions. For this reason, the shipments of petroleum products to the Romanian Army were not quantified for inclusion.
- Emissions associated with waste generated, based on quantity and type of waste generated, have been included in the calculation as significant/material at the industrial sites only, excluding fuel stations as non-significant for this category.
- Emissions associated with wastewater treatment plants were included in the calculation as material, at industrial sites and HQ.
- To avoid double reporting, the quantities of Scope 1 fuel from KMG International's own fleet (entities in industry and services, as well as the Rompetrol Downstream fleet) were subtracted from the total quantities of Scope 3 fuel, as these vehicles are fueled from Rompetrol filling stations.
- In the case of operational transport carried out by third parties, their fuel consumption was included in Scope 3 assuming they fuel exclusively from other suppliers, unless contractual

conditions mandate purchasing fuel from Rompetrol. To avoid double reporting in the case of external transporters, who supply from Rompetrol filling stations (they are contractual Rompetrol customers), emissions were calculated and included in Scope 3 only once.

- The fuel storage facilities are operated by Rompetrol Downstream, the associated emissions being reported by these entities (emissions of Romoil SA and Rompetrol Logistics SRL storage facilities are included in Rompetrol Downstream (the entity that operates the storage facilities).
- Emission factors for fossil fuels (gasoline and diesel) and biofuels (bioethanol and biodiesel) were calculated in accordance with RED II requirements in Romania. To calculate the emission factors of biofuels (biodiesel and bioethanol), the product characteristics according to the data provided by the manufacturer were used. All biofuels purchased by Rompetrol Refinery are certified according to RED II.
- The biofuel content was also considered, if applicable, for Georgia, Bulgaria and Moldova.
- The quantities of fuel sold by Rompetrol Downstream, are delivered by Rompetrol Refinery. The emission factors of fuels and biofuels sold in gas stations are calculated based on the data provided by Rompetrol Refinery (for fuel sold in Romania). It should be noted that less than 1% of Rompetrol Refinery's total fuel volume comes from purchases from the market, and this amount is included in the emissions calculation.
- For Romania, the last published country emission factor (2023) for electricity was used for calculation of location-based scope 2 emissions.
- For Moldova the last published country emission factor (2023) for electricity was used for calculation of location-based scope 2 emissions.
- For Georgia the last published country emission factor (2023) for electricity was used for calculation of location-based scope 2 emissions.
- For Bulgaria the last published country emission factor (2023) for electricity was used for calculation of location-based scope 2 emissions.
- EU ETS emissions calculations have been introduced where applicable (the two refineries Petromidia and Vega and Rompetrol Energy).

SCOPE 1

Because Scope 1 emissions refer to all direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are controlled by the organization itself, Scope 1 emissions were therefore calculated as follows.

KMG International industrial entities

Emissions from installations – EU ETS – Rompetrol Refinery SA – Petromidia Refinery, Vega Refinery. Direct emissions from installations include the following sources: combustion in furnaces, flares, processes. No fugitive or emergency gas emissions are accounted for, they are not considered relevant emissions on the enclosed industrial platform (for refinery processes).

There are continuous wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) related emissions. The methodology to calculate the CO₂e emission related to WWTP is:

- the volume of waste water was recorded on each stream entering WWTP
- COD concentration was recorded on each water flow
- the emission factor 0.25 kg CH₄/kg COD was used
- the resulting CH₄ was multiplied by the GWP factor (28)

GHG emissions (under EU-ETS) are calculated based on activity data (fuel consumption, production per plant etc.). The direct emissions of the installations are calculated according to the EU ETS regulations, validated by an accredited external verification body. The total flare gas (Nm3) is taken into account.

The monitoring of CO₂ emissions is carried out based on a monitoring plan approved by the competent authority. For each flow identified in the Plan, the consumption of combustible gases is recorded (through verified measuring equipment).

Also, each fuel gas used is analyzed daily (chromatographic composition) necessary for calculating the emission factor.

No assumptions are made. All input data is recorded/measured/analyzed. Mobile emissions – include company vehicles (tons CO₂e)
Emission factors: RED II

Rompetrol Energy SA

Regulation no. 2066/2018 regarding the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions

There is a documented procedure, part of the monitoring plan, the activities of obtaining, handling and verifying data are established, documented, implemented and maintained for the purpose of

monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions, as well as the methodology for calculating the quantities of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere, which results from the activity of Rompetrol Energy - the Petromidia platform, an activity regulated by the EU-ETS scheme.

The industrial steam boilers (the 4 steam sources) are equipped with equipment for measuring the steam flow, equipment that is strictly related to their operation. This is also part of the supply of boilers and directly coordinates the operation process through the boiler load adjustment loop, water supply, not being considered independent installations. For this reason, they cannot be subject to metrological control. The information given by these measuring elements is used in the management of boilers that are equipped with a Distributed Management System (DCS- composed of programmable automata and an industrial PC), but this information can be used by personnel for internal evaluations of Rompetrol Energy SA).

The boilers use refinery gas as fuel (received from Rompetrol Rafinare SA and analyzed daily by the RQC laboratory accredited by RENAR, according to the fuel gas sampling plan) and fuel oil (purchased from Rompetrol Rafinare SA, the elemental analysis being carried out according to the sampling plan by INCD-ECOIND, accredited by RENAR).

The CO₂ emissions are calculated as follows: CO₂ emissions = fuel flow (t or Nm³) * net calorific value (TJ/t or TJ/Nm³) * emission factor (tCO₂/TJ) * oxidation factor. The total amount of CO₂ emissions is verified by the external auditor Covinspect who issues the Annual Report.

For CO₂e emissions calculation (except for those under EU-ETS 1) we used the emission factors from the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), GHG Protocol, Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors provided by the US EPA or from suppliers.

Activity data were taken from invoices, contracts (quantities of products purchased/sold, km traveled by personal transport).

Rompetrol services entities (Rompetrol Quality Control SRL, Rompetrol Well Services SA, Rominserv SRL, HQ activities, Rompetrol Energy SA, other)

Heating gases, vehicles, refrigerants have been included in Scope 1 if material and controlled by Rompetrol.

Rompetrol Downstream SRL - depots & fuel distribution stations

Truck transport (may be Scope 3 if carried out by a carrier – service

provider – external), refrigerants (losses of cooling agents) from refrigeration units and air conditioning are included in Scope 1.

Rompetrol Gas SRL - LPG bottling stations in Arad and Bacău

Material emissions are from thermal power plants for heating – (propane combustion). Emissions associated with fuel burning of own fleets (Scope 1 emissions) – were subtracted from the quantities of fuel sold by Rompetrol Downstream (Scope 3) in order to avoid double reporting of these emissions as they supply from Rompetrol filling stations.

SCOPE 2

KMG International Scope 2 emissions represent all indirect greenhouse gas emissions resulting from purchased electricity consumption. There are no steam purchases or other upstream generated energy.

KMG International industrial entities

Purchased electricity (MWh) from the supplier is used for market-based calculation, country factor is used for location-based calculation. For Petromidia Refinery, emissions resulted from the steam purchased are also included in Scope 2.

KMG International service entities (Rompetrol Quality Control SRL, Rompetrol Well Services SA, Rominserv SRL, HQ activities, Rompetrol Energy SA other)

Purchased electricity (MWh) from the supplier is used for market-based calculation, country factor is used for location-based calculation.

Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Moldova SA, Rompetrol Georgia LTS, Rompetrol Bulgaria JSC - depots and fuel distribution stations

Purchased electricity (MWh) from the supplier is used for market-based calculation, country factor is used for location-based calculation.

Rompetrol Gas SRL - LPG bottling stations in Arad and Bacău

Purchased electricity (MWh) from the supplier is used for market-based calculation, country factor is used for location-based calculation.

Petromidia: EF for electricity is expressed in kgCO₂e (includes CH₄, N₂O). And for the emissions related to the steam purchased is calculated only CO₂ (Scope 1 Rompetrol Energy), under EU-ETS.

* RGS: The emission factor for electricity has been taken from the energy label of the provider.

SCOPE 3

KMG International Scope 3 significant emissions are all indirect greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the upstream and downstream activities of Group entities, given the established boundary, a significance assessment to identify relevant categories was performed. The emissions factors used are activity based or spend -based depending on availability of data and published emission factors (DEFRA), following GHG protocol guidelines for significance and estimation.

KMGI	Calculation formula
Cat. 1	Value (from invoices) multiplied with EF from US EPA
Cat. 2	Value (from invoices) multiplied with EF from DEFRA
Cat. 3	Consumption MWh multiplied with EF from DEFRA
Cat. 4 & Cat. 9	Volumes (product purchased & sold) multiplied with distance (km) multiplied with EF from GHG P
Cat. 5	Waste quantities multiplied with EF from DEFRA Domestic wastewater IPCC 2006 guideline (based on COD)
Cat. 6	CO ₂ from airplane companies
Cat. 7	km travelled multiplied with average diesel consumption multiplied with RED II EF
Cat. 10	Value (from invoices) multiplied with EF from US EPA
Cat. 11	Quantities multiplied with EF from RED II
Cat. 12	Quantities sold multiplied with EF from UK

GHG intensity per net revenue	Comparative	2024 (N)	% N/N-1
Location based (kgCO ₂ e/RON)	-	0.696	-
Market based (kgCO ₂ e/RON)	-	0.694	-

KMG International	RON
Net revenue used to calculate GHG intensity	12,169,771,353
Net revenue (other)	0
Total net revenue (Financial statements)	12,169,771,353

Scope & Category - KMG International	2024 N	2025	2030	2050	Annual % tgt./2024
Gross GHG emissions - Scope 1 (tCO ₂ e - Direct Emissions)	885,099	-	-	-	-
Category 1 GHG emissions from systems of regulated trading of emission certificates (%)	95.52%	-	-	-	-
Gross GHG emissions - Scope 2 according to location (tCO ₂ e)	74,025	-	-	-	-
Gross GHG emissions - Scope 2 by market (tCO ₂ e - Indirect Emissions)	121,228	-	-	-	-
Gross GHG emissions - Scope 3 (tCO ₂ e)	16,519,489	-	-	-	-
1. Purchased goods and services	3,572,160	-	-	-	-
2. Capital goods	5,055	-	-	-	-
3. Fuel and energy activities (not included in Cat. 1 or Cat. 2)	16,950	-	-	-	-
4. Upstream transport and distribution	28,156	-	-	-	-
5. Waste generated during operations	22,960	-	-	-	-
6. Business travel	138	-	-	-	-
7. The employee's commute	207	-	-	-	-
8. Upstream leased assets	-	-	-	-	-
9. Downstream transport and Distribution	45,197	-	-	-	-
10. Processing of sold products	82,538	-	-	-	-
11. Use of the products sold	12,745,549	-	-	-	-
12. End-of-life treatment of sold products	422	-	-	-	-
13. Downstream leased assets	-	-	-	-	-
14. Franchises	-	-	-	-	-
15. Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Total GHG emissions (location-based) * (tCO ₂ e)	17,478,613	-	-	-	-
Total GHG emissions (market-based) ** (tCO ₂ e)	17,525,816	-	-	-	-

GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon creditsESRS E1-7

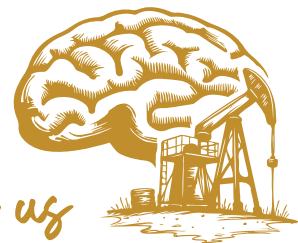
During the reporting period, KMG International did not perform nor partake into GHG removal or GHG storage activities.

Internal carbon pricingESRS E1-8

KMGI does not currently employ an internal carbon pricing scheme.

Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunitiesESRS E1-9

KMG International is still in the process of identification and quantification of anticipated financial effects of significant physical and transition risks and the potential to benefit from significant climate-related opportunities.



Virgiliu Tacit

1876 - 1935

Although born in Braşov, Virgiliu Tacit had a significant contribution to the culture and economy of Ploieşti and Câmpina, including a monograph of the latter.

At 23, he graduated from the Freiberg University of Mining and Technology and joined the booming oil industry in Romania, first at companies like Berca Oil (Păcureţi), Speranţa, Telega Oil (Buştenari), Alfa (Tîntea), before being appointed mining chief for Prahova region, overseeing the largest oil fields in the country between 1908 and 1916.

In 1907, together with Eng. Ion Tănăsescu, Tacit co-authored the work "Petroleum production in Romania", the oldest monograph of the domestic oil industry, the first scientific paper to document the drilling techniques used in Romania, at oilfields like Câmpina, **Buştenari**, and Drăgăneasa.

Back when most oilfields were controlled by foreign-owned companies from US, France, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, in 1919, Tacit established Creditul Minier SA, a fully Romanian-owned oil company meant to protect the commercial interests of Romanian investors in the oil and gas industry. He also contributed to the establishment of several other companies, like: Duplex, Petrol Foraj, Petrol Matia, Petrolul Românesc, Câmpurile petrolifere Băicoi.

Together with Valeriu Puşcariu, Virgiliu Tacit was the first to invent a blowout preventer (BOP), patented in 1912, a remote-controlled valve with a piston, which can stand pressures of up to 100 atmospheres. The invention was then taken over by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Mexico.



Buştenari oil field
(cca. 1900)

Concepts and measures relating to pollution

Description of the processes to identify and assess material pollution-related impacts, risks and opportunities

ESRS 2 IRO-1

KMG International NV

At KMG International, the potential pollution-related impacts, risks, and opportunities for the refinery, power plant, gas stations, depots and marine terminal are analyzed within the evaluation of environmental aspects. This evaluation is carried out based on a documented procedure. When identifying specific environmental aspects, the following are taken into account: the direct environmental aspects of the activities, services, products of the organization and the indirect ones (which the company can influence), including:

- air emissions from stationary sources and in receiving neighborhoods (emissions);
- odors;
- spills in water;
- waste management;
- management of dangerous substances;
- soil pollution;
- noise;
- the use of raw materials and natural resources;
- the impact on communities.

In order to identify the impact/risk/opportunity of the business activities, we assess each entity within KMG International. The calculation of the environmental impact is calculated according to severity, frequency, affected neighborhoods, regulation. Quarterly communication is performed on the company website of environmental issues to engage and inform the public.

Each entity is included in the KMG International Group Risk Profile. In the risk management stage, the "Pollution" aspect is analyzed

in depth, taking into account both the financial and non-financial risks associated. In order to minimize the negative consequences, the organization develops customized control measures, adapted to the specificity of each identified risk. Internal measures include the establishment and implementation of strict standards and procedures for the management of environmental pollution risks, as well as the promotion of sustainable practices in all KMG International activities. In order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the pollution risk management process, specific actions aimed at reducing negative impact.

Rompetrol Rafinare SA

Rompetrol Rafinare SA identifies the relevant risks and opportunities arising from the analysis of the context in which it operates, compliance obligations, and the needs and expectations of relevant interested parties.

Additionally, risks may also be associated with emergency situations that could have harmful impacts on the environment, health and safety at work, or other effects on the company. In identifying potential emergency situations, the nature of the hazard, the type and extent of the most probable emergency situations, and potential emergency situations in neighboring areas (Domino effect) are considered.

Relevant risks for the intended outcomes of the integrated management system, as well as those associated with permanent or temporary changes within the organization, are identified and evaluated by process owners/department managers, who establish and plan appropriate actions to address them. In the case of planned changes, the evaluation is carried out before the modification is implemented.

Opportunities for improving the performance of the management system are also identified, and those that prove feasible after evaluation are included in the organization's plans/programs.

Identified risks and opportunities that can generate other risks and opportunities for the organization are also taken into account and evaluated.

The implementation status of actions is periodically reported to the management, providing input for the management's analysis.

In this way, Rompetrol Rafinare SA ensures that:

- The management system can achieve the intended results (compliance with legal and regulatory requirements regarding environmental protection, operational security, and improving environmental/health performance);
- It develops the desired effects (protecting the environment);
- It prevents or reduces undesirable effects (non-compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, negative impact on the organization's reputation, the environment, or employees' health).

Within the management system, Rompetrol Rafinare SA identifies environmental aspects and impacts associated with activities, its products from a "life cycle" perspective, and aspects generated by the external environment, considering the stages that the company can control or influence, compliance obligations, and the context in which it operates, as well as abnormal conditions and reasonably foreseeable emergency situations.

Both environmental aspects associated with planned/new activities and products that the organization can control, as well as those that the organization can influence, related to services provided by contractors or other organizations, including those associated with outsourced processes, are prioritized to determine the significant environmental aspects – those associated with activities that can have a significant (or significant) impact(s) on the environment.

Significant environmental aspects can also result from risks and opportunities associated with either harmful environmental impacts (threats) or beneficial environmental impacts (opportunities).

Hazards regarding health and safety at work that the organization can control are identified, and the risks associated with both planned/new activities and products, as well as those related to services provided by contractors or other organizations, including outsourced processes, are evaluated.

For both significant environmental aspects and risks regarding health and safety at work, appropriate actions for addressing

them are established through programs and plans at Rompetrol Rafinare SA as well as for Rominserv SRL, which is operating on the Rompetrol Refining Petromidia Platform,

Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Moldova SA, Rompetrol Georgia LTD and Rompetrol Bulgaria JSC and Rompetrol Gas SRL have implemented a QHSE system, which, among other things, contributes to minimizing environmental risks.

Rompetrol Quality Control SRL

Rompetrol Quality Control SRL carries out laboratory activities, which involve both risks and opportunities related to pollution, management of natural resources, and environmental protection. The activities of our laboratories are monitored to identify potential pollution sources and risks of soil, water, and air contamination. The identification process includes the use of environmental monitoring tools through laboratory analyses. In this process, both the direct impacts of the organization's activities and services (identified hazards) and the indirect effects that RQC can influence are analyzed.

Rompetrol Energy SA

Rompetrol Energy SA has procedures by which environmental aspects are determined, as well as the assessment of related impacts. Their determination is based on the impacts, risks and opportunities related to the pollution produced as a result of the activities carried out on the sites.

The relevant risks for the intended results of the integrated management system, as well as those associated with permanent or temporary changes within the organization, are identified and evaluated by the process owners/department managers, who establish and plan appropriate actions to deal with them. In the case of planned changes, the evaluation is carried out before the implementation of the change.

Rompetrol Energy SA identified the potential pollution sources:

- steam boilers.
- water treatment plant.
- construction Site.
- power distribution system.

Pollution monitoring is performed according with Environment Permit monitoring plan. Accidental Pollution Management Plan in place.

Rompetrol Well Services SA Midia Marine Terminal SRL

Rompetrol Well Services and Midia Marine Terminal identify the environmental aspects associated with their activities and services provided to clients, as part of their integrated management system.

Significant environmental aspects may result from the identified risks and opportunities, either due to potentially harmful environmental impacts (threats) or benefits (opportunities).

Relevant risks to the intended outcomes of the integrated management system, as well as those associated with permanent or temporary changes within the organization, are identified and assessed by process owners or department managers, who also establish and plan appropriate actions to address them. In the case of planned changes, the evaluation is carried out before implementation.

The implementation status of these actions is reported periodically to management and serves as input for management reviews.

In this way, each entity ensures that:

- the management system can achieve its intended outcomes (compliance with legal and regulatory environmental protection requirements, operational safety, and improved environmental performance).
- desired effects are developed (environmental protection).
- undesired effects are prevented or reduced (non-compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, negative impact on the organization's reputation, the environment, or the health and safety of employees).

Rompetrol HQ

In the case of Rompetrol HQ (KMG Rompetrol SRL, KMG Rompetrol Services Center SRL, KMG Rompetrol Development SRL), no significant risks, impacts, or opportunities related to air, water, or soil pollution have been identified, given the nature of their activities. These entities do not carry out operational processes that generate emissions, discharges, or other forms of direct impact on environmental factors.

Rominserv SRL

Rominserv identifies environmental aspects associated with the activities and services provided to clients, as part of its integrated

management system. Significant environmental aspects may result from the risks and opportunities identified, either due to potentially harmful impacts on the environment (threats) or due to beneficial effects (opportunities).

The implementation of actions is periodically reported to management and serves as input for management reviews.

In this way, Rominserv ensures that:

- The management system can achieve its intended outcomes (compliance with legal and regulatory requirements regarding environmental protection, operational safety, and improved environmental performance);
- Desired effects are developed (environmental protection);
- Undesired effects are prevented or reduced (non-compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, negative impact on the organization's reputation, the environment, or the health and safety of employees).

As part of our double materiality assessment, we analyze our site locations and business activities. We implemented a thorough screening process to identify the actual and potential pollution-related impacts, risks, and opportunities within our own operations and value chain. Furthermore, we conducted consultations with our stakeholders as part of the materiality assessment.

Section 1.5.4 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model presented above, summarizes the pollution IROs from the double materiality analysis conducted.

No significant spills were recorded at the level of the Group entities during the reporting period. As a result, no financial penalties or sanctions were imposed in relation to environmental incidents involving spills.

Policies related to pollution ESRS E2-1

We recognize the interdependency between impacts on people and the environment, as well as the risks and opportunities they present.

We adopted policies to manage our material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to pollution, which are in accordance with the minimum reporting requirements laid out in the Minimum Disclosure Requirements with respect to policies (MDR-P) as defined in ESRS 2. Mapping of key policies to the areas mitigating negative impacts related to pollution of air, water and soil including prevention and control, of substances of concern, Moreover, we disclose with regard to our own operations and our upstream and downstream value chain, our policies that address the specified areas.

The top management at KMG International has established, implemented, and maintains policies and rules in the areas of QHSE that are appropriate for the organization's purpose and context. All policies refer to working points. Contractors and sub-contractors are subject to our policies by binding documents such as the contract and the additional Health Safety Security and -Environmental Protection agreement.

The adoption of practices necessary for identifying, assessing, and managing processes and associated risks is promoted, as well as the periodic evaluation of environmental aspects, with a constant focus on minimizing their impact on the surrounding environment through pollution prevention and emission reduction.

The company's policies are communicated to all employees and are available to interested parties. The policies are periodically reviewed to ensure they remain relevant and appropriate.

KMG International has developed an ESG Policy (applicable to all group entities, to be approved in 2025), which is designed to guide our actions in a manner that aligns with industry best practices and standards. This policy outlines our approach to incorporating ESG into our investment process and describes the practices ESG that we strive to implement.

The policy specifies that EIAs are carried out for each new development in accordance with the EU EIA Directive. The EIA Directive procedure includes social impact assessment, public comment periods, public debates before development consent.

Our operations in Petromidia and Vega refineries are also strictly regulated through Integrated Environmental Permits by the

relevant environmental authorities, in accordance with applicable legislation. This regulatory framework underlines our commitment to environmental protection and operational safety, ensuring that our refineries operate at the highest standards.

KMG International is committed to operating in compliance with environmental laws and regulations, guided by an Integrated Management System that emphasizes environmental protection. This commitment includes, among other things, reducing pollution.

Rompetrol Rafinare SA

In 2024, Rompetrol Rafinare SA maintained its certifications that attest to our commitment to quality and environmental protection, ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 respectively.

Maintaining ISO 1400:2015 certification for environmental management systems, which focuses on environmental aspects including pollution prevention, risk reduction and improving an organization's environmental performance, demonstrates a commitment to continuous improvement of environmental performance.

Environmental risk management is carried out with rigorous attention to detail, reflecting our ongoing commitment to environmental conservation. We are fully committed to adhering to all applicable environmental regulations, a commitment that places substantial demands on our risk management framework. No formalized policies aimed at substituting and minimizing the use of substances of concern are in place, in addition to the regulatory requirements.

Both the Petromidia Refinery (also called the Petromidia Platform), the Vega Refinery (also called the and the Vega Platform) as well as Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Gas SRL and Rompetrol Energy SA operate under rigorous regulatory standards as a 'upper-tier' SEVESO establishment, complying with Law 59/2016 which transposed the SEVESO Directive for the management of major-accident hazards involving dangerous chemicals. Thus, a Hazardous Substances Policy is in place.

Rompetrol Energy SA

Rompetrol Energy SA is committed to operating in compliance with environmental laws and regulations, guided by an Integrated Management System that emphasizes environmental protection. This commitment also includes pollution reduction.

Rompetrol Well Services SA

Rompetrol Well Services SA is aware of its responsibilities towards the environment and the community in which it operates, and it protects the environment in all its activities by adopting a proactive approach to minimizing environmental impacts.

In addition to the QHSE policy, Rompetrol Well Services SA has implemented an environmental policy through which it commits to:

- Operating in compliance with current legal requirements and other requirements related to environmental protection.
- Continuously improving environmental protection performance by adopting measures to prevent pollution and accidents that may have negative consequences on the environment.
- Raising awareness among its own personnel and those working on behalf of the organization regarding the necessity of environmental protection.
- Ensuring transparency and public information about the company's policy and actions in the field of environmental protection.
- Publishing its Sustainability Report and fulfilling the committed Objectives.

To achieve the objectives of this policy, the top management of Rompetrol Well Services SA declares its firm intent and commitment to maintaining and improving within the company an environmental management system in accordance with the provisions of the SR EN ISO 14001:2015 standard.

Top management is committed to ensuring all necessary resources for the continuous maintenance and improvement of the effectiveness of the environmental management system and its processes, and has entrusted full authority and responsibility to the Management Representative for this purpose.

Rominerv SRL

Rominerv SRL strictly adheres to the ISO 14001 environmental management standard, ensuring that its certification is regularly renewed to keep its environmental impact assessments up-to-date and comprehensive, particularly in light of changes in the company's activities. Operating on the Rompetrol Refining Petromidia Platform, a SEVESO site regulated by Law 59/2016, Rominerv SRL has implemented a robust system to prevent accidental discharges into the environment. This system includes a

detailed list of hazardous substances, risk assessments, emergency response plans (Procedure RIV-QHS-PR-C08-0018-R5), and pollution prevention strategies, supported by regular exercises and drills to ensure ongoing preparedness.

In 2024, Rominerv SRL successfully maintained its certifications in line with international standards, reaffirming our commitment to quality and environmental protection—ISO 9001:2015 for quality management and ISO 14001:2015 for environmental management.

The continued certification to ISO 14001:2015, which addresses key environmental aspects such as pollution prevention, risk mitigation, and enhanced environmental performance, underscores our ongoing dedication to the continuous improvement of our environmental management systems.

In accordance with their individual policies (current legislation; QHSE policy; SEVESO policy; associated procedures; operating regulations of technological installations; and action plans specific to each emergency situation (the "Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity" procedure, accidental pollution management, and related internal regulations), KMG International entities undertake the following actions to prevent and limit the impact/consequences of potential emergency situations on the environment and other stakeholders:

- Identify potential emergency situations, assess the size and severity of their consequences at each site;
- Develop specific documentation for sites where there is a major accident risk due to hazardous chemicals;
- Establish the preparation and response procedures for such situations;
- Take measures to prevent/reduce the consequences of an emergency situation, in accordance with the magnitude of the emergency and its potential impact on the environment and people;
- Communicate relevant information to staff and stakeholders regarding such situations;
- Train staff, plan, and periodically test intervention plans;
- Periodically review and improve emergency response plans and capacity, especially after an emergency situation arises or following tests, if applicable;

The individuals within KMG International at the highest level, responsible for implementing the pollution-related policies, are:

- **Petromidia and Vega Refineries** - General Manager
- **Rompetrol Downstream SRL** - General Manager
- **Rompetrol Gas SRL** - Sole Administrator
- **Rompetrol Quality Control SRL** - General Manager
- **Rompetrol Energy SA** - General Manager
- **Rompetrol Well Services SA** - General Manager
- **Midia Marine Terminal SRL** - General Manager
- **Rominerv SRL** - General Manager
- **Rompetrol Moldova SA** - General Manager
- **Rompetrol Georgia LTD** - General Manager
- **Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD** - General Manager



Actions and resources related to pollution

ESRS E2-2

In accordance with the Minimum Disclosure Requirements for Actions (MDR-A), our key actions taken in the reporting year and planned for the future either to avoid or reduce pollution and restore, regenerate and transform ecosystems where pollution has occurred, are described in this section.

There are documented analysis regarding the comparison of the operating methods of the installations belonging to Rompetrol Rafinare SA – both sites, with the conclusions of BAT/BREF as required by the transposed EU Industrial Emissions Directive, with all applicable measures already implemented, no phasing put of harmful substances is applicable.

Applicable legislation includes:

- Decision 2014/738/EU for the refining of mineral oil and gas
- Decision 2021/2326/CE for large combustion plants (applicable only for Vega refinery).

Thus, each applicable requirement was evaluated in relation to its stage of implementation. Following the comparative analysis (also submitted to the regulatory authority), it is concluded that Rompetrol Rafinare SA complies with all applicable requirements.

Applicable BAT requirements address the following aspects:

- Environmental management systems.
- Air emission monitoring and key parameters.
- Monitoring of VOC emissions, Prevention or reduction of diffuse VOC emissions.
- Water emission control Emission levels.

The BAT (Best Available Techniques) Decisions for refineries were issued in 2014 and became applicable in 2018. All relevant measures have been fully implemented, including online flue gas analyzers, enhanced monitoring frequency, and other compliance actions. Currently, there is no ongoing review of BAT Decisions.

The updated Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions aligns with the objectives of the European Green Deal, aiming for a climate-neutral, clean, and circular economy by 2050, with optimized resource management and minimal pollution. The directive must be transposed into national legislation by July 1,

2026. Following this, integrated environmental authorizations and any new regulatory requirements will be reassessed. The company remains in full compliance with all requirements of the Integrated Environmental Permit.

Related to ecosystem restauration, in March 2019, 500 meters from Vadu town and 2.5 km from the Black Sea shore, on the land belonging to Rompetrol Rafinare SA, was discovered an area of contaminated sand/soil with petroleum products, land that is part of Danube Delta Biosphere (protected habitat aria)

Historical contamination, probably resulting from 1991, from the activities of unclogging Pond 1, which were carried out as a mandatory condition within the treatment plant project.

Procedures initiated as per regulations, in accordance with Law 74/2019 for contaminated sites were as follows:

- Preliminary Assessment Report submitted to the Environment Protection Agency (EPA);
- Detailed investigation has been submitted to the authorities;
- Feasibility Study submitted to the EPA;
- Remediation project.

In 2024 we submitted to competent authority the necessary documentation in order to obtain the Environmental Permit, needed for work execution.

Following the annual management analysis, it is concluded that Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Moldova SA, Rompetrol Georgia LTD and Rompetrol Bulgaria JSC and Rompetrol GAS SRL comply with all applicable requirements of the management programs, which address the following pollution-related aspects:

- Environmental management systems
- Air emission monitoring
- Monitoring of VOC emissions, Prevention or reduction of VOC emissions (applicable only for Rompetrol Downstream)
- Water emission control
- Emission levels

In the reporting period, we focused on maintaining the validity of regulatory acts, ensuring compliance with legal requirements to mitigate environmental incidents and maintain certifications according to ISO 14001:2015, as part of our Integrated Management System.

ISO 14001 places a strong emphasis on pollution prevention. Organizations implementing this system are encouraged to identify sources of pollution and take measures to prevent emissions, water and soil pollution.

In addition, environmental compliance activities include reports and audits aimed at meeting deadlines imposed by both internal and legal requirements, together with the timely transmission (immediately after entry into force) of any new legal requirements relating to applicable European regulations (Directives, Decisions, Regulations).

We remain committed to protecting and conserving the environment, ensuring that our operations not only comply with current regulations, but also make a positive contribution.

Actions taken by KMG International that extend to upstream commitments in the value chain

The product/service supplied by the suppliers must comply with the contractual requirements and the criteria imposed by KMG International. The type and extent of control applied to the suppliers and the supplied product/service depend on the effect of the supplied product/service on the final product, its impact on the environment, health and safety at work.

Through contractual specifications/provisions, suppliers communicate methods for inspecting and testing supplied products.

The evaluation/re-evaluation and selection of suppliers, as well as contracting, are carried out at the KMG Group level, with the involvement of personnel from the relevant departments of each entity, in accordance with the contracting strategy based on health, safety, and environmental protection requirements, as well as other documented requirements in the Group's "Procurement" procedure, and associated internal regulations. The execution of contracts is carried out by KMG International staff.

The selection of a supplier is based on several types of evaluations of their competences with established criteria (price, technical conditions, quality, transaction-related risks, history and quality of collaboration with the supplier, company policy, ISO certifications, QHSE certifications/sustainability criteria for purchased biofuels, permits, legal and regulatory requirements, documentation etc.).

KMG International purchases/uses only sustainable biofuels, certified according to a sustainability system recognized by the European Commission.

KMG International considers product quality requirements, including sustainability requirements, environmental requirements for each stage of the product lifecycle.

For fuels and other products in the portfolio, KMG International complies with the requirements of national product standards imposed by regulatory authorities, as well as those specified in the organization's Standard Specifications.

For products in the polymer range, Rompetrol Rafinare SA applies requirements related to product development.

Design services related to new or modified technological installations and equipment (infrastructure) are procured from external suppliers, as they are not part of the regular activities carried out by the organization.

Action plans to achieve pollution objectives and targets

The management at the highest level plans the actions to be undertaken within the management system to address significant environmental aspects, compliance requirements, and the sustainability of identified risks and opportunities.

In the planning of actions, consideration is given to the best available practices and techniques, technological and financial options, as well as operational requirements and activity execution needs.

The planning is implemented through: QHSE management plans, prevention and protection plans, emergency response plans, programs for verifying emergency response capabilities, training plans, investment plans/programs, assessments performed by procurement, production programs, utility plans, maintenance plans, audit programs, inspection and/or verification programs, testing programs, etc.

The QHSE objectives set at all relevant levels of the group are measurable and in line with the policies declared by the highest level of management, including commitments to pollution prevention and the promotion of sustainability criteria.

In establishing the objectives, the current and future strategies of KMG International and the markets it serves, the results of the management analysis, the outcomes of the processes carried out by

the organization, compliance obligations, significant environmental aspects, sustainability criteria for biofuels, BAT/BREF technological options, financial, operational considerations, consultation with and viewpoints of relevant stakeholders, and identified risks and opportunities for improvement are taken into account.

To achieve the objectives, programs are established, implemented, and maintained that include:

- Necessary actions/stages;
- Required resources;
- Designation of responsibilities and assigned functions for achieving the objectives;
- Deadlines by which the objectives must be achieved;
- How and when evaluations will be made, including indicators for measuring and monitoring progress.

Responsibilities for achieving the objectives are communicated to all involved functions. Within KMG International, plans/programs for QHSE activities are developed, which are periodically analyzed and revised whenever necessary to ensure compliance with requirements.

Actions regarding pollution

Measurement and monitoring associated with environmental factors is carried out by accredited laboratories, based on service contracts.

Monitoring the quality of environmental factors on sites (Petromidia Refinery, Vega Refinery, Rompetrol Downstream, Rompetrol GAS) is carried out according to the requirements of the Integrated Environmental Permits / Environmental Permits.

All tests are based on an Inspection and Testing Program that is carried out with the accredited laboratory, Rompetrol Quality Control SRL.

The test results are centralized and analyzed, transposed into reports and, where appropriate, actions are initiated to keep the activity under control and maintain and improve environmental performance at the refinery level.

Actions regarding air pollution.

In order to align with European air quality standards and comply with BAT/BREF regulations, in the 2024 financial year, the refineries focused on a series of actions aimed at reducing environmental impact, depending on the location and type of activity carried

out. During the reporting year, the refineries performed rigorous monitoring and management of air emissions at its two refineries, with strict compliance with environmental regulations, including the 2014/738/EU Decision, 2021/2326/CE Decision which approve BAT (Best Available Techniques). Our approach involves the use of state-of-the-art metrologically verified equipment operated by qualified personnel.

The pollutants for which there are regulations regarding emission limit values are sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and dust from blast furnace gases emitted by combustion plants. In order to ensure accurate and constant monitoring, emissions are continuously monitored in real time at critical units, in accordance with the standards of the best available techniques (BAT). In parallel, all technological installations involving combustion processes are subject to rigorous emission control by an accredited laboratory, thus guaranteeing high-precision monitoring. For emissions from the FCC the new hydrogen plant and the SRU (Sulphur Recovery Unit), monitoring is carried out continuously with on-line analyzers, according to the BAT Conclusions Decision 2014/738/EU in case of Petromidia Refinery.

The inspection and testing program presents the analysis method, sampling points and sampling conditions, conditions that are recorded in the test reports. The monitoring of combustion emissions from fixed sources is carried out for all technological installations where there are combustion processes, and in case of accidental or scheduled shutdowns / restarts, air quality monitoring is also carried out at agreed points in the proximity of the communities located in the vicinity of the site.

The monitoring of VOC emissions is carried out in accordance with Law 264/2017, for Rompetrol Rafinare S.A. refineries the total emissions of volatile organic compounds into the atmosphere were evaluated, according to the methodologies recommended by the European Commission and the European Environment Agency.

For gasoline loading/unloading facilities and tanks, verification is done on time and VOC Inspection Certificates are issued by accredited companies.

Rompetrol Rafinare SA implements LDAR (Leak Detection and Repair) technology to identify and remedy uncontrolled volatile organic compounds (VOC) leaks that may occur in sensitive equipment, such as valves, pumps, flanges and connectors. Through constant monitoring and prompt interventions, our goal is

to significantly reduce accidental VOC emissions and minimize their impact above the environment.

Our commitment to environmental protection is reflected in regular monthly and annual reports submitted to environmental authorities, confirming compliance with legal norms and the integrated environmental authorization. By using these advanced technological strategies and solutions, Rompetrol Rafinare SA continues to optimize its environmental performance, thus contributing to cleaner air and protecting environmental health, without compromising operational excellence.

For advanced monitoring and forecasting of pollutant dispersion in the area, the Petromidia Platform uses the ARIA application, developed by Aria Technologies. This is a real-time dispersion modeling tool for relevant pollutants, which integrates local meteorological data to provide accurate and efficient estimates of their behavior in the atmosphere.

The Petrochemical Plant uses state-of-the-art technologies to reduce emissions and improve operational safety, including:

- Safety valves for pressure equipment, which allow collection in a closed system;
- Explosive gas analyzers and tall chimneys to ensure effective dispersion;
- Nitrogen drying systems and filters in HDPE and PP plants, for capturing polymer powder;
- Dust extraction hoods in HDPE and PP plants, to prevent stabilizer dust emissions.

The monitoring of air emissions is carried out in accordance with the Environmental Permits, using calibrated and metrologically verified equipment, and by qualified personnel.

Air quality monitoring, within the Vega refinery, is also carried out through two fixed stations located outside the site. The data are monitored and reported daily to the competent authorities. During 2024, there were recorded exceedances of the H2S indicator, averaged every half hour, compared to the permitted limit value.

For Rompetrol Downstream SRL, the monitoring of VOC emissions is also conducted in compliance with Law 264/2017.

In the case of Rompetrol Downstream SRL, the Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) System at the depots exemplifies efforts to reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions by recapturing vapors during

fuel loading processes. Similarly, gas stations are equipped with vapor recovery systems for tank unloading and fuel dispensing, illustrating our commitment to reducing VOC emissions overall.

For Rompetrol Gas SRL, air emission monitoring is carried out in accordance with the Environmental Permits, using calibrated and metrologically verified equipment, and by qualified personnel.

The inspection and testing program outlines the analysis method, sampling points, and sampling conditions, which are documented in the test reports.

Rompetrol Gas SRL's direct air emissions are measured and reported regularly to the competent authorities. The gases emitted by the thermal power plants at the LPG bottling stations in Arad and Bacău are measured annually, respectively every 2 years, when the technical inspection is carried out.

Rompetrol Energy SA employs advanced monitoring techniques to ensure its operations meet environmental standards and regulations. For gas emissions tracking, the company utilizes Emitem software, a sophisticated tool designed for precise emission analysis. Monthly readings for heavy fuel oil are conducted following thorough analyses by an accredited laboratory, ensuring accuracy and reliability. Additionally, gas chromatography is employed for daily readings, offering timely insights into gas composition and emissions.

To assess air quality, Rompetrol Energy SA relies on monthly evaluations performed by an accredited laboratory. These assessments are meticulously compiled and reported to the Environmental Authority, ensuring transparency and regulatory compliance. The pollutants for which the emission limit values are regulated are SO2, NOx, CO, dust from burnt gases discharged from combustion units.

The rigorous monitoring of air quality is further reported on a monthly and annual basis to the environmental authorities. These reports demonstrate Rompetrol Energy's adherence to the stipulations of applicable legislation and its integrated environmental permit.

Measures are taken into account from the project stage to ensure the prevention of accidental discharges and reduction of emissions.

A number of procedures and plans are also documented to prevent the accidental release of hydrocarbons/other materials into the environment:

1. Plan to prevent and combat accidental pollution;
2. Emergency response plan;
3. Purchase of two drain kits available on site;
4. Implementation of the crisis management cell.

Rompetrol Well Services SA operates at third party sites, following the environmental requirements on-site imposed by applicable regulations.

Midia Marine Terminal SRL air pollution actions are aligned to those of the Port of Constanta.

Rominerv SRL, operating on the Rompetrol Refining Petromidia Platform, strictly adheres to the ISO 14001 environmental management standard, ensuring that its environmental action plan is regularly renewed, particularly in light of changes in the company's activities.

Strategic projects at Rompetrol level aimed at reducing air pollution

Action implemented in 2024

- In the 2024 financial year, Rompetrol's significant actions, aimed at reducing atmospheric emissions are aligned with permits in place, consisting in BAT implementation and monitoring at the refineries.
- Planned actions also consist of a proactive and systematic approach compliance.

Actions regarding water pollution

The key actions within KMG International undertaken to comply with the conditions imposed by legislation and the regulations issued by the competent authorities regarding water pollution are specific depending on the type of activity carried out.

Regarding the water management strategy of Rompetrol Rafinare SA, it is based on rigorous monitoring and verification processes. We ensure that all specific pollutants, as mentioned in our permits, are carefully monitored at varying frequencies, including daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly assessments. In addition, the inspection and maintenance of wastewater transport facilities are prioritized, along with sealing and isolating structures/basins to prevent potential leaks or contamination. This heightened attention to infrastructure integrity is essential to minimizing the impact of our operations on the environment.

Prevention and Control of Accidental Pollution

An essential element of our water management system is the Accidental Pollution Prevention and Control Plan. This plan outlines specific rules and procedures for managing potential incidents, establishing immediate intervention and control measures aimed at limiting the environmental impact and ensuring the safety of technological facilities. Through proactive planning and preparation, we aim to prevent or quickly address any accidental discharges, thus maintaining the integrity of local water bodies.

We regularly report water emissions, using specific objectives to monitor and demonstrate progress in our water management practices. Communities and authorities are consistently informed about any activities that could impact the pollutant load in the discharged water, ensuring a transparent and collaborative approach to water resource management.

Our principles for managing the discharge of treated water are designed to ensure the highest environmental protection standards:

- **Compliance with emission limits:** We strive to keep emissions to water below the limits specified in our Water Management Permit, ensuring the maintenance of water quality.
- **Operational efficiency of treatment facilities:** All facilities for the use, treatment, and discharge of wastewater are operated to ensure maximum efficiency, complying with strict operating regulations.
- **Pollution prevention:** Measures are in place to prevent or minimize the emission of pollutants into water. Unauthorized and accidental discharges are strictly prohibited, emphasizing our zero-tolerance policy towards water pollution.
- **Facility maintenance and leak prevention:** Routine maintenance is performed on all facilities that handle substances impacting water resources, including the implementation of leak detection devices where necessary.
- **Documentation and maintenance:** A comprehensive site plan details all underground constructions and pipelines, and wastewater discharge facilities are regularly checked and maintained.
- **Emergency preparedness:** Sufficient neutralizing/treatment substances are available and stored near facilities handling substances with water risk, ensuring readiness for any incidents.

An essential aspect of water pollution prevention is the collection, treatment, and discharge of industrial wastewater.

Petromidia Refinery Water Pollution Monitoring and Prevention

The concentrations of pollutants in the discharged wastewater are subject to detailed and systematic monitoring, in accordance with the regulations specified in the Water Management Permit, issued by the National Administration "Apele Romane", valid for three years), as well as the provisions of the Integrated Environmental Permit issued by the Constanța Environmental Protection Agency), thus ensuring compliance with environmental protection standards and applicable legal regulations. Water quality analyses are conducted by an ISO 17025 accredited laboratory.

Petromidia Refinery Wastewater Treatment and Discharge

Recognizing the importance of the Black Sea as a natural receptor, our practices and procedures are carefully designed to ensure that the treated wastewater from the Final Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) meets the highest standards before being discharged. Wastewater is directed to the Final Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), which belongs to Rompetrol Rafinare and has three treatment stages: mechanical-chemical, secondary biological, and tertiary biological. Chemically contaminated water resulting from technological processes on-site is collected in the chemical wastewater sewer system. All wastewater (chemical, meteorological, and domestic) from the site is directed to the Final Wastewater Treatment Plant. The treated water is discharged from the treatment plant into two ponds (Pond I for settling and Pond II with macrophytes), where the biological treatment process (tertiary treatment) is completed (naturally), and then it flows through Buhaz Creek into the Black Sea. The two self-purification ponds cover an area of 50 hectares and are located in the Vadu area, approximately 15 km north of the refinery. According to the Water Management Approval, the categories of wastewater that reach the Final Wastewater Treatment Plant include:

- Domestic wastewater;
- Rainwater;
- Water contaminated with salts (from the cooling water system);
- Chemically contaminated water.

Monitoring of Treated Water Quality

The quality of treated water is monitored at the discharge point from Pond II into Buhaz Creek (and then discharged into the Black

Sea). To ensure comprehensive wastewater quality management, Rompetrol Rafinare monitors a wide range of indicators at varying frequencies - from daily to semi-annually.

Petromidia Refinery - Hydrocarbon Discharges and Environmental Protection Efforts

Our detailed monitoring and treatment processes have kept hydrocarbon discharges at levels below the detection limit, demonstrating effective management of potential pollutants. Our commitment to environmental responsibility is highlighted by the average annual concentration of hydrocarbons in the discharged water, with a total quantity of hydrocarbons discharged of 2.156 tons. Trends in hydrocarbon discharges into water have been closely monitored:

Vega Refinery Water Pollution Monitoring and Prevention

Pollutant levels in discharged water are strictly monitored in accordance with the provisions of both the Water Management Authorization and the Integrated Environmental Permit, with monitoring frequencies ranging from daily to semi-annual.

The refinery's operations result in technological and stormwater wastewater, which are locally pretreated through existing systems in the installations, before being sent to the final separator for petroleum products and then to the Corlătești wastewater treatment plant. Vega Refinery has a contract with a third party entity for the wastewater treatment at the Corlătești plant.

Starting with June 2024, wastewater was no longer discharged to the Corlatesti treatment plant due to disagreements regarding the discharge price.

Subsequently, a service contract for the discharge of wastewater was concluded with the station belonging to Petrotel Lukoil, its transport being carried out by tankers.

Domestic wastewater is treated in a settler and then directed to the main separator.

Regarding fresh groundwater extracted for remediation or to control the migration of contaminated groundwater, there are 20 observation and monitoring boreholes (7 within the refinery and 13 built for the Vega lagoon decontamination project). Water from these boreholes is not used in production but only for monitoring the evolution of the underground aquifer. Water quality indicators are monitored every six months.

Rompetrol Downstream SRL

Technological wastewater is collected through gutter systems, processed by hydrocarbon separators, and subsequently released into sewer systems, drainage tanks, or natural discharges.

Specifically, wastewater from three of the storage sites is treated at the ORM cleaning stations before being discharged. Compliance with wastewater treatment is ensured for certain work points in accordance with NTPA 001 / NTPA 002, while others require monitoring of specific indicators such as pH, total suspended solids, and chemical oxygen demand, among others. For domestic wastewater, NTPA 002 regulations apply at 170 fuel distribution stations, while NTPA 001 and NTPA 002 standards regulate stormwater discharge at various stations.

Pollutant levels in discharged water are closely monitored in accordance with the regulations outlined in both the Water Management Permits and the Integrated Environmental Permits.

Rompetrol Downstream - Arad Depot

Domestic wastewater from toilets is directed to a mechanical-biological treatment station, with effluent treatment including a petroleum product separator. Technological wastewater from the washing of CF ramps and tank maintenance is pretreated before being discharged into the stormwater system, in accordance with NTPA 001 standards.

Rainwater is divided into two categories. First, rainwater that may be contaminated with petroleum products, which comes from the CF unloading ramp and the vehicle fuel loading ramp area. After leaving the separator, the water is discharged into the stormwater drainage channel of the platform. Second, "clean" rainwater, which falls on most of the station's surface, including the pavilion, road, and concrete platforms, is collected in separate channels through PVC pipes. It is discharged into the stormwater drainage system after being preliminarily processed through the petroleum product separator. Discharge provisions according to NTPA 001 apply to this category of water.

Rompetrol Downstream - Craiova Depot

The complex water management system includes a reinforced concrete collection basin for domestic and technological wastewater, as well as PVC pipe networks for domestic waste. Stormwater management involves rectangular-section gutters and hydrocarbon separators, with dedicated wastewater treatment facilities for domestic wastewater.

The wastewater treatment stations include a domestic wastewater treatment plant, a collection basin for domestic wastewater and sewage (collection is done using a pump through a discharge pipe), and a petroleum product separator with an integrated sludge decanter for the periodic discharge of petroleum products.

Rompetrol Downstream - Mogoșoaia Depot

It has a sealed, reinforced concrete drainage basin for domestic wastewater. Technological and rainwater, after hydrocarbon separation, are managed through retention basins and concrete tanks for regulated discharge.

Condensate from gasoline and diesel tanks, together with rainwater collected from the concrete basin at the CF unloading ramp and water collected in the truck loading area, pass through a hydrocarbon separator, and then all the water is discharged into two retention basins. From there, it is discharged upon request. The quality indicators of the discharged water must fall within the limits imposed by NTPA 002.

Rompetrol Downstream - Șimleu Silvaniei Depot

Domestic wastewater and potentially polluted water are treated through a mechanical-biological treatment station before being discharged into the Crasna River, ensuring environmental compliance. Technological wastewater, potentially contaminated rainwater, and pre-purified domestic wastewater through the mechanical-biological station pass through the petroleum product separator.

Rompetrol Downstream - Vatra Dornei Depot

It uses a drainage basin for domestic wastewater, which is then transported to the Vatra Dornei city treatment station.

Rainwater, together with water from platform washing, tank cleaning, and loading and unloading areas, is collected in the storm water drainage network, passed through a petroleum product separator, and then discharged into the Bistrița River.

Rompetrol Downstream - Zărnești Depot

Domestic wastewater from the offices in the old building and the toilets of the Administrative Pavilion is collected through the sewer system and treated in a wastewater treatment station before being discharged into the Bârsa River. Water collected from the tank area, spaces designated for fuel transfer pumps from the tankers to CP1 and CP2, and the technological platform area, passes

through a Hauraton-type petroleum product separator before being discharged into the Bârsa River using a PVC pipe sewer system.

Rompetrol Gas SRL

The management of impacts related to wastewater discharge involves meticulous monitoring and adherence to regulatory standards for wastewater quality, ensuring that discharged water meets established limits and minimizes environmental impact. The limits set for wastewater quality indicators are covered by Government Decision (HG) 188/2002 – NTPA 002/2002, amended and supplemented by HG 352/2005. Stormwater discharged into the street is covered by the NTPA 001/2005 standard, according to HG 352/2005.

Each LPG filling station (Bacău LPG Filling Station, Pantelimon LPG Filling Station) uses professional services for wastewater management and complies with guidelines for the sustainable use and discharge of water, reflecting Rompetrol Gas' commitment to the responsible management of water resources and environmental protection.

Rompetrol Quality Control SRL

Water discharge management is a crucial aspect of RQC's environmental responsibilities, with all wastewater being discharged into the sewer system managed by Rompetrol Rafinare SA. In 2024, the total volume of discharged water was equal to the volume of domestic water used, i.e., 13.640 megalitres, demonstrating a comprehensive approach to managing the impacts related to water discharge and ensuring that wastewater discharge processes are aligned with environmental standards.

The semi-annual monitoring of discharged water includes a range of indicators, including pH levels, suspended solids, SS (suspended solids), chemical and biochemical oxygen demand, and anionic surfactants, ensuring that the discharged water meets environmental standards.

Rompetrol Energy SA

- **Internal and external monitoring of wastewater treatment stations:** The water treatment facilities are monitored internally and are also subject to monthly inspections by the relevant authorities. This ensures that treatment processes operate efficiently and in compliance with environmental standards.
- **Groundwater monitoring:** The quality of groundwater is assessed every six months by an authorized external

laboratory and quarterly by the company's internal laboratory, in accordance with the environmental performance monitoring plan. Samples are collected from nine designated wells.

- **Monitoring of discharged water indicators:** Rompetrol Energy SA carefully monitors several parameters in the discharged water, including pH, total suspended solids, chemical oxygen demand (COD), ammonia (NH₄), phenols, and petroleum ether-extractable substances (PEES). Monitoring frequencies vary from daily to semi-annually, depending on the specific parameter.
- **Commitment to transparency and environmental communication:** The company is committed to transparently reporting water emissions and uses clearly defined targets to track progress in water resource management. Rompetrol Energy SA ensures that authorities and local communities are informed about any activities that may significantly impact the quality of discharged water, such as overhauls, repairs, and technical incidents. This open communication helps build trust and supports collaborative efforts in environmental protection.

Rompetrol Well Services SA

In 2024, the filtration system for the car wash ramp and equipment at Rompetrol Well Services Ploiesti was successfully restored, as well as the cleaning of hydrocarbon separators at the operational bases in Ploiesti and Moinești, using specialized companies, in compliance with environmental requirements and legislation. In this way, we ensure that we comply with the environmental indicators required by APA Nova and APM Ploiesti.

Media Marine Terminal SRL

There are documented management programs in place that cover areas such as environment. For each applicable requirement, the implementation status has been evaluated, and the annual management review confirms Media Marine Terminal SRL is in compliance with all relevant requirements.

The management programs also include measures for controlling water emissions.

Wastewater is responsibly managed through septic systems and treated at the Petromidia platform's wastewater treatment plant before being safely discharged into the Black Sea.

The pollutant levels in the discharged water are closely monitored in accordance with our water management permit, ensuring that our operations maintain a minimal impact on the environment.

Additionally, operational protocols include strict measures to prevent accidental marine pollution, such as the use of containment booms during vessel loading and unloading operations.

The terminal operations do not integrate water into technological processes and do not produce wastewater for discharge. Instead, wastewater is collected in a septic tank, then emptied and treated at the Petromidia platform's Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Regarding the management of water discharge, the terminal carries out rigorous monitoring of specific pollutants, in accordance with the requirements of the water management permit. The results of the analyses have consistently been in compliance with the permit requirements, indicating that there have been no exceedances of pollutant levels.

Rominerv SRL

Rominerv SRL directs its wastewater into the sewerage system managed by Rompetrol Rafinare SA, ensuring that the disposal of wastewater is conducted responsibly and in alignment with environmental standards.

Water discharge management is a key component of Rominerv SRL's environmental responsibilities. All wastewater generated is discharged into the sewer system operated by Rompetrol Rafinare.

In 2024, the total volume of discharged water matched the volume of domestic water consumed, amounting to 7,302 liters. This reflects Rominerv's comprehensive approach to managing water-related impacts and ensuring that wastewater discharge practices remain fully aligned with applicable environmental standards.

Actions regarding soil pollution

Efforts to prevent environmental contamination include the strategic placement of euro containers and designated temporary storage areas to prevent soil pollution. The Petromidia and Vega Platforms are equipped with appropriately marked containers and storage areas, minimizing the environmental impact.

In the close vicinity of Vega Refinery, there is a hazardous waste landfill consisting of 14 lagoons located on the northern side of the refinery platform, Vega Refinery covering approximately 82,450 square meters, with the maximum permissible limits of the environmental parameters/indicators monitored according to the environmental permits and the legal provisions in force. These lagoons are designed with impermeabilization measures,

using compacted soil layers and bentonite to prevent leaks and soil contamination. This aspect is addressed within the ESRS E5 - Circular Economy topic, under the sub-topic of Waste.

For Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Gas and the administrative offices of these entities, the facilities are designed to prevent soil and groundwater pollution, featuring concrete platforms, drainage systems, and vapor recovery installations.

Actions regarding pollution with hazardous substances

The strict compliance of the Petromidia Refinery, Vega Refinery, Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Gas SRL and Rompetrol Energy SA with environmental Protection Objectives

1. Maintain the validity of the environmental permits (no expired environmental permits) and ensure the necessary conditions for compliance
2. Target: i. 100% on time; ii. 0 exceedances of the maximum permissible values.

Within the legislative framework established by the SEVESO Directive we ensure the implementation of comprehensive preventive and control actions, resulting in minimized risks regarding pollution with hazardous substances.

To prevent pollution with hazardous substances, KMG International has implemented a series of documented measures, including specific procedures and plans. These actions aim to prevent and manage accidental pollution through a comprehensive strategy, detailed environmental protocols integrated into the operational manuals of each refinery unit, and fully developed structures for emergency response and crisis management.

As part of its commitment, Rominerv SRL requires subcontractors to comply with environmental protection measures, reflecting a comprehensive approach that also includes the management of hazardous substances.

In the context of actions undertaken to prevent pollution with hazardous substances, it is essential to emphasize the interconnection between hazardous waste management and its environmental impact. Thus, within the topic of ESRS E5 - Circular Economy, under the sub-topic of Waste, actions related to hazardous waste management will be addressed, actions that will contribute to avoiding pollution with hazardous substances.

Targets related to pollution

ESRS E2-3

Presentation of pollution targets and their relationship to policy objectives

In the context of the activities carried out by KMG International, environmental targets are defined by the limits set by the Environmental Permits and Water Management Permits issued in accordance with the applicable legislation. Our pollution control targets are aligned with the requirements set by the applicable legislation, with no additional voluntary commitments beyond regulatory compliance. The values resulting from periodic analyses of water, air, and soil quality parameters are continuously monitored, following the frequencies specified in the relevant regulations for each main activity carried out.

The Integrated Environmental Permit sets a limit value for each relevant indicator (emission/target value, expressed as concentration) either in air (exhaust gas emissions) or in water (effluent from the wastewater treatment plant). Continuously, through testing programs (analyses) and the inspection program, all the indicators mentioned in the environmental permit are monitored (emissions to air, water, soil - subsoil), as well as the obligations regarding the management of hazardous substances.

Regarding the management of hazardous substances, KMG International has not established specific targets for 2024, given that there is no significant risk of pollution under the normal operating conditions of the units.

Furthermore, the implementation of BAT (Best Available Techniques) for KMG International plays a crucial role in setting and achieving environmental targets. These advanced techniques have contributed to optimizing industrial processes, reducing pollutant emissions, and preventing negative environmental impact.

BAT has provided an effective framework for setting performance targets, considering the best available technological and procedural solutions. By adopting these techniques, KMG International has adjusted its procedures to comply with regulated limits.

The target is to ensure full annual compliance with permitted emission limits, in line with legislation and the provisions of applicable BAT (Best Available Techniques) Decisions for Rompetrol Rafinare S.A., as reflected in the Integrated Environmental Permit.

The targets/objectives set at all relevant levels of the company are measurable and aligned with the policies declared by the top management, including commitments to pollution prevention, and the promotion of sustainability criteria.

In setting the objectives, current and future strategies of Rompetrol Rafinare SA, Rompetrol Downstream, Rompetrol Gas, Rompetrol Energy SA, Rompetrol Well Services SA, Midia Marine Terminal SRL, and the served markets are considered, along with the results of the analysis performed by management, the outcomes of the processes carried out by the organization, compliance obligations, significant environmental aspects, sustainability criteria for biofuels, health and safety risks at work, technological options—BAT/BREF (only for Rompetrol Rafinare SA and Rompetrol Energy SA), financial and operational aspects, consultation with/relevant stakeholders’ viewpoints, and identified risks and opportunities for improvement.

Monitoring the effectiveness of policies and actions through targets (ESRS 2 MDR-T)

Within KMG International, all data obtained from the measurement and monitoring of the integrated management system are periodically analyzed and evaluated by top management or responsible personnel to demonstrate the adequacy and effectiveness of the integrated management system in continuous improvement of its effectiveness.

Periodically, at a defined frequency, compliance with legal requirements and other applicable regulatory requirements related to environmental protection is evaluated through:

- Internal audits;
- Inspections;
- Document/record analysis;
- Analysis of the results of monitoring/verification conducted for environmental aspects.

Compliance evaluation is also carried out by authorities/ certification bodies following external inspections/audits.

When deviations are found during the compliance evaluation, appropriate actions/measures are taken.

Pollution of air, water and soil

ESRS E2-4

The pollution of air, water, and soil changed over time as, being reduced due to the use of modern technologies, advanced safety practices and comprehensive internal policies. Within the measurement of the pollution of air, water, and soil we employ the internal methodologies in evaluating and calculating the pollution values and risks. To collect data for our pollution-related accounting and reporting, we use measurements of the pollution quantities around our business operation sites, together with values and data that are received from the national regulators and agencies.

Regarding soil emissions, there are no direct contaminations. We conduct annual soil monitoring by analyzing the concentration of specific pollutants to evaluate the long-term impact of on-site activities and identify any potentially contaminated areas. The parameters are monitored and analyzed by a RENAR-accredited laboratory. As a result, there are no quantitative figures to report on this topic. All soil test results from 2024 were within legal limits, confirming the absence of pollutant exceedances in the monitored areas, including the refinery premises and external locations.

Source	Pollutants monitored
AIR EMISSIONS	
Petromidia Refinery	SOx, NOx, PM, CO, VOC, H ₂ S
Vega Refinery	SOx, NOx, PM, VOC, H ₂ S
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	VOC
Rompetrol Gas SRL	SOx, NOx, PM,
Rompetrol Energy SA	SOx, NOx, PM, CO
Rompetrol Well Services SA	n/a
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	Not significant - operates in the Port of Constanța - SOx, NOx, PM
Rominerv SRL	Not significant - operates on the Petromidia platform - SOx, NOx, PM
Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD	n/a
Rompetrol HQ	Not significant - office activities
WATER EMISSIONS	
Petromidia Refinery	SEEP (substances extractable with petroleum ether), C ₆ H ₆ , C ₈ H ₂ CH ₃ , C ₉ H ₁₀ and (CH ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₄ , sulphides and H ₂ S, sulfates, phenols, PM total, NH ₄ NO ₃ , N total, P total, detergents, total ionic iron, Ni, Hg, V, Pb, Cd, DEHP, C ₆ H ₃ Cl ₃ , 1,2-dichloroethane, CH ₂ Cl ₂ , C ₂ Cl ₄ , PCBs, C ₄ Cl ₆ .
Vega Refinery	CCOCr, PM, extractable substances, naphthenic acids, sulfonic acids, phenols, cyanides, sulphides, Pb, Ni, NH ₃ -N, C ₆ H ₆ , C ₁₄ H ₁₀ , C ₁₀ H ₈ , Cd.
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	NA pH, MTS, CCOCr, CB05, SEEP, temp, P, anionic surfactants, NH ₃ -N, sulphides and H ₂ S, sulphates, chlorides etc.
Rompetrol Gas SRL	NOx, SOx pH, MTS, CCOCr, CB05, SEEP, temp, P, anionic surfactants, NH ₃ -N, sulphides and H ₂ S, sulphates, chlorides etc.
Rompetrol Quality Control SRL	n/a
Rompetrol Energy SA	MTS, SET, petroleum products, phenols, sulphides and H ₂ S, NH ₃ -N, Pb
Rompetrol Well Services SA	Ploiești and Moinești: pH (at 25°C), PM total, CCOCr, CB05, phenols, SEEP, anionic surfactants
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	pH, SET, MTS, CCOCr, petroleum products, CB05
Rominerv SRL	Not significant - operates on Petromidia Platform
Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD	pH, COD, BOD, PM
Rompetrol HQ	Not significant - office activities - municipal wastewater only
SOIL EMISSIONS	
Petromidia Refinery	As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Cu, Mn, Hg, Ni, Pb, Se, V, Zn, sulphates, sulphides, C ₆ H ₆ ,
Vega Refinery	C ₇ H ₈ , C ₈ H ₁₀ , phenol, total aromatic hydrocarbons, total PAHs, TPH
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	n/a
Rompetrol Gas SRL	n/a
Rompetrol Energy SA	pH, Cd, Cu, Ni, Pb, Zn, hydrocarbons
Rompetrol Well Services SA	n/a
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	n/a
Rominerv SRL	n/a
Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD	n/a
Rompetrol HQ	n/a

Petromidia Refinery - Water pollutants	kg/year
SEEP	49,008.00
Benzene	0.08
Toluene	0.08
Ethylbenzene	0.08
Xilene	0.08
Petroleum product	2,180.86
Sulphides and hydrogen sulphide	66.65
Sulphates	1,548,652.80
Phenols	321.00
TSS	115,985.27
CCOCr	677,453.3
BOD5	178,062.33
Ammonia nitrogen	15,354.21
Total nitrogen	50,640.95
Total phosphorus	15,020.95
Detergents	980.16
Total ionic iron	729.24
Nickel	78.41
Mercury	1.96
Vanadium	228.38
Lead	115.66
Cadmium	3.92
Diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP)	0.00
Trichlorobenzene	0.00
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.00
Dichloromethane	0.00
Tetrachlorethylene	0.00
PCB	0.00
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.00

Petromidia - Air pollutants (t)	2024	2023	2022	2021
REFINERY UNITS				
SOx	207.783	250.110	248.790	191.810
NOx	291.167	366.730	383.250	291.550
PM	13.687	17.190	17.790	16.830
CO	92.729	115.580	120.700	97.110
Ozone-depleting substances	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
VOC related to gasoline storage, loading & unloading (mandatory to report according to Law no.264/2017)	80.895	88.660	92.000	72.270
VOC total diffuse emissions calculated for Petromidia Refinery/crude oil input (no requirements for reporting)	441.012	867.700	965.270	734.240
PETROCHEMICAL UNITS				
SOx	0.001	1.942	3.784	0.148
NOx	1.386	23.000	60.596	54.030
PM	0.001	0.687	2.032	1.720
CO	0.553	9.836	27.902	23.760
Ozone-depleting substances	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

VOC emissions factors: EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook (CORINAIR) 2019- Fugitive emissions oil - refining/storage

Vega - Air pollutants (t)	2024	2023	2022	2021
SOx	21.790	24.170	24.850	22.780
NOx	0.189	0.209	0.214	0.241
PM	0.596	0.657	0.671	0.716

Also CORINAIR methodology applied/emission factors.

Rompetrol Rafinare SA - Regarding the online analysis of flue gases, they undergo the QAL2 procedure every five years and the AST procedure annually. As part of these processes, an accredited company conducts parallel monitoring to compare the obtained results and ensure accuracy.

We do not employ any inferior methodologies in our monitoring processes. All environmental monitoring activities are conducted strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Integrated Permit. This ensures that data collection, analysis, and reporting adhere to the highest regulatory standards, using validated methodologies and approved procedures. Our approach guarantees accuracy, reliability, and compliance with environmental regulations, reinforcing our commitment to responsible environmental management.

Rompetrol Gas SRL & Rompetrol Downstream SRL - On the pollution measurement methodology, we confirm that, in accordance with the provisions of the environmental authorization, environmental factors are monitored on a daily, weekly, monthly, or annual basis, depending on the specific indicator being assessed. The results are then compared against the established emission limit values. Monitoring is conducted by a RENAR-accredited laboratory, ensuring compliance with regulatory standards. For the identification of potential contamination, particularly in soil, samples are taken at 5 cm and 30 cm depths in case of suspicion and analyzed against the applicable legislative requirements.

Rompetrol Gas SRL & Rompetrol Downstream SRL are not subject to the reporting obligations outlined in Regulation (EC) No 166/2024, as their operations do not meet the criteria established by the regulation. This regulation primarily applies to industrial installations engaged in activities with significant environmental impact, as defined by the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR). These activities typically include large-scale energy production, industrial manufacturing, waste treatment, and chemical processing, all of which are subject to strict emission reporting requirements based on defined pollutant thresholds. However, Rompetrol Gas and Rompetrol Downstream operate in sectors

focused on LPG distribution, fuel retail, and related services, which do not fall within the scope of industrial activities covered by the regulation. Additionally, the reporting requirements under Regulation (EC) No 166/2024 are triggered only when pollutant emissions exceed specified thresholds for air, water, or soil contamination. Given that neither Rompetrol Gas nor Rompetrol Downstream engage in large-scale refining, processing, or other industrial operations associated with significant emissions, they do not meet the conditions for mandatory reporting. Despite not being covered by the regulation, both companies remain committed to environmental responsibility and compliance with all applicable national and EU environmental standards, ensuring that their operations adhere to best practices for sustainability and pollution prevention.

For 2024 for Rompetrol Vega, Rompetrol Downstream, Rompetrol Gas and Rompetrol Quality Control, maintained full compliance, with no incidents of non-compliance or enforcement actions required due to violations of permitted conditions.

Rompetrol Rafinare SA Petromidia Platform, Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Moldova SA, Rompetrol Georgia LTD work sites, Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD work sites, Rompetrol Gas SRL work sites, Rompetrol Energy SA, Rompetrol Well Services SA, Midia Marine Terminal SRL, Rominserv SRL, Rompetrol HQ – are not located in a water risk area.

Rompetrol Rafinare SA & Rompetrol Energy SA falls under the scope of the IED (Industrial Emissions Directive) and EPRTR (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register).

Rompetrol Rafinare - Petromidia Platform is subject to the Commission Implementing Decision of 9 October 2014, establishing the conclusions on the Best Available Techniques (BAT) under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and Council on industrial emissions, for the refining of mineral oil and gas, and the Reference Document on BAT in the Production of Polymers.

There are no programs or derogations granted related to the implementation of BAT-AEL (Best Available Techniques – Associated Emission Levels).

Rompetrol Energy SA

At Rompetrol Energy, we are fully committed to align our operations with the highest environmental and technological standards.

The New Power Plant (NPP), which includes two SGT-750 turbines able to generate approximately 80 MW of electricity, would cover the majority of the Petromidia platform's needs. This would represent an increase in the production rating from 69% to 85% per production unit, leading to a reduction in CO2 emissions with an impact on Scope 1.

In accordance with the provisions of Directive (EU) 2024/1785 amending Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) and Council Directive 1999/31/EC on waste management, art.14 paragraph (3) "BAT conclusions shall serve as a reference for the establishment of permit conditions" for the Cogen project;

Rompetrol Energy complies with the strictest emission limit values that can be achieved by applying BAT at the installation level, taking into account the entire range of emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL), in order to ensure that, under normal operating conditions, emissions do not exceed the BAT-AEL. The emission limit values are based on an assessment by the operator of the entire BAT-AEL range, which analyses the feasibility of achieving the most stringent end of the BAT-AEL range and demonstrates the best overall performance that the installation can achieve by applying BAT, as described in the BAT conclusions, taking into account possible cross-sectoral effects.

Given that the 2 gas turbines will be put into operation in early 2025, Rompetrol Energy must comply with the BAT-associated emission levels (BAT-AEL) for new installations, the lower end of the range set out in Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/2326 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for large combustion plants pursuant to Directive 2010/75/EU.

For natural gas fuel, BAT-associated emission levels (BAT-AELs) for NOx emissions to air from the combustion of natural gas in

gas turbines shall be set in accordance with the provisions of Implementing Decision 2021/2326/EU, Table 24;

For refinery gas fuel, BAT-associated emission levels for NOx emissions to air from the gas turbine shall be set in accordance with Table 9 and for the pollutant CO shall be set in accordance with Table 15 of Implementing Decision (2014/738/EU) establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for the refining of mineral oil and gas.

As part of our sustainability strategy, we continuously evaluate and upgrade our technologies, processes, and emissions control systems to reflect the Best Available Techniques for the energy production sector. Our goal is to minimize the environmental impact of our activities while ensuring operational efficiency and compliance.

Key areas where Rompetrol Energy integrates BAT:

- **Air Emissions Control:** We have implemented advanced systems to monitor and reduce emissions of SOx, NOx, particulate matter, in accordance with BAT conclusions.
- **Energy Efficiency:** Through the use of digital technologies and process optimization we aim to continuously improve our energy performance and reduce CO₂ emissions.
- **Wastewater Management:**
 - » **Process Safety and Risk Management:** Rompetrol Energy adopts BAT-based protocols for accident prevention, leak detection, and safe handling of hazardous substances.
 - » **Sustainable Use of Resources:** We focus on reducing raw material consumption and promoting circular economy principles where feasible.

Rompetrol Energy remains actively engaged in monitoring regulatory developments, updating environmental permits to ensure ongoing alignment with the latest BAT requirements.

Through the adoption of BAT, we reaffirm our role as a responsible energy producer, dedicated to sustainable development, environmental protection, and innovation.

Rompetrol Energy SA		2024	2023	2022
Air emissions	SOx (t)	187.08	172.85	211.55
	NOx (t)	222.61	103.74	87.710
	PM (t)	26.93	24.19	18.70
	CO (t)	20.14	5.83	3.01
Water emissions	MTS (t)	-	-	-
	SET (t)	-	-	-
	Petroleum products (t)	0.017	-	-
	Phenols (t)	0.009	-	-
	Sulphides and H ₂ S (t)	0.351	-	-
	Ammonia nitrogen (t)	0.006	-	-

The source of emission factors from the above table was CORINAIR 2019.

Rompetrol Downstream SRL

According to the reports on the total amount of VOC emissions for each work point (annually for fuel stations and monthly for depot), the total amount of VOC emissions for 2022 was 71,034.34 kg/year. In 2023, the company recorded 87,625 kg/year, according to the reports on the total amount of VOC emissions for each work point. In 2024, the total amount of VOC emissions recorded for each DWS work point was 86,992.21 kg.

Rompetrol Gas SRL

We were unable to identify a specific emission factor for LPG in the CORINAIR database, which makes it difficult to determine the methodology used for calculating emissions in 2023. Given the reported figure of 4.22 kg, we consider this amount to be immaterial for KMG I, based on the reporting history in 2020-2023.

Rompetrol HQ

Rompetrol HQ - Air emisions	2024	2023	2022
SOx (kg)	5.72	3.80	1.00
NOx (kg)	463.10	440.20	111.90
PM (kg)	4.13	3.80	1.028
Ozone-depleting substances (kg)	-	-	-

Substances of concern ESRS E2-5

Rompetrol Rafinare SA, Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Gas SRL, Rompetrol Energy SA and are subject to the SEVESO Directive. The European "SEVESO" Directive requires the identification of industrial facilities with major hazards. A SEVESO facility is one that is involved in the handling, manufacturing, use, or storage of hazardous substances.

Petromidia Refinery, Vega Refinery, Rompetrol Energy SA, Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Moldova SA, Rompetrol Georgia LTD, Rompetrol Bulgaria JSC, Rompetrol Gas SRL, Midia Marine Terminal SRL, Rominserv SRL, Rompetrol Well Services SA, use and/or distribute and market substances of concern. Rompetrol Quality Control use 5 substances of very high concern in limited quantities. Considering the small quantities of substances of high concern used (as per substances table above for RQC) and the protective measures implemented, we consider these substances are insignificant in terms of impact upon health and environment.

At both refineries, chemicals and chemical preparations are supplied both from internal and external suppliers. The refineries fall under the provisions of Law no. 59/2016 regarding the control of major accident hazards involving hazardous substances as a high-tier establishment.

In accordance with the current regulations, all chemical products are accompanied by Safety Data Sheets, which contain basic information about the chemical composition of the product, hazard identification data, first aid measures, fire prevention and extinguishing measures, measures for preventing accidental spills, requirements for transportation, handling and storage, stability and reactivity data, toxicological information, ecological information, recommendations for final disposal, etc.

The table below presents the substances of concern (under SEVESO Directive) present within the Petromidia Refinery. For each substance, the existing quantity are specified.

Rompetrol Energy is a low-tier SEVESO III site and falls under the scope of Law 59/2016 (transposing the SEVESO III Directive into national legislation) on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances. Thus, it has a Safety Management System (SMS) developed and implemented across its operations, which is constantly revised and updated in order to prevent the occurrence, to eliminate or minimize the effects of major accidents.

Petromidia Refinery - Substances of concern (t)				
Formula	CAS no.	2024		
1-Butene	C ₄ H ₈	106-98-9	0	
Additives	-	64742-94-5	41.36	
	C ₉ H ₁₂	25551-13-7		
	C ₁₀ H ₈	91-20-3		
	C ₉ H ₁₂	108-67-8		
Biodiesel	C ₁₉ H ₃₆ O ₂	67762-38-3	108,110.19	
Bioethanol	C ₂ H ₅ OH	64-17-5	32,176.11	
Butan-butene	-	87741-01-3	0	
Catalytic Cracking residue	-	64741-62-4	3,861.59	
Crude oil	-	8002-05-9	4,002,556.33	
C5-C6	-	68476-50-6	35,424.25	
Diesel	-	68334-30-5	2,044,297.43	
Diesel (intermediate product, DA, Cx)	-	-	12,201.69	
Diethanolamine (DEA)	HN(CH ₂ CH ₂ OH) ₂	111-42-2	1,131.60	
Ethanolamine	C ₂ H ₇ NO	141-43-5	11.28	
Ethylene	C ₂ H ₄	74-85-1	0	
Gases with H ₂ S	-	7783-06-4	55,123.17	
Gasoline (intermediate product) - straight run naphtha	-	-	5,370.93	
hydrotreated naphtha	-	64741-42-0	60.96	
RC component	-	64742-48-9	146.25	
FCC component	-	64741-63-5	2,149.45	
light naphta	-	64741-54-4	3,014.27	
	-	64742-89-8	-	
Heavy Fuel Oil	-	68553-00-4	111,757.71	
Hexane	C ₆ H ₁₄	64742-49-0	473.75	
		110-54-3		
Jet	-	8008-20-6	400,043.44	
	-	64742-81-0		
Jet (intermediate product)	-	8008-20-6	3,235.60	
LPG	-	68476-85-7	180,550.00	
Methanol	CH ₃ OH	67-56-1	10,836.40	
MTBE	-	1634-04-4	191.39	
N Petane and isopentane	C ₅ H ₁₂	68476-55-1	871.43	
Propane	C ₃ H ₈	74-98-6	3,601.96	
Propylene	C ₃ H ₆	115-07-1	82,740	
Slops	-	68476-33-5	705.99	
Vacuum Distilled	-	68955-27-1	684.83	
	-	64742-59-2		

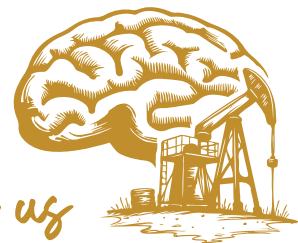
Vega Refinery - Substances of concern (t)				
Formula	CAS no.	2024		
Carbon Black feedstock (slurry)	-	64741-62-4	3,861.59	
Distillates (petroleum) chemically neutralized light (Light Naphta)	-	64742-31-0	28,208.69	
Distillates (petroleum) chemically neutralized light (Light Naphta type II)	-	64742-31-0	55,896.40	
Dyeguard Blue MCR2Y/ OMM Blue 2 RO	-	64741-84-0	8.37	
Fuel oil 40/45	-	68553-00-4	12,607.78	
	-	64741-56-6		
	-	64741-62-4		
	-	64741-59-9		
Hydrocarbons, C5-C6	-	68476-50-6	34,652.80	
Hydrocarbons, C5-rich (SE 30/60)	-	68476-55-1	29,584.84	
Kerosene (JET A1)	-	64742-81-0	8,787.18	
	C ₁₅ H ₂₄ O	128-37-0		
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light (n-Hexane)	-	64742-49-0	65,128.17	
Naphtha (petrol era), light refined with solvent (SE)	-	64741-84-0	1,496.51	
Primer for the protection of buried metal pipes Citom/Citom G	-	64742-93-4	75.14	
	-	64741-84-0		
Rafinate	C ₆ H ₁₄	64742-49-0	148,168.80	
Rompetrol Calor Economic 3	-	64741-62-4	11,026.48	
	-	64742-31-0		
	-	68955-27-1		
	-	68553-00-4		
Rompetrol Calor Extra 1	-	64741-62-4	4,196.14	
	C ₄₄ H ₆₇ N ₅ O ₈ S	92045-24-4		
	-	64742-31-0		
Solvent naphtha (petroleum) medium aliphatic - white spirit rafinate	-	64742-88-7	4,625.09	
Type 3 Light Liquid Fuel	-	68553-00-4	0.00	
	-	64741-56-6		
	-	64741-62-4		
	-	64741-59-9		

All amounts are actual quantities at the end of 2024

Rompetrol Energy SA - Substances of concern (kg)				
Formula	CAS no.	2024		
Acetone	C ₃ H ₆ O	67-64-1	0	
Ammonia, 25% solution	NH ₃	1336-21-6	14,370,000	
Ammonium chloride	NH ₄ Cl	12125-02-9	2	
Chlorohydric acid, min. 32% solution	HCl	7647-01-0	2,027,853	
Ethyl alcohol (ethanol)	C ₂ H ₄ O	64-17-5	4.7364	
Fuel oil	-	68553-00-4	13,036,000	
Hydrogen peroxide	H ₂ O ₂	7722-84-1	2.2	
Potassium hydroxide	KOH	1310-58-3	1	
Potassium permanganate	KMnO ₄	7722-64-7	9.48	
Sodium hydroxide (lye)	NaOH	1310-73-2	467,780	
Sulphuric acid	H ₂ SO ₄	7664-93-9	7.36	
Toluene	C ₇ H ₈	108-88-3	8.66	

Rominserv SRL - Substances of concern (kg)				
Formula	CAS no.	2024		
Acetylene, dissolved	C ₂ H ₂	74-86-2	543.48	
Argon	Ar	7440-37-1	111.543	
Carbon dioxide, solid	CO ₂	124-38-9	25.88	
Nitrogen, compressed	N	7727-37-9	49.69	
Oxygen, compressed	O ₂	7782-44-7	993.792	
Thinners (ethanol) and paints	C ₂ H ₄ O	64-17-5	689	
	-	1330-20-7		





Andrei Drăgulănescu

1889 - 1946

Eng. Andrei Drăgulănescu is yet another emblematic figure in the history of petroleum in Romania, thanks to his numerous inventions which brought significant improvements to efficiency and economy in the drilling sector.

He adapted the shape of drill bits to better punch through the marl-rich soil of the Black Sea region, showing that the rotary drilling system can be just as fast in Romania as in America.

As director of Steaua Română SA, which owned the eponymous refineries in Cămpina and Moinești, Drăgulănescu was the first Romanian to experiment with electric resistivity drilling using the Schlumberger array method. In 1932, **Steaua Română** dug the world's deepest well at the time, at 2,434 meters.

In 1930, he devised and implemented the method of single-column tubing in borewells, which marked a major breakthrough in the oil industry, both in terms of technology and commercial viability, by reducing the cost of drilling.

In 1932, Drăgulănescu patented the method of drilling straight wells using heavy poles, 18-25 meters in length.

His visionary mind foresaw the use of secondary recovery methods (pumping fluids like water or gas) in mature oil wells.



Postcard of Steaua Română
Refinery in the interwar period.



Concepts and measures relating to water and marine resources

Description of the processes to identify and assess material water and marine resources-related impacts, risks and opportunities

ESRS 2 IRO-1

KMG International NV

KMG International recognizes the critical importance of water as a vital resource. In this regard, it has implemented dedicated internal procedures, that encompass all aspects of water management – from quality monitoring and wastewater treatment to the prevention of accidental pollution. These measures not only align with regulatory compliance but also underscore our dedication to responsible stewardship of water resources.

KMG International entities identify relevant risks and opportunities arising from the analysis of the context in which they operate, compliance obligations, and the needs and expectations of relevant interested parties.

Additionally, risks can also be associated with emergency situations that may have harmful impacts on the environment, health and safety at work, or other effects on the company. In identifying potential emergency situations, the nature of the hazard, the type and scope of the most likely emergency situations, and potential emergency situations in nearby areas (Domino effect) are considered.

The risks relevant to the intended results of the integrated management system, as well as those associated with permanent or temporary changes within the organization, are identified and evaluated by process owners/department managers, who establish and plan appropriate actions to address them. In the case of planned changes, the evaluation is conducted prior to the implementation of the change.

Opportunities for improving the performance of the management system are also identified, and those that are found feasible after evaluation are incorporated into the organization's plans/programs.

The identified risks and opportunities that may generate other risks and opportunities for the organization are also considered and evaluated. The implementation status of actions is periodically reported to management, constituting input data for the analysis conducted by management.

At Group level, KMG International has undertaken internal assessments and stakeholder consultations to identify both positive and potential adverse impacts associated with its material topics.

- Positive impacts have been identified in areas such as community investment, employee development, environmental restoration (e.g., reforestation initiatives), and partnerships in education and culture. These contribute positively to local economies, social well-being, and access to opportunities.
- Potential negative impacts, particularly those that could affect the environment, people, or human rights, are identified through our risk management and due diligence processes. For example, environmental risks (such as spills), health and safety concerns, and risks related to suppliers in high-risk countries are monitored and addressed through our management systems, grievance mechanisms, and supplier code of conduct.

The stages of the process for identifying significant impacts, risks, and opportunities related to water resources include:

- Data Collection and Analysis is performed on:
 - » **Water Sources:** Identification of water sources used.
 - » **Water Usage:** Monitoring the quantities of water used in different operational processes and identifying the potential for recycling/reusing.
 - » **Water Quality:** Evaluating the quality of water before and after use, as well as treating wastewater for recycling/reuse/disposal.
- Identification of Risks and Impact Evaluation related to water:
 - » **Environmental Risks:** Assessing the environmental impact of water use in operational processes, documented in the Environmental Aspects List at the platform level.

- » **Availability Risks:** Assessing the impact associated with water shortages during dry periods (development of a restriction plan).
- » **Operational Risks:** Identifying risks related to water supply interruptions and evaluating their impact on operations.

- Identification of Opportunities relate to:

- » **Water Use Efficiency:** Implementing technologies and practices that reduce water consumption.
- » **Water Reuse:** Improving the system for reusing treated water to conserve resources and reduce dependence on external sources.

- Stakeholder Consultation related to water management include:

- » **Regulatory Authorities:** Collaborating with authorities to ensure compliance with regulations/contractual clauses.
- » **Business Partners:** Working with suppliers and customers to develop joint water management solutions (Apele Romane, platform consumers, RAJA Navodari and Corbu + wastewater treatment station clients).

- Continuous monitoring is performed to continuously track water usage and its impacts to adjust strategies and ensure continuous improvement.

Rompetrol Rafinare SA, Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Georgia LTD, Rompetrol Moldova SA, Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD, Rompetrol Gas SRL

The potential pollution-related impacts, risks, and opportunities for the refinery, gas stations and depots are analyzed within the evaluation of environmental aspects. This evaluation is carried out based on a documented procedure.

Rompetrol Georgia LTD

Potential pollution risks are associated with its core business processes, which include importing fuel products into Georgia, storing them at oil depots, and distributing them to company-

operated stations for sale. These operations can be a source of air pollution, primarily due to the volume of fuel handled and distributed. However, all emissions remain within the limits set by regulatory authorities, and these thresholds are determined in accordance with statutory requirements. Fuel storage and distribution are the main sources of vapour emissions into the atmosphere. Regulatory bodies conduct regular inspections of fuel stations to identify any potential additional sources of pollution or environmental impact.

Rompetrol Moldova SA

Following the assessment of environmental aspects related to the company's activities:

1. Environmental pollution risks are actively monitored and currently assessed as insignificant.
2. No environmental pollution incidents were recorded during the period 2016–2024, including spills, accidental discharges, soil contamination, or fines related to emissions.

When identifying specific environmental aspects, the following are taken into account: the direct environmental aspects of the activities, services, products of the organization and the indirect ones (which the company can influence), from the perspective of the life cycle, as follows:

- air emissions from stationary sources and in receiving neighbourhoods (emissions);
- smells;
- spills in water;
- waste management;
- management of hazard substances;
- soil pollution;
- noise;
- the use of raw materials and natural resources;
- the impact on communities.

In order to identify the impact/risk/opportunity of the business activities, we assess each unit/plant/activity of the refinery, gas stations and depots. The calculation of the environmental impact is calculated according to severity, frequency, affected neighborhoods, regulation.

Rompetrol Quality Control SRL

As a laboratory service entity, Rompetrol Quality Control SRL identifies relevant risks and opportunities arising from the analysis of the context in which it operates, as well as from compliance obligations, needs, and expectations of relevant stakeholders.

The quantity of water used is monitored, and wastewater is periodically analyzed.

Rompetrol Energy SA

Rompetrol Energy SA identifies relevant risks and opportunities resulting from the analysis of the operational context, compliance obligations, and the needs and expectations of relevant interested parties. In accordance with the company's risk and opportunity identification procedure, company representatives evaluate these aspects quarterly by reviewing the Risk and Opportunity Register.

1. Impact Identification

Water sources used: Rompetrol Energy SA sources pre-treated water for technological processes, cooling, steam generation, and sanitary consumption.

Water demineralization: An ion exchange system using HCl, NaOH, and NH₄OH ensures high-purity water for steam boilers.

Water discharge: Discharged water parameters are continuously monitored to ensure compliance with environmental regulations.

Water recirculation: The returned condensate circuit helps reduce water consumption and minimize the impact on water resources.

Public information: Rompetrol Energy inform the public quarterly on the official web-site regarding relevant environmental topics. No complains from nearby community and no penalties resulting from authorities inspections has been recorded till now.

2. Risk Assessment

Water availability risk: Potential supply restrictions due to climatic factors or environmental regulations.

Accidental pollution risk: Scenarios involving accidental contamination of used water and the preventive measures implemented.

Strict regulations: Adherence to national and European legislation on water consumption and discharge.

3. Opportunities

Optimization of water consumption through advanced technologies and energy efficiency strategies.

Reduction of water losses by upgrading infrastructure and implementing advanced monitoring systems.

Use of sustainable solutions to reduce dependency on freshwater resources.

The key water-related stakeholders for Rompetrol Energy are Rompetrol Rafinare SA, which supplies raw water, and RAJA (Regia Autonomă Judeţeană de Apă), the provider of fresh water. During the most recent audit conducted by Rompetrol Rafinare S.A., no concerns or observations were raised regarding water-related impacts. For technological wastewater, the responsible authority is ABADL (Administraţia Bazinală de Apă Dobrogea-Litoral), which issues regular monitoring reports. Stakeholder consultations that form the basis of the materiality assessment are carried out through these mechanisms, including audits and regulatory inspections.

Rompetrol Well Services SA

Rompetrol Well Services SA attaches great importance to the protection of water resources and the effective management of the associated risks. Based on recent evaluations, the potential impact related to drought risk can only materialize in cases of extreme drought, and currently, this risk has not been included in the risk register, as it is considered unlikely and of limited impact under current conditions. Given the nature of the operations carried out by Midia Marine Terminal SRL, Rominserv SRL, and Rompetrol HQ, water consumption is limited and pertains exclusively to administrative and sanitary needs. Water is not integrated into technological or industrial processes. Consequently, following the materiality assessment, the topic of "Water and marine resources" was not considered material for these companies.

Midia Marine Terminal SRL

The administrative headquarters is supplied with water through the potable water distribution network of the Midia Port, operated by RAJA SA, which is used exclusively for drinking, hygiene, and domestic purposes.

Rominserv's water use and management were governed by utility supply contracts and water management permits in collaboration with Rompetrol Rafinare for the Petromidia and Vega work sites.

Water for Rominserv's internal processes is provided under the Petromidia refinery and Vega refinery water management permit, along with the PEM–RIS and Vega-RIS utility supply contracts

Rominserv SRL

Rominserv SRL has no direct obligations under these water management permits, underlining its role in the efficient use of shared resources. The primary source of drinking water for Rompetrol Rafinare comes from R.A.J.A. Rominserv directs its wastewater to the sewage system managed by Rompetrol Rafinare, ensuring that wastewater disposal is carried out responsibly and in accordance with environmental standards. As such, we can state that the subject of water and marine resources is not relevant for this company either.

Rompetrol HQ

The same is true of Rompetrol HQ, where water is used exclusively for drinking, hygiene, and domestic purposes.

Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD

Rompetrol Bulgaria's gas station network, depot, and offices are supplied with potable water sourced from government water utility companies, as well as underground fresh water, which is accessed under permits with predefined usage limits. Total water consumption is reported annually to official government authorities, including the Basin Directorates under the Ministry of Environment and Waters, and the National Statistics Institute. For Rompetrol Bulgaria impacts result from the entities' own activities and from business relationships.

Rompetrol Moldova SA

In Moldova, the company uses water exclusively for sanitary and hygiene purposes; it is not utilized for industrial processes.

Moreover, as part of our double materiality assessment, we identify our impacts, risks and opportunities related to our site locations and business activities along our value chain. We have implemented a thorough screening process to identify actual and potential water-related impacts, risks and opportunities within our operations and value chain. In addition, we have conducted stakeholder consultations as part of our materiality assessment.

For each new project an environmental impact assessment is performed, prior to implementation. This assessment identifies, describes and evaluates, as appropriate in each case, the significant direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors:

1. population and human health (vicinity)
2. biodiversity, paying special attention to protected species and
3. land, soil, water, air and climate.
4. material assets, cultural heritage and landscape.

During authorization procedure, if applicable according to EPA Decision, local communities are invited to public debates.

Section 1.5.4 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model presented above, summarizes the water and marine resources IROs from the double materiality analysis conducted.

Policies related to water and marine resources

ESRS E3-1

KMG International adopted policies to manage material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to water and marine resources which are in accordance with the minimum reporting requirements laid out in the Minimum Disclosure Requirements with regards to policies (MDR-P) as defined in ESRS 2. The industry in which KMG International activates is subject to a wide range of regulations, standards, and policies aimed at protecting water, both in terms of consumption and preventing pollution or contamination. In this context, we have implemented dedicated internal procedures that cover all aspects of water management, from monitoring water quality and treating wastewater to preventing accidental pollution. These measures not only comply with regulations but also highlight our commitment to the responsible management of water resources.

Because refineries can use relatively large quantities of water depending on their size and the complexity of the refining process, and the amount of water withdrawn and consumed by an O&G company and the quality of its discharges can have impacts on ecosystems and people. KMG International drafted and ESG Policy applicable for the entire Group.

The policy is designed to guide our actions in a way that aligns with the best practices and industry standards. An effective ESG policy should commit to continuous improvement and regularly evaluate and update sustainability practices to remain aligned with evolving industry standards and stakeholder expectations. The draft policy addresses that water-related risks are reported annually in the Sustainability Report. There are no formalized policies related to sustainable oceans and seas, however KMG International facilities align to permit level requirements for discharge.

KMG International acknowledges the critical importance of responsible water resource management. Our approach to water management includes reducing water consumption, improving water recycling processes, and ensuring wastewater treatment before discharge. We aim to mitigate our environmental impact and contribute to clean water and sanitation both in our operations and within the community. We implemented water efficiency and recycling practices in our operations to reduce water consumption. The water management practices adopted by Rompetrol Rafinare SA

follow an integrated and responsible approach to the use, treatment, and conservation of water. Based on the AGA decision, there is a contract between Rompetrol Rafinare SA and Apele Române, which defines the quantities of raw water to be extracted and the volume of water to be discharged into the Black Sea. The contract also establishes the maximum allowable contaminant limits for discharged water. Rompetrol Rafinare SA pays monthly contributions based on water quality analyses conducted by both parties.

Our water management strategy complies with the rigorous requirements of the Water Management Authorization. Additionally, Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Gas SRL, Rompetrol Energy SA and Rompetrol Well Services SA responsibly manage water, treating it as a vital common resource, in accordance with the requirements of the water management authorizations for each operational location.

The QHSE policy of Rompetrol Rafinare SA aims at the sustainable use of this vital resource and includes water conservation and efficient water usage. In accordance with the law and regulations, water management authorizations include aspects related to water usage and supply, water treatment, and the prevention and reduction of water pollution. A fundamental element of the water management system within Rompetrol Rafinare SA is the Accidental Pollution Prevention and Response Plan. This is described in the ESRS 2 section – Pollution.

During the reporting period, Rompetrol Rafinare SA has maintained its certifications, which demonstrate our commitment to quality and environmental protection, ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015. Regarding water, ISO 14001 includes aspects related to water resource management within the environmental management system. Specifically, it focuses on identifying, evaluating, and controlling the impact of the organization's activities on water, which may include water consumption, water pollution, wastewater management, and other aspects related to water resources.

The top management of KMG International has defined, implemented, and ensures the maintenance of policies and regulations in the areas of QHSE, security, and energy, which are aligned with the organizational purpose and context. In the process of establishing these policies, the following aspects have been considered:

- National and international context
- Alignment with purpose and context of Rompetrol Rafinare S.A.

- Compliance obligations and applicable legislation
- Requirements set by stakeholders
- Sustainability requirements for products
- Requirements for evaluating compliance and correcting nonconformities
- Necessary resources
- Desired level of customer satisfaction
- Nature and types of risks and opportunities identified, with a focus on ensuring environmental protection, preventing pollution, and protecting natural resources, including water, through responsible management, promoting worker participation and consultation, and ensuring energy efficiency measures
- Opportunities and requirements for the continuous improvement of the effectiveness of the implemented system.

To achieve the objectives set in the company's policies, all activities related to environmental management are monitored to prevent nonconformities, including in the areas of water resource management and water pollution prevention.

The company's policies are communicated to all employees and are available to stakeholders. They are periodically reviewed to ensure they remain relevant and appropriate.

At the company level, the existing QHSE Policy regarding the management of significant impacts, risks, and opportunities related to pollution prevention and control, including water pollution, promotes the adoption of necessary practices for identifying, evaluating, and managing associated processes and risks, as well as the periodic assessment of environmental aspects. There is a constant focus on minimizing the impact on the surrounding environment, preventing water pollution and other natural resource depletion, reducing emissions, and using energy and resources efficiently, including water.

The individuals within KMG International at the highest level, responsible for implementing the water resources policy, are:

- **Petromidia and Vega Refineries** - General Manager
- **Rompetrol Downstream SRL** - Anca Banciu, General Manager
- **Rompetrol Gas SRL** - Lilian Alexandru, Sole Administrator
- **Rompetrol Quality Control SRL** - Temirlan Kantay
- **Rompetrol Energy SA** - General Manager
- **Rompetrol Well Services SA** - General Manager

Actions related to water and marine resources

ESRS E3-2

In accordance with the minimum disclosure requirements for actions (MDR-A), our key actions taken during the reporting year and planned for the future related to water resources and marine resources are described in this section.

Actions are aligned to BAT for refineries in the context of Directive 2010/75/UE on industrial emissions (updated), to ensure optimization of water use, and water protection. All applicable measures have already been implemented (eg: online flue gas analysers, frequency of monitoring, etc.).

Regarding the reduction of water consumption, Rompetrol Rafinare SA, Rompetrol Downstream SRL Rompetrol GAS SRL, Rompetrol Energy SA, Rompetrol Well Services, Rompetrol Moldova implement water-efficient technologies in production processes, with the primary objective of reducing the amount of water used. Additionally, processes are optimized to minimize water losses and increase water use efficiency throughout the entire production flow.

Rompetrol Rafinare SA continuously improves its wastewater recycling systems, thereby reducing reliance on external water sources. The treated water is reused in industrial processes such as washing and cooling, contributing to a more responsible and sustainable use of water resources.

For Rompetrol Rafinare SA, Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol GAS SRL, Rompetrol Moldova water quality is continuously monitored to prevent contamination.

For Rompetrol Quality Control SRL, the monitoring of chemically treated wastewater quality is carried out semi-annually

For Rompetrol Energy SA, the actions implemented for the sustainable management of water are:

- **Water recirculation:** Return condensate circuit to reduce the consumption of demineralized water and optimize operational efficiency;
- **Water demineralization:** Use of an ionic mass system to obtain high-purity water, minimizing the impact on the quality of the water used. The ion mass change was carried out in 2024 through a CAPEX project;



- **Continuous monitoring:** Control of the physicochemical parameters of the water extracted and discharged to ensure compliance with regulations and prevent pollution;
- **Cooling process optimization:** Use of technical solutions to reduce water losses and increase efficiency;
- **Accidental pollution prevention:** Implementation of a Plan for the Prevention and Combat of Accidental Pollution, with rapid intervention measures in case of incidents.
- **Partnerships with authorities and environmental organizations** to improve water management practices and minimize the impact on ecosystems.

To achieve the proposed targets within Rompetrol Energy SA, the following projects were implemented in 2024:

- **Feasibility study** for the construction of a new demineralized water production facility using reverse osmosis technology. The project aims to reduce the amount of chemicals used for treating raw water supplied by Rompetrol Rafinare to Rompetrol Energy and to recirculate process water in the demineralized water production process (CAPEX);
- **Replacement** of the ion mass for two mixed-bed filters used for water demineralization. Given that the ion mass in these filters had reached its maximum lifespan, the approach reduced the specific water consumption for washing and reintroducing the water into the flow, resulting in increased operational availability through more frequent regeneration between operating cycles (CAPEX);

- **Implementation** of a fire-fighting system modernization project, including the replacement of hydrants and underground pipes (CAPEX);
- **Ongoing maintenance** plan for monitoring leaks in the freshwater supply system;
- **Daily energy report** to monitor water consumption;
- **KPIs** established for water consumption.

The targets presented are voluntary and are part of the company's sustainability strategy to reduce environmental impact and improve operational efficiency.

Rompetrol Energy developed a **Lesson Learned** system in Microsoft Teams that can be accessed by any employee. The reports are assessed during management review with impact on integrated management system review.

Allocated resources:

- **Investments in infrastructure modernization** to reduce water losses and improve consumption efficiency;
- **Use of advanced water treatment technologies**, including automation and digitalization of consumption monitoring;
- **Allocation of specialized human resources:** Environmental and operations teams continuously monitor water usage and compliance with environmental standards;

Insights and actions

Analyze and explore up-to-date results in Excel.

Rompetrol Energy Lesson...
User Name > Document

Send reminders to boost response

Check individual results

Responses Overview

Active

Responses

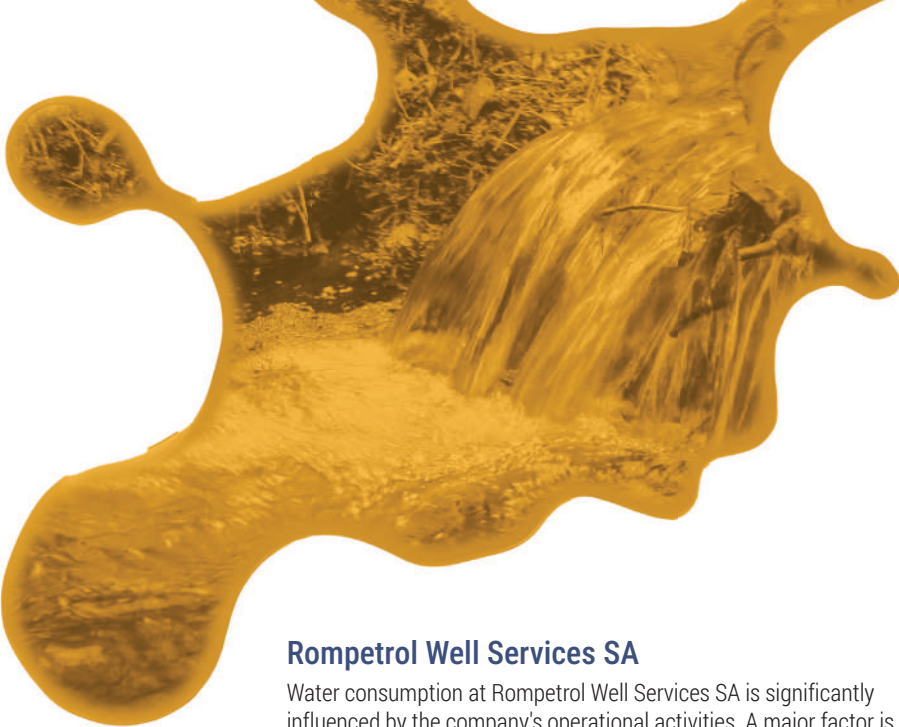
2

Average Time

00:57

Duration

1426 Days



Rompetrol Well Services SA

Water consumption at Rompetrol Well Services SA is significantly influenced by the company's operational activities. A major factor is the cleaning and washing process of equipment upon its return to the Ploiești base for reuse.

Our company is actively involved in the responsible use of water. We focus on water conservation and efficient use, implementing concrete measures to ensure sustainability. Our actions include:

- **Process evaluation and optimization:** We continuously evaluate and optimize internal processes to reduce water consumption.
- **Training and awareness:** We educate employees and partners about the importance of water conservation.
- **Monitoring:** We constantly monitor water consumption.

In 2024, we successfully refurbished the filtration system for the car wash ramp and equipment at the Rompetrol Well Services Ploiești site (CAPEX) and cleaned the hydrocarbon separators at the operational bases in Ploiești and Moinești, using specialized companies, while complying with environmental requirements and legislation. In this way, we ensure compliance with the environmental indicators required by APA Nova and APM Ploiești.

Rompetrol Rafinare SA

Relevant upstream activities for Rompetrol Rafinare SA:

- **Collaboration with Suppliers:** Partnerships are developed with suppliers to implement sustainable water management practices and reduce the impact on water resources.
- **Monitoring and Reporting:** Water consumption monitoring systems are implemented. Results are periodically reported to ensure transparency and accountability.

Relevant downstream activities for Rompetrol Rafinare SA:

- **Analysis of the Impact of Discharged Water** in the Black Sea
- **Promoting Water Use Efficiency:** Awareness programs are developed for clients (platform consumers) to promote efficient water use and reduce water consumption.

Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Gas SRL

On the upstream value chain, the following activities are performed:

- **Collaboration with Suppliers:** Partnerships are developed with suppliers to implement sustainable water management practices and reduce the impact on water resources.
- **Monitoring and Reporting:** Water consumption monitoring systems are implemented. Results are periodically reported to ensure transparency and accountability.

Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD

Rompetrol Bulgaria observes and monitors the water withdraw, water consumption and water discharge to evaluate the impact from company activities.

Rompetrol Moldova SA

Environmental pollution risks are monitored and are considered insignificant. There were no environmental pollution incidents during 2016-2024 (Spills, accidental pollution, soil contamination, fines for emissions)

There are no hydrologically stressed areas within the operational zones from which KMG International extracts water.

Rompetrol Georgia LTD

The impact and consumption of water are very limited due to the nature of the company's activities, which do not involve significant water usage. In this sense, no specific actions have been taken or are currently planned to reduce water consumption, as there have been no regulatory requirements or stakeholder complaints in this regard.

Targets related to water and marine resources

ESRS E3-3

Rompetrol Rafinare SA

Targets are established within KMG International, particularly for our industrial sites. The measurable targets of the Petromidia Refinery for reducing water consumption are directly related to managing the risks associated with water availability. Even though Rompetrol sites are not located in high water stress area, the Petromidia Refinery aims to significantly reduce water intake (by 4% in 2025 and by up to 20% by 2040), reflecting a responsible approach.

Petromidia Refinery	*2022	2024	2025	2030	2040	2050
Freshwater withdrawal (M liters), var. from base year	2,781	2,515	-4%	-15%	-20%	-
Water discharge (M liters)	5,622	6,493	5,500	5,500	5,200	5,200

* 2022 is the reference year for measurements

New pump installed in 2026 in the reusable water system

New Carasu pumping station starting in 2025

New potable water and raw water supply systems after 2030

The consumption reduction initiatives (1), (2), (3) are examples of measures that contribute to the efficient use of water and reduce the risks related to its availability.

To achieve the target of a 20% reduction by 2040, the following initiatives have been considered, which impact the reduction of raw water consumption:

- New pump installed in 2026 in the reusable water system
- New raw water pumping station – Carasu (reducing freshwater abstraction by 50 mil Liters per year)
- Replacement of the potable water distribution system at the Petromidia platform in 2030 (reducing potable water acquisition by 38 mil Liters per year)
- Replacement of the raw water transmission pipeline in 2040 (reducing freshwater abstraction by 50 mil Liters per year)

The targets presented are voluntary and are part of the company's sustainability strategy to reduce environmental impact and improve operational efficiency.

Constant monitoring and internal and external audits demonstrate Rompetrol Rafinare SA's commitment to achieving these targets.

Rompetrol Energy SA

Rompetrol Energy SA, although not located in an area with high water stress, has established water consumption reduction targets according to the table below:

Rompetrol Energy SA	*2022	2024	2025	2030	2040	2050
Freshwater withdrawal (M liters), var. from base year	2,541	-5%	-2%	-2%	-2%	-2%
Water discharge (M liters), var. from base year	1,105	-3%	-2%	-2%	-2%	-2%
* 2022 is the reference year for measurements						

Rompetrol Energy has a proper metric system for managing environmental changes within organization. These metrics system include water, fuel (gas, fuel oil), power, steam compressed air, emissions and waste management. According with environment factors monitoring plan RPE has records on air, water, ground, underground and noise emission. Periodically, this information are provided to management within Integrated Management System. The data is analysed during yearly management review and the lesson learned is materialized as output of the management review report in the action plan.

Rompetrol Energy set the environmental objectives with impact in climate change and perform daily monitoring through daily energy report. Environment objectives are shared to each plant and each unit manager have set each own KPI related to energy consumption, also utilities.

Gap analysis is done based on the daily energy report.

Constant monitoring and internal/external audits demonstrate Rompetrol Energy commitment to achieve the targets.

The targets presented are voluntary and are part of the company's sustainability strategy to reduce environmental impact and improve operational efficiency.

Rompetrol Well Services SA

Rompetrol Well Services has set targets to reduce water usage intensity within its operations; however, at present, water consumption remains at a low level. This is due to the fact that water is primarily used for equipment cleaning and housekeeping activities.

The company's water consumption is monitored monthly at all operational sites to identify potential leaks, and internal audits are conducted to verify the proper functioning of all water-consuming equipment.

The effectiveness of the actions taken by Rompetrol Rafinare SA, Rompetrol Downstream, and Rompetrol Gas to address the impacts, risks, and opportunities related to water resources is monitored through the following methods:

Continuous Monitoring:

- Implementation of monitoring systems** to collect real-time data on water consumption and quality at various operational locations;
- Internal and external audits** to assess compliance with environmental standards and regulations.

Reporting and Data Analysis:

- Generation of periodic reports** summarizing water usage, the effectiveness of implemented measures, and environmental impact. These reports are used to evaluate progress against set objectives;
- Data analysis** to interpret trends in water consumption and quality, identifying areas that require improvements.

Performance Indicators Used:

- Water consumption:** Measuring the total volume of water used and evaluating efficiency by calculating the ratio between total production and water consumption.
- Water quality:** Monitoring water quality indicators to ensure compliance with local and international standards.
- Water recycling and reuse:** Measuring the percentage of recycled water and reducing fresh water consumption through recycling systems.
- Environmental impact:** Measuring the reduction of pollutant emissions in treated wastewater.

Petromidia Refinery

The water consumption reduction targets are aligned with the company's sustainability policies and its objectives regarding the efficient management of water resources and environmental protection. The company's policies focus on water conservation, improving water recycling and reuse processes, as well as

reducing water pollution, in accordance with internal and external regulations. Reducing water consumption and using it efficiently are directly related to the responsibility towards the environment and the impact on natural resources.

The targets set for the Petromidia Refinery are relative and refer to reducing the abstraction of freshwater. The targets are specifically applied within the Petromidia Refinery, having a direct impact on production activities and water management within the refineries. The geographical limits are Romania, with particular focus on local water sources and water resources near the refinery.

Performance will be monitored annually, and progress will be reported in the sustainability reports. The indicators used will include volumes of water consumed.

Regarding the methodologies and significant assumptions used to define the targets, it can be mentioned that the water consumption reduction targets for the Petromidia Refinery are based on initiatives such as the installing of a new pump in 2026 in the reusable water system, the construction of a new raw water pumping station (Carasu), and the replacement of the potable water distribution system in 2030. These measures are designed to contribute to the efficient use of water and reduce risks related to its availability.

Water consumption reduction approaches are based on internal assessments and operational efficiency plans. Stakeholder consultation takes place within the IRO analysis, suggesting their involvement in setting sustainability objectives and targets.

Vega Refinery

The water consumption reduction targets are aligned with the company's sustainability policies and its objectives regarding the efficient management of water resources and environmental protection. The company's policies focus on water conservation, improving water reuse processes, as well as reducing water pollution, in accordance with internal and external regulations. Reducing water consumption and its efficient use are directly linked to environmental responsibility and the impact on natural resources.

The targets set for Vega Refinery are relative and refer to the reduction of the amount of extracted water and discharged wastewater. The targets are specifically applied within Vega Refinery, having a direct impact on production activities and water management within the refineries.

Performance will be monitored annually and progress will be reported in sustainability reports. The indicators used will include the volumes of water consumed.

For our Vega Refinery the targets align to be fully compliance with water permit conditions.

For Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Gas SRL, Rompetrol Georgia, Rompetrol Bulgaria, Rompetrol Moldova and Rompetrol Quality Control, there are no specific targets related to water consumption due to the nature of their operations and the low water usage compared to the activities within Rompetrol Rafinare SA.

Water consumption ESRS E3.4

Petromidia Refinery

The Petromidia Refinery demonstrates adaptive and well-structured water management, focusing on the efficient use of water resources to support both daily operations and the company's sustainable development goals. The water abstraction strategy is diversified to meet various operational needs, with a particular emphasis on the efficient and sustainable management of water.

Water sources are diversified and well-established. Petromidia relies on natural sources such as the Danube, Carașu, and Luminița branches to ensure a continuous water flow, thus adapting to the specific needs of the refinery. Additionally, the use of potable water infrastructure from the R.A.J.A. regional supply system reflects a dependence on external but well-integrated and reliable sources, ensuring a constant and secure supply for the refinery's needs.

Petromidia manages its water sources for technological and firefighting purposes by capturing water from the Poarta Albă-Midia-Năvodari Canal, with different capacities for normal conditions and emergency situations. In this regard, the refinery has a well-established system capable of ensuring operational continuity and responding effectively in case of emergencies, which is essential for the safety of industrial operations. The water supply for firefighting purposes is exclusively from the Luminița branch of the Poarta Albă-Midia-Năvodari Canal, ensuring readiness for emergency response.

A strong point of the company's strategy is the cooling water recirculation system, with an impressive recirculation coefficient of 97%. This highlights Petromidia's commitment to resource efficiency and the reduction of freshwater consumption, serving

as a clear example of the application of sustainability principles in industrial activity. This recirculation system has a significant impact on saving water resources and considerably reduces the amount of water needed for cooling processes.

The water recirculation system includes:

- Three recirculated water units: G1, G2, G3.
- Cooling water station ASU.
- Additional cooling water stations: G100, G200, G300.

The table below presents data regarding total water consumption, water abstraction and discharge, as well as the quantities of recycled and reused water for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024. This information is essential for assessing the impact of activities on water resources and promoting more efficient water usage practices. Continuous monitoring of these indicators helps optimize processes, reduce consumption, and ensure responsible water management in the context of climate change and pressures on natural resources. Our water use related metrics are not validated by an external body.

Petromidia - Water indicators	2022	2023	2024
Total water consumption (m³)	2,781,418	2,649,283	2,514,786
Total water consumption in water-scarce areas, including areas with high water stress (m³)	-	-	-
Total amount of recycled and reused water (m³)	752,401	1,214,420	633,793
Total amount of stored water (m³)	-	-	-
Changes in water storage (m³)	-	-	-
Water consumption intensity (m³ total water consumption in own operations, per mil. EUR in net revenue)	62,746	81,019	87,451
Raw water consumption for cooling tower makeup (m³)	3,414,731	3,179,652	2,819,859
Raw water consumption in the fire network (m³)	1,188,938	2,272,030	1,914,062
Raw water consumption for producing filtered water for sale (m³)	2,556,687	2,435,271	2,367,055
Additional intensity rates	-	-	-
Total water abstractions (m³)	8,701,710	8,520,505	9,008,148
Raw water abstractions (m³)	8,405,578	8,264,885	8,721,550
Drinking water abstractions (m³)	296,132	255,620	286,598
Total water discharges (m³)	5,624,160	5,871,222	6,493,362

Petromidia - Water withdrawal	2022	2023	2024
Fresh water (th. m³)	8,702	8,521	9,008
Surface water, raw water (th. m³), of which:	8,406	8,265	8,722
Danube Carașu source (th. m³)	7,217	5,993	5,524
Luminița source (th. m³)	1,189	2,272	3,197
Third-party water - drinking water (th. m³)	296	256	287

We do not have operations in high-water stress areas, however a storage capacity of 10,750 m³ is in place, which is typically not utilized as it is not required.

Vega Refinery

The Vega Refinery ensures its supply of technological and fire-fighting water primarily from underground water wells, including P1, P2, P6, and the wells in conservation P3, P4, P5, P7, P8. This water from the underground wells reaches the refinery through a main pipeline with a diameter of 8 inches, forming a closed loop (ring-type) within the refinery. From this loop, the water is distributed to various technological installations through pipes with diameters of Dn50 and 200 mm, across a network of approximately 7.8 km.

Vega - Water indicators	2022	2023	2024
Total water consumption (m³)	46,320	-174,073	40,750
Total water consumption in water-scarce areas, including areas with high water stress (m³)	-	-	-
Total amount of recycled and reused water (m³)	-	-	-
Total amount of stored water (m³)	-	-	-
Changes in water storage (m³)	-	-	-
Water consumption intensity (m³ total water consumption in own operations, per mil. EUR in net revenue)	19,922	n/a	26,441
Raw water consumption for cooling tower makeup (m³)	327,437	292,411	219,132
Raw water consumption in the fire network (m³)	-	-	-
Raw water consumption for producing filtered water for sale (m³)	-	-	-
Additional intensity rates	-	-	-
Total water abstractions (m³)	1,304,618	1,156,310	779,834
Raw water abstractions (m³)	1,235,618	1,088,548	779,758
Drinking water abstractions (m³)	-	-	-
Total water discharges (m³)	1,269,298	1,330,383	739,008

Vega - Water withdrawal	2022	2023	2024
Fresh water (th. m³)	1,305	1,156	780
Ground water, raw water (th. m³)	1,305	1,156	780

The water management authorization permits a maximum annual volume of 1,715,500 cubic meters of water, ensuring a sufficient supply for refinery operations while adhering to the principles of sustainable water use.

Rompetrol Downstream SRL

Rompetrol Downstream SRL ensures a sustainable supply of fresh water by complying with the Water Management Authorization issued for each operational site. This includes supplying water from underground wells (benefiting 30 gas stations and 4 warehouses) or accessing municipal drinking water infrastructure (gas stations and 2 warehouses) for various needs such as sanitation, firefighting, and food preparation. This water is used for hygiene, firefighting, and culinary purposes.

DWS - Water withdrawal	2023	2024
Fuel stations and depots (m³)	253,143.00	264,972.40
La Fântâna drinking water (m³)	13.50	23.90
Total	253,156.50	264,996.30

DWS - Water discharged	2023	2024
Discharged water (m³)	253,143.00	264,972.40
Total	253,143.00	264,972.40

Water withdrawal and water discharge quantities correspond

DWS - Water consumption	2023	2024
Fuel stations and depots (m³)	0	0
La Fântâna drinking water (m³)	13.5	23.9
Total	13.5	23.9

In the 2023 sustainability report, the formula used was based on the “input = output” principle:

Water consumption = water withdrawal – water discharged, where water withdrawal is the water taken in (input) and water discharged is the water released (output).

Consumption was considered equal to input minus output, and therefore consumption was zero.

Rompetrol Gas SRL

Rompetrol Gas SRL operations ensure water supply through comprehensive and compliant methods across various warehouses, using both underground wells and bottled water for human consumption, along with connections to local drinking water networks for sanitary, firefighting, and food production needs.

In the case of Rompetrol Downstream SRL and Rompetrol Gas SRL, water consumption is not as relevant*, given the activities carried out, where the impact on water consumption is significantly lower compared to the refining process. Although some maintenance or cleaning operations may take place, they do not involve water consumption of the same magnitude as in refineries.

** 2024 water consumption: DWS (stations, depots) - 264,940.28 m³; Rompetrol Gas (depots) - 8,266 m³.*

Rompetrol Gas - Water withdrawal	2023	2024
Surface water/rainfall (m³)	-	-
Ground water (m³), of which: Bacău (m³)	2,741 1,385	5,045 3,291
Pantelimon (m³)	1,356	1,754
Third-party water - Arad only (m³)	3,053	3,221

The difference is due to the water used for the maintenance of 10 tanks (tank capacity 150m³), carried out in 2024

Rompetrol Gas - Water consumption	2023	2024
Water consumption (m³)	0	0

In the current report, the value of 264.972,40 m³ represents water withdrawal (input), which, following the same principle as in 2023—water withdrawal = water discharged—means consumption is considered equal to input minus output, and thus is zero.

Rompetrol Gas: the same calculation method as for DWS.

Rompetrol Moldova SA

The water management system of Rompetrol Moldova is comprehensive and multifaceted. It incorporates both modern and traditional methods of water sourcing, utilizing a dedicated network of 76 stations and storage facilities. This ensures a reliable supply of fresh water from local drinking water networks, as well as the use of underground wells through 16 additional stations and another storage facility.

The company's water usage includes a variety of operational needs, such as hygiene, sanitation, and fire extinguishing. The wastewater management system efficiently handles domestic and as well as rainwater. It ensures proper discharge into municipal sewage systems or designated reservoirs, and storm water management addresses water from platforms that is channeled through gutters to hydrocarbon separators for safe discharge.

To maintain compliance with environmental regulations and uphold sustainable principles, Rompetrol Moldova conducts rigorous monitoring of water and wastewater, which is dictated by the requirements of Ecological Inspection and involves periodic checks at stations and warehouses.

In 2024, the total volume of water withdrawn for operational purposes amounted to 45.87 megaliters (ML). This reflects a consistent level of water demand aligned with the company's operational needs and indicates effective water resource management.

The increase in water withdrawal compared to 2023 can be attributed primarily to higher sales volumes of petroleum products and a notable 26% increase in shop sales, driven by a greater number of visitors to the stations. Additionally, the summer of 2024 was marked by prolonged heatwaves, with extended periods of temperatures exceeding 30°C, contributing to increased water usage.

The water discharge process is carefully managed. Technological wastewater generated on the platforms is directed through a controlled system of gutters and hydrocarbon separators before being safely released into the municipal sewage system or collected in designated drainage tanks.

In 2024, the volume of water discharged was 27.89 ML, indicating that a substantial portion of the extracted water was treated and responsibly discharged.

Water consumption, defined as the difference between water withdrawal and water discharge, was calculated to be 17.98 Mega liters in 2024, highlighting a minimal yet essential use of water beyond discharge processes.

Rompetrol Energy SA

Rompetrol Energy demonstrates a comprehensive approach to water management, prioritizing efficiency, compliance with environmental standards, and preparedness for operational contingencies, all while managing the environmental impact of its water use and disposal practices.

Rompetrol Energy secures its water supply through two primary sources: the Water State Company (RAJA) for fresh water and Rompetrol Rafinare SA (RR) for raw water, which is processed into demi water for various uses within the organization. RAJA-supplied fresh water is monitored via a certified debit-meter, ensuring accurate daily internal readings and monthly checks by RAJA. The raw water supplied by RR undergoes a chemical process at the Chemical Plant to become demi water, fulfilling the needs of Rompetrol Rafinare for steam production, RPE's boilers, and the district heating system for residential buildings in Navodari City. This process is meticulously measured at every stage through debit-meters.

In case of system failure, Rompetrol Energy has a contingency plan that allows the two water sources to bypass one another, with an emergency reserve sufficient for 6 hours of normal operations. The organization has identified that any disruption in water supply could lead to increased production costs for demi water.

Firefighting water is sourced from RAJA, RR's raw/surface water, or an old cooling tower storage, ensuring multiple redundancies for emergency situations. Water disposal at RPE involves handling domestic, technological, and rainwater. Domestic wastewater is managed via pumps into Rompetrol Rafinare's sewage system, leading to a treatment plant. Technological wastewater, arising from various operational activities, is treated in 400 m³ pits before being discharged into the Black Sea Midia Harbor basin.

Rainwater from the demi-water plant and external zones undergoes treatment before discharge, while other rainwater seeps into the ground or is collected by the drainage system. The effluent from RAJA's fresh water supply and RPE's operational processes are treated to meet specific pH levels and checked for water quality parameters by Rompetrol Quality Control (RQC) before discharge into the Black Sea lagoon, adhering to NTPA 001 / 2002 standards as per RPE's Integrated Environmental Permit.

Rompetrol Energy has implemented various water reduction measures to minimize freshwater withdrawal and consumption within its operations. These measures are part of a broader commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable water management practices. The organization employs a comprehensive approach to monitor and reduce water use, aiming to decrease the environmental impact of its activities and conserve this vital resource:

- Maintenance plan for fresh water supply system: a robust maintenance plan is in place to regularly monitor and address any leaks in the fresh water supply system. This proactive approach helps in significantly reducing water loss and conserving freshwater resources.
- Daily energy and water consumption report: the organization generates a daily report to monitor water consumption closely. This allows for the immediate identification of any unusual increases in water use, prompting quick investigation and remediation.
- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for water consumption: Rompetrol Energy has established specific KPIs related to water consumption. These KPIs serve as benchmarks for water use efficiency and guide the company in implementing effective water-saving measures.
- In-house and external water treatment plant monitoring: the water treatment facilities are monitored internally and also subjected to monthly inspections by relevant authorities. This ensures the treatment processes operate efficiently and within environmental compliance standards.
- Groundwater monitoring: groundwater quality is assessed every six months by an authorized external laboratory and quarterly by the company's internal laboratory, in accordance with the environmental monitoring plan. Samples are collected from nine designated wells. No deviation from the referential values, were identified in 2023, indicating the effectiveness of the company's groundwater protection measures.

Rompetrol Energy diligently monitors several indicators in its discharged water, including pH, total suspended solids, chemical oxygen demand, ammonium (NH₄), phenols, and substances extractable with petroleum ether (SEEP). Monitoring frequencies vary, ranging from daily to semi-annually, depending on specific parameter.

The company is committed to transparently reporting on water emissions and utilizing targets to track progress in water management. Rompetrol Energy ensures that communities and authorities are informed about activities that may significantly impact the quality of discharged water, such as turnarounds, overhauls, and technical incidents. This open communication contributes to building trust and ensuring collaborative efforts towards environmental protection.

Through these measures, Rompetrol Energy has successfully avoided any instances of hydrocarbon discharge to surface water and maintained its discharged water quality within the regulatory limits. The organization's efforts to reduce, reuse, and recycle water within its reporting boundaries demonstrate its dedication to responsible water management and its role in safeguarding this shared resource for future generations.

RPE - Water withdrawal	2024	2023	2022	2021
Technological freshwater from Rompetrol Rafinare coming from natural source Danube River by Saligny and Carașu water stations or Lake Tașaul (th. liters)	2,329.25	2,389	2,503	2,266.675
Domestic freshwater from the Danube River via Galeșu water station (th. liters)	71	42	28	5.594
Returned Condense RRC (th. liters)	137.761	207	-	-
Drinking water (th. liters)	0.006	0.005	-	-
Total	2,538.017	2,638.005	2,531	2,272.269

RPE - Water discharged	2024	2023	2022	2021
Domestic wastewater (th. liters)	99.279	55	56	55.448
Technological wastewater (th. liters)	617.874	884	1,049	847.519
Demi water sent to RRC including steam production (th. liters)	1,208.469	1,412.227	-	-
Raw water consumption in the fire network (th. liters)	29.559	-	-	-
Total	1,955.181	2,351.227	1,105	902.967

RPE - Water consumption	2024	2023	2022	2021
Water consumption (th. liters)	582.836	286.778	1,426	1,369.302
Water consumption intensity (m³ total water consumption in own operations per mil. EUR in net revenue)	0.251	0.0344	n/a negative revenue	n/a negative revenue

Index consumption of pre-treated water, drinking water, as well as the production of demi water:

- Demi water index (mc/mc)** - ratio of Σ (amount of pre-treated water, drinking water & condensate returned from RR - in m³) and Σ (quantity of demi water delivered to RR, amount of demi water to CJP & amount of demi water to Calik - in m³). In 2024, the m³/m³ index was 1.11.

Rompetrol Quality Control SRL

As for Rompetrol Quality Control SRL, water consumption is even less significant, as the activities performed are less intensive in water use, being focused on laboratory and administrative activities, compared to the industrial processes at the Petromidia and Vega Refineries.

RQC - Water withdrawal	2024	2023	2022
La Fântâna still water + sparkling water (th. liters)	0.037315	0.045193	0.046484
Domestic water (th. liters)	13.604	12.933	11.951
Total	13.641315	12.978193	11.99784

RQC - Water discharge	2024	2023	2022
Total water discharged (th. liters)	13.604	12.933	11.951
Total	13.604	12.933	11.951

RQC - Water consumption	2024	2023	2022
Total water consumption (th. liters)	0.045193	0.037315	0.046484
Total	0.045193	0.037315	0.046484

Rompetrol Well Services SA

The water supplier collects data on the monthly precipitation amounts, provided by INMH, and bills in accordance with the values communicated by the agency.

RWS - Water indicators	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Water withdrawal (th. liters)	28.10	22.133	21.04	22.36	21.87
Surface water (th. liters)	24.43	18.69	18.03	19.68	18.30
Third-party water (th. liters)	3.67	3.44	3.01	2.68	3.57
Water discharge (th. liters)	27.94	22.104	21.001	22.34	21.86
Water consumption (th. liters)	0.16	0.029	0.039	0.02	0.02

Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD

Rompetrol Bulgaria is committed to responsible water management across its operations, adhering to strict regulatory compliance while minimizing environmental impact. The company leverages various sources of freshwater, including municipal supplies and surface and underground water, ensuring the sustainable use of these critical resources. Notably, the use of underground fresh water is restricted to non-drinking purposes to ensure the safety and quality of drinking water.

In managing wastewater, Rompetrol Bulgaria operates under strict environmental permits. Two of its sites are authorized to discharge domestic wastewater into surface water bodies, emphasizing the company's adherence to regulatory requirements and its dedication to minimizing environmental impact. This discharge process is closely monitored internally, particularly for discharges into

city sewer systems, to maintain compliance with environmental standards. The company also addresses specific technical needs through the withdrawal of surface water at one of its sites, which is dedicated solely to fire safety purposes.

Through careful analysis and management of its water use, Rompetrol Bulgaria has identified that 5% of its operations occur in water-stressed or scarce areas, prompting targeted efforts to manage water use conscientiously in these regions. In response to water scarcity challenges, Rompetrol Bulgaria adopts innovative strategies, such as the use of additional water vessels to store non-potable water for operational needs, thus conserving potable water for essential uses. This approach reflects the company's dedication to preserving water resources, particularly in water-stressed areas.

The company has quantified that approximately 1% of its freshwater withdrawal and consumption occurs in water-stressed or water-scarce areas. This percentage was determined by analyzing the geographical distribution of its operations and projects relative to regions known for water scarcity, employing a cautious approach to manage water responsibly in these areas

For water withdrawal, the figures for 2023 and 2024 show a careful management of water resources, with 0.0155 megaliters withdrawn in 2023 and a slight increase to 0.0176 megaliters in 2024 due to experience of unusual dry periods in south Bulgaria during the summertime This increase is in the allowed water withdraw limits according to the relevant issued permits and indicates a conscious and continuing effort to keep track on water usage over time.

Water discharge is meticulously managed, with one site equipped with a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) that treats water before discharging it into surface water, ensuring it meets permit limits. Both sites undertake annual environmental monitoring and analyses by accredited laboratories, underscoring Rompetrol Bulgaria's commitment to transparency and environmental compliance. In 2023, the company discharged 0.01517 megaliters, slightly increased to 0.0163 megaliters in 2024.

Water consumption at Rompetrol Bulgaria is minimal, with a slight increase from 0.00033 megaliters in 2023 to 0.0013 megaliters in 2024. This reflects the company's ongoing initiatives to optimize water use and minimize waste.

Rompetrol Georgia LTD

The variation in quantities between 2024 and 2023 is due to the addition of new fuel stations (Tsalka, Gori 3, Natakhtari) over the past year, as well as the exceptionally hot summer in 2024, marked by several heatwaves.

Rompetrol Georgia - Water indicators	2024	2023
Water withdrawal (th. liters)	21.10	16.32
Water discharged (th. liters)	21.10	16.32
Water consumption (th. liters)	0.00	0.00

Midia Marine Terminal SRL

MMT - Water indicators	2024	2023
Water withdrawal (th. liters)	1.22870	2.36420
Water discharged (th. liters)	0.31100	0.17400
Water consumption (th. liters)	0.9177	2.1902

Rominserv SRL

Rominserv SRL - Water withdrawal	2024	2023	2022	2021
Freshwater RRC (th. liters)	7.303	7.271	8.659	9.875
La Fântâna (th. liters)	6.813	7.275	5.054	1.000
Sparkling water (th. liters)	6.093	3.838	2.254	0.133
Total	20.209	18.385	15.967	11.009

Rominserv SRL - Water discharged	2024	2023	2022	2021
Water discharged (th. liters)	7.303	7.271	8.659	9.875

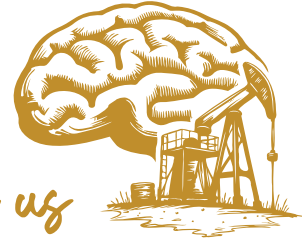
Rominserv SRL - Water consumption	2024	2023	2022	2021
Water consumption (th. liters)	13.396	11.114	7.308	1.134

Rompetrol HQ

Rompetrol HQ - Water withdrawal	2024	2023	2022
La Fântâna (th. liters)	0.05441	0.0399	0.032965
Domestic water (th. liters)	3.331	4.37044	1.920095
Total	3.38541	4.41034	3.283772

Rompetrol HQ - Water discharge	2024	2023	2022
Total water discharged (th. liters)	3.331	4.37044	3.250807

Rompetrol HQ - Water consumption	2024	2023	2022
Total water rconsumption (th. liters)	0.05441	0.0399	0.032965



Theodor Oroveanu

1920 - 2005



Prof. PhD. Eng. Theodor Oroveanu is the author of 8 treatises, monographs and specialty works, 120 scientific papers, and 10 inventions. His main body of works focuses on fluid mechanics, especially the movement of viscous fluids, with major applications in the extraction and transport of oil and gas.

He studied shale oil deposits and the benefits of hydraulic cracking on low-permeability deposits. He introduced modern calculation methods for oil pipelines, including flow optimization procedures, as the first Romanian to use computers in this field.

He initially worked as an engineer at the **Câmpina Central Metalworks**, owned by Steaua Română, then at the Industrial Central Bureau for Metallurgy Processing (1945-1949).

From 1949 to 1968, Oroveanu worked at the Institute of Fluid Mechanics and in 1951 became a professor at the Oil and Gas Institute in Bucharest, later moving to Ploiești to teach at the Oil and Gas University, where he was later head of the Hydraulics and Thermoelectrics Department (1970-1974). He also taught in Freiburg, Toulouse, Paris, Rennes, Moscow and Baku.

He was a correspondent member of the Romanian Academy, member of the International Academy of Astronautics (IAA) in Paris, and Geselishgaft für angewandte Mathematik und Mechanik in Berlin.



Workers at the Câmpina
Central Metalworks (1927)

Concepts and measures related to resource use and circular economy

Description of the processes to identify and assess material resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities

ESRS 2 IRO-1

The significant impacts, risks, and opportunities of KMG International related to circular economy, particularly regarding waste, are identified within the double materiality assessment framework. We have implemented a thorough screening process, identifying actual and potential impacts, risks, and opportunities related to waste within our operations and value chain. Additionally, we have conducted consultations with stakeholders as part of our materiality assessment through an online questionnaire.

Consultations with potentially affected communities are carried out in the permitting procedure of our facilities, as required by the EU EIA Directive, EU IED Directive.

Section 1.5.4 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model presented above, summarizes the material resource use and circular economy IROs from the double materiality analysis conducted, related to waste management.

Policies implemented to manage resource use and circular economy

ESRS E5-1

KMG International does not have a separate waste management policy, specifically for managing its significant impacts, risks, and opportunities related to the circular economy. However, within the ESG Policy of the KMG Group, it is stated that the aim is to minimize the environmental footprint by implementing best practices for waste management. Our current policies do not

include provisions regarding the transition away from certain resources or the increased use of recycled materials.

Waste management measures are regulated by the current legislation and translated into internal procedures, thus focusing on prevention, mitigation, and remediation of impacts, while also considering identified risks.

Documents related to waste management, including requirements and procedures, are made available to all employees, management, and contractors. Additionally, quarterly environmental updates are published on the KMG International website. At the beginning of each year, waste management training materials are distributed to all contractors.

The internal procedures of Rompetrol Rafinare SA, Rompetrol Downstream, Rompetrol Gas, Rompetrol Energy SA, Rompetrol Well Services SA, Midia Marine Terminal SRL, Rominserv SRL as well as waste management plans and programs, are part of each company individual integrated management systems for quality, environment, health, and occupational safety, certified in accordance with the ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001 standards.

For all KMG International entities, the QHSE Policy is implemented, which represents the management's commitment to identifying, assessing, and managing processes and associated risks, including those related to resource management and circular economy. It also involves setting specific objectives and rules for improving the performance of the management system and promoting the adoption of sustainability principles in its operations by minimizing their impact on the environment (including efficient waste management).

Rompetrol Rafinare SA complies with all regulations regarding waste management, integrating these requirements into its internal protocols and guidelines. This commitment extends to service providers, subcontractors, and tenants across both refining platforms through complex contracts, including the Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Agreement.

Waste Prevention and Reduction Programs

In accordance with the current legal regulatory requirements, specifically Law no. 17/2023 for the approval of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 92/2021 regarding the waste regime (which transposes European Parliament and Council Directive 2008/98/EC on waste), economic operators conducting commercial or industrial activities for which the competent environmental protection authority has issued an environmental permit/integrated environmental permit, based on the result of a waste audit, are required to prepare and implement a waste prevention and reduction program for waste generated from their own activity or, where applicable, from any product manufactured. This includes measures to identify and adopt actions to reduce prevent and the quantity or hazard of waste generated.

Thus, the individual "Waste Prevention and Reduction Programs" include the measures/actions implemented at 3 entities within Rompetrol, namely Rompetrol Rafinare SA, Rompetrol Downstream, and Rompetrol Gas SRL. The main objective is minimizing the negative effects of waste on public health and the environment, primarily through waste generation prevention. Therefore, the development of the individual waste prevention and reduction programs takes into account the following aspects:

- Identification of measures for efficient waste management at the site;
- Designing products to optimize the consumption of raw materials and process chemicals (only Rompetrol Rafinare SA);
- Planning the procurement activities of raw materials and chemicals to avoid creating stocks that may lead to depreciation/expiration (only Rompetrol Rafinare SA);
- Establishing measurable objectives;
- Utilizing voluntary waste management tools.

In accordance with the implemented programs and procedures, within KMG International, we consider the waste hierarchy by implementing a management system that places a strong emphasis on waste generation prevention and resource

consumption reduction. First, measures that prevent waste generation are prioritized, followed by options that allow for the reuse and recycling of materials. If these options are not feasible, energy recovery from waste is considered. Only as a last resort, when no more sustainable solutions are available, the company considers waste disposal through incineration or landfilling (Rompetrol Rafinare SA), after a detailed analysis of the available options and, where applicable, conducting technical and economic studies to assess their impact and feasibility.

At the Petromidia Refinery, a key component of efficient waste management is the documented procedure that aligns with the Integrated Environmental Permit and other relevant legal frameworks.

This procedure defines the identification of waste categories arising from production and auxiliary activities, ensuring adherence to the waste hierarchy. It includes strategic and cost-effective measures for the recovery and disposal of waste, including those related to the decommissioning of deactivated facilities.

The priority given to avoiding or minimizing waste is addressed through the implementation of measures to prevent waste generation by using the best available technologies (BAT) and by designing products that optimize the consumption of raw materials and process chemicals.

At Rompetrol Rafinare SA, the concept of eco-design is considered by evaluating purchased products in terms of their lifespan and environmental impact, as well as by acquiring equipment and catalysts with a long lifespan. Additionally, the use of packaging that promotes sustainability is encouraged. Rompetrol Downstream successfully implemented the SGR in 2023, alongside the introduction of measures for single-use plastics during the same year. For Rompetrol Rafinare - a contract is in place with an authorized company to meet the annual objectives (as per legislation) related to the recycling of packaging associated with our polymer products placed on the domestic market.

The individuals within Rompetrol at the highest level, responsible for implementing policies related to circular economy aspects, are:

- **Petromidia and Vega Refineries** – General Manager
- **Rompetrol Downstream** – General Manager
- **Rompetrol Moldova SA** - General Manager
- **Rompetrol Bulgaria JSC** - General Manager
- **Rompetrol Georgia LTD** - General Manager
- **Rompetrol Gas SRL** – Sole Administrator
- **Rompetrol Quality Control SRL** – General Manager
- **Rompetrol Energy SA** - General Manager
- **Rompetrol Well Services SA** – General Manager
- **Midia Marine Terminal SRL** – General Manager
- **Rominserv SRL** – General Manager
- **Rompetrol HQ (KMG Rompetrol SRL)** – General Manager

Actions related to resource use and circular economy

ESRS E5-2

KMG International has implemented a series of actions and allocated resources to promote the circular economy. These actions are aligned with the principles defined in ESRS 2 MDR-A.

Permitted entities are engaged for the disposal or recycling of all types of waste, aligning with environmental conservation efforts. KMG International has developed a robust waste prevention and reduction strategy, addressing multiple aspects such as efficient waste management practices, product design to minimize the use of raw materials and chemicals, strategic procurement to avoid surpluses and waste, exploring alternatives for waste minimization, setting clear objectives, and adopting proactive waste management approaches.

A prevention and reduction waste Plan for Rompetrol Rafinare SA (with actions to reduce/ reuse materials) - Petromidia is publicly available on the company's website and is submitted to environmental protection authorities.

<https://rompetrol-rafinare.kmginternational.com/>

Within the Refining Division, waste management prioritizes prevention, aiming to minimize waste generation before it occurs. Initiatives within Rompetrol Rafinare SA's waste reduction program include:

- **Evaluating purchased products in terms of lifespan and environmental impact**

Positive Impact:

This practice supports the reduction of overall resource consumption and waste generation by ensuring that only durable, efficient, and environmentally responsible products are selected. It encourages eco-design and circular economy principles, leading to fewer replacements, reduced emissions from transportation and disposal, and less landfill waste. It also signals to suppliers the importance of sustainable production, potentially shifting market standards.

- **Setting consumption norms for raw materials/chemicals/ utilities for all processes carried out**

Positive Impact:

By establishing clear consumption benchmarks, the company promotes resource efficiency and prevents overuse or unnecessary waste. This reduces the environmental footprint (e.g., energy, water, chemical use) of operations and helps maintain compliance with environmental regulations. It also fosters cost efficiency and creates a culture of accountability and continuous improvement among operational teams.

- **Purchasing chemicals in reusable/recyclable packaging/large volumes/bulk, to reduce the packaging waste generated**

Positive Impact:

This reduces the volume of single-use packaging and non-recyclable materials entering the waste stream. Bulk and reusable packaging solutions lead to significant reductions in plastic and hazardous waste, contribute to lower emissions from transport and waste handling, and support supplier innovation in sustainable packaging. It also aligns with extended producer responsibility (EPR) principles and sustainable procurement strategies.

- Using renewable catalysts/high-lifespan catalysts/consumables in processes/that allow the recovery of metal compounds**
Positive Impact:
This measure reduces toxic waste, improves resource recovery, and decreases the need for virgin raw materials, particularly precious or rare metals. Longer-lasting catalysts and the use of renewable alternatives lower both environmental impact and operational cost over time. It also supports industrial symbiosis by creating potential for by-product reuse across sectors.
- Identifying alternative methods for the recovery/disposal of the same category of waste**
Positive Impact:
Exploring and implementing diverse waste recovery and disposal methods minimizes environmental harm and enhances waste diversion from landfills. It can also lead to the valorization of waste, turning it into new resources or energy (e.g., waste-to-energy or raw material recovery), contributing to a circular economy. Moreover, it reduces the company's risk exposure related to environmental compliance and social license to operate.

The waste management protocols, as dictated by legislation, are fully integrated into Rompetrol Rafinare's internal procedures, ensuring specific waste handling practices such as selective collection, proper temporary storage, recovery or disposal of waste by authorized operators, and full traceability of waste from generation to disposal, maintained for at least three years.

Efforts to prevent environmental contamination include the strategic placement of euro containers and designated storage areas to prevent soil and water pollution and reduce air emissions. The Petromidia and Vega platforms are equipped with properly marked containers and storage areas, minimizing environmental impact. Rompetrol Rafinare SA also focuses on reducing packaging waste by using reusable containers, bulk chemical procurement, and sustainable or renewable catalysts.

Complete records of waste are maintained for each waste category, with a focus on separating hazardous from non-hazardous waste. Hazardous waste is carefully described and stored in conditions that protect human health and the environment, preventing accidental pollution or potential health risks. Authorized

transporters ensure the traceable transport of waste from origin to final destination, with detailed records kept for a minimum of three years, demonstrating the company's commitment to responsible waste management and environmental protection.

Petromidia Refinery

To effectively manage the complexity of waste management, Petromidia Refinery employs a systematic approach that includes the separation of household and production waste, from their generation to final disposal or recovery. The foundation of this system is based on the clear identification and continuous monitoring of waste sources and streams within each department. This responsibility includes documenting the waste categories generated by their respective activities, emphasizing a decentralized yet coordinated effort in waste management.

The platform is fully equipped with euro containers, specialized external zones, and strategically placed concrete platforms near waste generation points. These are designed with temporary storage capacity to accommodate the volume of waste produced between two collection cycles. To facilitate the efficient separation of waste, the containers and collection areas are clearly marked according to the type and category of waste they are designated for.

The refinery's methodical approach is encapsulated in detailed internal procedures and annual plans, particularly in the "Waste Management" procedure and the annual waste management plan. These documents serve as the cornerstone of the waste management strategy and are subjected to rigorous validation through both internal and external audits and inspections. This strategy adheres to the principles of the waste hierarchy: prioritizing waste prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, other forms of recovery such as energy recovery, and, as a last resort, disposal.

Significantly, Petromidia Refinery does not engage in on-site treatment of waste before its disposal or recycling. Instead, a selective collection protocol is implemented based on the nature of the waste, facilitating its temporary storage in properly marked locations while awaiting final disposal or recycling. This step ensures proper waste management, aligning with the refinery's commitment to environmental protection and compliance with current regulations.

External recovery of packaging materials, especially for petrochemical products, underscores the refinery's commitment

to sustainability. By using recyclable materials for packaging and establishing a recovery service contract that mandates a recovery rate of at least 60% of all packaging introduced into the market, the refinery strengthens its dedication to environmental protection.

To maintain the integrity of the waste management process, training personnel on legal requirements and best practices is essential. This educational component is crucial to ensure that all those involved in waste management are well-informed and capable of performing their responsibilities effectively, thus keeping the waste management process under strict control.

As part of the waste management information process, regular training sessions are conducted quarterly or semi-annually for all employees, covering environmental aspects such as waste handling, hazardous substances, procedures, and MSDS. Additionally, during shutdowns or maintenance periods, a waste management plan is developed, detailing waste categories, codes, hazards, storage locations, labelling, and transportation methods. This plan is then communicated to all unit managers.

Vega Refinery

At Vega Refinery, waste management is a priority, with systems in place to ensure compliance with legal requirements. The platform is equipped with euro containers, specially designed external zones, and optimally placed concrete platforms at the waste generation points. These have adequate temporary storage capacity for the volume of waste generated between collections. The containers are color-coded and marked according to the type/category of waste, facilitating efficient separation and handling.

Vega Refinery has established contracts with authorized companies for the collection, transport, and recovery/disposal of all waste generated on-site. This includes both hazardous and non-hazardous waste, such as used oil, bitumen waste, sludge from wastewater treatment, contaminated soils, metal scraps, plastic packaging, paper and cardboard, household waste, mineral wool waste, and tank sludge.

The waste management principles applied by the refinery include preventing waste generation whenever possible and ensuring that any waste produced is managed to minimize its environmental impact. This involves applying the waste hierarchy to encourage prevention and efficient waste management, thus reducing environmental effects. Recyclable waste is sorted into categories

for recovery, and an active program for preventing and reducing waste generation is in place.

The waste management procedures are documented, covering the flow from generation to recovery or disposal, and include maintaining records for each waste type in compliance with legislation and the Integrated Environmental Permit requirements.

Mixing different categories of hazardous waste, as well as mixing hazardous waste with non-hazardous waste, is strictly prohibited (this restriction is incorporated into our internal procedure). Hazardous waste is clearly defined and temporarily stored in labelled and secured areas to minimize health and environmental risks.

Waste destined for recovery or disposal off-site is transported by authorized companies, with storage practices designed to prevent soil and water contamination and minimize air emissions. The management of historical waste is outsourced to third parties, ensuring compliance with contractual and legislative obligations.

A documented procedure ensures that the waste management process meets the requirements of the Integrated Environmental Permit, correctly identifies waste categories, and follows the waste hierarchy. This procedure also targets the efficient economic recovery or disposal of waste, including waste from decommissioned facilities, and mandates mandatory training for personnel regarding legal requirements to maintain process control.

Waste composition reporting includes detailing hazardous versus non-hazardous waste, waste flows relevant to the sector's activities, and materials present in the waste. All waste management practices are designed to minimize environmental impact, with a strong emphasis on reducing, reusing, and recycling waste whenever possible.

Management of Historical Waste

Vega Refinery's approach to managing historical waste, includes 14 lagoons located on the northern side of the refinery platform, covering approximately 82,450 square meters. These lagoons are designed with containment measures, utilizing compacted soil layers and bentonite to prevent leaks and environmental contamination.

The site primarily hosts acid tar lagoons (pits 7 - 20), where waste from petroleum product tanks, by-products, sludge from petroleum separators, and contaminated soils are temporarily stored. These

lagoons have been essential in managing waste that is not directly associated with the refinery's primary production activities but results from auxiliary processes or historical operations.

Specifically, lagoons 7 - 12, covering an area of 15,475 square meters, have reached their maximum storage capacity. These lagoons are partially levelled and partially bordered by embankments due to uneven terrain. Rainwater collected on their surface is pumped into the chemical drainage system for disposal.

Similarly, lagoons 13 - 15 and 16 - 19, with areas of 12,250 square meters and 43,350 square meters, respectively, are interconnected but separated by boundary embankments, some of which have been surpassed by the level of the landfill. These lagoons also store acid tars, with rainwater being collected and pumped into the chemical drainage network.

Additionally, lagoon 20, located near lagoons 16 - 19 and to the south of them, spans approximately 0.5775 hectares. Like the others, it serves as a temporarily storage area for acid tars, adhering to the refinery's comprehensive waste management strategy.

There is an ongoing project aimed at the remediation of these lagoons, which involves the treatment of existing historical waste and subsequent disposal in impermeable cells in accordance with Order 757/2004.

This initiative is the refinery's commitment to the responsible management of environmental resources, ensuring that the management of historical waste is carried out in a sustainable manner.

Rompetrol Downstream SRL

Rompetrol Downstream SRL has implemented specific measures to minimize the environmental impact of waste, with a particular focus on reducing packaging usage in our food service operations. Products are served on porcelain plates, and packaging for takeaway items is made from biodegradable materials, eliminating the use of plastic bags. This initiative aligns with our commitment to sustainability and waste reduction.

To efficiently manage packaging waste, we collaborate with suppliers specializing in the selective collection of packaging waste, ensuring their practices comply with regulatory standards. This approach is part of our broader strategy to manage packaging responsibly and sustainably. In response to the Single-Use Plastics

(SUP) Directive, as transposed into national legislation through GEO 6/2021, we are transitioning to reusable and sustainable alternatives to single-use plastics.

In accordance with Law no. 249/2015, we take responsibility for managing packaging waste within the national territory, aiming to recycle or utilize this waste. This responsibility is transferred to an extended producer responsibility organization authorized to manage packaging waste, ensuring we meet our recycling targets.

Our waste prevention and reduction program includes plans for each worksite to optimize packaging selection and reduce waste. We have engaged local suppliers to collect packaging waste at no cost and contracted an organization to manage our product packaging responsibilities. This ensures traceability of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, with documentation provided for the transport and recovery of these wastes.

The Deposit Return Scheme (SGR) allows consumers to return packaging to any designated return point in Romania, regardless of where the product was purchased. For each returned package, consumers are refunded 0.5 lei, promoting recycling and waste reduction without requiring a shopping receipt. This initiative underscores our commitment to environmental protection and sustainable practices.

Rompetrol Downstream SRL - Deposit Return Scheme (SGR) 2024	
PET containers ≤1,000 ml (pieces)	25,485
PET containers >1,000 ml (pieces)	10,053
Aluminum cans (pieces)	18,454
Glass bottles 500 ml (pieces)	10,678
Glass bottles >500 ml (pieces)	1,295
Total quantity reported (pieces)	65,965

Rompetrol Downstream SRL - Single-use plastics 2024	
plastic straws (pieces)	31,656,520
plastic cups (pieces)	316,520
plastic lids (pieces)	4,256,400
coffee pods (pieces)	512,759
coffee stirrers (pieces)	6,727,000

Reduction of single-use plastics: 10% in 2024, in accordance with Order 06/2021, aimed at minimizing the impact of various plastic products.

Both Rompetrol Downstream and Rompetrol Gas engage in selective waste collection and have contracts with RTOs to meet the targets set by current legislation. All agreements for waste collection, transportation, recovery, and disposal are made with authorized companies.

Also these entities carry out waste audits, internal inspections, and external audits as part of their compliance and sustainability efforts.

At Rompetrol Gas SRL, we implement comprehensive waste management practices to mitigate the impact of our operations on the environment. Our approach to waste handling involves separating waste by type into designated containers, located on waste platforms specific to each operational site. Contracts are in place with specialized companies authorized to collect, transport, and either recover or dispose of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

Recognizing the significant negative impact that poor waste management has on climate change, air quality, ecosystems, and biodiversity, Rompetrol Gas is committed to managing waste responsibly. Our partnerships with authorized waste management contractors facilitate the monthly collection of waste from our depots, demonstrating our dedication to environmental protection.

A key element of our environmental strategy is the Waste Management Program, which is developed annually and includes initiatives aimed at reducing the volume of waste generated.

Our dual objective is to minimize the depletion of raw materials and reduce the environmental impact of our disposal methods. To achieve this, we explore ways to prevent waste by innovating or improving production processes. Where prevention is not possible, we strive to recover materials or convert waste into energy.

As a waste producer, we bear the ultimate responsibility for its disposal. This responsibility guides us in selecting contractors for waste management, ensuring they meet our strict disposal criteria as outlined in our agreements. The waste reduction plan for each site is formally established at the beginning of the year, and its effectiveness is evaluated through routine internal audits and inspections.

Measures/actions identified and implemented regarding waste within Rompetrol Downstream SRL and Rompetrol Gas SRL:

- Signing contracts with authorized companies to take responsibility for packaging management;
- Identifying alternative methods for the recovery/disposal of the same category of waste;
- Evaluating purchased products in terms of their lifespan and environmental impact.

Rompetrol Quality Control SRL

At Rompetrol Quality Control SRL, waste management and reduction are critical aspects of our efforts to protect the environment. Our facilities are equipped with euro containers and specially designed areas, including indoor spaces and concrete platforms, strategically placed near waste generation points. These containers, which have appropriate temporary storage capacity for the interval between two collections, are clearly labelled according to the type of waste they collect, ensuring effective separation and management of waste.

Each department within RQC is responsible for identifying the types of waste generated by their activities and documenting them in a detailed environmental aspects list. Depending on the category, the waste is temporarily stored in designated areas, intended either for disposal or recovery. Our comprehensive waste management approach extends from the initial generation of waste to its final recovery or disposal, with contracts in place with specialized companies.

In accordance with legal requirements and our internal waste management and reduction plans, all waste categories are managed by authorized companies. Our efforts focus on minimizing the impact of waste through strict compliance with legal provisions and the implementation of internal procedures.

Circular economy actions:

- Returning containers to the supplier/client;
- Reducing waste by ordering reagents according to consumption and shelf life;
- Reusing glass containers.

At Rompetrol, the implementation of actions requires significant operational expenses (Opex) and/or capital expenditures (Capex). The effectiveness of your company's actions to address significant impacts, risks, and opportunities, including relevant indicators, is evaluated regularly.

Within Rompetrol Rafinare SA, Rompetrol Downstream SRL, and Rompetrol Gas SRL, the necessary resources (significant operational expenses (Opex) and/or capital expenditures (Capex)) are allocated annually to implement the measures/actions required for the responsible and sustainable management of resources/waste.

Petromidia Refinery	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
OPEX, related with waste management								
Actual (M USD)	0.685	0.663	0.681	-	-	-	-	-
Budget (M USD)	-	-	-	1.083	1.113	1.033	1.063	1.083

For other entities waste management OPEX costs were as follows:
Rompetrol Downstream SRL: USD 140,000
The values for the estimated for upcoming years are 30% higher.

Rompetrol Energy SA

Rompetrol Energy SA ensure the management of the waste generated from the works in accordance with a waste management plan and waste reduction plan. The way of managing the generated waste (like domestic waste) and the waste generated by the execution of the works in general, the following rules shall be taken in consideration:

- The collection of own municipal waste and assimilable waste is made in containers, inscribed on categories of waste, and is handed over to authorized operators;
- Inert and/or non-hazardous industrial waste resulting from activities is temporarily stored in the places indicated by RPE for collection, transport and recovery / disposal by an authorized operator;
- Recyclable waste generated by RPE (like sheet metal, scrap iron, electrical and AMC cables, wood etc.) is transported by RPE and is temporarily stored in the places indicated by the RPE for collection, transport and recovery by authorized operators. For the avoidance of any doubts all waste and scraps that can be valued (such as iron, other metals, etc) resulting from the activities that are performed by a Contractor and its Subcontractor shall remain in the property of RPE and shall be handed over to its representative.
- Hazardous waste generated from works performed, is separately collected, packaged and labelled appropriately and is temporarily stored on the concrete platform; the collection,

transport and disposal / recovery operations is performed by RPE, through authorized operators, in compliance with applicable legislation.

Rompetrol Well Services SA

For waste management, Rompetrol Well Services SA adopts a structured approach, including the use of clearly labeled containers for different types of waste at each operating site. Monthly waste generation is documented, with annual summaries submitted to the relevant environmental authorities via the integrated environmental system managed by the National Environmental Protection Agency.

Waste disposal is carried out responsibly, with authorized providers engaged for regular collection and transport. The facilities are equipped with euro-containers and other appropriate temporary storage solutions, strategically placed to collect and store waste generated between collection intervals

Midia Marine Terminal SRL

Waste management at Midia Marine Terminal SRL is systematic and responsible, with all departments identifying, separating, and documenting waste according to its type, and ensuring its proper disposal or recovery through authorized providers.

- Municipal waste is collected in containers labeled by waste category and handed over to authorized operators.
- Non-hazardous waste is temporarily stored, if necessary, and then transported and recovered/disposed of by an authorized provider.
- Hazardous waste is collected separately, properly labeled, and temporarily stored on a concrete platform.

Rominserv SRL

Rominserv SRL manages the waste generated within the organization in accordance with the waste management plan established for each worksite, designed to define clear roles and procedures while ensuring compliance with applicable legal requirements.

At Rominserv SRL, waste management is a priority, with systems in place to ensure compliance with legal requirements. The containers are marked according to the type/category of waste, facilitating efficient separation and handling.

Rominserv has established contracts with authorized companies for the collection, transport, and recovery/disposal of all waste

generated on-site. This includes both hazardous and non-hazardous waste, such as absorbents, filter materials, polishing materials and protective equipment, wood, metal scraps, plastic packaging, paper and cardboard, household waste.

The waste management principles applied by the Rominserv include preventing waste generation whenever possible and ensuring that any waste produced is managed to minimize its environmental impact. This involves applying the waste hierarchy to encourage prevention and efficient waste management, thus reducing environmental effects. Recyclable waste is sorted into categories for recovery, and an active program for preventing and reducing waste generation is in place.

The waste management procedures are documented, covering the flow from generation to recovery or disposal, and include maintaining records for each waste type in compliance with legislation and the Environmental Permit requirement.

Regarding the management of the own waste generated, respectively the waste generated after the execution of the Works, the following rules shall be respected:

- **Municipal waste** is collected in containers labeled by waste category and handed over to authorized operators;
- **Non-hazardous waste** is temporarily stored, if necessary, and then transported and recovered/disposed of by an authorized provider;
- **Hazardous waste** is collected separately, properly labeled, and temporarily stored on a concrete platform and then transported and recovered/disposed of by an authorized provider.

Rompetrol HQ

In line with sustainable waste management practices, a selective waste collection system has been implemented throughout the building. Containers for plastic, paper, and household waste are conveniently placed on each floor, ensuring easy access for employees and promoting responsible waste temporary storage habits. This system is part of a broader strategy aimed at minimizing waste generation and reducing environmental impact.

To further support waste management efforts, agreements have been signed with authorized waste collection and transportation companies. These partnerships ensure the efficient collection of waste generated within the facility and its proper routing to

appropriate recycling, recovery or disposal channels, in compliance with environmental regulations. In addition, a specific agreement with a company specialized in the recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) highlights the comprehensive approach to waste management at the headquarters.

Waste traceability is another critical aspect of the building's waste management strategy. Detailed records are maintained, documenting the type of waste (hazardous or non-hazardous), classification codes, the companies responsible for collection and transport, and the final destination of the waste (recycling, recovery or disposal). This level of documentation is essential to ensure accountability and transparency in waste management practices.

Waste records are reported to the competent environmental authority. More specifically, data and information are submitted electronically to the National Environmental and Protected Areas Agency – Bucharest Environmental Directorate through the digital platform provided by the National Agency for the Environment and Protected Areas (ANPM).

Within KMG International, the necessary resources are made available annually—through significant operational expenditures (Opex) and/or capital expenditures (Capex)—to implement the measures and actions required for the responsible and sustainable management of resources and waste.

Measurable targets for resource use and circular economy ESRS E5-2

Regarding waste management, within Rompetrol Rafinare SA, Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Gas SRL, Rompetrol Energy SA national targets for waste recovery/recycling are adhered to, as well as obligations related to selective collection. Targets are not linked to a Rompetrol formalized waste policy, the scope is to align to the national targets, and follow national legislation regarding the requirement of a waste reduction program, therefore the stakeholders involved are the Romanian environmental authorities in the compliance review process.

Petromidia Refinery

The measurable targets for activities at the Petromidia Refinery regarding the waste recovery rate are presented in the table below, being closely linked to the waste prevention and reduction program. The waste recovery rate is an important indicator of the success of a waste prevention and reduction program, serving as a complementary objective for minimizing environmental impact.

Petromidia Refinery	*2022	2024	2025	2030	2040	2050
Waste recovery rate	92%	89%		>90%		

* 2022 is the reference year for measurements

These established targets are absolute values, representing a fixed objective, independent of other factors or external conditions. These percentages are not expressed in relation to other variables. They are directly applied to the total amount of waste produced by the company or organization.

Our significant assumptions used to define the targets are reflected in our actions planned and progress achieved.

Vega Refinery

There are sludge lagoons on site with historical waste for which there is a remediation plan - permitted by the Environmental Protection Agency, with multi-year clean-up and monitoring measures in place. Clean-up works are scheduled in agreement with EPA Prahova, and monitoring is performed to decide the destination of waste removed/treated on-site.

The measurable targets for activities at the Vega Refinery regarding the waste generated rate are presented in the table below, being closely linked to the waste prevention and reduction program. The waste recovery rate is an important indicator of the success of a waste prevention and reduction program, serving as a complementary objective for minimizing environmental impact.

Vega Refinery	*2022	2024	2025	2030	2040	2050
Waste generated rate (kg/t of raw material)	0.6	<2		<2		

Rompetrol Energy SA

Rompetrol Energy SA ensure the management of the waste generated from the works in accordance with a waste management plan and waste reduction plan.

Rompetrol Energy SA - Waste prevention/reduction rate	2025
Wood	10%
Tonner	5%
Plastic	2%
Plastic packaging	2%
Paper and cardboard packaging	10%
Metal packaging	5%
Wood packaging	5%
Rubber	2%
Electrical and electronic	2%
Steel and iron	2%
Glass	2%
Oil	5%
Filters	5%
Impregnated packaging	2%
General	50%
Chemical reagents	5%

Other entities

For Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Gas SRL, Rompetrol Quality Control, Rompetrol Well Services SA, Midia Marine Terminal SRL, Rominserv SRL and Rompetrol HQ measurable, result-oriented, and time-bound targets regarding circular economy aspects have not been established.

KMGI International monitors the effectiveness of actions to address significant impacts, risks, and opportunities, including waste indicators, as part of the integrated management system analysis.

The progress of action implementation at Rompetrol Rafinare S.A. is reported periodically to management, with waste performance data submitted for the analysis to management.

The top management of Rompetrol Rafinare SA, Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Gas SRL, Rompetrol Energy SA, Rompetrol Well Services SA, Midia Marine Terminal SRL, Rominserv SRL and Rompetrol HQ is informed through periodic reports and annually or whenever necessary, reviews the following:

- Waste aspects, IROs and measures included in the integrated management system, in terms of its adequacy and effectiveness;
- Opportunities for improvement and necessary changes to waste management practices;
- Compliance with the requirements stated in policies/objectives, legislation, and reference standards;
- Evaluation of possibilities for improving and changing waste policies, objectives, and targets.

Resources outflows ESRS E5-5

Waste

For Rompetrol Rafinare SA and its subsidiaries, the total quantities of waste generated, the total quantity and percentage of non-recycled waste, as well as the total quantity of hazardous and radioactive waste generated, in 2024, are presented in the table to the right.

Additionally, the table below presents both the total quantity by weight for which disposal was avoided, broken down into hazardous and non-hazardous waste, and categorized by the types of recovery operations (preparation for reuse, recycling, and other recovery operations), as well as the quantity by weight intended for disposal based on the treatment type (incineration, landfill, and other disposal operations) of the waste, and the total quantity summing all three types, with a breakdown into hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

All waste recovery operations are carried out by authorized operators, outside the KMGI entities' premises.

For Midia Marine Terminal SRL, the difference between 2023 and 2024 is due to a change in the methodology used by the waste collection company to calculate the waste quantities.

For Rominserv SRL, the difference between 2024 and 2023 is primarily due to the Turnaround activities (exceptionally) and waste generated by subcontractors' work, not directly from Rominserv's own operations. Rominserv ensured that this waste was managed in accordance with legal regulations.

For Rompetrol Quality Control SRL, the variation in recorded waste quantities between 2023 and 2024 is attributed to a higher volume of paper and cardboard sent for recovery to an authorized operator specialized in recovery operations.

For Rompetrol Well Services SRL, the increase in 2024 compared to 2023 is due to hazardous waste generated during the cleaning of hydrocarbon separators at the Ploiești and Moinești bases. This activity is not performed annually, but rather as needed when separators become clogged. In addition, due to increased operational activity in 2024, the volumes of mixed municipal waste and packaging waste were higher than in the previous year.

For Vega Refinery, we mention that the reported waste refers to that generated in 2023. However, the quantity sent for disposal also includes stock remaining from 2022.

Source - 2024	Waste generated (t)	Non-recycled waste (t)	Non-recycled waste (%)	Hazardous waste (t)	Radioactive waste (t)
Petromidia Refinery	7,068.36	4,886.16	69.00	4,719.17	0.00
Vega Refinery	310.92	269.78	86.76	205.56	0.00
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	10,772.00	8,928.00	82.89	59.27	0.00
Rompetrol Gas SRL	34.79	25.61	73.61	0.227	0.00
Rompetrol Quality Control SRL	42.24	0.13	0.30	1.34	0.00
Rompetrol Energy SA	126.07	83.93	66.58	3.01	0.00
Rompetrol Well Services SRL	103.54	60.90	59.00	39.94	0.00
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	69.33	68.86	99.70	0.93	0.00
Rominserv SRL	134.67	131.39	97.56	0.78	0.00
Rompetrol HQ	341.48	337.54	98.00	0.00	0.00
Total waste	19,003.40	14,792.30	73.34	5,030.22	0.00

The differences in waste quantities for 2023 versus 2024 for DWS come from the 10 stations on the A1 that were operational in 2024 but not in 2023.

Recovered waste - 2024	Prepared for reuse (t) Recycling (t) Other recovery (t)			Total recovered (t)
Petromidia Refinery	0.00	38.00	0.00	1,154.30
Vega Refinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	0.00	59.27	0.00	1,843.27
Rompetrol Gas SRL	0.00	0.23	0.00	9.18
Rompetrol Quality Control SRL	0.00	0.00	1.21	5.97
Rompetrol Energy SA	0.00	3.01	0.00	42.14
Rompetrol Well Services SRL	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.50
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47
Rominserv SRL	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.28
Rompetrol HQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.93
Total waste for recovery	0.00	100.51	1.21	3,083.04

Hazardous waste	Prepared for reuse (t) Recycling (t) Other recovery (t)			Total recovered (t)
Petromidia Refinery	8.00	1,108.30	0.00	1,154.30
Vega Refinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	0.00	1,784	0.00	1,843.27
Rompetrol Gas SRL	0.00	8.95	0.00	9.18
Rompetrol Quality Control SRL	0.00	4.76	0.00	5.97
Rompetrol Energy SA	0.00	39.13	0.00	42.14
Rompetrol Well Services SRL	0.00	20.50	0.00	20.50
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.47
Rominserv SRL	0.00	3.28	0.00	3.28
Rompetrol HQ	0.00	3.93	0.00	3.93
Total hazardous waste	8.00	2,973.32	0.00	3,083.04

Waste sent for disposal - 2024	Incineration (t) Landfill (t) Other disposal (t)			Total disposed (t)
Petromidia Refinery	3,728.38	682.58	0.00	4,878.16
Vega Refinery	168.70	27.86	0.00	269.78
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,929.00
Rompetrol Gas SRL	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.61
Rompetrol Quality Control SRL	0.13	0.00	0.00	36.26
Rompetrol Energy SA	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.93
Rompetrol Well Services SRL	22.13	17.81	0.00	82.30
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	0.00	0.00	0.93	68.86
Rominserv SRL	0.36	0.00	0.00	101.67
Rompetrol HQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	337.54
Total waste for disposal	3,919.70	728.25	0.93	14,813.11

Hazardous waste	Incineration (t) Landfill (t) Other disposal (t)			Total disposed (t)
Petromidia Refinery	16.76	450.44	0.00	4,878.16
Vega Refinery	54.20	19.02	0.00	269.78
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	0.00	8,929.00	0.00	8,929.00
Rompetrol Gas SRL	0.00	25.61	0.00	25.61
Rompetrol Quality Control SRL	0.00	36.14	0.00	36.26
Rompetrol Energy SA	0.00	83.93	0.00	83.93
Rompetrol Well Services SRL	0.00	42.36	0.00	82.30
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	0.00	67.93	0.00	68.86
Rominserv SRL	0.36	100.89	0.42	101.67
Rompetrol HQ	0.00	337.54	0.00	337.54
Total hazardous waste	71.32	10,092.86	0.42	14,813.11

Resource use and circular economy

Source - 2023	Waste generated (t)	Non-recycled waste (t)	Non-recycled waste (%)	Hazardous waste (t)	Radioactive waste (t)
Petromidia Refinery	5,673.76	4,057.98	71.52	4,484.220	0.00
Vega Refinery	267.76	309.00	115.00	203.000	0.00
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	9,944.28	8,977.04	90.27	49.383	0.00
Rompetrol Gas SRL	36.64	28.75	78.48	0.496	0.00
Rompetrol Quality Control SRL	50.31	0.10	0.19	1.735	0.00
Rompetrol Energy SA	192.97	110.33	57.17	0.359	0.00
Rompetrol Well Services SRL	59.81	32.45	54.00	1.650	0.00
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	13.94	13.53	97.00	8.520	0.00
Rominerv SRL	105.42	105.04	98.26	0.380	0.00
Rompetrol HQ	416.43	403.43	96.87	0.0265	0.00
Total waste	16,761.32	14,037.65	-	4,749.77	0.00

The differences in waste quantities for 2023 versus 2024 for DWS come from the 10 stations on the A1 that were operational in 2024 but not in 2023.

Recovered waste - 2023	Prepared for reuse (t)	Recycling (t)	Other recovery (t)	Prepared for reuse (t)	Recycling (t)	Other recovery (t)	Total recovered (t)
Petromidia Refinery	0.00	4.41	0.00	0.00	1,081.96	0.00	1,086.37
Vega Refinery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	901.816	0.00	901.816
Rompetrol Gas SRL	0.00	0.00	0.4969	0.00	28.721	0.00	29.21
Rompetrol Quality Control SRL	0.00	0.00	1.608	0.00	12.773	0.00	14.381
Rompetrol Energy SA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.331	0.00	110.331
Rompetrol Well Services SRL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.50	0.00	26.50
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.22
Rominerv SRL	0.00	7.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.16
Rompetrol HQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.053	0.00	13.053
Total waste for recovery	0.00	11.57	2.10	0.00	2,175.37	0.00	2,189.04

Waste sent for disposal - 2023	Incineration (t)	Landfill (t)	Other disposal (t)	Incineration (t)	Landfill (t)	Other disposal (t)	Total disposed (t)
Petromidia Refinery	3,786.32	87.76	0.00	28.66	155.24	0.00	4,057.98
Vega Refinery	185.22	0.00	123.78	0.00	14.32	0.00	323.32
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	0.00	49.383	0.00	0.00	15.277	0.00	8,993.081
Rompetrol Gas SRL	0.00	0.00	0.4969	0.00	28.758	7.384	36.142
Rompetrol Quality Control SRL	0.097	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.84	0.00	35.937
Rompetrol Energy SA	0.00	0.00	0.359	0.00	82.28	0.00	82.639
Rompetrol Well Services SRL	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.00	32.30	0.15	34.10
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	0.00	8.52	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	13.52
Rominerv SRL	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.24	0.00	98.24
Rompetrol HQ	0.00	0.0265	0.00	0.00	403.3575	0.00	403.3840
Total waste for disposal	3,972.01	145.68	126.28	0.00	870.61	7.53	14,078.34



Petromidia Refinery

The operations of the Petromidia Refinery generate a wide range of waste types, classified into hazardous and non-hazardous categories, including: sludge from the wastewater treatment plant and tank cleaning operations, used oils, contaminated soil, insulation materials, and spent chemicals and catalysts (containing metals such as Ni, Co, Mn), recyclable materials such as metals (scrap iron, aluminum), plastics, paper, and non-recyclable waste, including household waste, insulation, and wood.

Petromidia Refinery waste generated	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Hazardous waste (t) of which: historical waste-sludge from Lagoon 1 (t)	4,719.17	4,484.22	4,950.47	13,453.73 9,358.89	13,594.48 7,475.86	19,745.13 12,800.44
Non-hazardous waste (t)	2,349.19	1,189.54	1,436.69	1,006.12	1,410.76	1,886.88
Total	7,068.36	5,673.76	6,387.16	14,459.85	15,005.24	21,632.01

Hazardous waste categories generated in current activity: sludges (from WWTP, tanks cleaning) waste oils, contaminated soil, contaminated insulation, expired chemicals and catalysts.

Non-hazardous waste categories generated in current activity: recyclable waste (metal, plastics, paper), non-recyclable waste (mixed municipal waste, insulation, wood etc).

Petromidia waste sent for recovery	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Hazardous waste (t)	38	**4.41	324.84	1,240.54	243.52	878.18
Non-hazardous waste* (t)	1,116.3	1,081.96	1,081.53	1,497.90	1,233.92	1,605.65

* Recovery methods applied were mainly: recycling (plastics), metal recovery and regeneration (catalysts) etc.

** Explanation for the figures of 2022 (324.84 t) vs. 2023 (4.41 t): in 2022, greening activities took place at Lagoon no. 1,(after emptying the historical sludge stock), which produced contaminated soil subject for bioremediation (approx. 300 t)

Petromidia waste sent for disposal	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Hazardous waste (t)	4,410.96	3,874.08	4,609.42	13,047.80	13,350.96	18,866.95
Non-hazardous waste* (t)	467.2	183.90	197.86	133.58	177.88	281.22

* Disposal method applied was final storage in authorized warehouses and incineration with energy recovery

Petromidia Refinery waste by category	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Dehydrated sludge from wastewater treatment plant (t)	3,728.38	3,786.32	4,284.58	3,551.98	4,954.86	4,413.68
Sludge from Lagoon no 1 (historical) (t)	-	-	-	9,358.89	7,475.86	12,800.44
Waste oil (t)	31.60	10.81	22.66	14.87	35.46	18.28
Ceramic balls (t)	25.89	44.00	26.00	3.00	358.905	7.25
Spent catalysts (metal-containing: Ni, Co, Mo) (t)	276.61	599.33	18.93	365.55	1,207.96	304.50
Spent catalyst from cracking catalytic unit (t)	585.52	564.62	592.30	567.16	536.08	713.40
Iron and steel scrap (t)	1,081.38	223.68	427.37	110.02	778.40	377.30
Packaging with traces of hazardous substances (t)	18.30	9.18	-	0.68	1.08	1.72
Aluminum scrap (t)	0.40	0.36	0.26	0.98	3.26	0.40
Plastic packaging waste (t)	-	18.28	8.66	7.56	-	16.98
Wood packaging waste (t)	16.40	29.02	20.24	17.46	47.04	28.78
Paper – Cardboard (t)	5.64	8.30	19.24	2.42	11.52	9.66
Household waste (t)	127.72	111.94	120.90	116.12	127.96	136.34
Insulating materials (Waste mineral wool) (t)	8.94	-	-	-	-	114.82
Contaminated insulating materials (waste mineral wool) (t)	451.00	-	219.70	33.78	705.10	106
Tank bottom sludges (t)	51.24	-	3.88	12.96	-	106.14
Contaminated soil with hazardous substances (t)	159.42	76.62	400.46	90.26	202.86	1,440.58
Waste fluorescent tubes (t)	-	-	0.26	-	-	-
Cable waste (t)	9.80	8.20	1.04	0.12	17.06	-
Absorbents, filter materials (t)	0.80	-	-	3.72	3.00	0.38
Waste plastics from organic chemical processes (t)	170.92	142.10	171.92	181.28	252.46	196.56
Spent catalysts contaminated with dangerous substances (t)	-	-	-	21.04	-	-
Concrete mixes, bricks, tiles and ceramic materials (t)	8.00	-	14.54	-	-	-
Plastic and rubber materials (t)	-	-	33.66	-	-	-
Expired substances (laboratory, Hg) (t)	-	-	-	-	12.28	0.095
Mixed municipal waste (t)	-	-	-	-	2.88	-
Discarded equipment (WEEE) (t)	0.16	0.16	-	-	0.172	1.44
Spent platinum catalysts (t)	0.42	-	0.556	-	-	8.695
Plastic waste (t)	0.06	0.30	-	-	-	-
Contaminated absorbents, filter materials (t)	2.62	1.96	-	-	-	-
Contaminated packaging (t)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastes containing sulfur (t)	290.26	38.58	-	-	-	-
Glass fiber waste (t)	11.6	-	-	-	-	-
Medicines (expired COVID-19 tests) (t)	0.12	-	-	-	-	-
Mixed metals (engine waste) (t)	5.16	-	-	-	-	-

Vega Refinery

The operations of the Vega Refinery generate a wide range of hazardous and non-hazardous waste types, such as used oil, bitumen waste, sludge from wastewater treatment, contaminated soil, metal scraps, plastic packaging, paper and cardboard, household waste, mineral wool waste, and sludge from tanks.

Vega Refinery waste generated	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Hazardous waste (t) of which:	205.56	203.00	119.06	110.86	1,023.72	524.50
historical waste from lagoons (t)	0.00	0.00	89,039.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous waste (t)	105.36	64.76	205.56	79.88	185.02	80.96

Vega waste sent for disposal	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Hazardous waste (t)	196.56	309.00	19.06	109.86	1,023.72	524.50
	0.00	0.00	89,039.48	27,048.30	54,066.31	0.00
Non-hazardous waste (t)	73.22	14.32	99.56	68.48	103.82	54.94

Petromidia Refinery waste by category	2024	2023	2022	2021
Iron waste (t)	65.34	19.44	83.28	1.40
Street-cleaning residues waste (t)	-	-	-	19.18
Tank bottom sludges (t)		-	-	1.00
Solid wastes from soil remediation containing hazardous substances (t)	-	-	-	105.44
Bitumen waste (t)	21.00	31.00	6.00	59.30
Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing hazardous substances (t)	-	85.22	100.00	4.42
Household waste (t)	19.02	14.32	16.28	-
Basaltic wool (t)	25.76	-	19.06	-
Slam (t)	177.70	117.78	-	-
Soil and stones containing hazardous substances (t)	2.10	-	-	-

Rompetrol Downstream SRL

The operations of Rompetrol Downstream SRL, Rompetrol Moldova SA, Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD, Rompetrol Georgia LTD, generate a wide range of waste types, classified into hazardous and non-hazardous categories, including the following: sludge from tanks resulting from tank cleaning, sludge from oil/water separators, oil from oil/water separators, oily water from oil/water separators, paper and cardboard packaging, plastic packaging, metal packaging, glass packaging, packaging containing residues of hazardous substances or contaminated with such substances, absorbents, filtering materials (including oil filters with no other specifications), polishing materials, protective clothing contaminated with hazardous substances, other waste containing hazardous substances, car wash waste, sludge from the treatment of urban wastewater, mixtures of fats and oils from separating water/oil mixtures from edible oils and fats, fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste, edible oils and fats, batteries and accumulators other than 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 with hazardous components, mixed municipal waste.

Rompetrol Gas SRL

The operations of Rompetrol Gas SRL generate a wide range of waste types, classified into hazardous and non-hazardous categories, which include the following categories: Paper and cardboard; Scrap electrical and electronic equipment, other than those specified in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35; metals; mixed municipal waste; Plastic materials; Other hydraulic oils; Other engine, transmission and lubricating oils; Packaging that contains residues or is contaminated with dangerous substances; "Absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters, without other specification), materials polishing, protective clothing contaminated with dangerous substances)"; oil filters etc.

Rompetrol Quality Control SRL

The operations of Rompetrol Quality Control SRL generate a wide range of waste types, classified into hazardous and non-hazardous categories, including the following: used oil; packaging containing residues or contaminated with hazardous substances; absorbents, filtering materials, protective clothing contaminated with hazardous substances; expired inorganic laboratory chemicals from hazardous substances; expired organic laboratory chemicals from hazardous substances; plastic packaging; paper and cardboard; glass; iron and steel; discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13; household waste.

Rompetrol Energy SA

The operation of Rompetrol Energy SA generates a wide range of waste types, classified into hazardous and non-hazardous categories, including the following: batteries and accumulators; iron and steel; fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste; waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE); metal packaging; glass packaging; paper and cardboard packaging; plastic packaging; printer toner waste; packaging contaminated with hazardous substances; mixed metals; boiler ash; mineral wool; plastic and rubber materials; construction materials containing asbestos; paper and cardboard; plastic materials; mixed municipal waste.

Rompetrol Energy - waste management 2024	Code	Quantity (t)	Status	Contractor
Paper and cardboard	20 01 01	0.15	Recycled	Green Tech Servicii Ecologice SRL
Packages, Paper and cardboard	15 01 01	0.442	Recycled	Green Tech Servicii Ecologice SRL
Plastic packages	15 01 02	0.405	Recycled	Green Tech Servicii Ecologice SRL
Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by hazardous substances	15 01 10*	0.21	Disposal	Green Tech Servicii Ecologice SRL
Iron and steel	17 04 05	18.82	Recycled	Vlad MAR Company SRL, Resort Metal SRL, REMAT Constanta Collect SRL
Plastic and rubber	19 12 04	0.142	Recycled	Green Tech Servicii Ecologice SRL
Fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste	20 01 21*	0.024	Disposal	Recolamp SRL
Mineral wool	17 06 04	0.925		Green Tech Servicii Ecologice SRL
General waste	20 03 01	83.93		Polaris Mediu SRL
Plastics	20 01 39	10.966		Green Tech Servicii Ecologice SRL
Contaminated packaging waste	15 01 10*	2.78		Eco Fire Sistems SRL
Waste metal mixtures	17 04 07	7.28		REMAT Constanta Collect SRL

Rompetrol Energy - waste management 2023	Code	Quantity (t)	Status	Contractor
Paper and cardboard	20 01 01	0.380	Recycled	Green Tech Servicii Ecologice SRL
Packages, paper and cardboard	15 01 01	0.290	Recycled	Green Tech Servicii Ecologice SRL
Plastic packages	15 01 02	0.138	Recycled	Green Tech Servicii Ecologice SRL
Iron and steel	17 04 05	34.720	Recycled	Vlad MAR Company SRL, Resort Metal SRL, REMAT Constanta Collect SRL
Plastic and rubber	19 12 04	0.111	Recycled	Green Tech Servicii Ecologice SRL
Mineral wool	17 06 04	0.481	Recycled	Green Tech Servicii Ecologice SRL
Mixed metals	17 04 07	53.200	Recycled	Green Tech Servicii Ecologice SRL, REMAT Constanta Collect SRL
Metallic packaging	15 01 04	0.007	Recycled	Green Tech Servicii Ecologice SRL
Glass packaging	15 01 07	0.224	Recycled	Green Tech Servicii Ecologice SRL
Cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10	17 04 11	10.780	Recycled	Gyovanny Recycling SRL
Wooden packaging	15 01 03	10.000	Recycled	REMAT Constanta Collect SRL

Rompetrol Well Services SA

The operation of Rompetrol Well Services SA generates a wide range of waste types, classified into hazardous and non-hazardous categories, including the following: mixed municipal waste; wooden packaging (pallets); paper and cardboard; paper and cardboard packaging; plastic packaging; pet; steel; absorbents, tank sludge.

Midia Marine Terminal SRL

The operation of Midia Marine Terminal SRL generates a wide range of waste types, classified into hazardous and non-hazardous categories, including the following: household waste; paper and cardboard; paper and cardboard packaging; plastic packaging waste; absorbents, filter materials, as well as mixed municipal waste; wooden packaging (pallets); paper and cardboard; paper and cardboard packaging; plastic pet; steel; absorbents, polishing materials; solvents; packaging that contains residues or is contaminated with dangerous substances; scrap equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFCs, HFCs; armaflex glue; waste plastic span; waste paints and varnishes other than those specified in 08 01 11.

Rominsev SRL

The operation of Rominsev SRL generates a wide range of waste types, classified into hazardous and non-hazardous categories, including the following: household waste; wooden packaging (pallets); paper and cardboard; paper and cardboard packaging; plastic PET, steel; absorbents, polishing materials; solvents; waste iron shavings;

The operations of Rompetrol Moldova SA generate a wide range of waste types, classified into hazardous and non-hazardous categories, including the following: household waste; paper and cardboard packaging; plastic PET, steel; absorbents, and hazardous waste from oil separators and stations reservoirs. The data and information regarding the quantities generated and those recovered/disposed of could not be collected in the requested format. These will be included in the next reporting cycle in accordance with the applicable reporting requirements. The same situation applies to Rompetrol Georgia.

Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD

As this is the first year the reporting has been conducted based on the new standards, the entity was not yet able to present the information in a fully aligned format, as it is currently undergoing a process of integrating data accordingly. Starting with the next reporting cycle, the data and related disclosures will be fully compliant with these criteria.

The operation of Rompetrol Bulgaria JSC generates a wide range of waste types, classified into hazardous and non-hazardous categories, including the following: household waste; wooden packaging (pallets); paper and cardboard; paper and cardboard packaging; plastic PET, steel; absorbents, and hazardous waste from oil separators and stations reservoirs.

Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD waste generated	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Hazardous waste (t)	90.05	96.00	109.64	92.94	135.40	207.09
Non-hazardous waste (t)	49.00	54.00	34.00	10.00	4.80	6.10
Total (t)	139.05	150.00	143.64	102.94	140.20	213.19

Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD waste sent for disposal	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Hazardous waste (t)	90.05	96.00	109.64	92.94	135.40	207.09
Non-hazardous waste (t)	49.00	54.00	34.00	10.00	4.80	6.10

Rompetrol Georgia LTD

Rompetrol Georgia generates both solid and liquid waste, primarily resulting from the cleaning and washing of oil reservoirs. The company contracts a licensed waste management provider to transport the waste for further processing, mainly for utilization. All related operations are outlined in the company's Waste Management Plan, which is approved by the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Georgia. Each waste transport is registered on a government-owned portal and is monitored by the relevant authorities.

Rompetrol HQ

Waste is measured by weighing, with a receipt issued by a metrologically verified scale. The data is recorded and reported to the authorities (Environmental Agency).

In HQ, the generated waste is collected selectively. Containers are placed on each floor, at appropriate distances from each workplace, where workers throw plastic, paper and municipal waste.

The building Administrator has concluded contracts with specialized, authorized companies, which collect and transport the generated waste, with a view to valorization or final disposal.

At the same time, for electrical and electronic equipment waste, a protocol was concluded with a company that took over the responsibility of valorizing these types of waste.

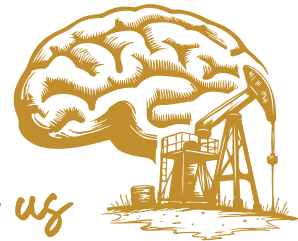
Rompetrol HQ - waste management	2024	2023	2022
Paper and cardboard (t)	0.20	12.86	16.35
Plastic packaging (t)	0.11	0.18	-
Paper and cardboard packaging (t)	3.61	-	-
DEEE (t)	-	-	5.44
Mixed municipal waste (t)	337.54	403.35	288.00
Total non-hazardous (t)	341.46	416.41	309.79
Oil filters (t)	-	0.0265	-
Total hazardous (t)	-	0.0265	-

At the HQ level, records of the generated waste are made, including the type of waste (non-hazardous, hazardous), their classification code, the company that collects and transports the waste and their final destination (recovery or final disposal), in order to ensure the traceability of the waste.

At the organizational level, a Plan for the prevention and reduction of the amount of waste generated was drawn up, which is updated whenever necessary. The legal provisions regarding the waste regime are respected.

The person responsible for implementing the legal requirements was designated, by internal decision. The record of waste, starting with 2022, was reported in the Integrated Environmental System, a system administered by the National Agency for Environmental Protection (ANPM).

	2024	2023	2022		2024	2023	2022
Recycled	0.20			Sent for disposal	-	-	-
	0.11	13.05	21.79		-	-	-
	3.61	-	-		-	-	-
	-	-	-		-	-	-
	-	-	-		337.54	403.36	288.00
	3.92	13.05	21.79		337.54	403.36	288.00
	-	-	-		-	0.0265	-
	-	-	-		-	0.0265	-



Ion Ștefan Basgan

1902 - 1980

Prof. PhD. Eng. Basgan's legacy, centered on his research in the field of oil drilling by combining sonicity with the "Basgan effect", amounts to over 50 technical and scientific works. He was a student and collaborator of Gogu Constantinescu, known as "the father of sonicity".

Right from a young age, his propensity for study brought him outstanding academic results and several scholarships. It was one of those scholarships that allowed him to study at the Superior School of Mines and Metallurgy in Leoben, Austria, between 1920 and 1925.

In 1933, he was awarded a PhD. in technical sciences and in 1935 received an award from the Romanian Academy for the thesis "Oil policy depending on the situation of exploitations and the fuel issue".

His "Method for improving the output and perfecting **rotary oil drilling**, by percussion-rotation and hydro-mechanical pressures absorption" (pattented in 1934) was practically tested in Romania at the Ghirdoveni oil field in 1938. Later on, his drilling method would manage to break the 8,000-meter depth ceiling for drilling.

By 1968, 15 states in Europe and the Unites States used his inventions. During WWII, his patents were confiscated by the US Justice Department and Basgan never recovered his copyrights, evaluated by German experts at around USD 8.4 billion.



Ion Basgan (center)
next to drill crew



Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce

Interests and views of stakeholders

ESRS 2 SBM-2

Human resources are vital intangible assets, playing a crucial role in the operation, growth, success, and innovation of companies across all industries. To achieve organizational objectives and support economic growth, we focus on identifying, attracting, motivating, retaining, and continuously developing our human capital.

KMG International is committed to long-term, people-centred sustainability, going beyond immediate operational needs. We recognize the evolving labour market challenges, such as attracting young talent to the energy sector and managing a diverse workforce across five generations. This diversity brings opportunities, encouraging us to innovate our leadership model and adopt a community-focused approach to maintain competitiveness and sustainability.

In these regards KMG International's Human Resources strategy is guided by our EVP "Together we grow people" and reflects a deep belief in the symbiotic growth of individuals and the organization. The Group's strategy is based on four basic pillars: Education and Growth, Rompetrol People Community, Work Environment and Culture, and Employees Health & Wellbeing. These pillars are essential in creating an optimal framework that encourages our employees to form interest-based communities, collaborate effectively and enjoy the achievements of their labour.

As part of the Employee Engagement Survey, which is run on an annual basis, employees are invited to share their opinions about various aspects related to leadership and inclusive leaders, communication, recognition, work-life balance, growth opportunities, recognition and more. Based on the survey results, a plan of action is developed to address employees' feedback and enhance engagement.

KMG International is steadfast in its commitment to fostering a workplace where its people enjoy support, inclusion and professional and personal development as the Group continues

to set new benchmarks for what sustainability means in the sector it operates. KMG International's human resources policies and procedures, as well as the lines of action of administrative and executive management, aim to respect employee's rights in accordance with international and local law. Within our companies, the collective labour agreements, internal regulations and specific procedures regulate aspects related to respect for employee' rights and fair treatment, including respect for freedom of association, prevention of human trafficking, prevention of forced labour related to child labour and precarious work.

Therefore, KMG International promotes a constant dialogue with all social partners (trade unions and elected employees' representatives) who are informed and consulted on all matters that have an impact on the workforce. As part of the social stability plan, collective bargaining plays an important role in securing competitive work conditions and guaranteeing equality of opportunity and treatment. Also, as part of the social dialogue process, periodical meetings with representatives of trade unions and/or employees' representatives are organized to discuss and clarify various aspects related to CLA provisions implementation or ad-hoc requests from the represented employees.

To address these significant impacts, we adjust our strategy and business model by effectively integrating employee interests and views into the Group's strategy and business model. KMG International does this through structured approaches that focus on active engagement and continuous feedback.

- Regular employee satisfaction surveys and annual engagement assessments to capture employees' views on various aspects such as workplace environment, career growth opportunities, work-life balance, and organizational values.
- Career development and learning opportunities: based on employee identification needs we invest in training and development programs, upskilling initiatives, and leadership development programs that support career progression and skill acquisition.

- Diversity and Inclusion: responding to employee input, KMG International has strengthened its commitment to diversity and inclusion, with a policy that supports equity and inclusive practices.

Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

ESRS 2 SBM-3

The actual and potential impacts on our own workforce which we have identified during our double materiality assessment are connected to our strategy and business model. The following are material risks and opportunities arising from impacts on own workforce linked to our strategic approach and business model.

Section 1.5.4 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model presented above, summarizes the material IROs related to our own workforce from the double materiality analysis conducted.

The financial effects on KMG International and its subsidiaries in the short, medium and long term of the significant risks and opportunities arising from the impacts on the own workforce are assessed as having a moderate financial effect level (above 0.1% but below 0.7% of the turnover), during the double materiality analysis process.

With regards to KMG International material impacts, risks and opportunities, the Group includes all people in its workforce who could be materially impacted by the business activities that are in scope of the disclosures, covering its own operations and the value chain. KMG International's materially impacted workforce comprises of all own work force of the Group, together with other workers that could be contracted through third parties. In the case of material positive impacts, we included below a brief description of the activities that result in the positive impacts, the types of employees and non-employees in our own workforce that are positively affected or could be positively affected.

Our materially impacted workforce comprises both employees and non-employees; non-employees include subcontractors and station workers who do not have a direct contract with KMG International. In accordance with current national and international legislation, there is no forced labor or employment of individuals under 16 years of age.

In order to describe the main types of people in our own workforce who are or could be negatively affected, within KMG International, we developed an understanding of how people with particular characteristics or those working in particular contexts or undertaking particular activities might be at greater risk of harm.

In this regard, KMG International prioritizes the health and safety of its employees first and foremost. This is reflected in complex health and safety protocols, rigorous training programs and regular audits to ensure compliance with international industry standards. We continuously enhance safety measures, conduct rigorous risk assessments, and ensure strict adherence to operational protocols. To further this commitment, we implement a safety indicator, the Severity Rate (SR), to better understand and mitigate the impact of accidents. The respective indicator, is 16 at Group Level (Rompetrol Refining recorded a SR of 21, Rominserv recorded a SR of 76 and Rompetrol Georgia a SR of 7. For the rest of the Group's Entities the indicator is 0. Furthermore, In order to achieve and maintain the highest safety standards in all operations, KMG International sets ambitious performance objectives, aimed at promoting a culture of safety at all levels of the organization.

Policies related to own workforce

ESRS SI-1

KMG International and its subsidiaries, have adopted policies (QHSE Policy, ISO 45000) to manage our material impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our own workforce and disclose them in accordance with the minimum reporting requirements laid out in the Minimum Disclosure Requirements with regards to policies (MDR-P) as defined in ESRS 2. In this regard, since 2023 we initiated the development and implementation of a Diversity, Inclusion and Belonging (DIB) policy, in line with the KMG International's strategy, initiated through adherence to the Romanian Diversity Charter, aligned with applicable EU legislation. This policy aims to create a diverse, inclusive and supportive work environment for all employees. This reflects our commitment to diversity, inclusion

and belonging within KMG International, recognizing these values as essential to driving employee engagement, driving innovation, achieving business success and fostering a collaborative culture.

KMG International believes in creating an environment without discrimination, violence and intimidation, in which every individual is valued and respected regardless of sex, race, color, age, national origin, religion, disability, sexual orientation, marital status or any other protected characteristic by law. The Diversity, Inclusion and Belonging procedure is completed by Anti-Harassment and Non-Discrimination Procedure. Employees who believe they have been subjected to any kind of discrimination or harassment that conflicts with the Diversity, Inclusion and Belonging policy and initiatives should seek assistance from a Compliance function representative.

KMG International is dedicated to enhancing, protecting and reinforcing its dedication to human rights within its workforce. In this regard, at group level, we implemented inclusive policies, commitments, and mechanisms in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. We emphasize our commitment through a series of policies and regulations for our employees such as the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, Diversity and Inclusion Policy, in order to uphold the human rights, including labour rights, of individuals within KMG International's own workforce. Human Resources policies and procedures at our companies, as well as the lines of action of administrative and executive management, aim to respect human rights in accordance with international and local law.

To guarantee excellence in business ethics and the protection of human rights, KMG International's subsidiaries run extensive training programs targeting different segments of its workforce, in order to assure the respect for stakeholders' interests, adherence to the rule of law, compliance with international norms and the support of human rights.

All KMG International policies are aligned with relevant internationally recognised instruments, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the European Union's regulations and practices, and other relevant international organizations and legal frameworks.

In this regard, KMG International strictly prohibits the exploitation of minors in its operations and takes measures to prevent

such practices in the work of its contractors and suppliers. For subsidiaries in Romania, the Romanian Constitution endorses universal human rights as well as European human rights treaties. The respect for the rights of individuals within our workforce, including human rights and workers' rights, is ensured both by the Labor Code and the Collective Labor Agreements concluded at the level of entities, part of KMG International.

Furthermore, KMG International offers the same learning and growing opportunities to every one of its employees in accordance with the Training and Development procedure, maintain comprehensive and up-to-date records on recruitment, training, and promotions, fostering transparency in the opportunities available to employees and showcasing their progression within the companies. All employees have access to the human resources policies and procedures, the Internal Regulation of each company and the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, available on the intranet. KMG International promotes a constant dialogue with the social partners (unions and employee representatives), who are informed and / or consulted on all decisions that may lead to important changes in the organization of work, contractual relations or labour relations or any other aspects that have an impact on the workforce of work.

Rominserv SRL adheres to KMG International's Global QHSE Policy and references it in its Integrated Management System Manual, as outlined in point 5.2, which aligns with ISO 9001, 14001, and 45001 standards. Meanwhile, Rompetrol Energy SA and Rominserv SRL have developed their own internal QHSE policy aimed at preventing occupational accidents. The subsidiaries follow KMG International's procedure for incident and accident investigation, which involves generating an incident investigation report and utilizing a follow-up system to address any issues.

Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts

ESRS SI-2

KMG International considers the perspectives of its own workforce by ensuring that their insights actively shape the Group's decisions and guide its activities aimed at managing both the actual and potential impacts on our workforce. The engagement occurs with all workers through multiple yearly polls, one-on-one meetings, feedback forms and diverse initiatives that favour the interaction such as:

- **HR Coffee Talks** - physical and online meetings with colleagues and workshops. These meetings are designed as informal and open forums where employees can freely share their thoughts and perspectives on various topics of interest to employees, topics requested by them in previous meetings or ideas sent by email and take place every 2 months. The first meetings, being organized exclusively face-to-face, were limited to the capacity of the room and brought together approximately 25 colleagues per session;
- **Rompetrol Business Talks** – online meetings where management shares its strategic directions and projects whenever topics of interest to employees arise. In 2024, they were generally organized every quarter;
- **Dedicated business events** - facilitate interactions between management and employees and does not have a regular frequency, they are organized whenever necessary;
- **Non-business events** - such as children's parties, or the Sports Academy and Run & Care initiatives. These fewer formal meetings provide opportunities for face-to-face interactions, fostering community spirit and encouraging direct discussion and exchange of ideas between management and employees. Each of the events takes place once a year.

All this feedback from the own workforce allows the Group and its subsidiaries to identify strengths and areas for improvement at various levels. Based on these results, both specific actions and structured intervention plans are outlined. To gain insights into the perspectives of individuals within our workforce, KMG International creates polls that are accessible and anonymous for all employees. The implementation of these engagements with the workforce is conducted with the support of the Human Resources Department by HR Business Partner and the Group HR Director together with the department managers, as well as with the support of the Internal Communication department.

To ensure information is understandable and accessible for the entire workforce, KMG International utilises multiple means of communication such as the intranet platform, Viva Engage (platform that hosts multiple active communities set by geographic location to facilitate local interactions), Radio Vox Pem (radio station broadcast within the Petromidia Refinery, offering personalized content for employees) and an internal monthly magazine.

Recognizing the changing needs of the workforce, KMG International has introduced several new engagement programs focused on employee well-being. These included initiatives such as wellness activities and workshops, work-life balance programs, flexible working hours and a hybrid work-from-home model. These programs are designed to support employees in achieving a harmonious balance between their professional responsibilities and personal life, ensuring that their mental and physical health is a priority.

Information on the effectiveness of the Group's workforce engagement processes from previous reporting periods is provided, with assessments conducted during the current reporting period involving a comparison of the annual polls and feedback from the employees. Continuous comparison and analysis of the workforce feedback ensures ongoing improvement in the interactions with the workforce and creates a better understanding of the employee's needs. We measure employee satisfaction and engagement level by tracking the improvement result of our yearly engagement surveys. For example, following 2023 engagement survey feedback, received from employees, we implemented several initiatives aiming to improve the workplace satisfaction, such as: a new induction kit, replacement of office chairs, a new e-learning platform, career celebration, etc. These changes were well-received by the workforce and have contributed to improving employee turnover. The results of the implemented actions during 2024 will be verified after the next engagement survey, which will be conducted in 2025, comparing the results with the previous one.

KMG International promotes a constant dialogue with all social partners (trade unions and elected employees' representatives) who are informed and consulted on all matters that have an impact on the workforce. As part of the social stability plan, collective bargaining plays an important role in securing decent work conditions and guaranteeing equality of opportunity and treatment. Also, as part of the social dialogue process, periodical meetings with representatives of trade unions and/or employees' representatives are organized to discuss and clarify various aspects related to CLA provisions implementation or ad-hoc requests from the represented employees. Based on the feedback collected from the employees, the leading union requested during the last CLA negotiation process some improvements on the medical package namely to add specific analysis for cancer screening, to be involved in the negotiation process of the insurance policy for the employees and to add the hybrid working schedule in the CLA, all these requests being accepted by the Group.

Negotiations for the conclusion of the Collective Labor Agreement take place every 2 years (or one year in the case of the extension of a Collective Labor Agreement), the process being organized in accordance with the legal provisions (Law 367/2022 on social dialogue). As part of the process, all entitled parties are invited to participate in the negotiation process, based on evidence of representativeness.

The collective bargaining process is carried out on behalf of the Group by a commission specially appointed for this purpose, whose composition includes representatives of the management team: the General Director, the Financial Director, the managers who coordinate the main operational areas, but also representatives of the human resources departments and legal.

Employees are informed in a timely manner by the management regarding the outcome of the negotiation process (conclusion or extension of the Collective Labor Agreement, new benefits or increasing the value of existing benefits, collective wage increases). The Internal Regulations were reviewed in accordance with the latest legal requirements in consultation with union representatives.

As part of the social dialogue process, periodic meetings are organized with representatives of all unions to discuss and clarify various aspects related to the implementation of the provisions of the Collective Labor Agreement or ad hoc requests from the represented employees.

The internal regulation was drawn up in consultation with the union, and any change made to it is subject to the consultation process with the union. We offer wellbeing programs to all our employees to help them achieve a work-life balance. Employees participate regularly, and based on their feedback, we adjust the programs to better meet their needs and expectations. Depending on employees' hobbies and interests, we organize the activities at work location level, as they are grouped according to their preferences. Through internal and external communication channels, employees are informed about how their feedback influenced decisions. This ensures ongoing improvement in our interactions with the workforce.

Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns ESRS S1-3

KMG International has implemented a Whistleblower Policy that aims to encourage the Group's employees to report irregularities that could affect the Group. The Whistleblower Policy enable every employee, supplier, customer or collaborator accountable to honestly report concerns or complaints, ensuring confidentiality and protection from retaliation for those who use the whistleblowing channel. The process of investigating these complaints is both professional and objective, adhering strictly to Romanian Law no. 361/2022, which implements EU Directive 2019/1937 on the protection of whistleblowers. Through ensuring that all complaints are treated with strict confidentiality and thoroughly investigated, KMG International endeavours to ensure that its workforce is aware of and trusts the provided channels.

Our Group is committed to maintaining an effective whistleblower mechanism that fosters trust, transparency, and accountability. To ensure the effectiveness of our reporting channels, we implement the following measures:

- All complaints are made Anonymous (if desired) and are handled with strict confidentiality, ensuring that whistleblowers remain protected from retaliation;
- We track and monitor issues by recording all complaints in a database, which includes details such as the nature of the complaint, a description, the outcome, and the responsible party;
- Reports on cases investigated are presented to management and the BOD;
- Audits are conducted to review and assess the effectiveness of the whistleblower function.

Reporting channels managed by the Forensics Team are:

- Whistleblower Channel (speakup@rompetrol.com) – also accessible from external via KMG's official websites;
- Forensics team e-mail address (forensics@rompetrol.com);
- Directly, by e-mail/in written to the Forensics Team.

Reports received through the aforementioned reporting channels are resolved in accordance with the internal investigation methodology in place.

Concerns about unethical or unlawful behaviour and matters related to integrity or breaches of our rules and internal regulations are reported using e-mail (whistleblower channel) in a strictly confidential manner. The concerns are addressed, internal investigations performed, and results are reported.

QHSE Department also has a process of managing the complaints related to QHSE issues.

KMG International's Internal Regulations set out the rights and obligations of the employees and of the employer, including rules on non-discrimination and infringement of the human dignity, conflict of interest, disciplinary procedure or processing of the employees and is signed by them for acknowledgement of its provisions. As part of actions that can minimize the potential conflicts among employees is the implementation of different programs of training and development, aimed to develop both soft and technical skills for a better integration and better professional results.

KMG International's Forensics Department ensures that these reporting channels are accessible by organizing awareness campaigns and training sessions for employees.

Moreover, within the entities in Romania, as part of the social dialogue process, periodic meetings are organized with representatives of all our unions to discuss and clarify various aspects related to the implementation of the provisions of the collective labour agreement or ad hoc requests from the represented employees. The internal regulations of the companies were drawn up with the consultation of the union or employee representatives, and any change made to it is subject to the consultation process with them.

Also, the Group's Compliance and Forensics Departments plays an essential role in ensuring the best practices in the development and application of policies and regulations regarding the respect of human rights. For example, Current Pay & Benefits Procedure intends to set a comprehensive framework for establishing and adjusting the compensation elements and to provide the line management with a useful tool to ensure its consistent implementation (in terms of pay movements and related decisions), while maintaining the internal equity and external competitiveness.

Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions ESRS S1-4

At KMG International, we have taken, planned or are currently implementing a series of actions in order to prevent or mitigate any material adverse effect on our employees. Following our internal surveys we updated the HR action plan and allocated funds for projects to address potential adverse effects on our employees (including, but not limited to additional trainings, exit interviews etc.).

As part of the social stability plan, collective bargaining plays a key role in ensuring decent work and guaranteeing equality of opportunity and treatment. Negotiations for the conclusion of the Collective Labor Agreement take place every 2 years (or one year in the case of the extension of a Collective Labor Agreement), the process being organized in accordance with the legal provisions (Law 367/2022 on social dialogue). As part of the process, all entitled parties are invited to participate in the negotiation process, based on evidence of representativeness.

Employees are informed in a timely manner by management regarding the outcome of the negotiation process (conclusion or extension of the Collective Labor Agreement, new benefits or increasing the value of existing benefits, collective wage increases).

The Internal Regulations were reviewed in accordance with the latest legal requirements and agreed upon with union representatives. A series of our planned actions are to effectively manage the material impacts, risks and opportunities relating to our workforce, which are consistent with ESRS 2 MDR-A.

KMG International is committed to fostering a culture of diversity, inclusion, and belonging. The Group actively supports various internal programs designed to promote these values among its workforce. For example, the Internal Mothers Guide highlights the significant role mothers play in society by assisting them with administrative matters and detailing the benefits package they are entitled to. Another notable initiative is the Cultural Integration

Workshop, which is tailored for new expatriate colleagues. This program aims to enhance cultural understanding and equip participants with tools for effective communication across cultural boundaries, contributing to a collaborative and respectful work environment.

To uphold its commitment to a respectful and inclusive workplace, KMG International offers paid free days for employees of different nationalities to celebrate their religious holidays. Additionally, we conduct various trainings and workshops, such as Lead Inclusively, Neurodiversity, and Inclusive Communication, to raise awareness and encourage openness towards diversity.

The promotion of diversity extends across multiple channels, including the LinkedIn Learning platform for online courses and workshops, articles on the local intranet, and features in the Premium internal magazine. Through these efforts, KMG International ensures that diversity remains a core component of its organizational culture.

Furthermore, these initiatives are designed to support the achievement of the following Sustainable Development Goals:

- **Gender equality.** KMG International is dedicated to promoting gender equality and equal opportunities within the Group and in the communities where we operate. This commitment is reflected in our policies and practices, which aim to ensure equal opportunities for leadership, employment, and training.
- **Workplace equality:** implementation of policies to ensure equal pay for equal work, promote women into leadership positions, and support work-life balance initiatives.
- **Empowerment programs:** support for external programs aimed at encouraging diversity, focusing on education, empowerment, and entrepreneurship.

In order to minimize the potential conflictual risks among employees we continuously improve the working conditions, such as implementing flexible working arrangements, and work from home schedule, aimed to simplify employees' lives.

We believe that maintaining a work-life balance is crucial for employees' wellbeing and thus we developed for them the Well Station global platform, designed to integrate all our initiatives on the well-being area. Inspired by the Group's profile, the gas stations being one of the most known symbols, Well Station is a program to inspire energy, a pit stop for all employees to refill with well-being,

mindfulness & good information about health, a source of fuel for a better life. Well Station consists of three pillars:

- Emotional and social well-being
- Physical well-being
- Financial well-being

Under the three pillars, we mapped and implemented programs such as: family and care events, stress management and mindfulness, hobbies and cultures, themed workshops, health education and prevention, nutrition and hydration, financial coaching and education, financial contribution for extraordinary life circumstances.

Ensuring health and safety measures at work is essential in any activity, even more so for companies active in the oil and gas industry. The essential role that KMG International has in the national economy, involves ensuring a high level of quality and safety, so that the incidents that may occur in the activity do not become problems of great importance. Employees play a crucial role in this process, and safe working conditions are particularly important to maintain the high standards of quality and safety of the products offered. The daily activities that our employees carry out involve the use of hazardous substances that can pose a risk to their health and safety and that of the community if they are not handled and used correctly. By implementing health and safety measures at the workplace, KMG International ensures that employees are protected against injuries, work accidents and occupational diseases. These measures include the provision of personal protective equipment, regular training on safety procedures and regular medical check-ups. Guaranteeing employees' access to these measures contributes to the prevention of work accidents and the reduction of risks of exposure to harmful substances. KMG International invested in the QHSE functions budgets and in the above-mentioned measures and controls about 4.5 million USD in 2024.

To prevent and mitigate any negative HSE impacts, KMG International conducts risk assessments covering all the elements from workplace safety, industrial and process safety and environmental impacts to control and minimize the risks for workforce, contractors, general public and communities. KMG International also conducted Process Hazard Analysis for the industrial sites. The HAZOP Studies resulted in concrete actions aiming to decrease the major accident hazards.

With a competitive reward package, the Group aims to attract and retain top talent, and skilled and experienced employees. Additionally, healthcare programs and other extra benefits aim to motivate employees and to increase productivity and decreased turnover rates.

To mitigate the risk arisen from various factors, including budget constraints, inadequate benchmarking against industry standards, and a lack of strategic focus, we constantly make efforts to increase employee's engagement. For example, we annually run an external benchmarking in order to acknowledge changes in the market compared to the previous year, by conducting annual salary surveys rolled out together with leading consulting companies. To retain talented workers, there are a series of implemented recognition programs, such as "Career Celebration", "Employee of the Year", "Thank you" project.

At the Group level, we have implemented initiatives to reinforce organizational safety, including the Life Saving Rules program, Defensive Driving Training Program, Safety Leadership workshops, and Process Safety Workshops. In 2024, Rompetrol Energy SA developed a hazard observation card system within the "Microsoft Teams" application using the "Timea" chatbot, allowing employees to report workplace hazards.

Rompetrol Energy's risk register, which includes analyses of hazard observation cards, safety inspections, and audits, is reviewed quarterly, while Rominserv's risk register is analyzed annually. The Group conducted Process Hazard Analyses at industrial sites, resulting in actions and recommendations to improve process safety.

Additionally, Rompetrol Energy SA established a non-conformity and observations register, reviewed monthly in Safety Committee meetings, which includes findings from authorities and internal reviews related to occupational health and safety, environmental protection, and emergency situations. Rominserv SRL has a similar register, analyzed weekly, based on external authority reports and internal evaluations of non-conformities in the same areas.

In the energy industry, recruiting qualified talent is challenging due to the specialized skills, technical expertise, and strict safety standards required. Professionals must have strong engineering and operational knowledge and be adaptable to diverse environments, which limits the pool of eligible candidates. Without proactive measures to maintain a steady flow of candidates, we risk workforce shortages that could affect operational efficiency, project

timelines, and our ability to meet client and market demands.

At Group level we are dedicated to building a sustainable talent pipeline through Traineeship Programs, Skilling, Reskilling, Practice and Dual Learning program. Over the years, we have developed strong partnerships with universities and high schools to make it easier to reach high school students and students from universities.

These initiatives are essential to create a sustainable talent pool that secures our Group's future, ensures operational continuity, and supports our ability to remain competitive in this demanding industry.

Traineeship Programs

Traineeship programs are a key tool for community development and are our primary channel for attracting talent to niche roles at the Petromidia and Vega refineries, as well as the Rompetrol Well Services SA platform. In an industry where specific skills are crucial, these programs provide recent graduates with structured training that aligns with our industry requirements. Through targeted mentorship, trainees gain the practical expertise needed to succeed in our environment, preparing them for full-time positions within the Group. Participating group companies include Rompetrol Rafinare SA, Rompetrol Well Services SA, Rominserv SRL, Rompetrol Energy SA, Rompetrol Quality Control, and Midia Marine Terminal SRL.

Practice

By assuring the mandatory practice for technical high-school and university students in our organization, we create valuable opportunities for them to apply their academic knowledge in a real-life context. This experience creates the context for the new generation of professionals to get in touch with the industry as soon as possible and allows us to identify and retain talents within KMG International. The companies usually involved in this program are the following: Rompetrol Rafinare SA and Rominserv SRL.

Dual Learning

Through partnerships with educational institutions, our dual learning program combines classroom learning with practical training within Rompetrol Rafinare SA. In 2024 we started our partnership with Energetic High-School from Constanta, and our aim is to guide the 24 students who, over three years, will have the opportunity to obtain an internationally recognized professional qualification in the energy sector.

The dual learning program, though not yet finalized, involves

continuous monitoring of key aspects such as high school students' attendance, grades for scholarship eligibility, and engagement in the program's practical component. This ongoing assessment helps us evaluate students' commitment and progress, providing necessary support to ensure successful educational and practical experiences. Through close oversight, we aim to enhance the program's impact and better prepare students for careers in our industry.

We proactively address any potential negative impacts on our workforce by securing a consistent, skilled talent pool through programs like Traineeships, Practice, and Dual Learning. Given the unique challenges in our industry, we focus on processes that meet workforce needs and ensure continuity. Collaborations with universities and high schools provide insights into emerging talent trends and the skills of upcoming graduates. This partnership-driven approach helps us tailor our programs, aligning them with market needs to create a steady talent pipeline, reducing the risk of skill shortages.

Rompetrol School - The First Step Towards the Refining Profession

The "Rompetrol School - The First Step Towards the Refining Profession" emerges as a flagship project, launched at the Petromidia refinery in Navodari. This initiative exemplifies the Group's commitment to facilitating knowledge transfer across generations and enhancing skill sets. The project began in 2022 and represents our engagement to grow the passion for working in Petromidia refinery, desire to pass on the specificities of the job and power to form a new generation of professionals.

This program aims to train the participants for the jobs of Field Operator and Compressor. For 4 months, the participants accumulate and develop both theoretical and practical knowledge with the support of our colleagues, from Operators to Plant Managers, as well as Process Engineers. The focus is on qualifications in Chemical Operations and Compressor Operations, reflecting the industry's current needs.

With the support of over 30 Rompetrol Mentors - fellow Operators, Plant Managers, Process Engineers, they can improve their theoretical and practical technical knowledge and receive all the necessary guidance to become future experts in the field.

With the implementation of these programs, we closely monitor progress to measure their success and ensure we achieve

meaningful results over time. For our Traineeship Program, we evaluate the number of Trainees that we have recruited and how many of them remain with the Group after completing the program. For example, in 2024 we selected 92 trainees and 36 of them became our colleagues at the end of the program. Trainees feedback received after completing the program was 4.5 scoring from 5 according to the feedback form sent to them.

For our program, Rompetrol School – The first step towards a refining profession, we use the same analysis method as for the Traineeship program. We consider how many participants we had in the program and how many of them remain after completing the program. In 2024, there were 24 participants and 23 (96%) remained within their company.

The profession of chemist operator involves building a solid base of theoretical and practical knowledge, discipline and rigor, in this regard, graduates of the "Rompetrol School" qualification and requalification program will continue their professional skills development program for a period of 6-12 months in the technological units in the refinery, under the continuous monitoring and evaluation of the production unit managers, production foremen and technological engineers.

For an employee to become independent on the role, we need multi-disciplinary qualified employees who can meet the technical challenges of flexible operation of refinery facilities.

Regarding our practice programs, we analyse how many high school students and students participate in our programs. For example, in 2024, there were 88 high-school students and 52 university students in practice.

Regarding the dual learning program, it is not yet finalized, but we continuously monitor key aspects to ensure its effectiveness. We keep track of high school students' attendance in classes, their grades for scholarship eligibility, and their engagement in the practice component of the program.

In this case, the success metric is retention of the high-school students, from 19 students, 16 remained (85%) last year. Also, all the high school students received the scholarship and the attendance at practice classes was 100%.

This ongoing assessment allows us to evaluate the high school students' commitment and progress, ensuring that they are receiving the necessary support to succeed in their educational

and practical experiences. By maintaining close oversight, we aim to enhance the program's impact and better prepare high school students for their future careers in our industry.

At the Group level, we recognize the significant risks associated with workforce dependencies. To mitigate these and ensure continuity, we've expanded our Traineeship, Practice, Dual Learning, Upskilling, and Reskilling programs to cultivate a pool of qualified talent. By refining these programs continuously, we ensure participants gain the necessary skills and competencies to contribute to our workforce, thus minimizing dependency risks with a reliable stream of new talent.

Partnerships with educational institutions allow us to align our programs with educational trends and industry needs, reaching students who are prepared for careers in our sector. These collaborations also give students early exposure to our industry, helping us maintain a steady talent pool and reducing workforce gaps. We focus on projects that have meaningful impacts on high school students, introducing them to industry skills and potential career paths. Understanding the importance of a strong educational foundation, we offer resources and guidance for exam preparation. Also, our involvement in the Joblandia program provides high school students with a unique introduction to the industry through interactive learning and career exploration, inspiring and preparing them for possible careers in the energy field.

Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

ESRS S1-5

KMG International has set specific human resources targets and actively communicates and engages with unions and employee representatives regarding these goals. For companies that have not yet established specific targets, we plan to set them by 2025. In the meantime, these companies carefully monitor the same key indicators as those with existing targets to ensure alignment and progress. KMG International set as main HSE indicator Lost Time Injury Rate with a target of 20% decrease versus previous year. This was cascaded to all the Group's entities.

Overall KMG International achieved this target in 2024 managing to decrease the LTIR indicator with 26% versus 2023 figure.

Even under the conditions mentioned above, the Group considers the possibility of revising the targets in 2025, either by adding new indicators or/and revising the existing ones after consultations with internal stakeholders.

In order to prevent the negative impact on the workforce, we plan to maintain an adequate payment of the employees and we continue to make the annual benchmarking with the specific Oil &

Gas market. Also, we reduce negative impact by ensuring health protection to the employees through life and health insurance and prevention and prophylaxis medical services.

To enable comparability over time, we maintain stability in our targets by ensuring consistent definitions and methodologies. The targets are based on KMG International's commitments, including our Codes of conduct, sourcing policies, global frameworks, forming the foundation for our commitment.

Rompetrol Rafinare SA - KPIs	*2022	2023	**2024	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Average training hours per year per employee	39.85	28.85	21.8	31	33	36	40	42	45
Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employees with labour contract	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Women at management level (mid & top management positions)	27%	28%	28%	30%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
Ratio of standard level wage compared to local minimum wage	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%
Employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	>98%	94.6%	96.1%	>98%	>98%	>98%	>98%	100%	100%

Retail entities (Rompetrol Downstream, Rompetrol Gas) - KPIs	*2022	2023	**2024	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Average training hours per year per employee	6.28	11.82	19.9	9	10	11	12	13	14
Employees that received one or multiple training sessions	43%	74%	77%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%
Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employees with labour contract	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Women at management level (mid & top management positions)	32%	36%	34%	32%	33%	33%	34%	35%	36%
Ratio of standard level wage compared to local minimum wage	100%	>100%	>100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	>96%	99.4%	99.8%	>97%	> 97%	> 98%	> 99%	100%	100%

Rompetrol Well Services SA - KPIs	*2022	2023	**2024	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Average training hours per year per employee	9.13	20.95	14.8	15	20	20	20	20	20
Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employees with labour contract	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Women at management level (mid & top management positions)	23%	21%	21%	30%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
Ratio of standard level wage compared to local minimum wage	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%
Employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	>98%	98.7%	98%	>98%	>98%	>98%	>98%	100%	100%

* 2022 is the reference year for measurements
** 2024 includes actual figures

Rominerv SRL - KPIs	*2022	2023	**2024	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Average training hours per year per employee	9.01	12.53	8.4	15	20	20	20	20	20
Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employees with labour contract	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Women at management level (mid & top management positions)	15%	13%	13%	30%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
Ratio of standard level wage compared to local minimum wage	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%
Employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	>98%	95.6%	94.2%	>98%	>98%	>98%	>98%	100%	100%

Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD - KPIs	*2022	2023	**2024	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Average training hours per year per employee	5.8	4.1	6.9	4.7	5.1	5.9	6.8	7.6	8.1
Employees that received one or multiple training sessions	65%	49%	56%	55%	60%	70%	80%	90%	95%
Employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	86%	91%	100%	> 98%	> 99%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employees with labour contract	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Women at management level (mid & top management positions)	25%	22%	26%	25%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
Ratio of standard level wage compared to local minimum wage	100%	>100%	>100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Rompetrol Georgia LTD - KPIs	*2022	2023	**2024	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Average training hours per year per employee	2.29	4.23	1.9	3.4	4.0	4.7	5.4	6.1	6.7
Employees that received one or multiple training sessions	17%	94%	18%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
Employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	97%	87%	97%	>98%	>9%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employees with labour contract	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Women at management level (mid & top management positions)	45%	40%	42%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%

Rompetrol Moldova SA - KPIs	*2022	2023	**2024	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Average training hours per year per employee	6.95	5.51	15.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0
Employees that received one or multiple training sessions	77%	63%	100%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%
Employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	99.66%	92%	99.9%	>98%	>99%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Employees with labour contract	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Women at management level (mid & top management positions)	50%	46%	44%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%
Ratio of standard level wage compared to local minimum wage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



Diversity and equal opportunities

Characteristics of the undertaking's employees ESRS S1-6

At December 2024, KMG International had a total of 5,429 employees, distributed across all entities. The employee data was reported as an average headcount of reporting period.

At the Group level, it is considered to ensure a team with a balanced structure, both in terms of age groups and gender categories, but, taking into account the operational nature of the activity, the number of male employees represents 70.43% of total.

Employee gender*	Male	Female	Other	Undisclosed	Total
Heacount**	3,824	1,605	-	-	5,429

* Gender is the one mentioned by the employees themselves
** Number of employees represent average Headcount for 2024

Employees by region	Male	Female	Other	Undisclosed	Total
Bulgaria	51	24	-	-	75
Georgia	690	97	-	-	787
Kazakhstan	8	6	-	-	14
Libya	2	-	-	-	2
Moldova	676	365	-	-	1,041
Netherlands	2	1	-	-	3
Romania	2,380	1,103	-	-	3,483
Switzerland	11	9	-	-	20
Turkey	4	-	-	-	4
Total	3,824	1,605	-	-	5,429

* Number of employees represent average Headcount for 2024

The evolution of the total percentage of female employees within KMG International registers a constant trend, this being mainly determined by the specifics of the jobs in the activity sector, whose particularities of availability and effort are addressed more to men.

Representation of women in the workplace	2024		2023		2022		2021	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of employees (headcount)	3,824	1,605	3,776	1,582	3,817	1,518	3,833	1,489
Number of permanent employees (headcount)	3,653	1,457	3,588	1,483	3,674	1,424	3,686	1,401
Number of temporary employees (headcount)	171	148	188	99	143	94	147	88

Most of the employees have a permanent employment contract, and 99.49% of the contracts are full-time (full-time = 40 hrs/week).

Contract type by gender	Male	Female	Other	Undisclosed	Total
No. of employees (headcount)	3,824	1,605	-	-	5,429
Permanent employees (hc)	3,653	1,457	-	-	5,110
Temporary employees (hc)	171	148	-	-	319
Non-guaranteed hours employees (headcount)	-	-	-	-	-
Full-time employees (hc)	3,805	1,597	-	-	5,402
Part-time employees (hc)	19	8	-	-	27

Contract type by region	Permanent	Temporary	Non-guaranteed hours
Bulgaria	75	-	-
Georgia	729	58	-
Kazakhstan	14	-	-
Libya	2	-	-
Moldova	1,041	-	-
Netherlands	3	-	-
Romania	3,222	261	-
Switzerland	20	-	-
Turkey	4	-	-
Total	5,110	319	-

All information regarding employee numbers is reported as the average headcount for the reporting period, determined through monthly headcount indicators calculated at the company level. This headcount calculation follows a methodology agreed upon at the Group level and is based on data exported monthly from the payroll system. Importantly, all data related to employed personnel is factual and precise, rather than estimated.

During 2024, a total number of 830 employees left the Group, either voluntarily (resignations), or due to dismissal, retirement or death. The staff turnover rate is calculated as the number of departing employees compared to the average number of employees in the reporting period (average headcount).

The staff turnover rate was 15.29%, which is a slight decrease compared to the previous year (the staff turnover rate for 2023 was 17.77%). The main reduction comes from the retail entities Rompetrol Georgia and Rompetrol Moldova where the measures taken in 2023 to reduce the turnover rate shows their effects in 2024 (in Rompetrol Georgia from 36% to 26% and in Rompetrol Moldova from 40% to 32%).

Contract type by region	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Bulgaria	75	-	75
Georgia	787	-	787
Kazakhstan	13	1	14
Libya	2	-	2
Moldova	1,041	-	1,041
Netherlands	3	-	3
Romania	3,457	26	3,483
Switzerland	20	-	20
Turkey	4	-	4
Total	5,402	27	5,429

Employee turnover	Headcount	Leavers	Share
Rompetrol Logistics SRL	2	-	0%
Rompetrol Petrochemicals SRL	-	-	0%
Rompetrol Quality Control SRL	191	12	6%
Rompetrol Rafinare SA	1,140	59	5%
Rompetrol Well Services SA	141	17	12%
KMG International NV	3	-	0%
KMG Rompetrol - Kazakhstan	12	6	50%
KMG Trading AG	20	5	25%
Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD	75	15	20%
Rompetrol Georgia LTD	814	286	35.1%
Rompetrol Moldova SA	1,041	335	32%
TRG Petrol Ticaret AŞ	4	-	25%
Total	5,429	830	15%

Employees who transfer between companies within KMG International are not included in the count of employees who have left the group.

Characteristics of non-employee workers in the undertaking's own workforce ESRS S1-7

The total number of non-employees in our workforce amounts to 0 for the reporting period, meaning that there were no contract workers, secondment or volunteers employed.

Diversity metrics ESRS S1-9

Top Management represents senior managers within the organization that are responsible for strategic direction and organizational leadership.

In preparing the disclosure on gender at top management, KMGi used the definition of top management as one and two levels below the administrative and supervisory bodies.

Top management	Male	Female	Other	Undisclosed	Total
Heacount	54	23	-	-	77
Percentage	71%	29%	-	-	100%

Top management by region	Male	Female	Total
Byron Shipping SRL	1 100%	- 0%	1
Fondul de Investiții în Energie Român-Kazah SA	1 50%	1 50%	2
KMG Rompetrol SRL	30 68%	14 32%	44
KMG Rompetrol Services Center SRL	2 69%	1 31%	3
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	1 100%	- 0%	1
Rominserv SRL	5 100%	- 0%	5
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	1 20%	4 80%	5
Rompetrol Energy SA	1 100%	- 0%	1
Rompetrol Gas SRL	1 100%	- 0%	1
Rompetrol Quality Control SRL	- 0%	1 100%	1
Rompetrol Rafinare SA	2 50%	2 50%	4
Rompetrol Well Services SA	1 100%	- 0%	1
KMG International NV	1 100%	- 0%	1
KMG Trading AG	2 100%	- 0%	2
Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD	1 100%	- 0%	1
Rompetrol Georgia LTD	1 100%	- 0%	1
Rompetrol Moldova SA	3 100%	- 0%	3
Total	54 71%	23 29%	77

Employee by category and gender	Male	Female	Total
Top management	54	23	77
Middle management	249	169	418
Staff	3,521	1,413	4,934
Total	3,824	1,605	5,429

Employee by category and gender	Male	Female	Total
Top management	54	23	77
Middle management	249	169	418
Staff	3,521	1,413	4,934
Total	3,824	1,605	5,429

Top management	Male	Female	Other	Undisclosed	Total
Board members	89%	11%	-	-	100%

Top management	<30	30 - 50	>50	Total
Board members	0%	81%	19%	100%

Employees by age	<30		30 - 50		>50		Total
Headcount	813	15%	2,580	48%	2,036	37%	100%

Employees by age	<30		30 - 50		>50		Total
Byron Shipping SRL	0 0%	1 11%	8 89%	0			0
Fondul de Investiții în Energie Român-Kazah SA	0 0%	3 100%	0 0%	3			3
KMG Rompetrol Development SRL	0 0%	3 60%	2 40%	5			5
KMG Rompetrol SRL	31 12%	186 75%	33 13%	250			
KMG Rompetrol Services Center SRL	16 7%	165 70%	56 24%	237			
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	41 17%	90 38%	105 45%	236			
Oilfield Exploration Business Solutions SA	0 0%	1 25%	5 75%	6			
Rominserv SRL	66 12%	240 43%	248 45%	554			
Rom Oil SA	0 0%	4 56%	3 44%	7			
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	42 9%	296 65%	117 26%	455			
Rompetrol Energy SA	20 13%	51 32%	87 55%	158			
Rompetrol Gas SRL	6 6%	47 50%	40 44%	93			
Rompetrol Logistics SRL	0 0%	0 0%	2 100%	2			
Rompetrol Petrochemicals SRL	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0			0
Rompetrol Quality Control SRL	40 21%	68 36%	83 44%	191			
Rompetrol Rafinare SA	185 16%	372 33%	583 51%	1,140			
Rompetrol Well Services SA	12 9%	60 42%	69 49%	141			
KMG International NV	0 0%	3 100%	0 0%	3			
KMG Rompetrol - Kazakhstan rep. office	1 4%	10 87%	1 9%	12			
KMG Trading AG	0 0%	15 75%	5 24%	20			
Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD	4 1%	48 50%	23 50%	75			
Rompetrol Georgia LTD	190 5%	342 64%	216 31%	748			
Rompetrol Moldova SA	166 23%	571 43%	304 33%	1,041			
TRG Petrol Ticaret AŞ	0 0%	4 0%	0 0%	4			
Total	814 15%	2,580 48%	2,035 38%	5,429			

Persons with disabilities ESRS S1-12

KMG International supports the inclusion of people with disabilities; however, most jobs in the Group have specific health requirements attached to our employees, as confirmed according to applicable legal requirements. The health status of the staff is certified upon employment and subsequently periodically by the specialized occupational medicine service available within the Group.

KMGi has strengthened its commitment to diversity and inclusion, with a policy that supports equity and inclusive practices. The policy Diversity, Inclusion and Belonging policy encourage a diverse workforce that encompasses people from various backgrounds, including but not limited to race, ethnicity, gender, age, sexual orientation, disability, and socioeconomic status.

Fair and secure working conditions

Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue ESRS S1-8

The Collective Labor Agreement applicable at company level includes provisions related to salary, respectively the minimum salary granted for each job, level that is adjusted every time a collective salary increase is granted to the company's employees. Also, it includes provisions related to other monetary rights (increments, allowances for personal events, premiums), social protection measures for employees, working conditions, health and safety at work.

Coverage	EEA	non-EEA	EEA
Bulgaria	0 - 19%	-	0 - 19%
Georgia	-	0 - 19%	-
Kazakhstan	-	0 - 19%	-
Libya	-	0 - 19%	-
Moldova	-	0 - 19%	-
Netherlands	0 - 19%	0 - 19%	0 - 19%
Romania	80 - 100%	-	60 - 79%
Switzerland	-	0 - 19%	-
Turkey	-	0 - 19%	-

EEA - European Economic Area

The work conditions and employment terms set out in Collective Bargaining Agreement, as negotiated with the representative unions. Employee representation is ensured by participation of the representative unions in meetings with the management representatives. The relationship with trade unions is ongoing and involves regular meetings and consultations. The Collective Labor Agreement provisions are applicable to almost all employees of Romanian entities. The provisions of the Collective Bargaining Agreements are negotiated after on-going consultations of the negotiation

committee appointed both by the management and by the representative trade union.

Out of the total workforce, 63.07% are registered in one of the legally established trade unions that operate at the Group level.

Region	CLA coverage	CLA employees	Headcount
Bulgaria	0%	-	75
Georgia	0%	-	787
Kazakhstan	0%	-	14
Libya	0%	-	2
Moldova	0%	-	1,041
Netherlands	0%	-	3
Romania	99.89%	3,479	3,483
Switzerland	0%	-	20
Turkey	0%	-	4
Total	64.18%	3,479	5,429

Region	Workplace coverage	Emp. represented	Headcount
Bulgaria	0%	-	75
Netherlands	0%	-	3
Romania	64%	2,255	3,483
Total	63.07%	2,255	3,561

Adequate wages ESRS S1-10

As adequate wages are essential for ensuring employees' satisfaction, motivation, retention, and overall wellbeing, we strive to establish pay structure that reflects the value of the contributions made by our employees. Thus, all our employees are paid above adequate wage.

Salary negotiation is sensitive to the requirements contained in the job description and considers a comparative evaluation with the income earned in similar activities at national level. Thus, a salary is obtained in accordance with the responsibilities in the job description and the level within the hierarchy.

Social protection ESRS S1-11

Our employees are covered by social protection against loss of income due to major life events by national programs governed by the state, such as: sickness, unemployment, employment injury, disability, maternity leave, retirement. Additionally, the subsidiaries cover sickness, accidents, disabilities by private life and health insurances. Also, as per the Collective Labor Agreements, the employees receive a bonus during maternity leave, which is meant to cover the difference between the amount paid by the state and employees' monthly gross salary, as well as a retirement bonus.

Legislation in force that regulates family-related leaves:

- Government Emergency Ordinance no. 111/ 2010 on maternity leave and allowance for childcare;
- LAW no. 76 of January 16, 2002 regarding the unemployment insurance system and employment stimulation;
- Government Emergency Ordinance no. 158/2005 on holidays and social health insurance allowances;
- Law no. 360/2023 regarding the public pension system

Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration) ESRS S1-16

KMG International applies the principles of equal remuneration, as an important factor in retaining qualified employees. One of our priorities, ensuring equal remuneration for women and men, involves prioritizing fair pay practices, aiming to eliminate gender-based wage gaps and fostering a workplace where compensation is based on merit and job value rather than gender.

In an industry historically dominated by men, KMG International is actively working to bridge the gender gap. Gender equality is a cornerstone of a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world, and we are committed to reducing gender inequality across all levels of our organization. Our efforts have led to a gradual increase in the percentage of female employees, reflecting our dedication to fostering a more balanced and equitable workplace. In 2024, KMG International continued its commitment to ensuring fair and equitable compensation across all its operations, with a particular focus on addressing the gender pay gap. This is a crucial aspect of our sustainability and social responsibility efforts, reflecting our dedication to fostering an inclusive and equitable workplace.

Region	Gender pay gap
Bulgaria	15.06%
Georgia	-77.84%
Kazakhstan	35.37%
Libya	100%
Moldova	-11.78%
Netherlands	91.05%
Romania	-2.62%
Switzerland	42.5%
Turkey	100%
Total	64.18%

Top management by region	Gender pay gap
Byron Shipping SRL	34%
Fondul de Investiții în Energie Român-Kazah SA	100%
KMG Rompetrol Development SRL	23.35%
KMG Rompetrol SRL	29.42%
KMG Rompetrol Services Center SRL	11.18%
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	13.61%
Oilfield Exploration Business Solutions SA	n/a
Rominerv SRL	8.78%
Rom Oil SA	n/a
Rompetro Downstream SRL	-6.01%
Rompetro Energy SA	14.40%
Rompetro Gas SRL	-25.22%
Rompetro Logistics SRL	n/a
Rompetro Quality Control SRL	-6.39%
Rompetro Rafinare SA	-9.85%
Rompetro Well Services SA	-22.84%
Total	-2.62%

Employee category	Gender pay gap
Top management	28.05%
Middle management	12.99%
Staff	-14.84%
Total	-11.52%

37.78 RATIO OF HIGHEST TO LOWEST PAY KMG International NV

The ratio of the total annual compensation for the highest paid employee to the total median annual compensation for all employees (excluding the highest paid employee). We applied the following formula: total annual remuneration ratio = (annual remuneration of the highest paid employee)/(median value of annual remuneration (excluding the highest income))

The ratio of the base salary and remuneration of women to men within our entities highlights both the progress we have made and the challenges we still face in achieving gender pay equality. KMG International is committed to continuous improvement in this area, with the aim of not only meeting but exceeding legal and ethical standards for gender pay equity.

The gender pay gap, defined as the difference between the average pay levels of female and male employees, expressed as a percentage of the average pay level of male employees. The gross hourly remuneration level of all employees is included. We applied the following formula to calculate the gender pay gap: (gross hourly pay level of male employees - gross hourly pay level of female employees) / (gross hourly pay level of male employees x 100).

KMG International applies the principles of equal remuneration, as an important factor in retaining qualified employees. One of our priorities, ensuring equal remuneration for women and men, involves prioritizing fair pay practices, aiming to eliminate gender-based wage gaps and fostering a workplace where compensation is based on merit and job value rather than gender. The calculation was made considering all salary incomes made in the year and includes all employees.



Protection of human rights

Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

ESRS S1-17

All internal procedures and policies are aligned with local and European legislation in force. No incidents of discrimination, including harassment, occurred in the reporting period.

In 2024, at KMG International, no incidents of discrimination or harassment were reported to Forensics Department. Throughout the year, 18 reports/complaints (in scope of Forensics Department) were submitted via reporting channels managed by Forensics Department.

In relation to identified cases of severe human rights incidents (e.g., forced labour, human trafficking or child labour) there were no severe human rights incidents connected to the undertaking's workforce in the reporting period, including an indication which of these are cases of non-respect of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. No such incidents have occurred in 2024.

Employee well-being and development metrics

Health and safety metrics

ESRS S1-14

Given the oil and gas industry's inherent risks, health and safety measures are crucial. Our Group's significant role in the national economy necessitates maintaining high levels of quality and safety to prevent potential incidents from escalating into major issues. As such, KMG International is committed to maintaining an effective health and safety management system built on the principles of ISO 45001. This system includes comprehensive processes for risk assessment, hazard identification, competency development, emergency preparedness and response, thorough incident investigation, and regular management reviews to ensure effectiveness and continuous improvement. It undergoes internal audits covering all key operational areas and is externally certified to ISO 45001 by DNV.

Employees play a crucial role in this process, and safe working conditions are particularly important to maintain the high standards of quality and safety of the products offered. The daily activities that our employees carry out involve the use of hazardous substances that can pose a risk to their health and safety and that of the community if they are not handled and used correctly.

By implementing health and safety measures at the workplace, the Group ensures employees are protected against injuries, work accidents and occupational diseases. Measures include the provision of personal protective equipment, regular training on safety procedures and regular medical check-ups. Guaranteeing employees' access to these measures contributes to the prevention of work accidents and reduction of risks of exposure to harmful substances.

Below we disclose required information, where applicable broken down between employees and non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce:

1.

the percentage of people in its own workforce who are covered by the undertaking's health and safety management system based on legal requirements and/or recognised standards or guidelines (and subject to internal and/or external audits and certifications);

2.

the number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries and work-related ill. This information supports the information needs of benchmark administrators to disclose ESG factors subject to health;
3.

the number and rate of recordable work-related accidents;
4.

with regard to the undertaking's employees, the number of cases of recordable work- related ill health, subject to legal restrictions on the collection of data; and
5.

with regard to the undertaking's employees, the number of days lost to work-related injuries and fatalities from work-related accidents, work-related ill health and fatalities from ill health.
6.

LTI and LTIR:

LTI (Lost Time Injury) refers to any work-related injury or illness that results in an employee being unable to return to work for at least one full workday after the incident. It is a critical measure of workplace safety performance.

LTIR (Lost Time Injury Rate) is a metric used to standardize and compare lost-time injuries across different organizations or time periods. The LTIR is calculated by multiplying the number of LTI by 1,000,000, then dividing the result by the total number of work hours during the reporting period. The multiplier (usually 1,000,000) allows for comparison regardless of company size or workforce hours.

The information for (b) we reported for other workers working on the undertaking's sites, such as value chain workers if they are working on the undertaking's sites.

Where is necessary, we disclosed the information specified in points (d) and (e) of paragraph 88 with regard to non-employees.

In addition, where is necessary we included the following additional information on the health and safety coverage: the percentage of its own workers covered by a health and safety management system which is based on legal requirements and/or recognised standards or guidelines and which has been internally audited and/or audited or certified by an external party.

At the KMG International level, the entire workforce is covered by the implemented safety management system. Additional coverage

includes Rompetrol Energy SA, certified under SR EN ISO 45001 since 2023, and Rominserv SRL, certified since April 2007. Both entities have developed comprehensive occupational health and safety management systems featuring policies, procedures, training plans, and continuous monitoring.

In 2024, Rompetrol Energy SA recorded one "first aid case" accident, while Rominserv SRL reported one work accident classified as a "work accident with temporary incapacity," resulting in 31 lost workdays.

LTI - Lost Time Injury

LTIR - Lost Time Injury Rate

TRI - Total Recordable Injuries

TRIR - Total Recordable Injuries Rate

DAFWC (days away from work cases)

Petromidia Refinery - February 21

A field operator was carrying out sampling activities to determine the density of the diluted caustic soda solution (usual activity). He accidentally dropped the sampling plastic cylinder on the ground, at which point the liquid from the cylinder splashed to both his eyes. He immediately washed himself with water. The local emergency medical service, MedLife, was requested by foreman. The preliminary diagnosis was "eyeball burn (bilateral) by caustic soda". Later, the employee was sent by ambulance to hospital. Hospitalization was not required.

Petromidia Refinery - May 1

A refinery employee sprained his left ankle while walking in the CC-HDV unit. The employee traveled with his personal car to Constanta, to a private emergency service for additional investigations and specialized treatment. He received medical leave for 5 days; no surgery or gypsum being required.

Petromidia Refinery - May 23

While preparing the area for mechanical works, a refinery employee suffered burns with hot liquid (water) on 30-40% of body surface (chest, abdomen, upper and lower limbs). First aid was given at MedLife site clinic, then sent to Constanta Hospital for additional investigations and specialized treatment. He received medical leave.

Entity - 2024 data	Worked hrs.	Fatalities	LTI	LTIR	TRI	TRIR	Occupational illness	Lost workdays
KMG Rompetrol SRL	448,470	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
KMG Rompetrol Services Center SRL	425,679	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	416,439	0	0	0.00	0	1.93	0	0
Rominserv SRL	1,035,670	0	2	1.93	2	0.00	0	152
Rompetrol Energy SA	282,388	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Rompetrol Well Services SA	254,679	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Rompetrol Moldova SA	2,074,297	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Rompetrol Georgia LTD	1,866,846	0	1	0.54	2	1.07	0	7
Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD	149,746	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Fondul de Investiții în Energie Român-Kazah SA	6,368	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Rompetrol Rafinare SA	2,046,932	0	4	1.95	5	2.44	0	84
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	804,938	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Rompetrol Quality Control	333,770	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Global Security System	1,357,030	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Rompetrol Logistics SRL	4,312	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Rom Oil SA	4,996	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Rompetrol Gas SA	168,744	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Total	11,681,314	0	7	0.60	9	0.77	0	243

Entity - 2023 data	Worked hrs.	Fatalities	LTI	LTIR	TRI	TRIR	Occupational illness	Lost workdays
KMG Rompetrol SRL	409,178	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
KMG Rompetrol Services Center SRL	418,662	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	411,465	1	0	4.86	2	4.86	0	5
Rominserv SRL	999,671	0	2	1.00	1	1.00	0	57
Rompetrol Energy SA	283,969	0	1	0.00	1	3.52	0	0
Rompetrol Well Services SA	241,910	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Rompetrol Moldova SA	1,608,826	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Rompetrol Georgia LTD	1,718,652	0	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Rompetrol Bulgaria EAD	137,107	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Fondul de Investiții în Energie Român-Kazah SA	6,219	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Rompetrol Rafinare SA	2,030,097	2	5	2.46	5	2.46	0	144
Rompetrol Downstream SRL	789,893	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Rompetrol Quality Control	337,235	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Global Security System	1,322,065	0	1	0.76	1	0.76	0	116
Rompetrol Logistics SRL	4,158	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Rom Oil SA	4,968	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Rompetrol Gas SA	171,889	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Total	10,895,964	3	9	0.83	10	0.92	0	322

Worked hrs.	Fatalities	LTI	LTIR	TRI	TRIR
n/a	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
n/a	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
2,972	0	1	0.55	2	0.00
1,831,287	0	0	0.00	1	1.09
494,199	0	0	0.00	0	2.02
2,660	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
167,887	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
n/a	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
51,384	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
n/a	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
477,039	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
7,135,182	0	2	0.28	2	0.28
6,230	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
709,080	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
n/a	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
n/a	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
334	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
10,878,254	0	3	0.28	5	0.46

Worked hrs.	Fatalities	LTI	LTIR	TRI	TRIR
n/a	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
n/a	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
4,254	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
612,330	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
889,257	0	0	0.00	2	2.25
1,642	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
179,304	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
n/a	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
79,061	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
n/a	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
442,582	0	2	4.52	2	4.52
5,943,036	0	1	0.17	1	0.17
191	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
303,159	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
n/a	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
n/a	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
350	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
8,455,166	0	3	0.35	5	0.59

Petromidia Refinery - July 1
An operator sprained his right ankle while moving to the Caustic Chemical Warehouse at Water Treatment Unit. No hospitalization was required, injured person received medical leave for 5 days (a cast was applied on the foot).

Rominserv SRL - February 9
During the handling and installation of a piece of pipe, the employee (mechanic) suddenly felt a back pain. The piece of pipe weighted around 70 kg, while the working team was counting 4 people. The injured employee received medical leave after consulting a doctor.

Rominserv SRL - May 1
After finalizing the inspection of the new reactors, the Rominserv employee, while he was walking to the office, tripped and fall from the same level. He accused pain at the right shoulder, and he was taken to the hospital for extra medical checks.

The work-related injury rate is calculated as the respective number of cases divided by the total number of hours worked by persons in the own labor force and multiplied by 1,000,000.

Romp petrol Energy SA - KPIs	2024	2025	Achieved 2024
Fatal work accidents and occupational illness	0	0	0
HSE Nonconformities Closure Rate	96%	95.06%	94.06%
Reduction of Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR)	13%	13%	100%
Grievance	0	0	0

- Certification of management systems of Rompetrol Energy to international standards ISO 45001:2023;
- First certification on ISO 45001 standard was done in December 2022 (last external audit in December 2024);
- Organizing thematic meetings of the Management with Structural Divisions on HSE topics, including explaining the programs and initiatives to be implemented;
- Done on weekly basis at Weekly Management meeting;
- Including one indicator on industrial safety for the Heads of Production Workshops/Sites (Risk Owners) in the list of Key Performance Indicators;
- Reliability on operation of production plant were assumed on general Rompetrol Energy Objectives and assessed yearly during Management Analysis meeting;

Ensure that all employees are familiarized with the circumstances of severe and fatal accidents by sending information bulletins, including using digital solutions or as part of unscheduled briefing.

- Information was sent via different communication channels like e-mail, weekly presentations, during daily operational meetings and information panels;
- Development and distribution of posters, brochures, and newsletters on various topics on occupational safety.
- “Life saving rules” brochure and HSE accountability cards has been distributed to employees;

Developing and displaying a computer screensaver reminding of the need for safety on all employee personal computers.

- Action was implemented;

Conducting comprehensive inspections for compliance with the requirements of the local legislation and corporate requirements in the field of HSE.

- 98 HSE inspection performed in 2024 as per inspection plan;
- Participation in cross audits of the KMG I subsidiaries, including the participation of employees of services of Production Units.
- 2 Industrial safety inspection and 1 KMG I QHSE audit performed in 2024;

Development of training programs and implementation of online training system in the field of HSE and Fire Safety;

- Annual development of training programs per departments has been developed;

Recording registration and reporting to HSE KMG on the completion of the Hazard Observation Cards (HOC). RPE employees' incentive within the framework of HOC completion.

- Process implemented on 1st of May 2025;

Widespread implementation of the process of using the LOTO (Lockout-tagout) energy source isolation system for mechanical and electrical parts at production facilities.

- LOTO system implemented for Demi-water treatment plant and Cogen project in 2024. For steam boiler plant will be implemented in 2026;

Conducting fire extinguishing drills in administrative buildings (offices) and accommodation of shift workers with the involvement of the First-level Subsidiary's Corporate Center;



A Safety measures package for PEM Refinery program is initiated, aiming to increasing the safety level of the units

- Safety Package I - Improve safety measures for separations points between high- and low-pressure sections from PEM Refinery hydrotreaters units (four units – HB, HPM, HPR, HDV)) was implemented – all the action on safety package1 are from HAZOP recommendations – completed
- Safety Package II - Up-grade sampling points for all PEM Refinery hydrotreater units - only tie-ins was implemented in TA2024, end of project planned to be done in 2025
 - By implementing measure from Safety package I and II was increased the safety level for Refinery technological units.
- YBP 2025-2029 Capex Budget was included projects: Safety Package III, Safety Package IV and new HAZOP projects which include recommendations from HAZOP Studies.
- A New Industrial Safety Department was established within the Rompetrol Refining, which completed the following:
 - Process safety management procedure
 - Process safety KPI's established and agreed

Emergency preparedness study was launched on August 24 - The objective of study is to enhance the facility's ability to effectively respond to and mitigate emergency situations, ensuring the safety of personnel, protecting the environment, and minimizing potential damage to assets. The study aims to identify and address any gaps or deficiencies in the current emergency response systems and procedures, aligning them with industry best practices/standards and regulatory standards.

Audit on site was performed for both platforms and the final report will be issued by external contractor on end of March 2025.

Retraining of entire operational personnel present Petromidia and Vega Platform in regards with Company operational procedures and QHSE procedures is complete, and the extension of Supervision personnel on Platforms is initiated, in progress.

- "SAFETY BEGINS WITH YOU!" campaign was launched on both platforms, designed not only to improve safety culture, but also quality of working conditions and the detailed analysis of these aspects. This campaign refreshed the awareness about the risks and hazards associated with your job and influence each colleague to be responsible for taking necessary precautions to prevent accidents and injuries.
- Reinforce culture of safety with LIFE SAVING RULES. Each employee received these rules, welcomed by our top management on the main entering gates along with small motivational gifts,
- A PERMANENT FEEDBACK FORM, which was accessible for employees, mobile phones via a QR code and in printed format, in the control panels of units.

Work-life balance metrics ESRS S1-15

The percentage of our employees eligible for family-related leave is 100%. All of our employees are entitled upon request to family-related leaves, such as: maternity leave, paternity leave, parental leave, and carers' leave, in accordance with the legislation in force, the Internal Regulations and Collective Labor Agreements. Also, our employees benefit of days off for personal events, such as birth, marriage, death of a close relative, change of permanent address.

Furthermore, in the following table we disclosed the percentage of employees entitled to take family-related leave and the percentage of entitled employees that took family- related leave, and a breakdown by gender.

KMG International - KPIs	Male	Female	Total
Entitled to family related leave	3,823	1,605	5,429
	100%	100%	100%
Took maternity/paternity or parental leave	17	99	116
	0%	6%	2%
Took family related and care leave	347	241	588
	9%	15%	11%
Total headcount	3,823	1,605	5,429

Training and skills development for own workforce

ESRS S1-13

At KMG International, we believe that training and development is a continuous process. We offer our employees various opportunities to develop their competences and skills:

- **A set of competencies** for each managerial level is in place derived from SHL Universal Framework. For each competence, relevant courses/ providers are identified;
- **Professional certifications** - PMP, CIPD, CIPS, CIMA, ACCA, etc.;
- **Technical courses** - courses specific for each domain.

We are using Top E-learning Platforms. During 2024, employees continued to have access to 2 digital learning platforms with unlimited access to more than 18,000 high quality courses covering business, creative and technology topics, taught by today leading industry experts The intention is to have our own Learning Management System in order to use internal expertise, to design materials in various business areas, objective being to address training needs for as many employees of different categories (including production operators from production area or gas station employees in retail).

Mandatory Trainings

During 2024 we have continued to have as priority the regulatory requests, so all the reauthorization trainings were attended by specialized personnel: Health & Safety Inspector, Rescue Operators, Steam boiler Operators, Electrical Courses, Transports Safety, Dangerous Substances Handling, Waste Management, Forklift Driver, Lifting Machines Operators, Crane Operators, Risk Evaluator & Health and Safety Auditor, Management of hazardous substances, Work at height, Civil Protection Inspector, Ship handling and manoeuvring simulation of large vessels.

In 2024 we started to focus on transforming of the organization in QHSE culture direction. In this regard we invested in Health & Safety trainings and build internal expertise:

- Employees of various entities on Petromidia platform attended NEBOSH certification training.
- Defensive Driving for different types of vehicles was attended by 137 employees.

Our future plans include use of a Learning Management System that allow us to develop learning content, define certain learning paths for various jobs, giving access to a much larger audience.

KMG International - KPIs	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total training hours for female employees	22,625.5	17,600	11,382	5,788
Total training hours for male employees	56,709	71,823	59,752	23,539
Total	79,334	89,423	71,133	29,327

KMG International - KPIs	2024	2023	2022	2021
Average training hours per employee	14.61	16.69	13.41	6.68
Avg. training hours - female employees	14.09	11.13	7.55	4.06
Avg. training hours - male employees	14.83	19.02	15.74	7.70

KMG International - KPIs	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total training hours for managers	11,849	9,293	4,679	2,786
Total training hours for execution-level	67,485	80,130	66,455	26,542
Total	79,334	89,423	71,133	29,327

KMG International - KPIs	2024	2023	2022	2021
Average training hours per manager	14.61	16.69	13.41	6.68
Avg. training hours per execution employee	14.09	11.13	7.55	4.06

Training hours

In 2024, we are continuing our commitment to the professional development of our employees, with each person across the Group receiving an average of 14.61 training hours. This amounts to a total of 79,334 training hours for our workforce of 5,429 individuals as of December 31, 2024. These training sessions aim to enhance employees' skills, with a particular focus on technical and professional development.

The reduction in training sessions this year compared to last year is due to several key factors. Most notably, a series of certification training sessions, which occur every two years, took place in 2023. These included the QHSE "Rescue Operator" certification, Retail Academy program, IT Security, and First Aid. Additionally, 2024 saw the General Turnaround at the Petromidia Refinery between March and May, necessitating the continuous presence of many resources, which prevented colleagues from participating in training courses during that period.

In 2024, the average number of training hours for managers increased by 26% compared to 2023, primarily due to a significant rise in the use of e-learning platforms. Total e-learning hours completed by managers grew from 881 hours in 2023 to 5,728 hours in 2024, reflecting a substantial increase in user adoption and engagement. This growth was driven by improved platform accessibility, a broad range of available courses on LinkedIn. During the same period, the average number of training hours for execution-level employees decreased by 17% compared to 2023, primarily due to a reduction in mandatory technical training. This decline is linked to the cyclical nature of reauthorization requirements, which are not conducted annually. As a result, fewer reauthorization sessions were scheduled in 2024, leading to a lower volume of mandatory training hours—most of which typically apply to execution-level roles. Additionally, between March and May 2024, the General Turnaround of the Petromidia Refinery took place. This major operational event required the continuous presence of a large number of execution-level employees on site, which limited their availability to participate in training sessions during that period.

In terms of the distribution of average training hours by gender, in 2024, for female employees these increased by 27% compared to 2023, due to a combination of factors. While there was a 1.45% increase in the number of female employees, the more significant driver was the implementation of targeted training programs such as ISO certification, anti-harassment training and project management courses, which had higher participation among women. Additionally, there was a relative decrease in mandatory technical training for operative roles—positions predominantly held by male employees—which contributed to a shift in the overall training hour distribution. In 2023 more mandatory technical training hours were performed. The job types which needed mandatory technical training such as QHSE "Rescue Operator" certification, IT Security, First Aid operators, Fire servant, compressor operator, are related to operational activity on Refinery platforms and were covered mainly by the male employees as per current gender distribution.

Performance review

Performance reviews are also conducted during the yearly management reviews with the active involvement of the management teams and within the KMG International Group established Safety Committee chaired by the Group CEO. To further support this process, the Group introduced monthly QHSE Staff Meetings where topics like year-to-date active and reactive indicators, specific programs, action plans and projects are scrutinized.

KMG International's employees go through a series of stages of the goal setting and performance evaluation process annually:

- The performance evaluation process begins in the middle of January, with information to employees regarding the implementation of the performance evaluation campaign that takes place through the dedicated HRIS, and ends at the end of February, and includes the self-evaluation stage, in which each employee assesses the degree of fulfilment of his own objectives from the previous year, then moves on to the evaluation made by the supervisor, on which occasion the feedback discussion takes place, and subsequently the performance evaluation process is closed.
- By the end of March, the process of setting the objectives for the current year is completed, namely the approval of the objectives and the establishment of the performance indicators (the objectives established at the company level are transferred to the level of each employee and agreed with his supervisor).
- The objectives are monitored throughout the year, and the revision of the objectives set for the current year can be done by the employee, with the supervisor's approval, in August.

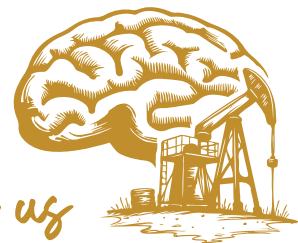
All employees are eligible for the performance evaluation process. The number of employees who went through the Performance Evaluation process in 2024, for 2023, was 4,952 employees, respectively 3,490 men and 1,462 women.

KMG International continues to focus on increasing workplace safety by conducting all the necessary training programs to enhance awareness of the importance of operating in a safe working environment. We will also maintain vigilant monitoring of the safety performance of all the Group's subsidiaries.



120th Anniversary
of Vega Refinery
1905 - 2025

The minds
that shaped us



Valeriu Patriciu

1903 - 1987

A prolific inventor and engineer, Valeriu Patriciu was the first Romanian to secure a PhD in Geophysics from a Western university, with a thesis published in Gottingen, Germany.

In addition to being credited for the discovery of oil and gas fields in Romania, he was also the father of businessman Dinu Patriciu, former owner of the Rompetrol Group.

Valeriu studied at the Freiberg University of Mining and Technology, the oldest polytechnic in the world, after which he returned to Romania and was hired as geology engineer at the Creditul Minier SA. After his doctorate, he joined **Astra Română**, owned by Royal Dutch Shell Co, where he worked until 1947 on various positions, ranging from chief geology specialist, to chief engineer and general procurement specialist.

In 1942, he contributed to the first Petroleum Law, but was disappointed by its final form.

After 1948, Valeriu Patriciu run the nation's geological research at the Ministry of Metallurgy and Chemical Industry.

In 1959, he left his teaching career at the Bucharest and Timișoara Polytechnics to join the Institute for Mining Research, before finally retiring at the age of 75. At age 80, he published his last treaty - "Nickel and Cobalt".



Astra Română Refinery,
Ploiești (1948)

Protection of consumers
and end-users

7

Strategy and concepts related to the protection of consumers and end-users

Interests and views of stakeholders ESRS 2 SBM-2

Since the consumers and/or end-users could be materially impacted by our activities, we perceive them as a key group of our affected stakeholders. Therefore, their interests, views, and rights have a significant impact on our business model by making our strategy to continuously adapt and follow the requirements of the consumers. We adapt our strategy and business model based on material impacts such as information related impacts and other customer concerns, by having comprehensive policies and procedures that aim to protect and fulfil the consumers' needs, which include privacy, freedom of expression, and access to (quality) information.

Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model ESRS 2 SBM-3

There were no significant negative impacts on consumers and end-users materialized or that could have arisen from our business activities in the reporting year. The relationship between our material opportunities arising from impacts and dependencies on our consumers and end-users, and on the other hand, our strategy and business model results from the products and commercial activities performed while serving our consumers.

Even though a strategy is not formalized, opportunities relate to communication, properly informing our customers, including labelling and marketing communications. Communication related to our products and other commercial activities is unrestricted, fostering social inclusion, with potential financial impacts on brand awareness, loyalty, and sales. Additionally, maintaining market integrity and transparency in product pricing can mitigate regulatory risks and liabilities for Oil & Gas - Midstream & Downstream undertakings, while also safeguarding our consumers from unfair pricing practices.

They are no consumers and end-users of our products that are inherently associated with a potential harm from using our products, as we are mainly an energy supplier.

Our products do not possess a significant risk and potential for chronic diseases during regular usage.

KMG International employs a branding strategy that consolidates family brands under a single corporate umbrella. This approach ensures uniformity across all Group sub-brands, products, services, and trademark portfolios, making them more recognizable and enhancing their marketability. KMG International serves as the endorsing brand for all group portfolio trademarks, each contributing substantively to the credibility of the KMG International Corporate Brand's promise.

The Trademark Portfolio comprises intellectual property assets held by KMG International Group and its subsidiaries, which are registered and utilized at both national and international levels. This includes names, graphic symbols, logos, slogans, and other intangible assets.

KMG International offers a wide array of products and services designed to satisfy regional market demands, based on consumer needs and expectations. Our expertise in oil refining and industrial services is demonstrated through our unique products and services, niche offerings, exclusive developments, and innovative solutions.

Such products and services include:

Integrated Energy Stations

Rompetrol gas stations serve as comprehensive energy hubs for drivers, offering reliable convenience shopping and a welcoming space for customers.

Fill&Go Business

Provides sophisticated fleet management solutions that include fuel management and vehicle monitoring, enabling seamless fuel transactions and tracking through various technologies.

Hei Coffee & Gourmet

Offers a unique blend of shop and dining options within Rompetrol stations, featuring fresh and natural products in a welcoming atmosphere.

Efix Fuel Range

Rompetrol's advanced efix fuel enhances engine performance, reduces emissions, and is available at stations in Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova, and Georgia.

Rompetrol Go Loyalty Program

This program rewards private customers with GoPoints for fuel and purchases, redeemable for goods and services at station shops and restaurants.

Rompetrol GO+ Program

Enhances the loyalty experience with additional benefits, allowing customers to pay directly at pumps in Romania and Bulgaria using pre-loaded funds or credit options.

KMG International applies strict own rules on labelling, marketing information, aligned with the local legislation in which they operate and communication is not restricted to anyone to ensure social inclusion. Our gas station product users may be elderly, children or disabled, for which instructions for product use are in place. This is our positive impact which is the result of our business strategy and care for the consumers and end-users of our products.

Our companies provide information on the risks related to their products through safe storage and usage instructions. The actual and potential impacts on consumers and end-users identified are more related to labelling, marketing and safety information for our fuel station activities and wholesales. In particular, Rompetrol Rafinare SA, Rompetrol GAS SRL – as wholesalers and Rompetrol Downstream SRL, as a retailer, have identified IRO related to their consumers and end-users.

However, personal safety at petrol stations remains a priority, with existing safety measures successfully preventing incidents. Additionally, environmental and health concerns linked to gasoline use, especially amid climate change discussions, highlight the importance of KMG International's safety culture, which focuses on proper product use and accident reduction. This balance aims to fortify consumer trust while improving engagement and satisfaction.

Section 1.5.4 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model presented above, summarizes the protection of consumers and end-users IROs based on the double materiality analysis conducted.

Policies related to consumers and end-users ESRS S4-1

Our policies with regard to consumers and end-users are aligned with internationally recognised instruments relevant to consumers and/or end-users. This is due to our interest to respect, adopt and follow the internationally recognised instruments relevant to consumers and end-users, including United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Our policies in place aim at zero accidents or severe human rights issues and incidents connected to our consumers and/or end-users every year.

We have adopted policies in accordance with ESRS 2 MDR-P, which cover all consumers and end-users of our products, however we do not have a specific policy regarding the consumers and end-users of our products, but we included different stipulations and practices in almost every policy and code we have, in order to assure that the needs of our customers are respected. There is no formalized marketing policy aligned with ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Rompetrol Rafinare and Rompetrol Downstream, as part of KMG International, continuously invests in consumer engagement research, carrying out strategic studies such as market measurement and segmentation, brand tracking and customer satisfaction. These efforts aim to understand the impact of fuel quality and the potential of retail products. Every year, KMG International obtains detailed information on consumer engagement and satisfaction through dedicated studies in the regions where it carries out retail operations. No complaints from consumers have been addressed in respect to non-respect of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts ESRS S4-2

The perspectives of consumers and/or end-users inform our decisions or activities aimed at managing the actual and potential impacts on consumers by assessing and evaluating through multiple means (forms, direct communication, complaints, etc.) the viewpoints of the consumers. The engagement with consumers and end-user occurs as often is necessary and all the results regarding the perspectives of consumers are analysed and if necessary, further applied in order to assure the best practices for the consumers of our products.

We have set a target to implement a general process for engaging with consumers and/or end-users quarterly, through regular feedback mechanisms, including surveys and direct consultations. The perspectives of consumers and/or end-users regularly inform a series of decisions or activities of KMG International in respect to our marketing or communication approach to our customers.

Customer Satisfaction

Continuous monitoring of Customer Satisfaction is essential for KMG International as it keeps the KMG International brand consumer-focused, helps the entities improve customer experience, which strengthens brand loyalty, trust, and sustainability.

- **Customer-Centric Approach:** By conducting quarterly satisfaction surveys targeting all customer segments, both individuals and legal entities, KMG International is deeply committed to the principle of "customer first."
- **Continuous Improvement:** Monitoring satisfaction helps KMG International identify areas that require improvement and adapt products, services, and experiences based on real customer feedback.
- **Sustainable Business Growth:** A high level of satisfaction and engagement is correlated with customer loyalty, which is

essential for sustainable growth.

- **Improved Corporate Reputation:** Annual and quarterly monitoring of Customer Satisfaction and Engagement shows that KMG International and its subsidiaries value and listen to their customers. This constant feedback aligns with sustainable practices, contributing to the long-term resilience of the Group's activities.

Constant investment in market research and consumer opinion surveys has supported the growth of KMG International's brands in 2023-2024. KMG International conducted strategic studies in the countries where it operates retail operations, covering market measurement, market segmentation, retail brand monitoring, customer satisfaction and engagement, fuel quality impact, and market potential for retail products.

B2B Segment

Continuous engagement is essential for KMG International across all B2B segments (retail, wholesale, trading), as the company constantly monitors the satisfaction of its B2B customers, achieving an overall score above the industry average.

KMG International's vehicle identification technologies directly at the pump, such as Card, Ring, and Easy Ring, are sustainability elements and are among the top 3 main satisfaction drivers for B2B Downstream customers, as they contribute to streamlining the refuelling process, reducing resource consumption, and improving the user experience.

In a dynamic context, KMG International explores ways to improve products and services for B2B customers.

The company's approach to clients through market studies is essential to highlight how KMG International understands and responds to customer needs, which is a key aspect of sustainability from a consumer-oriented perspective and continuous service improvement.

Nielsen Market Studies

- Adopted by subsidiaries where such data is important, the application of Nielsen market studies provides updated and detailed data about consumer trends and preferences in the retail sector. These reports allow for an in-depth analysis of consumer purchasing behavior, product preferences, price requirements, and other factors influencing purchasing decisions.

- The Nielsen platform offers a clear understanding of consumer behavior, enabling KMG International to adapt marketing strategies, product development, and services to meet these needs more effectively. For example, companies can adjust its product mix based on identified demands, offer personalized promotions, enhance the shopping experience, or implement new technologies that meet customer expectations.

Additionally, using Nielsen data allows KMG International to track market evolution and anticipate changes in consumer behavior, which is essential for staying competitive and relevant in the long term.

Monitoring through Mystery Shopping

- KMG International implements a mystery shopping program to assess the quality of services offered to customers. This tool allows the Group to measure the shopping experience from the customer's perspective, evaluating aspects such as customer service, store atmosphere, product availability, and staff efficiency.
- Mystery shopping helps identify areas where the customer experience can be improved. For instance, if a mystery shopper reports a negative experience regarding checkout wait times or product availability, KMG International can take corrective actions, such as staff training, adjusting stock levels, or improving customer flow management. This helps create a better experience for customers and strengthens their loyalty.

By analysing data from market studies and mystery shopping, the Group takes corrective measures and implement strategies that address current consumer needs while anticipating future market trends. Furthermore, the information gathered is used to optimize communication with consumers, ensuring that it is relevant, personalized, and contributes to building a responsible and sustainable brand in the long term.

By continuously monitoring customer preferences and satisfaction, KMG International contributes to:

- **Waste Reduction:** By adapting more quickly to customer demands and managing stock more efficiently.
- **Innovation in Products and Services:** Developing solutions that meet consumer needs, including in the direction of responsible and sustainable consumption.
- **Increased Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty:** By offering better services and a pleasant and efficient shopping experience.

This approach not only improves customer relationships but also contributes to building a more responsible brand that is adaptable to market changes.

Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns

ESRS S4-3

We included in our policies and procedures means to contribute to remedy where we caused or contributed to negative impact on consumers and end-users. We have specific channels in place for consumers and/or end-users to raise their concerns and needs. These channels are established by KMG International itself, such as the whistle-blower mechanism, and cannot be classified as third-party mechanisms. We support the availability of such channels by our business relationships, and we track and monitor issues raised and addressed by consumers and end-users of our products and ensure the effectiveness of the channels.

Forensics Department oversees the Whistleblower reporting channel (speakup@rompetrol.com), which is also accessible externally via KMG International's official websites. This channel allows any individual—whether an employee, collaborator, or third party—to confidentially submit a complaint. To ensure its effectiveness, the process is governed by strict confidentiality protocols, timely investigation procedures, and a zero-tolerance policy for retaliation. Regular audits and monitoring mechanisms are in place to assess the system's reliability and enhance transparency in addressing reported concerns.

At KMG International, as part of its business development strategy, monitoring consumer engagement and satisfaction within each subsidiaries is a priority within the Marketing Research Function. KMG International's commitment to customers is central to its operations. The Group prides itself on understanding and addressing the needs, expectations and concerns of its customers, striving to deliver an exceptional experience with every opportunity. This continuous process of monitoring the market and customers is not only a business activity, but a source of fulfilment for KMG International, reflecting the care for customers and the dedication to guarantee their satisfaction in relation to our products and services.

We regularly assess the consumers and/or end-users' awareness and trust in our reporting mechanisms for addressing their concerns or needs during consultation for materiality. Furthermore, we have implemented policies to protect individuals

who use these channels against retaliation. For further information, please refer to ESRS G1-1. Consumers and/or end-users may find this information on our website and social media platforms.

At KMG International, complaints are handled as quickly and responsibly as possible by our employees.

Complaint Resolution Policy for Non-Compliant Products

Resolving complaints related to non-compliant products is a crucial aspect that reflects a company's commitment to quality, transparency, and responsibility towards consumers.

The company has a clear and transparent complaint management policy, which includes standardized procedures for receiving, investigating, and resolving complaints related to non-compliant products. The policy aims to ensure a quick, fair, and efficient process that protects consumer rights and maintains product quality standards.

Key Points of the Policy:

- **Accessibility of Complaints:** Customers can submit complaints through multiple communication channels as presented on our website (phone, email, online platform, in-store).
- **Prompt Response:** The company is committed to responding to all complaints within a short time frame.
- **Confidentiality and Transparency:** All complaints are handled confidentially, and the consumer is kept informed throughout the process.

Identification of Non-Compliant Products

Non-compliant products may include:

- Manufacturing defects.
- Damaged packaging or packaging that does not meet safety standards.
- Products that do not match their advertising description (e.g., incorrect labels, incomplete information).
- Products that do not meet legal quality or safety standards.

Identifying Non-Conformities:

- **Quality Control Inspection:** Products are inspected during production and prior to delivery to prevent non-compliant products from reaching the market.

- **Customer Feedback:** Complaints received are monitored to identify trends in non-conformities (e.g., a common issue with a specific batch of products).

Complaint Resolution Process

Receiving the Complaint:

- » **Complaints** are collected through the established channels and are recorded in a centralized system for tracking and management.

Evaluating the Complaint:

- » **Detailed Investigation:** Complaints are examined by the responsible departments to identify the root cause of the issue and evaluate the nature of the non-conformity.
- » **Product Verification:** If necessary, the product may be requested back from the customer for physical inspection or laboratory analysis, depending on the nature of the non-conformity.

Resolving the Complaint:

- » **Product Replacement:** If the product is non-compliant, the customer will receive a replacement product at no additional cost.
- » **Refund:** If replacement is not possible or preferred by the customer, a full refund will be provided for the product.

Corrective and Preventive Measures:

- **Process Improvements:** To ensure the highest standards of product quality and customer satisfaction, the company is committed to continuously improving its quality control processes. In the event of quality-related incidents, KMG International will take proactive measures such as enhancing monitoring and testing protocols, strengthening supplier requirements, and, if necessary, changing suppliers to prevent similar occurrences in the future. Additionally, we maintain open communication with customers, promptly addressing concerns and implementing corrective actions to uphold our commitment to safety, compliance, and product excellence. By reinforcing these measures, we aim to build trust and long-term partnerships while ensuring that our products consistently meet the highest industry standards.

This process reflects the KMG International's commitment to quality and respect for consumers, and transparency in complaint management can enhance public trust in the Group's brand. Rapid and efficient complaint resolution is crucial not only for customer satisfaction but also for the continuous improvement of products and services. Through this complaint resolution process, KMG International:

- **Reduces Waste:** By identifying and quickly correcting defects, it prevents the sale of non-compliant products that might otherwise be discarded.
- **Strengthens Customer Trust:** By offering quick and fair solutions, the Group enhances its reputation as a responsible and customer-focused brand.
- **Improves Products and Services:** Customer feedback helps to adjust and continuously improve internal processes and product quality.



Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions

ESRS S4-4

We are actively addressing and preventing potential negative impacts on consumers and end-users through informing our customers about products and the risks that are associated with them. Furthermore, through our policies and practices, we assure that consumers and end-users are exposed as least as possible to any significant potential negative impact.

The processes through which we identify what action is needed and appropriate in response to a particular actual or potential negative impact on consumers and end-users is characterised by our interest to offer the best practices in our industry (evaluation against benchmarks). We continuously evaluate our practices and the potential impacts on consumers, in order to identify potential areas of improvement.

Severe human rights issues and incidents connected to our consumers and/or end-users have not been reported.

We have not yet formulated action plans to effectively manage the material impacts, risks and opportunities identified in the double materiality analysis, relating to our consumers and end-users. However, the following outlines a summarized description of our action plans and allocated resources (as part of the overall marketing and/or network development budgets) related consumers and end-users (the action plans and allocated resources are not related to material IROs):

Fuel Quality Monitoring

Specifically, Rompetrol Rafinare's customer-oriented approach is a commitment to ensuring that all fuels produced by the Refinery remain of high quality. Maintaining high standards is a key objective of Rompetrol's fuel strategy.

For this reason, fuel performance tests have been conducted on engines in independent laboratories, accredited internationally, ensuring that all fuels are kept at the highest quality level. Not only ensuring quality, but also customer-oriented innovation, are long-term objectives for Rompetrol Rafinare.

The Ideal Gas Station

Generating new ideas for services that simplify and meet the complex needs of our customers is a primary concern for KMG International. In this regard, market studies were conducted to identify the key attributes that customers associate with an ideal fuel station. Through these studies, KMG International gathered information about the critical factors that customers consider important in defining an ideal station, thus adapting to the expectations and modern lifestyles of customers. Environmental care and recycling have become attributes that surpass the benchmark (80%), becoming increasingly important for individual drivers when choosing a refuelling station.

The Ideal Gas Station necessarily includes sustainability elements, according to individual customers, and these elements grow in importance with each annual measurement.



Targets related to managing material negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concern

ESRS S4-5

The Rompetrol Rafinare brand is one of the leading players in the Romanian market, offering a wide range of products and services highly appreciated by customers, with customer satisfaction being 4% higher than the market average. Rompetrol Rafinare's market share in the retail segment for individuals has consistently increased, with a 2 percentage point growth compared to the previous year, thanks to intense marketing efforts, the variety of benefits provided through the "Rompetrol Go" loyalty program, the superior quality of fuel, and the quality of its convenience store and restaurant (which has been recognized as more attractive with a 5% increase compared to the previous measurement).

The direct station experience immediately after a visit is periodically evaluated through the Rompetrol Go app, showing a satisfaction score

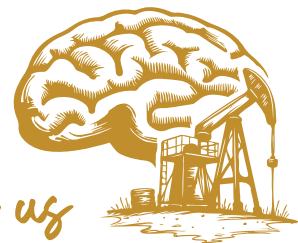
of 91 points on a 1-100 scale, a 3-point increase (Customer Experience Study through the Rompetrol Rafinare Go app, September 2024 wave compared to 2023) – a score indicating a high level of satisfaction among app users.

There are no targets or policies aligned to IROs or ESRS. KMG International previously defined some targets related to customer satisfaction results as follows. For our quarterly surveys the following apply:

Benchmark score	1-5 scale	1-100 scale
Threshold (minimum satisfaction score, regular clients)	4	80
Target (key objective)	4.25	85
Challenge (optimum level expected)	4.5	90

We achieved these targets on a quarterly basis, both for Rompetrol-Rafinare-operated fuel stations (CODO), as well as dealer owned, dealer operated (DODO) during the reporting period.

KMG International defines its customer satisfaction targets based on insights gathered from customer surveys, feedback mechanisms, complaint resolution processes, and industry best practices. While KMG International does not engage directly with every end-user in target-setting, it considers input from customer service interactions, market research, and industry proxies to ensure that targets align with consumer expectations and operational capabilities. Performance is monitored through customer satisfaction surveys, service quality evaluations, and complaint resolution metrics. The Group regularly reviews customer feedback and service performance data to identify trends, strengths, and areas for improvement. Based on performance evaluations, KMG International implements corrective actions and process optimizations to enhance customer experience. This may include adjusting service standards, refining quality control measures, improving response times, or enhancing digital customer engagement platforms.



Carol Nicolae Debie

1904 - 1992



PhD. Eng. Carol Nicolae Debie was the author of over 20 works on chemistry and petrochemistry, including "Treatise on the chemistry of petroleum" and "Vacuum distillation". His family was of Belgian origin, initially called De Bie, with a long lineage of remarkable individuals, woodworkers, artisans and brewers, going back to the 17th century. His sister, Mathilde, was the grandmother of Emil Constantinescu, former president of Romania (1996-2000), himself an engineer and professor of Geology.

It was this rich family history that made Carol Debie a truly encyclopaedic spirit, with an acute interest in a wide range of fields, from science to music and history. In the petroleum field, Debie founded and directed the Petrochim Research Institute.

After 1959, he works as head of Quality Inspection at **Uzina Petrochimică Ploiești** (renamed DERO Ploiești in 1961) and later becomes head of the Technical Bureau. The plant, built on the location of the former Xenia Refinery, was the first to produce industrial detergents in Romania, under the brands Dero, Dero-Lux, and Alba.

As part of his artistic endeavors, he founded the Ploiești Philharmonic in 1952 and was even a conductor there. Possessing a well-rounded education, Debie was a highly respected member of the local community and authored several books on Ploiești.

In the field of petroleum engineering, he was the inventor of processes for separating acids from leachates with sulfur dioxide gas recovered from waste, purification of non-sulfonables from detergent manufacturing.

DERO Ploiești (1970)

Governance structures and risk management

The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

ESRS 2 GOV-1

KMG International has a unified management system, including 5 (five) Managing Directors of which one executive (the Chief Executive Officer – CEO) and 4 Non-Executive Managing Directors.

Board members together are responsible for the company's management and the general affairs of the company's enterprise, including for setting and achieving the company's objectives, strategy and policies.

The CEO is responsible, in accordance with the Articles of Association, for the everyday management of the company and its subsidiaries. According to the statutory provisions, the CEO alone is authorized to represent the company. The CEO may delegate his managing function for certain operations/ groups of operations to certain third parties.

The non-executive managing directors include also one independent director. The role of the Independent members is of paramount importance from Corporate Governance perspective, as they provide well-grounded opinions in their area of expertise in support of management decisions, offering as well an increased protection of the interests of shareholders and other stakeholders and an adequate guarantee for third parties.

The non-executive members of the Board of Directors are responsible for the general policy of the Company and for the supervision of the management position.

In support of its activity, the KMG Board of Managing Directors set up specialized committees, playing an essential role in three areas of major importance for Corporate Governance: strategy and innovation, audit, management appointments and remuneration. The unified management system is also implemented within the Group subsidiaries.

The decisional right upon internal operations of every company is divided at different decisional levels:

- Shareholders’ General Meeting
- Board of Directors/Sole Director
- General Manager and Financial Manager

Rompetrol Rafinare SA is administered in a unitary system by a Board of Directors (“BOD” or “the Board”) and is constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. The Directors are elected by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (“OGMS”), at the proposal of the Board of Directors or the shareholders. The corporate bodies are structured as follows: the OGMS, which is the highest decision-making forum of the company, and the BOD. The OGMS is the main corporate governance body to discuss, approve or amend the annual financial statements as well as other financial related duties. The role of management and supervision related to business conduct is assigned to BOD members, with all members having the required expertise on business conduct matters. The main supervisory body is represented by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is responsible for the fulfilment of all measures necessary for the Company's activity, as well as for the supervision of the activity. All Group policies also apply to BOD members.

The Board of Directors of Rompetrol Rafinare SA has the following specific responsibilities and attributions related to business conduct:

- establishes the main directions of activity and development of the company,
- appoints and dismisses the directors and supervises their activity,
- prepares the annual activity report for Rompetrol Rafinare SA and subsidiaries, including the sustainability report,
- carries out the decisions of the OGMS.

According to the above-mentioned duties:

- the Board was convened for 17 times (out of 23 meetings) during 2024 to approve the key contracts to be signed further by the company, including those regarding the main company's activity of acquisition and selling of the petroleum products.
- Acknowledge the measures envisaged by the executive management aiming to improve the overall activity.

The Board had quarterly meetings to discuss and be informed about the information received through the Whistle blower channel which raised certain allegations regarding the ethical standards and conflict of interests.

Rompetrol Rafinare is a member of ARIR, an association dedicated to promoting transparency and fair practices among companies listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange.

The approach is similar for all entities affiliated to RRC.

Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

ESRS 2 IRO-1

In the process to identify material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) in relation to business conduct matters, we included all KMG International's entities as well as the value chain. Associated impacts, risks and opportunities are identified and assessed in the double materiality analysis through internal consultation and other sources.

See also Section 1.5.4 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model presented above, summarizes the business conduct IROs identified during the double materiality assessment.

The assessment was carried out under the double materiality analysis process.

Governance and business practices

Business conduct policies and corporate culture

ESRS G1-1

KMG International and its subsidiaries adhere to a Business Conduct and Code of Ethics that outlines all the values and principles of conduct, responsibilities and obligations that define the quality of professional activity. This code serves as a mandatory line of conduct and encourages the responsibility and involvement of the contractual staff within KMG International, so that they carry out a competent and responsible activity, in accordance with professional ethics. Addressing our material IROs, the Code reflects core values and behavioural rules, aligning with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ensuring the highest integrity standards, to safeguard their own health, safety, and well-being and prevent accidents, while it also establishes culture that engages and empowers employees and contractors to work with management to safeguard their own health, safety, and well-being and prevent accidents, to help maintain financial stability.

The Business Conduct and Code of Ethics has the goal of promoting ethical values and principles, in order to increase the quality of services offered and to protect our Group's reputation. KMG International's business is based on a clear and long-term strategic orientation towards integrity, honesty and responsibility.

KMG International is a dynamic leader in the regional and global oil industry and believes that the company's success is possible because it stems from and is shaped by a well-defined set of values, as it follows:

- **People** – KMG International places the highest priority on the needs of its employees. The actions are always determined by their dynamism, contemporary spirit, creativity and experience
- **Care, Integrity and Responsibility** – KMG International is a trustworthy worldwide partner and a valued corporate citizen, taking responsibility for its actions and acting with honesty towards its stakeholders

- **Determination** – the strength of the business stems from the Group's firmness of will and determination to succeed
- **Environmental Protection** – KMG International and its partners adhere to all the national laws and regulations governing the environment and proper management of resources
- **Sustainability** – KMG International supports the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and maintain the high standards of integrity in its business operations
- **High Quality** – KMG International is committed to quality in everything we do, and we strive to continuous improvement;
- **Commitment to Leadership** – KMG International uses its experience, technology and perseverance to offer products and services of the high standards and is committed to leadership in all its actions.

By adopting the KMG International Business Conduct and Code of Ethics, the Group establishes, develops and promotes its corporate culture and complies with the following organizational and behaviour rules in all its activities.

A Business Conduct and Code of Ethics plays a crucial role in both promoting and evaluating corporate culture by setting clear expectations for behavior, fostering accountability, and providing mechanisms to measure ethical adherence.

Promoting Corporate Culture

A strong Code of Ethics:

- **Defines Core Values** – Establishes principles like integrity, fairness, and transparency, aligning employees' actions with the company's mission.
- **Sets Behavioral Standards** – Outlines expected conduct in areas like conflicts of interest, bribery, workplace respect, and data confidentiality.

- **Provides Ethical Decision-Making Guidelines** – Helps employees navigate dilemmas by offering frameworks for responsible choices.
- **Encourages Ethical Leadership** – Guides managers to lead by example, reinforcing ethical behavior at all levels.
- **Supports a Speak-Up Culture** – Establishes whistleblower protections and reporting channels to encourage employees to report misconduct.

The Compliance department, as owner of the document, is managing and promoting the Business Conduct and Code of Ethics through trainings and awareness campaigns.

KMG International is a customer-oriented business, conducting business in a transparent manner, ensuring that reliable and relevant information is disclosed to customers and other business partners. We are committed to be an equal opportunity employer by respecting all applicable human rights, civil rights and labour laws and does not tolerate any form of abuse, harassment or discrimination in any of the company's workplaces.

KMG International is devoted to protect its resources and information by keeping accurate financial records, take good care of its assets, handle confidential information with care and protect its intellectual property. We are dedicated to maintain the safety and health of everyone involved in its business activities through its Quality, Health, Safety, and Environment (QHSC) Policy.

KMG International is also highly committed to respect and follows all the applicable laws and regulations, and did not tolerate any form of conflict of interests, bribery and corruption. We are also politically-neutral and we are not engaging in any political activities

KMG International aims to be a socially responsible member of the local communities by being continuously active and involved in projects for the benefit of the local communities.

As an integral part of its business conduct and corporate culture, KMG International has established a Group-wide code of conduct and various specific business policies, including the following:

- **Remuneration Policy** - Establishes fair and competitive compensation structures aligned with industry standards and regulatory requirements.
- **QHSC Policy** - Defines the company's commitment to maintaining high standards in operational safety, environmental protection, and workplace well-being.
- **Whistle-blower Policy** - Provides a secure channel for employees to report unethical behavior, misconduct, or regulatory violations without fear of retaliation.
- **Anti-corruption and anti-bribery Policy** - Outlines measures to prevent bribery and corruption, ensuring compliance with international and national anti-corruption laws.
- **Diversity and Inclusion Policy** - Promotes an inclusive work environment that values diversity in gender, background, and perspectives, fostering equal opportunities for all employees.
- **Marketing Policy** - Ensures ethical and responsible communication, advertising, and branding practices aligned with regulatory and corporate standards.
- **Tax Policy** - Establishes guidelines for transparent and compliant tax management
- **Conflict of Interest Procedure** - Provides mechanisms for identifying, disclosing, and mitigating conflicts of interest to maintain ethical decision-making.

The responsibilities for implementing Group policies and procedures (as it is the case with Business Conduct and Code of Ethics), including requirements for training and awareness, are set within Policy no. 1 - Internal Regulations Management Policy. As such, the document owner of the respective policy is responsible for "drafting, content, update, implementation, administration and staff training of the internal regulation". Also, the document owner is responsible for implementation of the respective internal regulation. Without being limitative, the following implementation methods can be used: workshops, trainings, awareness campaigns.

The directors of key functions are responsible for each of these policies, ensuring their proper implementation and adherence. Additionally, all employees are required to be familiar with these policies and comply with their provisions. To facilitate accessibility, all policies are available to employees on the internal SharePoint platform and are also communicated through internal emails.

Protection of whistle-blowers

KMG International has developed a complex framework of counselling and complaint resolution mechanisms, aimed at making each employee, business partner and stakeholder responsible for their conduct. This framework applies at Group level and encourages the reporting of any incidents of non-compliance, environmental issues or social injustices to the relevant departments, including Compliance, Forensics and Human Resources. The aim is to ensure that every concern is considered and addressed, fostering a culture of integrity and ethical conduct throughout the organisation. Our target is to address and close all the potential concerned raised along the year.

Taking all these into account, the Group implemented multiple channels through which concerns and claims could be reported to Forensics Department. Therefore, the concerns and claims can be reported as it follows:

- **Whistleblower channel:** An external email (speakup@rompetrol.com) accessible also from the Group's website, which allows confidential reports of unethical or illegal behaviour;
- **Departmental email:** Direct communication via forensics@rompetrol.com, offering another level of confidentiality and direct access to the responsible department
- **Direct Communication:** Employees, suppliers, customers, collaborators or any other party are also encouraged to report directly to members of the Forensics Department by email or in writing.

All these channels are designed to ensure that all complaints are handled with the utmost confidentiality in accordance with legal and internal regulations, emphasizing a non-retaliation policy against anyone who raise a concern in good faith, who are whistleblowers in accordance with the applicable law transposing

Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The company confirms that it is subject to Romanian Law no. 361/2022, which implements EU Directive 2019/1937 on the protection of whistleblowers.

The Whistleblower channel is designed to ensure that all concerns are analyzed with the utmost confidentiality, in accordance with legal and internal regulations, emphasizing a non-retaliation policy to protect those who report in good faith. Access to the concerns received to this channel is granted only to the members of the Forensics Department and information is managed with strict confidentiality.

KMG International's Compliance Department encourages all employees and collaborators to report any violations of the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, as well as any ethical concerns or dilemmas that could exist.

When a complaint is submitted, a detailed analysis/investigation is carried out. All investigations performed by Forensics Department are done according to Internal Investigations Methodology in place. Beyond the procedures to follow-up on reports by whistleblowers in accordance with the applicable law transposing Directive (EU) 2019/1937, KMG International and its subsidiaries investigates procedures on business conduct incidents, including incidents of corruption and bribery, promptly, independently and objectively. This structured process ensures that any negative impacts are addressed and rectified promptly. To increase awareness and understanding, periodically training sessions are held , focusing on the importance of reporting and the use of available mechanisms for this purpose.

In 2024 Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption (ABAC) trainings were performed with all entities from the Group, targeting all employees considered to be exposed to ABAC risks. Within the training session were presented also the channels available for reporting managed by Forensics Department.

Whistleblower Policy ESRS G1-1

The Whistleblowing Policy is approved at the KMG International Board of Directors level and is a critical component of the grievance mechanism managed by the Forensics Department. It ensures confidentiality and, if the whistleblower wishes, anonymity.

In order to addressing the negative potential impact on the complainant and associated risk for KMG International and its subsidiaries, KMG International's Protection of Whistle-blowers policy empowers employees, suppliers, clients, and collaborators to raise concerns or complaints in good faith. This policy ensures confidentiality and protects individuals from retaliation is likely to help maintain financial stability. Rompetrol's General Director is the most senior level in the organisation that is accountable for the implementation of the policy, and monitoring compliance.

KMG International's whistleblowing mechanism is governed by internal policies that ensure the protection of those who report possible non-compliance through its anti-retaliation provisions. This mechanism is accessible to all employees within the Group as well as externally via the Group's website, allowing anyone to make complaints in good faith.

The scope and the objectives of the Whistleblower Policy are to enable every employee, supplier, customer, collaborator or any other party accountable to honestly report concerns or complaints. Besides this, the Whistleblowing Policy guarantees confidentiality and protection against retaliation for those who use the whistleblowing channel and allows the reporting of any transactions or events suspected of violating the laws, internal regulations or ethical standards of the company.

The Whistleblower Policy also assures the maintaining of an accessible channel for whistleblowers, including external access through the Group's website, ensures that all complaints are treated with strict confidentiality and thoroughly investigated and provides feedback and following up for the potential complaints.

To ensure the effectiveness of, we have structured monitoring mechanisms that promote confidentiality, prevent retaliation, and track resolution outcomes.

- **Confidential Reporting Channels** – dedicated email addresses to ensure anonymity.
- **Forensics Department oversees complaints.** A structured process ensures timely investigation, with defined escalation steps. Reports are categorized (e.g. safety violations, human rights concerns) for systematic handling.
- **Protection Against Retaliation** - Clear policy prohibiting retaliation against whistleblowers. HR and Legal Teams monitor employees who report concerns to ensure they do not face discrimination, demotion, or dismissal.
- **Tracking & Performance Metrics** - Regular internal audits to review the whistleblowing process. KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) such as: number of reports received and resolved, types of issued reported. Trends are analyzed to improve corporate policies and risk management.
- **Regular Reporting & Transparency** - Board-level reporting on whistleblowing cases and policy effectiveness; inclusion in sustainability reports.

During the reporting period, from January to December 2024, the company received through the Reporting Channels managed by Forensics Department a total of 18 notifications which were in scope of Forensics Department to be analysed/investigated. All these 18 investigations were closed (no bribery and corruption incidents were confirmed during the reporting year).

Our targets are in our Whistleblowing Policy and relate to full compliance this means that all cases received to be analysed, managed and investigated according to their specificities and regulations in place.

Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

KMG International is committed to complying with ESG principles in order to create a sustainable and responsible business environment. To support these values, specific objectives have been defined to promote ethical conduct, protect personal data and ensure compliance throughout the Group's operations.

We have implemented procedures aimed at preventing, detecting, and addressing any allegations or incidents of corruption and bribery which are outlined in the Anti-corruption and anti-bribery Policy (ABAC Policy). The reporting, review/investigation and follow-up processes of suspected non-conformities in relation with KMG International's internal rules and regulations are anchored in a comprehensive framework established by Forensics Department. The Forensics team is the owner of the Whistleblower process and objectively analyses each complaint received separately from the chain of management involved in the matter. Periodically, investigated cases are reported to Management.

KMG International ensures transparent and structured reporting of ethics, compliance, and misconduct investigations to its management and supervisory bodies in alignment with ESRS G1-3, 18(c). Forensics Department compiles periodic reports detailing key findings, case resolutions, disciplinary actions, and systemic risks, which are submitted quarterly or annually to governance bodies. The Board of Directors and Supervisory Board receive high-level updates on significant compliance cases, while the Audit Committee oversees financial misconduct investigations. For high-risk cases escalation procedures ensure immediate executive management review and potential regulatory reporting. Confidentiality is strictly maintained, with anonymization measures in place to protect whistleblowers, ensuring compliance with GDPR and internal data protection policies. Insights from these reports drive continuous improvement, leading to enhanced internal controls, policy updates, and targeted compliance training, reinforcing KMG International's commitment to ethical business conduct and corporate integrity.

Anti-corruption and Anti-bribery Policy (ABAC Policy) ESRS G1-3

KMG International has a zero-tolerance policy towards corruption and bribery, applying rigorous standards at all levels of its operations and among all business partners, including suppliers and contractors. This policy is applicable across the whole KMG International Group. This uncompromising stance is reflected in the Group's Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy, a mandatory internal regulation for the conduct of our business. All KMG International entities in scope have taken extensive steps to integrate ABAC principles into their operations by implementing robust policies, training programs and contractual clauses designed to mitigate risks and promote a culture of integrity and transparency.

Main scopes and objectives of the ABAC Policy:

- Protecting the Group's reputation and ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- Minimizing the risk of bribery and corruption in all business relationships;
- Increasing employee awareness and understanding of the risks of bribery and corruption;
- Promoting integrity, accountability and transparent business management.

Procedures to enforce the ABAC Policy:

- Regular dissemination of policy details to all employees to ensure widespread understanding;
- Implementation of training sessions aimed at preventing bribery and corruption, and promoting ethical behaviour; KMG International ensures a risk-based approach to anti-corruption training by identifying functions with higher exposure to corruption risks and providing them with enhanced, in-depth training. Departments such as procurement, sales, finance, legal, and government relations undergo specialized anti-bribery and compliance programs tailored to their specific risks. These training sessions cover conflict of interest management, third-party due diligence, fraud detection, and ethical decision-making, reinforcing adherence to the Anti-Corruption and Anti-Bribery Policy.
- Clearly-established reporting channels for any suspected policy violations.

The anti-bribery and anti-corruption policy is supported by a suite of documents detailing the actions and principles necessary to prevent and eliminate the risks of bribery and corruption. These documents include the Internal Order Regulations (ROI) of each entity, the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, the Conflict-of-interest procedure and the Whistleblower Policy. ABAC regulations, including the Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy, the Conflict-of-Interest Procedure and the Whistleblowing Policy, are communicated to all Group entities, employees, business divisions and collaborators, ensuring universal adherence to ethical standards.

Forensics Department actively monitors the implementation of the ABAC measures presented in the action plan, resulted from the ABAC Assessment, ensuring their effectiveness and making the necessary adjustments to strengthen the company's internal control framework. Forensics Department reports to the Board of Directors how the ABAC Policy is implemented, and also the outcomes that came from the policy.

KMG International maintains a rigorous attitude against fraud, bribery, corruption and any relations with entities on international sanctions lists, implementing strict controls to mitigate these risks. We provide employees with a comprehensive education on the ethical principles, guidelines and standards that dictate their behaviour in the workplace. Topics such as the code of business conduct, anti-money laundering measures and anti-bribery and anti-corruption principles are essential components of employee training from the start of employment as part of their onboarding process.

During the 2024 fiscal year there were zero cases corruption or bribery. In 2024 we have as objective to perform ABAC training sessions with all group entities and their employees exposed to ABAC risks.

Our ABAC trainings targets are in our ABAC Policy and relate to full compliance.



Management of suppliers

Management of relationships with suppliers

Environmental Screening of Suppliers GRI 308-1

As part of our commitment to sustainable and responsible procurement, all suppliers undergo an environmental and social screening process during the prequalification phase. This screening ensures alignment with our environmental standards, compliance obligations, and sustainability values.

The evaluation includes criteria such as environmental management practices, regulatory compliance, resource efficiency, waste and emissions management, and adherence to human rights and labour standards. Only suppliers who meet these minimum environmental and social requirements are approved to enter our supply chain.

Social Screening of New Suppliers GRI 414-1

As part of our supplier due diligence process, the following documents and tools are used for social criteria assessment:

- **The Prequalification Questionnaire**, which includes sections on labor practices, human rights, health & safety, and business ethics;
- **The Supplier Evaluation and Selection Procedure**, outlining the steps and minimum compliance requirements;
- **The Improvement Plan and Supplier Performance Register**, used to document follow-up actions and continuous improvement requirements for suppliers not meeting expected standards.

In 2024, 100% of our new prequalified suppliers underwent environmental and social screening.

To prevent late payments, specifically to SMEs, KMG International has implemented a set of policies – within the finance and procurement departments, that includes payment procedures, acquisition practices and other financial observations.

KMG International established a specific approach in managing its relationship with its suppliers, and took into consideration the risks that could appear in relation with its supply chain and the impact on sustainability matters. In this regard, we developed and implemented the Suppliers Code of Conduct (available publicly on Group's websites for consultation by stakeholders and reflecting the Employees' Code of Conduct described in this report).

KMG International has a strategic approach to supplier engagement, emphasizing the Group's dedication to promoting a supply chain that is not only compliant, but also supports sustainable development and responsible business practices. KMG International implemented this high-performance supplier management system that ensures rigorous pre-selection processes, periodic questionnaires and performance evaluations to ensure compliance with our sustainability standards.

The Suppliers Code of Conduct was established drawing inspiration from the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, ensuring that both KMG International and its entire network of suppliers strictly comply with all relevant local and international regulations. The Suppliers Code of Conduct covers critical business areas such as human rights, workplace safety, fair employment practices, environmental protection and maintaining high ethical standards. KMG International requires that both potential and existing suppliers align with the Group's commitment to integrity and ethical business conduct.

KMG International wants to collaborate only with suppliers who embody these specific values. In this regard KMG International uses a rigorous pre-qualification process that reflects the expectations set out in its Code of Ethics and Business Conduct. This process assesses potential suppliers against the specific criteria set out in the Supplier Code of Conduct, assessing their environmental management systems, labor practices, health and safety policies and commitment to ethical business operations. Only the suppliers that would successfully pass the prequalification stage would receive the approval of the company and the recognition of adhering to KMG International's Suppliers Code of Conduct.

Payment practices ESRS G1-6

KMG International ensures that supplier payments are made in accordance with contractual provisions agreed upon with each business partner. There is no standard payment term; terms vary by supplier category and contract agreements.

In 2024, KMG International adhered to the agreed contractual terms, with no recorded delays in supplier payments.

As of the reporting period, there were no ongoing legal proceedings related to late payments registered for KMG International and its subsidiaries.

Paid taxes (additional subtopic)

Through the double materiality analysis, we identified an additional material sub-topic: paid taxes, as this is an industry-specific subject. Paid taxes have a positive impact, as they contribute to funding public services such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, and social welfare programs, thereby fostering societal development and well-being. However, a risk for KMG International arises from a volatile fiscal environment, but there's an opportunity linked to societal investment through tax payments. To manage the financial risk, in particular, KMG International has a fiscal policy in place.

Tax policy

KMG International's Tax Policy expresses the company's commitment to increase its shareholder value through strategic fiscal management, rigorously respecting the legal and regulatory frameworks of each country in which it operates. This tax strategy

underpins the Group-wide tax activities, ensuring they align with the Group's core values, support its reputation and maintain positive engagements with tax authorities and governments around the world. KMG International is dedicated to being responsible and understands the essential role of the fiscal policies. In this regard, KMG International is guided by the following principles:

- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations,
- Transparent and proactive interaction with tax authorities,
- Accurate and detailed tax reporting,
- Selecting the most advantageous tax routes without compromising ethical standards and commercial success.

Our tax policy, drawn up by the Financial Director and approved by the Executive Director (also overseeing the tax matters), is a dynamic document revised and adjusted according to the strategic changes within our operations.

In order to maintain compliance with national and international fiscal laws and regulations, KMG International and its subsidiaries have implemented various measures, developed dedicated systems and invested significantly in ensuring full compliance. At the individual company level there are specialized teams that establish detailed internal guidelines to ensure the level of awareness among employees and compliance with applicable legislation.

Moreover, subsidiaries in Romania like Rompetrol Rafinare, Rompetrol Energy SA, Rompetrol Well Services SA and Midia Marine Terminal SRL have a proactive interaction with the tax authorities that led to the negotiation of Advance Pricing Agreements (APAs) with the Romanian tax authority for key transactions between companies, reducing the risk of disputes. Current, ongoing initiatives include monitoring legislative changes, holding regular training sessions to keep employees up-to-date on tax legislation and participating in public consultations on tax regulations through professional associations.

As part of our Tax Policy we target full compliance with tax legislation.



Gheorghe Ștefănescu

1867 - 1959

One of the first oil magnates in Romania, Gheorghe "Gogu" Ștefănescu was born in a family of made his fortune in the oil business in Cămpina. Known as a striking and charismatic character, a true ladies' man, Gogu Ștefănescu was even mayor of Cămpina between 1902 and 1904 and also wrote articles in the local newspaper.

Ștefănescu first went in the oil business right around the time Cămpina saw its first oil derrick, by selling his land rights in Buștenari to a British investor who established Telega Oil, where he worked as head of operations. Two years later, the assets were bought by a German oil company and later incorporated into the famous Concordia oil company. Telega Oil was where Ștefănescu met Virgiliu Tacit, at that time a young up-and-coming engineer.

Around the turn of the century, he married his first wife, Eliza (née Văleanu), whom he divorced after 1910. After their divorce, Eliza became a local philanthropist and sold their marital home (nicknamed The Griffins House after a pair of statues on its attic) to the Ministry of Industry, to be used for the newly established **School of Foreman Drillers** (the first of its kind worldwide). Finished in 1902, the house was the first electrically illuminated building in Cămpina (1908), using a German-made generator. It now houses the Cămpina City Hall.

After WWII, he moved to Bucharest and established the oil company Subsolul Român, with all-Romanian capital.



Old postcard of Griffins House, while it housed the School of Foreman Drillers (1970)

Taxonomy analysis

Introduction

This report has been prepared to describe the information presented under Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852), which is to be included in the Sustainability Report for the 2024 financial year of KMG International NV including:

- Rompetrol Rafinare SA and its subsidiaries:
 - » Rompetrol Downstream SRL
 - » Rompetrol, Quality Control SRL
 - » Rompetrol Gas SRL
 - » Global Security System SA
 - » Rompetrol Logistics SRL
 - » Rom Oil SA
 - » Rompetrol Petrochemicals SRL
- Fondul de Investiții în Energie Kazah-Român SA, including:
 - » KMG Rompetrol Development SRL
 - » Rompetrol Energy SA
 - » Rompetrol Renewables SRL
- Midia Green Energy SA
- Rompetrol Well Services SA
- KMG Rompetrol Services Center SRL
- Rompetrol Financial Group SRL
- Midia Marine Terminal SRL
- KazMunayGAS Trading AG
- Rompetrol Moldova SA
- Rompetrol Georgia LTD
- Rompetrol Bulgaria JSC
- TRG Petrol Ticaret AŞ
- KMG Rompetrol SRL – (including Kazakhstan Branch)
- Rominserv SRL – (including Kazakhstan Branch, Bulgaria Branch)

An overview of the aligned, eligible, and non-eligible economic activities under the EU taxonomy carried out within Rompetrol during the reporting period from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024, is provided.

The information complies with the reporting requirements under Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation of the Delegated Act (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178) and its subsequent amendments, including Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485, Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486, and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/3215.

Article 8 Regulation on taxonomy

The Taxonomy regulation is a key component of the European Commission's action plan to redirect capital flows towards a more sustainable economy. It represents an important step towards achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, in line with EU targets, as Taxonomy is a classification system for sustainable economic activities.

In the following section, KMG International, as a non-financial undertaking, presents the share of turnover, capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operational expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting period 01 January 2024 – 31 December 2024, which are associated with the eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities related to the six environmental objectives:

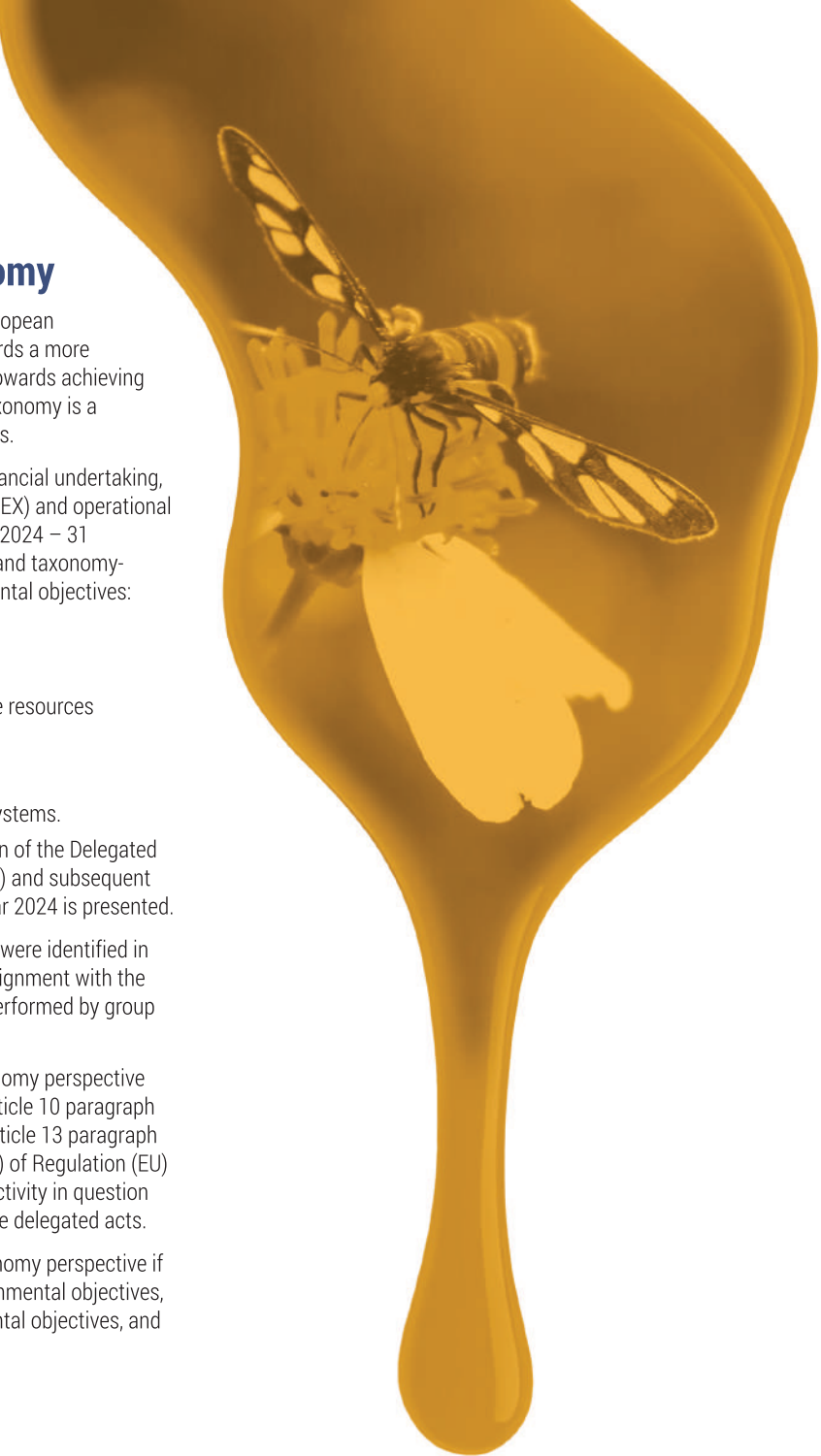
- Climate change mitigation
- Climate change adaption
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- Pollution prevention and control
- Transition to a circular economy
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

In accordance with Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation of the Delegated Act (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178) and subsequent amendments, the performance of Rompetrol for the year 2024 is presented.

Following the internal assessment, 10 eligible activities were identified in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation, for which alignment with the six environmental objectives was assessed, activities performed by group companies.

An economic activity is considered eligible from a taxonomy perspective if it is described in the delegated acts adopted under Article 10 paragraph (3), Article 11 paragraph (3), Article 12 paragraph (2), Article 13 paragraph (2), Article 14 paragraph (2) and Article 15 paragraph (2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, regardless of whether or not the economic activity in question meets all the technical screening criteria set out in those delegated acts.

An economic activity is considered aligned from a taxonomy perspective if it substantially contributes to one or more of the environmental objectives, does not significantly harm any of the other environmental objectives, and respects minimum safeguards.



General presentation

Article 8 (2) of the Taxonomy Regulation of the Delegated Act.

The table below presents the proportion of non-eligible, eligible, and aligned economic activities from the Taxonomy perspective for KMG International entities (based on revenue, CAPEX, and OPEX).

				Taxonomy-eligible and non-eligible economic activities in total turnover, CAPEX and OPEX – FY 2024 (USD)			
Entity	KPIs	Total		Eligible, aligned activities		Eligible, non-aligned activities	
Rompetrol Rafinare SA	Turnover	724,990,121	USD 3,463,132,808 RON	0	USD 0 RON	8,022,827	USD 38,323,439 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	145,388,184	USD 694,490,277 RON	0	USD 0 RON	18,628,914	USD 88,986,596 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	40,136,504	USD 191,724,054 RON	0	USD 0 RON	6,843,484	USD 32,689,954 RON
Rompetrol Downstream SA	Turnover	1,892,978,511	USD 9,042,379,752 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	37,059,482	USD 177,025,735 RON	0	USD 0 RON	31,058	USD 148,358 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	28,495,141	USD 136,115,588 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
Rompetrol Quality Control SRL	Turnover	536,005	USD 2,560,388 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	439,880	USD 2,101,220 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	799,945	USD 3,821,177 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
Rompetrol Gas SRL	Turnover	114,792,542	USD 548,341,015 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	1,165,655	USD 5,568,103 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	2,055,807	USD 9,820,178 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
Rompetrol Logistics SRL	Turnover	62,413	USD 298,134 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	29,527	USD 141,043 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
Rom Oil SA	Turnover	4,777	USD 22,820 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	2,218,354	USD 10,596,636 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	83,005	USD 396,498 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
Rompetrol Petrochemicals SRL	Turnover	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
KMG Rompetrol SRL	Turnover	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	4,597,225	USD 21,960,024 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	38,838,087	USD 185,521,774 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
Rompetrol Energy SA	Turnover	80,553	USD 384,788 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	20,550,462	USD 98,165,446 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	53,036,173	USD 253,343,190 RON	0	USD 0 RON	0	USD 0 RON

Entity	KPIs	Taxonomy-eligible and non-eligible economic activities in total turnover, CAPEX and OPEX – FY 2024 (USD)					
		Total	Eligible, aligned activities		Eligible, non-aligned activities		
RompetroI Renewables SRL	Turnover	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	10,094 USD	48,217 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
Midia Green Energy SA	Turnover	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
RompetroI Well Services SA	Turnover	16,229,246 USD	77,523,864 RON	0 USD	0 RON	1,081,070 USD	5,164,055 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	822,365 USD	3,788,020 RON	0 USD	0 RON	494,320 USD	2,361,268 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	7,560,341 USD	34,905,673 RON	0 USD	0 RON	591,191 USD	2,824,001 RON
KMG Rompetrol Services Center SRL	Turnover	14,412 USD	68,842 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	182,288 USD	870,753 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	11,003,958 USD	52,563,708 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
RompetroI Financial Group SRL	Turnover	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	16,955 USD	80,991 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
Midia Marine Terminal SRL	Turnover	3,632,625 USD	17,352,325 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	11,561 USD	55,225 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	14,615,544 USD	69,815,531 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
KazMunayGas Trading AG	Turnover	8,548,057,996 USD	40,832,363,434 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	21,540 USD	102,892 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	14,428,743 USD	68,923,220 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
RompetroI Moldova SA	Turnover	459,430,556 USD	2,194,607,881 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	251,305 USD	1,200,433 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
RompetroI Georgia LTD	Turnover	217,670,761 USD	1,039,769,692 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	1,073,019 USD	5,125,597 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
RompetroI Bulgaria JSC	Turnover	185,626,382 USD	886,700,104 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	238,762 USD	1,140,520 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON

Entity	KPIs	Taxonomy-eligible and non-eligible economic activities in total turnover, CAPEX and OPEX – FY 2024 (USD)					
		Total	Eligible, aligned activities		Eligible, non-aligned activities		
TRG Petrol Ticaret AŞ	Turnover	3,219 USD	15,377 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	209,832 USD	1,002,325 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
Rominerv SRL	Turnover	5,661,232 USD	27,042,572 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	475,868 USD	2,273,127 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	124,845,431 USD	596,361,657 RON	0 USD	0 RON	0 USD	0 RON
Grand Total*	Turnover	12,169,771,353 USD	58,132,563,780 RON	0 USD	0 RON	9,103,897 USD	43,487,495 RON
	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	219,093,175 USD	1,046,564,278 RON	0 USD	0 RON	19,154,292 USD	91,496,222 RON
	Operational Expenditure (OPEX)	375,003,174 USD	1,791,315,162 RON	0 USD	0 RON	7,434,675 USD	35,513,956 RON

* Amounts in Romanian lei are provided for information purpose basis only and are translated by multiplying the values in USD with the 31 December 2024 closing exchange rate published by Romanian national Bank of RON 4.7768 = USD 1.

**Turnover total includes an 1,760,954,227 USD- intercompany elimination for consolidation purposes

CAPEX total includes (1,253) USD - intercompany elimination for consolidation purposes

OPEX total includes (6,745,570) USD - intercompany elimination for consolidation purposes

Section 4 outlines the Turnover, CAPEX, and OPEX that are eligible and aligned at the consolidated level for KMG International. Consolidated figures are used to avoid double counting, not only by eliminating intercompany transactions but also by ensuring that the same eligible activity is not reported multiple times under different categories.

This is achieved through cost center distribution, analytical accounts for specific activities, and detailed financial tracking mechanisms, ensuring precise allocation and avoiding overlaps.

This methodology is fully aligned with EU Taxonomy requirements, enhancing data accuracy, transparency, and comparability, while offering a reliable representation of our sustainability performance.

Our activities

Economic activities eligible for taxonomy and their assessment for alignment

KMG International activities are mainly focused on the refining and retail sectors, with additional support operations consisting of natural gas operations and wholesale and laboratory services.

RompetroI Rafinare SA (hereinafter referred to as Rompetrol Refinery or RRC) - is KMG International NV’s most important asset in Romania. The company has more than 40 years of experience in the field of petroleum production, starting from 1979, when its first plant, the DAV plant (Vacuum and Atmospheric Distillation Plant), was put into operation.

In December 2024, Rompetrol Refinery SA had five (5) directly controlled subsidiaries and two (2) indirectly controlled subsidiaries in Romania, as well as two (2) work points, Petromidia Refinery and Vega Refinery, located in Năvodari, Constanța County and Ploiești, Prahova County.

The main field of Rompetrol Refinery SA is the "manufacture of refined petroleum products" according to NACE 19.20 – this main activity is NOT eligible for taxonomy. Rompetrol Downstream SRL (hereinafter referred to as Rompetrol Downstream or DWS) carries out its retail activity in gas stations distributed throughout Romania and the 6 fuel depots in Arad, Craiova, Șimleu Silvaniei, Vatra Dornei and Zărnești. The main activity of the company consists in Retail trade of motor fuels in specialized stores according to NACE code 47.30 – this activity is NOT eligible for taxonomy.

Among other KMG International companies, Rompetrol Energy SA operates a cogeneration plant of thermal energy and electricity based on gaseous fossil fuels as well as transport of electricity, while Rompetrol Well Services SA performs a series of services at third parties, including eligible activities such as transport of waste and spendings on renewal of water and wastewater systems.

Regarding compliance with the new taxonomy requirements, the main activities identified as eligible are performed by KMG I entities as follows:

Rompetrol Rafinare SA (refineries)

- Renovation of existing buildings (potential contribution to Climate Mitigation)
- Manufacture of hydrogen (potential contribution to Climate Mitigation)
- Manufacture of organic basic chemicals (potential contribution to Climate Mitigation)
- Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems (potential contribution to Climate Mitigation)
- Construction, extension and operation of wastewater collection and treatment (potential contribution to Climate Mitigation)
- District heating/cooling distribution (potential contribution to Climate Mitigation)
- Production of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels in an efficient district heating and cooling system (potential contribution to Climate Mitigation)
- Transmission and distribution of electricity (potential contribution to Climate Mitigation)
- Remediation of legally non-conforming landfills and abandoned or illegal waste dumps (potential contribution to Pollution Prevention)

Rompetrol Downstream SRL

- Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems (potential contribution to Climate Mitigation)

Rompetrol Energy SA

- High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels
- Transmission and distribution of electricity

Rompetrol Well Services SA

- Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems
- Renewal of wastewater collection and treatment
- Collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in segregated fractions
- Freight transport services by road
- Renovation of existing buildings
- Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment
- Data processing, hosting and related activities
- Sale of spare parts
- Sale of second-hand goods
- Collection and transport of hazardous waste

Economic activities eligible for taxonomy and their evaluation for alignment

Section. 1.2.2.1 letter (a) from annex I of art. 8 Delegated act

An economic activity is considered eligible for Taxonomy if it fits the description of the activity presented in the EU Taxonomy. In order to identify eligible activities performed by KMG International, we carried out a full assessment of eligible activities and compared these activities with the description of economic activities/products listed in Annexes I or II of the EU Delegated Act on Climate Taxonomy and activities listed in Annexes I, II, III and IV of the EU Delegated Act on Environment.

Our assessment process and decisions in identifying the alignment of our activities.

Economic activity	Entity	Environmental objective	Eligible	Aligned
Manufacture of hydrogen	Rompetrol Rafinare SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	Rompetrol Rafinare SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems	Rompetrol Rafinare SA Rompetrol Downstream SRL	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
Construction, extension and operation of wastewater collection and treatment	Rompetrol Rafinare SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO



Economic activity	Entity	Environmental objective	Eligible	Aligned
Remediation of legally non-conforming landfills and abandoned or illegal waste dumps	Rompetrol Rafinare SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
District heating/cooling distribution	Rompetrol Rafinare SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
Production of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels in an efficient district heating and cooling system	Rompetrol Rafinare SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
Transmission and distribution of electricity	Rompetrol Rafinare SA Rompetrol Energy SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
Renovation of existing buildings	Rompetrol Rafinare SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
High-efficiency cogeneration of thermal energy for heating/cooling and electricity based on gaseous fossil fuels	Rompetrol Energy SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems	Rompetrol Well Services SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
Renewal of wastewater collection and treatment	Rompetrol Well Services SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO

Economic activity	Entity	Environmental objective	Eligible	Aligned
Collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fractions	Rompetrol Well Services SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
Freight transport services by road	Rompetrol Well Services SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
Renovation of existing buildings	Rompetrol Well Services SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	Rompetrol Well Services SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
Data processing, hosting and related activities	Rompetrol Well Services SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
Sale of spare parts	Rompetrol Well Services SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
Sale of second-hand goods	Rompetrol Well Services SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO
Collection and transport of hazardous waste	Rompetrol Well Services SA	Climate mitigation Climate adaptation Water Circular economy Pollution prevention Biodiversity	YES	NO

Decisions in identifying the alignment of our activities

Within KMG International, 10 activities have been identified as eligible under the taxonomy, as they meet the description of activities defined in EU Regulation 2020/852 and the related delegated regulations.

Therefore, according to the analysis carried out, for the reporting period from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024, no activities are aligned with the taxonomy in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and the subsequent delegated acts.

For alignment assessment to the Taxonomy Regulation, the following steps were performed for each eligible activity:

- Significant contribution assessment
- DNSH assessment
- Climate risk and vulnerability assessment study of the activities
- Minimum social safeguards assessment

No main or secondary activities of KMG International are aligned with the taxonomy in 2024.

CAPEX plan

The CAPEX plan includes the list of taxonomy-eligible economic activities in 2024 and provides information on the planned Capex for their financing with the aim of increasing sustainability over the next 5 years. The CAPEX plan for eligible activities should be based on the most recent business plan approved by management, while the time horizon reflects the five-year period for a Capex plan set out in Annexes 1-5 to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Planned Capex may be subject to revisions and changes.

For the financial year 2024, the eligible activities have been included in a CapEx plan as shown in the table below.

Turnover, CAPEX and OPEX for taxonomy

Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs") include Turnover KPI, CAPEX KPI and the OPEX KPI. For the 2024 reporting period, the KPIs have to be disclosed in relation to our Taxonomy - eligible and aligned and Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities (Art. 10 (2) of the Art. 8 Delegated Act).

In the reporting year 2024, as part of the new CSRD reporting requirements, KMG International reassessed its activities in the context of the EU taxonomy. This led to a revision of the classification of activity x as aligned, based on the specific provisions of the EU taxonomy legislation (Articles 10 and 11 of Regulation (EU) 852/2020). These provisions require, among others, that the alignment of the substantial contribution and DNSH criteria be sufficiently formalized and that sufficient documentation be maintained regarding these criteria. This formalization requirement has not yet been fully met, so that the fulfillment of the substantial contribution and DNSH principles cannot be claimed. KMG International assessed and classified these activities as aligned in 2023, but with new insights into the requirements, KMG International acknowledged that in 2023 the alignment for these criteria was insufficiently formalized and therefore adjusted.

Section. 1.2.1 (a), (b) from annex I to art. 8 Delegated act

CAPEX plan	Activity	CAPEX	Completion year of the investment for which expenses were incurred in 2024	Total CapEx planned to be invested until 2029 (next 5 years)	
Rompetro Rafinare SA	Manufacture of hydrogen	4,926,525 USD	23,533,024 RON	2024 - 2026	0 USD 0 RON
	Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	8,922,897 USD	42,622,896 RON	2024 - 2026	6,277,931 USD 28,941,262 RON
	Transmission and distribution of electricity	1,692,077 USD	8,082,715 RON	2024 - 2026	19,746,067 USD 91,029,368 RON
	District heating/cooling distribution	275,578 USD	1,316,381 RON	2024 - 2026	519,760 USD 2,396,094 RON
	Production of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels in an efficient district heating and cooling system	2,607,717 USD	12,456,542 RON	2024 - 2026	100,000 USD 461,000 RON
	Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems	98,654 USD	471,249 RON	2024 - 2026	8,265,070 USD 38,101,971 RON
	Construction, extension and operation of wastewater collection and treatment	-	-	-	4,875,644 USD 22,476,719 RON
	Renovation of existing buildings	105,466 USD	503,789 RON	2024 - 2026	150,000 USD 691,500 RON
	TOTAL	18,628,914 USD	88,986,596 RON	-	39,934,471 USD 184,097,913 RON
	Construction, extension and operation of wastewater collection and treatment	31,058 USD	148,358 RON	-	860,000 USD 4,108,048 RON
Rompetro Downstream SRL	TOTAL	31,058 USD	148,358 RON	-	860,000 USD 4,108,048 RON
Rompetro Energy SA	High-efficiency cogeneration of thermal energy for heating/cooling and electricity based on gaseous fossil fuels	93,578,273 USD	56,531,361 RON	2025	
	TOTAL				
GRAND TOTAL		112,238,245 USD	89,134,954 RON	-	97,325,832 USD 188,205,961 RON

Amounts in Romanian lei (RON) are provided for information purpose basis only and are translated by multiplying the values in USD with the 31 December 2024 closing exchange rate published by Romanian national Bank of RON 4.7768 = USD 1.

The establishment of KPIs is determined in accordance with Annex I to art. 8 Delegated act and with the Consolidated IFRS Financial Statements of KMG International. We determine taxonomy eligible KPIs in accordance with the legal requirements and describe our accounting policy in this regard as follows:

Turnover KPI

Definition: The share of taxonomy-eligible/aligned economic activities in our total turnover was calculated as the share of net turnover derived from products and services associated with taxonomy-eligible economic activities (numerator) divided by net turnover (denominator), in each case for the financial year from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024.

The turnover KPI referred to in Article 8(2), point (a), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 was calculated as the part of the net turnover derived from products or services associated with taxonomy-eligible activities (numerator), divided by the net turnover (denominator) as defined in Article 2, point (5), of Directive 2013/34/EU for the financial year 2024. The consolidated turnover used in the KPI calculation excludes intercompany transactions.

The net turnover is disclosed within this section located on the Income Statement of the Consolidated Financial Statement prepared in accordance with IFRS for the financial year ended December 31, 2024, totaling 12,169,771,353 USD (58,132,563,780 RON at 4.7768 RON/USD).

CAPEX KPI

Definition: The CAPEX KPI is defined as the taxonomy-eligible CAPEX (numerator) divided by the total CAPEX (denominator) for de financial year 2024. CAPEX denominator represents the sum of additions to tangible and intangible assets during the financial year considered before depreciation & amortisation, including rights-of-use assets for year 2024.

Total Capital expenditure can be found in note 3,4,5 in the Consolidated Financial Statement with the total value of 219,093,175 USD (1,046,424,030 RON at 4.7768 RON/USD).

OPEX KPI

Definition: OPEX KPI is defined as taxonomy-eligible OPEX (numerator) divided by the total OPEX denominator as specified in the Delegated Act., for year 2024. Total OPEX consists of non-capitalized direct costs relating to research and development, building renovation measures, short-term rental, maintenance and repairs and any other direct costs related to the daily maintenance of real estate assets, facilities, and equipment.

Total consolidated OPEX for KMG International amounts to 375,003,174 USD (1,791,315,162 RON at 4.7768 RON/USD).



KPI indicators of KMG International

Economic activity	Code	Absolute turnover	Proportion of Turnover, year 2024 (%)	Climate Change Mitigation (E/NE)	Climate Change Adaptation (E/NE)	Water & Marine Resources (E/NE)	Pollution (E/NE)	Circular Economy (E/NE)	Biodiversity & Ecosystems (E/NE)	Climate Change Mitigation (E/NE)	Climate Change Adaptation (E/NE)	Water & Marine Resources (E/NE)	Pollution (E/NE)	Circular Economy (E/NE)	Biodiversity & Ecosystems (E/NE)	Minimum safeguards	Taxonomy aligned proportion of total turnover, year 2023	Category enabling activity	Category transitional activity
Turnover																			
A. TAXONOMY ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1 Environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy aligned)																			
Turnover of environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy aligned)		0 USD 0 RON	0.000%																
Enabling activities		0 USD 0 RON	0.000%															EA	
Transitional activities		0 USD 0 RON	0.000%																TA
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy aligned activities)																			
Renovation of existing buildings		7.2 CCM/CCA	0 USD 0 RON	0.000%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE									
Manufacture of hydrogen		3.10 CCM/CCA	0 USD 0 RON	0.000%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE									
Manufacture of organic basic chemicals		3.14 CCM/CCA	1,360,467 USD 6,498,681 RON	0.037%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE									
Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems		5.1 CCM/CCA	1,417,369 USD 6,770,488 RON	0.038%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE									
Construction, extension and operation of wastewater collection and treatment systems		5.3 CCM/CCA	2,159,973 USD 10,317,761 RON	0.058%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE									
District heating/cooling distribution		4.15 CCM/CCA	914,035 USD 4,366,162 RON	0.025%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE									
Production of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels in an efficient district heating/cooling system		4.31 CCM/CCA	0 USD 0 RON	0.000%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE									
Transmission and distribution of electricity		4.9 CCM/CCA	2,170,982 USD 10,370,347 RON	0.058%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE									
Remediation of legally non-conforming landfills and abandoned or illegal waste dumps		2.3 PPC	0 USD 0 RON	0.000%	NE	NE	NE	E	NE	NE									
Turnover of taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy aligned activities)		8,022,827 USD 38,323,439 RON	0.215%														0%		
A. Total turnover (A.1 + A.2)		8,022,827 USD 38,323,439 RON	0.215%														0%		
B. TAXONOMY NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
Turnover of taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy aligned activities)		3,716,802,385 USD 17,754,421,633 RON	99.78%																
Total (A+B)		3,724,825,212 USD 17,792,745,072 RON	100%																
Amounts in Romanian lei are provided for information purpose basis only and are translated by multiplying the values in USD with the 31 December 2024 closing exchange rate published by Romanian national Bank of RON 4.7768 = USD 1. Translation is performed for all primary statements using the closing exchange rate.																			

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Abbreviations used in the table above: Y: Yes, N: No, EL: Eligible for Taxonomy, N/EL: Not Eligible for Taxonomy, E: Enabling activity, T: Transitional activity.

Economic activity

CAPEX

A. TAXONOMY ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES													
A.1 Environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy aligned)													
CAPEX of environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy aligned)		0 USD 0 RON	0.00%										
Enabling activities		0 USD 0 RON	0.00%								EA		
Transitional activities		0 USD 0 RON	0.00%									TA	
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy aligned activities)													
Renovation of existing buildings	7.2 CCM/CCA	105,466 USD 503,789 RON	0.06%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE				
Manufacture of hydrogen	3.10 CCM/CCA	4,926,525 USD 23,533,024 RON	2.64%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE				
Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	3.14 CCM/CCA	8,922,897 USD 42,622,896 RON	4.79%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE				
Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems	5.1 CCM/CCA	98,654 USD 471,249 RON	0.05%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE				
Construction, extension and operation of wastewater collection and treatment systems	5.3 CCM/CCA	31,058 USD 148,358 RON	0.02%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE				
District heating/cooling distribution	4.15 CCM/CCA	275,578 USD 1,316,381 RON	0.15%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE				
Production of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels in an efficient district heating/cooling system	4.31 CCM/CCA	2,607,717 USD 12,456,542 RON	1.40%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE				
Transmission and distribution of electricity	4.9 CCM/CCA	1,692,077 USD 8,082,715 RON	0.91%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE				
Remediation of legally non-conforming landfills and abandoned or illegal waste dumps	2.3 PPC	0 USD 0 RON	0.00%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE				
CAPEX of taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy aligned activities)		18,659,972 USD 89,134,954 RON	10.02%								0%		
A. Total CAPEX (A.1 + A.2)		18,610,332 USD 89,134,954 RON	10.02%								0%		
B. TAXONOMY NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES													
CAPEX of taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy aligned activities)		167,610,332 USD 800,641,033 RON	89.98%										
Total (A+B)		186,270,332 USD 889,775,987 RON	100%										
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Abbreviations used in the table above: Y: Yes, N: No, EL: Eligible for Taxonomy, N/EL: Not Eligible for Taxonomy, E: Enabling activity, T: Transitional activity.

Economic activity	Code	Fiscal year 2024		Substantial Contribution Criteria							Does No Significant Harm Criteria						Minimum safeguards	Taxonomy aligned proportion of total turnover, year 2023	Category enabling activity	Category transitional activity
		Absolute turnover	Proportion of Turnover, year 2024 (%)	Climate Change Mitigation (E/NE)	Climate Change Adaptation (E/NE)	Water & Marine Resources (E/NE)	Pollution (E/NE)	Circular Economy (E/NE)	Biodiversity & Ecosystems (E/NE)	Climate Change Mitigation (E/NE)	Climate Change Adaptation (E/NE)	Water & Marine Resources (E/NE)	Pollution (E/NE)	Circular Economy (E/NE)	Biodiversity & Ecosystems (E/NE)					
OPEX																				
A. TAXONOMY ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																				
A.1 Environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy aligned)																				
OPEX of environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy aligned)		0 USD 0 RON	0.00%																	
Enabling activities		0 USD 0 RON	0.00%													EA				
Transitional activities		0 USD 0 RON	0.00%														TA			
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy aligned activities)																				
Renovation of existing buildings	7.2 CCM/CCA	0 USD 0 RON	0.00%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE											
Manufacture of hydrogen	3.10 CCM/CCA	1,819,849 USD 8,693,056 RON	2.81%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE											
Manufacture of organic basic chemicals	3.14 CCM/CCA	294,379 USD 1,406,184 RON	0.45%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE											
Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems	5.1 CCM/CCA	1,018,697 USD 4,866,114 RON	1.57%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE											
Construction, extension and operation of wastewater collection and treatment systems	5.3 CCM/CCA	1,128,432 USD 5,390,296 RON	1.74%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE											
District heating/cooling distribution	4.15 CCM/CCA	96,654 USD 461,652 RON	0.15%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE											
Production of heat/cool from fossil gaseous fuels in an efficient district heating/cooling system	4.31 CCM/CCA	1,023,923 USD 4,891,076 RON	1.58%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE											
Transmission and distribution of electricity	4.9 CCM/CCA	1,453,940 USD 6,945,182 RON	2.24%	E	E	NE	NE	NE	NE											
Remediation of legally non-conforming landfills and abandoned or illegal waste dumps	2.3 PPC	7,619 USD 36,394 RON	0.01%	NE	NE	NE	E	NE	NE											
OPEX of taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy aligned activities)		6,843,484 USD 32,689,954 RON	10.55%													0%				
A. Total OPEX (A.1 + A.2)		6,843,484 USD 32,689,954 RON	10.55%													0%				
B. TAXONOMY NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																				
OPEX of taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy aligned activities)		58,010,874 USD 277,106,342 RON	89.45%																	
Total (A+B)		64,854,358 USD 309,796,296 RON	100%																	
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Translation is performed for all primary statements using the closing exchange rate.

Abbreviations used in the table above: Y: Yes, N: No, EL: Eligible for Taxonomy, N/EL: Not Eligible for Taxonomy, E: Enabling activity, T: Transitional activity.

Activities related to the nuclear and fossil gas sectors

In accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022, which amends Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 concerning economic activities in certain energy sectors and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 regarding the publication of specific information about these economic activities, information related to the nuclear and fossil gas sectors is presented in the form of a table, using the models provided in Annex XII of the Regulation.

Activities carried out

For the reporting entity KMG International, the following activities carried out in the financial year 2023 and the associated KPIs were identified according to the requirements of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 – Annex XII.

Nuclear energy related activities	Status
The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	NO
The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	NO
The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	NO
Fossil gas related activities	Status
The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES

Ongoing activities – Turnover, CAPEX and OPEX

Eligible fossil gas activities

High-efficiency cogeneration of thermal energy for heating/cooling and electricity based on gaseous fossil fuels

Activity description: Rompetrol Energy operates a cogeneration plant of thermal energy and electricity based on gaseous fossil fuels.

Production of thermal energy for heating/cooling from fossil gaseous fuels in an efficient district heating and cooling system

Activity description: There are three steam sources on the Petromidia platform: the COBoiler boiler, the 121 B petrochemical boiler and a flare boiler. The steam produced is used for technological purposes.

Aligned economic activities

Template 2: Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator)

Turnover	CCM+CCA		CCM		CCA	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Economic activities						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of Turnover	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in the row above in the denominator Turnover	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Total Turnover (denominator)	12,169,771,351 USD 58,132,563,791 RON	100%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%

CAPEX	CCM+CCA		CCM		CCA	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Economic activities						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of CAPEX	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in the row above in the denominator CAPEX	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Total CAPEX (denominator)	219,093,175 USD 1,046,564,278 RON	100%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%

OPEX	CCM+CCA		CCM		CCA	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Economic activities						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of OPEX	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in the row above in the denominator OPEX	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Total OPEX (denominator)	375,003,174 USD 1,791,315,162 RON	100%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%

Template 3: Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator)

Turnover	CCM+CCA		CCM		CCA	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Economic activities						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of Turnover	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in the row above in the denominator Turnover	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Total Turnover (numerator)	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%

CAPEX	CCM+CCA		CCM		CCA	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Economic activities						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of CAPEX	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in the row above in the denominator CAPEX	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Total CAPEX (numerator)	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%

OPEX	CCM+CCA		CCM		CCA	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Economic activities						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of OPEX	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in the row above in the denominator OPEX	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Total OPEX (numerator)	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%

Economic activities eligible but not aligned

Template 4: Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities

Turnover	CCM+CCA		CCM		CCA	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Economic activities						
Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in Turnover	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in Turnover	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned activities not referred to in row 1 in Turnover	11,045,065 USD 52,760,071 RON	0.091%	11,045,065 USD 52,760,071 RON	0.091%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Total taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned activities in the denominator of Turnover	11,045,065 USD 52,760,071 RON	0.091%	11,045,065 USD 52,760,071 RON	0.091%	0 USD 0 RON	0%

CAPEX	CCM+CCA		CCM		CCA	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Economic activities						
Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in CAPEX	19,590,159 USD 93,578,273 RON	8.94%	19,590,159 USD 93,578,273 RON	8.94%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in CAPEX	2,506,127 USD 11,971,268 RON	1.14%	2,506,127 USD 11,971,268 RON	1.14%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned activities not referred to in row 1 in CAPEX	15,043,492 USD 71,859,752 RON	6.87%	15,043,492 USD 71,859,752 RON	6.87%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Total taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned activities in the denominator of CAPEX	37,139,778 USD 177,409,293 RON	16.95%	37,139,778 USD 177,409,293 RON	16.95%	0 USD 0 RON	0%

OPEX	CCM+CCA		CCM		CCA	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Economic activities						
Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in OPEX	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in OPEX	2,248,694 USD 10,741,561 RON	0.6%	2,248,694 USD 10,741,561 RON	0.6%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned activities not referred to in row 1 above in OPEX	21,772,037 USD 104,000,667 RON	5.8%	21,772,037 USD 104,000,667 RON	5.8%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
Total taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned activities in the denominator of OPEX	24,020,731 USD 114,742,228 RON	6.41%	24,020,731 USD 114,742,228 RON	6.41%	0 USD 0 RON	0%

Template 5: Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities

KPIs	Turnover		CAPEX		OPEX	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Economic activities						
1. Activity in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in each denominator	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
2. Activity in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in each denominator	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
3. Activity in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in each denominator	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
4. Activity in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in each denominator	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
5. Activity in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in each denominator	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
6. Activity in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in each denominator	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%	0 USD 0 RON	0%
7. Other taxonomy-non-eligible activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in each denominator	12,158,726,288 USD 58,079,803,728 RON	99.91%	167,610,332 USD 800,641,032 RON	83.05%	58,010,874 USD 277,106,342 RON	94%
8. Total for each denominator	3,716,802,385.27 USD 17,755,801,055 RON	99.91%	181,953,397 USD 869,154,985 RON	83.05%	350,982,443 USD 1,676,572,934 RON	94%

Independent assurance report

Scope

We have been engaged by KMG International N.V. to perform a limited assurance engagement, as defined by International Standards on Assurance Engagements, here after referred to as the engagement, to report on a Sample of information (the "Subject Matter") contained in KMG International N.V.'s (the "Group") Consolidated Sustainability report for the year ended at 31st December, 2024 (the "Report").

Sample of information

Ernst & Young Assurance Services SRL will provide its limited assurance services in relation with the following Global Reporting Initiative Standards Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

1. GRI 305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions
2. GRI 305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions
3. GRI 305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions
4. GRI 305-7 Nitrogen Oxides (NOx), Sulphur Oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions
5. GRI 302-3 Energy intensity
6. GRI 303-3 Water withdrawal
7. GRI 303-4 Water discharge
8. GRI 306-3 Significant spills
9. GRI 306-3 Waste generated
10. GRI 306-4 Waste diverted from disposal
11. GRI 308-1 New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria
12. GRI 403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety
13. GRI 403-9 Work-related injuries
14. GRI 404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee
15. GRI 405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees
16. GRI 414-1 New suppliers that were screened using social criteria

Other than as described in the preceding paragraph, which sets out the scope of our engagement, we did not perform assurance procedures on the remaining information included in the Report, and accordingly, we do not express a conclusion on this information.

Criteria applied by KMG International NV

In preparing the Subject Matter, KMG International N.V. applied the Global Reporting Initiative Standards (Criteria).

KMG International NV's responsibilities

KMG International N.V.'s management is responsible for selecting the Criteria, and for presenting the Subject Matter in accordance with that Criteria, in all material respects. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls, maintaining adequate records and making estimates that are relevant to the preparation of the Subject Matter, such that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Practitioner's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the presentation of the Subject Matter based on the evidence we have obtained.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ("ISAE 3000 (Revised)"), and the terms of reference for this engagement as agreed with KMG International N.V. on 23rd December, 2024 and its amendment from 5th of May, 2025. Those standards

require that we plan and perform our engagement to express a conclusion on whether we are aware of any material modifications that need to be made to the Subject Matter in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria, and to issue a report. The nature, timing, and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgment, including an assessment of the risk of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our limited assurance conclusions.

Our independence and quality management

We have maintained our independence and confirm that we have met the requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, and have the required competencies and experience to conduct this assurance engagement.

EY also applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services engagements, which requires that we design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Description of procedures performed

Procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. Our procedures were designed to obtain a limited level of assurance on which to base our conclusion and do not provide all the evidence that would be required to provide a reasonable level of assurance.

Although we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls when determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our assurance engagement was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls. Our procedures did not include testing controls or performing procedures relating to checking aggregation or calculation of data within IT systems.

A limited assurance engagement consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for preparing the Subject Matter and related information, and applying analytical and other appropriate procedures.

Our procedures included:

- Conducting interviews with personnel to gain an understanding of the company's activities, as well as the reporting process;
- Conducting interviews with key personnel to understand the process of collecting, corroborating, and reporting the Subject during the reporting period;
- Evaluating whether the calculation criteria were correctly applied, in accordance with the methodologies set out in the Criteria;
- Performing analytical review procedures to support the reasonableness of the data;
- Identifying and testing the assumptions underlying the calculations;
- Testing according to audit materiality and thresholds the underlying source information to verify the accuracy of the data.

We also performed such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Conclusion

Based on our procedures and the evidence obtained, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the Subject Matter for the year ended at December 31st, 2024, in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria.

On behalf of Ernst & Young Assurance SRL

Carmen Spiridon
Partner

Date of report: 9 July 2025
Bucharest, Romania



Gheorghe A. Rădulescu

1907 - 2002

Gheorghe Aurelian Rădulescu was educated in Strasbourg, where he obtained a degree in Chemistry (1929), and later graduated from the École nationale supérieure du pétrole et des combustibles liquides (1931) with a PhD. in Science (1937).

Between 1940 and 1948, Rădulescu managed the Ploiești-based Romanian-American Refinery (established in 1904 by the Romanian-American Company), later renamed **Teleajen Refinery**, and renamed again Petrotel-Lukoil Refinery after its takeover by the Russian group LukOil in 1998.

He published over 100 papers, books and patents, including the only monograph of petroleum in Romania, as well as treaties about the technology of lubricating oils, all of which became reference works for specialists in this field.

Between 1963 and 1973 he was scientific director of the Petrochim Institute, after which he was lead scientific researcher and scientific adviser at ICERP Ploiești (est. 1955), focusing on lubricants. Initially known as the Institute for Research and Technical Engineering in Petrochemistry and Refining (ICITPR), ICERP elaborated the manufacturing technologies for the entire range of lubricants that were produced at local refineries - Petrotel, Astra Română, Steaua Română, Vega. After repeated attempts at reviving its activity, ICERP finally closed down in 2021, after 66 years of activity.

In 1963, he was awarded the title of Doctor of Science, and in 1992 was accepted into the Romanian Academy.

Teleajen Refinery (1955)

GRI/other	Disclosure	Location in report	ESRS equivalent
GENERAL DISCLOSURES			
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-1 Organizational details	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS	ESRS 2 BP-1
	2-2 Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting	1.1 Basis for Preparation	
	2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact	1.1.1 General basis for preparation of the sustainability report	
	2-4 Restatements of information	In the 2023 Sustainability Report, under the waste section – page 135 – the quantities by waste type were reported incorrectly. The actual situation for 2023 was as follows: Waste generated: Total = 416.437 tons Total non-hazardous waste = 416.4105 tons - Municipal waste = 403.3575 tones - Paper and cardboard = 12.867 tons - Plastics packaging = 0.186 tons Total hazardous waste = 0.0265 tons Oil filters = 0.0265 tons Waste diverted from disposal Total = 13.053 tons Paper and cardboard + plastics Waste directed to disposal Total = 403.384 tons (Municipal waste and Oil filters)	-
	2-5 External assurance	-	Auditor Statement
	2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.2 Company, business model and stakeholder engagement 1.2.1 Information on the market position and strategy of the company 1.2.2 Description of business model(s) and value chain	ESRS 2 SBM-1
	2-7 Employees	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.2 Diversity and equal opportunities 6.2.1 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	ESRS 2 SBM-1 ESRS S1-6
	2-8 Workers who are not employees	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.2 Diversity and equal opportunities 6.2.2 Characteristics of non-employee workers in the undertaking's own workforce	ESRS S1-7
	2-9 Governance structure and composition	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.3 Governance and business practices 1.3.1 The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	ESRS 2 GOV-1 ESRS G1
	2-10 Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.3 Governance and business practices	ESRS 2 GOV-1
	2-11 Chair of the highest governance body	1.3.1 The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	ESRS 2 GOV-1
	2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts		ESRS 2 GOV-1 ESRS 2 SBM-2
	2-13 Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts		ESRS 2 GOV-1
	2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.4 Risk management and control systems 1.4.2 Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	
	2-15 Conflicts of interest	8 BUSINESS CONDUCT 8.2 Governance and business practices 8.2.1 Business conduct policies and corporate culture	ESRS G1-1
	2-16 Communication of critical concerns	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.3 Governance and business practices 1.3.2 Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies 8 BUSINESS CONDUCT 8.2 Governance and business practices 8.3 Protection of whistleblowers	

GRI/other	Disclosure	Location in report	ESRS equivalent
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-17 Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.3 Governance and business practices 1.3.1 The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	ESRS 2 GOV-1
	2-18 Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	-	
	2-19 Remuneration policies	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.3 Governance and business practices 1.3.3 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	ESRS 2 GOV-3
	2-20 Process to determine remuneration	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.3 Governance and business practices 1.3.3 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	ESRS 2 GOV-3
	2-21 Annual total compensation ratio	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.3 Fair and secure working conditions 6.3.4 Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)	ESRS 2 GOV-3
	2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.2 Company, business model and stakeholder engagement 1.2.1 Information on the market position and strategy of the Group	ESRS 2 SBM-1
	2-23 Policy commitments	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.4 Risk management and control systems 1.4.1 Description of the due diligence on sustainability matters 2 CLIMATE CHANGE 2.1 Strategic orientation and concepts for climate protection 2.1.2 Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation 3 ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND PROTECTION 3.1 Concepts and measures relating to pollution 3.1.2 Policies related to pollution 4 WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES 4.1 Concepts and measures relating to water and marine resources 4.1.2 Policies related to water and marine resources 5 RESOURCE USE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY 5.1 Concepts and measures related to resource use and circular economy 5.1.2 Policies implemented to manage resource use and circular economy 6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce 6.1.3 Policies related to own workforce 7 PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS AND END-USERS 7.1 Strategy and concepts related to the protection of consumers and end-users 7.1.3 Policies related to consumers and end-users 8 BUSINESS CONDUCT 8.2 Governance and business practices 8.3 Protection of whistleblowers	ESRS 2 GOV-2 ESRS E1-3 ESRS E2-2 ESRS E3-2 ESRS E5-2 ESRS S1-4 ESRS S4-4 ESRS G1-1
	2-25 Processes to remediate negative impacts	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce	ESRS S1-3 ESRS S4-3
	2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	6.1.5 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns 7 PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS AND END-USERS 7.1 Strategy and concepts related to the protection of consumers and end-users 7.1.5 Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns 8 BUSINESS CONDUCT 8.2 Governance and business practices	ESRS G1-1

GRI/other	Disclosure	Location in report	ESRS equivalent
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021	2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.5 Materiality analysis and results according to the concept of double materiality 1.5.5 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 7 PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS AND END-USERS 7.1 Strategy and concepts related to the protection of consumers and end-users 7.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	ESRS S4 ESRS 2 SBM-3
	2-28 Membership associations	-	-
	2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce 6.1.1 Interests and views of stakeholders 7 PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS AND END-USERS 7.1 Strategy and concepts related to the protection of consumers and end-users 7.1.1 Interests and views of stakeholders	ESRS S1 ESRS S4 ESRS 2 SMB-2
	2-30 Collective bargaining agreements	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.3 Fair and secure working conditions 6.3.1 Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	ESRS S1-8
MATERIAL TOPICS			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-1 Process to determine material topics	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.1 Basis for Preparation 1.1.1 General basis for preparation of the sustainability report 1.5 Materiality analysis and results according to the concept of double materiality 1.5.1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	ESRS 2 BP-1 ESRS 2 IRO-1
	3-2 List of material topics	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.5 Materiality analysis and results according to the concept of double materiality 1.5.2 Disclosure Requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement	ESRS 2 IRO-2 ESRS 2 SBM-3
	3-3 Management of material topics	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.5 Materiality analysis and results according to the concept of double materiality 1.5.5 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	ESRS 2 SBM-1
ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	-	-
GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016	201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.2 Company, business model and stakeholder engagement 1.2.2 Description of business model(s) and value chain	ESRS 2 SBM-1 Taxonomy report
	201-2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	2 CLIMATE CHANGE 2.1 Strategic orientation and concepts for climate protection 2.1.1 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	ESRS 2 SBM-3 ESRS IRO-1
	201-3 Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.3 Fair and secure working conditions 6.3.3 Social protection	ESRS S1-11
	201-4 Financial assistance received from government	-	-
MARKET PRESENCE			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce 6.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	ESRS S1 ESRS 2 SBM 3
GRI 202: Market Presence 2016	202-1 Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.3 Fair and secure working conditions 6.3.2 Adequate wages	ESRS S1-10
	202-2 Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	-	-

GRI/other	Disclosure	Location in report	ESRS equivalent
INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce 6.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	ESRS S1 ESRS 2 SBM 3
GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016	203-1 Infrastructure investments and services supported	-	-
	203-2 Significant indirect economic impacts	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce 6.1.6 Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	ESRS S1-4
PROCUREMENT PRACTICES			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	8 BUSINESS CONDUCT 8.5 Management of suppliers 8.5.1 Management of relationships with suppliers	ESRS G1-2
GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers	-	-
ANTICORRUPTION			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	8 BUSINESS CONDUCT 8.2 Governance and business practices 8.2.1 Business conduct policies and corporate culture 8.4 Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	ESRS G1-1 ESRS G1-3
GRI 205: Anticorruption 2016	205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	8 BUSINESS CONDUCT	ESRS G1-3
	205-2 Communication and training about anticorruption policies and procedures	8.4 Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	ESRS G1-3
	205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken		ESRS G1-4
ANTICOMPETITIVE BEHAVIOR			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	-	-
GRI 206: Anti-competitive Behavior 2016	206-1 Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices	-	-
TAX			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	8 BUSINESS CONDUCT 8.8 Paid taxes (additional sub-topic)	-
GRI 207: Tax 2019	207-1 Approach to tax		
	207-2 Tax governance, control, and risk management		
	207-3 Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax		
	207-4 Country-by-country reporting		
MATERIALS			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	5 RESOURCE USE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY 5.1 Concepts and measures related to resource use and circular economy 5.1.1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities 5.1.2 Policies implemented to manage resource use and circular economy 5.1.3 Actions related to resource use and circular economy 5.1.4 Measurable targets for resource use and circular economy	ESRS E5-1 ESRS E5-2

GRI/other	Disclosure	Location in report	ESRS equivalent
GRI 301: Materials 2016	301-1 Materials used by weight or volume	-	-
	301-2 Recycled input materials used	-	-
	301-3 Reclaimed products and their packaging materials	-	-
ENERGY			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	2 CLIMATE CHANGE 2.1 Strategic orientation and concepts for climate protection 2.1.1 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 2.1.2 Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	ESRS E1 ESRS E1-2 ESRS 2 SBM 3 ESRS 2 IRO-1
GRI 302: Energy 2016	302-1 Energy consumption within the organization	2 CLIMATE CHANGE 2.2 Energy and emissions 2.2.1 Energy consumption and mix	ESRS E1-5
	302-2 Energy consumption outside of the organization	-	-
	302-3 Energy intensity	2 CLIMATE CHANGE 2.2 Energy and emissions 2.2.1 Energy consumption and mix	ESRS E1-5
	302-4 Reduction of energy consumption	-	-
	302-5 Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	-	-
WATER AND EFFLUENTS			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	4 WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES 4.1 Concepts and measures relating to water and marine resources 4.1.1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material water and marine resources-related impacts, risks and opportunities 4.1.2 Policies related to water and marine resources 4.1.3 Actions related to water and marine resources	ESRS E3 - IRO-1 ESRS E3-1 ESRS E3-2
	303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource	-	-
GRI 303: Water and Effluents 2018	303-2 Management of water discharge-related impacts	3 ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND PROTECTION 3.1 Concepts and measures relating to pollution 3.1.3 Actions and resources related to pollution	ESRS E2-2
	303-3 Water withdrawal	4 WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES 4.1 Concepts and measures relating to water and marine resources	ESRS E3-4
	303-4 Water discharge	4.1.5 Water consumption	
	303-5 Water consumption		
BIODIVERSITY			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	-	-
GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016	304-1 Operational sites owned, leased, managed in/adjacent to, protected areas & areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	-	-
	304-2 Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity	-	-
	304-3 Habitats protected or restored	-	-
	304-4 IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	-	-
EMISSIONS			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	2 CLIMATE CHANGE 2.1 Strategic orientation and concepts for climate protection 2.1.1 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 2.1.2 Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	ESRS E1- SBM 3 IRO-1 ESRS E1-2

GRI/other	Disclosure	Location in report	ESRS equivalent
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	2 CLIMATE CHANGE 2.2 Energy and emissions 2.2.2 Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions GHG Intensity based on net revenue	ESRS E1-6
	305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions		
	305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions		
	305-4 GHG emissions intensity		
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions	-	-
	305-6 Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	3 ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND PROTECTION 3.1 Concepts and measures relating to pollution 3.1.5 Pollution of air, water and soil	ESRS E2-4
	305-7 Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions		
WASTE			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	5 RESOURCE USE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY	ESRS E5-1 ESRS E5-5
		5.1 Concepts and measures related to resource use and circular economy	
		5.1.1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities 5.1.5 Resources outflows	
GRI 306: Waste 2020	306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	5 RESOURCE USE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY 5.1 Concepts and measures related to resource use and circular economy 5.1.5 Resources outflows	ESRS E5-5
	306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts		
	306-3 Waste generated		
	306-4 Waste diverted from disposal		
	306-5 Waste directed to disposal		
EFFLUENTS AND WASTE			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	3 ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND PROTECTION	ESRS E2 - IRO-1 ESRS E2-1
		3.1 Concepts and measures relating to pollution	
		3.1.1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material pollution-related impacts, risks and opportunities 3.1.2 Policies related to pollution	
GRI 306: Effluents and Waste 2016	306-3 Significant spills	3 ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND PROTECTION	ESRS E2 - IRO-1
		3.1 Concepts and measures relating to pollution	
		3.1.1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material pollution-related impacts, risks and opportunities	
SUPPLIER ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	8 BUSINESS CONDUCT	ESRS G1-1 ESRS G1-2
		8.5 Management of suppliers	
GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016	308-1 New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	8.5.1 Management of relationships with suppliers	
	308-2 Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	-	-
EMPLOYMENT			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	6 OWN WORKFORCE	ESRS S1-1 ESRS S1-2 ESRS S1-4
		6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce	
		6.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	
		6.1.3 Policies related to own workforce	
		6.1.6 Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	
GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	6 OWN WORKFORCE	ESRS S1-6
		6.2 Diversity and equal opportunities 6.2.1 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	
	401-2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.3 Fair and secure working conditions 6.3.3 Social protection	ESRS S1-11

GRI/other	Disclosure	Location in report	ESRS equivalent
GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-3 Parental leave	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.5 Employee Well-being and Development Metrics 6.5.2 Work-life balance metrics	ESRS S1-15
LABOR/MANAGEMENT RELATIONS			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce 6.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 6.1.3 Policies related to own workforce 6.1.6 Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	ESRS S1-1 ESRS S1-2 ESRS S1-4 ESRS 2 SBM-3
GRI 402: Labor/ Management Relations 2016	402-1 Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	-	-
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce 6.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 6.1.3 Policies related to own workforce 6.1.6 Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions 6.1.7 Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	ESRS S1-1 ESRS S1-2 ESRS S1-4 ESRS S1-5 ESRS 2 SBM-3
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	403-1 Occupational health and safety management system 403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation 403-3 Occupational health services 403-4 Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety 403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety 403-6 Promotion of worker health 403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships 403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system 403-9 Work-related injuries 403-10 Work-related ill health	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.5 Employee Well-being and Development Metrics 6.5.1 Health and safety	ESRS S1-14
TRAINING AND EDUCATION			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce 6.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 6.1.3 Policies related to own workforce 6.1.6 Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions 6.1.7 Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	ESRS S1-1 ESRS S1-2 ESRS S1-4 ESRS S1-5 ESRS 2 SBM-3
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.5 Employee Well-being and Development Metrics 6.5.3 Training and skills development for own workforce	ESRS S1-13

GRI/other	Disclosure	Location in report	ESRS equivalent
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce 6.1.3 Policies related to own workforce	ESRS S1-1
	404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.5 Employee Well-being and Development Metrics 6.5.3 Training and skills development for own workforce	ESRS S1-13
DIVERSITY AND OPPORTUNITY			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce 6.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 6.1.3 Policies related to own workforce 6.1.6 Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	ESRS S1-1 ESRS S1-2 ESRS S1-4 ESRS 2 SBM-3
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.3 Governance and business practices 1.3.1 The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies 6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.2 Diversity and equal opportunities 6.2.1 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees 6.2.3 Diversity metrics 6.2.4 Persons with disabilities	ESRS 2 GOV-1 ESRS S1-6 ESRS S1-12
	405-2 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.3 Fair and secure working conditions 6.3.4 Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)	ESRS S1-16
NON-DISCRIMINATION			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce 6.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 6.1.3 Policies related to own workforce 6.1.6 Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions 6.1.7 Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	ESRS S1-1 ESRS S1-2 ESRS S1-4 ESRS S1-5 ESRS 2 SBM-3
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.4 Protection of human rights 6.4.1 Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	ESRS S1-17
FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce 6.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 6.1.3 Policies related to own workforce 6.1.6 Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions 6.1.7 Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	ESRS S1-1 ESRS S1-2 ESRS S1-4 ESRS S1-5 ESRS 2 SBM-3
GRI 407: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining 2016	407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.3 Fair and secure working conditions 6.3.1 Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	ESRS S1-5

GRI/other	Disclosure	Location in report	ESRS equivalent
CHILD LABOR			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.5 Materiality analysis and results according to the concept of double materiality 1.5.1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities 6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce 6.1.1 Interests and views of stakeholders 6.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	ESRS 2 IRO-1 ESRS 2 SBM-3
GRI 408: Child Labor 2016	408-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.5 Materiality analysis and results according to the concept of double materiality 1.5.1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	ESRS 2 IRO-1
FORCED OR COMPULSORY LABOR			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.5 Materiality analysis and results according to the concept of double materiality 1.5.1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities 6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce 6.1.1 Interests and views of stakeholders 6.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	ESRS 2 IRO-1 ESRS 2 SBM-3
GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labor 2016	409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.5 Materiality analysis and results according to the concept of double materiality 1.5.1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	ESRS 2 IRO-1
SECURITY PRACTICES			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	-	-
GRI 410: Security Practices 2016	410-1 Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	-	-
RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.5 Materiality analysis and results according to the concept of double materiality 1.5.1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities 6 OWN WORKFORCE 6.1 Strategy and concepts related to the own workforce 6.1.1 Interests and views of stakeholders 6.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	-
GRI 411: Rights of Indigenous peoples 2016	411-1 Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.5 Materiality analysis and results according to the concept of double materiality 1.5.1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	-
LOCAL COMMUNITIES			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	8 BUSINESS CONDUCT 8.2 Governance and business practices 8.2.1 Business conduct policies and corporate culture	ESRS G1-1
GRI 413: Local Communities 2016	413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.2 Company, business model and stakeholder engagement 1.2.3 Interests and views of stakeholders	ESRS 2 SBM-2
	413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	-	-

GRI/other	Disclosure	Location in report	ESRS equivalent
SUPPLIER SOCIAL ASSESSMENT			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	8 BUSINESS CONDUCT 8.5 Management of suppliers 8.5.1 Management of relationships with suppliers	ESRS G1-1 ESRS G1-2
GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	414-1 New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	-	-
	414-2 Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	-	-
PUBLIC POLICY			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	1 GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS 1.5 Materiality analysis and results according to the concept of double materiality 1.5.1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	ESRS 2 IRO-1
GRI 415: Public Policy 2016	415-1 Political contributions	-	-
CUSTOMER HEALTH AND SAFETY			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	7 PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS AND END-USERS 7.1 Strategy and concepts related to the protection of consumers and end-users 7.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 7.1.3 Policies related to consumers and end-users 7.1.4 Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts	ESRS S4-1 ESRS S4-2 ESRS 2 SBM-3
GRI 416: Customer Health and Safety 2016	416-1 Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories	7 PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS AND END-USERS 7.1 Strategy and concepts related to the protection of consumers and end-users 7.1.6 Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions 7.1.7 Targets related to managing material negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concern	ESRS S4-4 ESRS S4-5
	416-2 Incidents of non-compliance concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services	7 PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS AND END-USERS 7.1 Strategy and concepts related to the protection of consumers and end-users 7.1.6 Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions	ESRS S4-4
MARKETING AND LABELING			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	7 PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS AND END-USERS 7.1 Strategy and concepts related to the protection of consumers and end-users 7.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 7.1.3 Policies related to consumers and end-users 7.1.4 Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts	ESRS S4-1 ESRS S4-2 ESRS 2 SBM-3
GRI 417: Marketing and Labeling 2016	417-1 Requirements for product and service information and labeling	7 PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS AND END-USERS 7.1 Strategy and concepts related to the protection of consumers and end-users 7.1.2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	ESRS 2 SBM-3
	417-2 Incidents of non-compliance concerning product and service information and labeling	7 PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS AND END-USERS 7.1 Strategy and concepts related to the protection of consumers and end-users	ESRS S4-4
	417-3 Incidents of non-compliance concerning marketing communications	7.1.6 Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions	ESRS S4-4
CUSTOMER PRIVACY			
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	7 PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS AND END-USERS 7.1 Strategy and concepts related to the protection of consumers and end-users 7.1.1 Interests and views of stakeholders	ESRS 2 SBM-2
GRI 418: Customer Privacy 2016	418-1 Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	-	-

