

Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Eni SpA

May 10, 2023

Questions and answers prior to the Shareholders' Meeting pursuant to Article 127-ter of Legislative decree 58/1998







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Shareholder

Marco BAVA

Holding 1 share

Request for:

A. extract from the shareholders' register (Article 2422 of the Italian Civil Code) of the first 100 shareholders in a file to be sent free of charge before the shareholders' meeting to the email ideeconomie@pec.it. In reply to: With reference to the request for an extract from the shareholders' register of the first 100 shareholders of Maire Tecnimont S.p.A. and sending it free of charge, please also note that art. 43 of the "Single post-trading provision of Consob and Banca d'Italia of 13 August 2018" envisages that the right to inspect the company books pursuant to art. 2422 of the Italian Civil Code can be exercised only if attested by a specific communication to the issuer issued by the intermediary itself: a communication that does not accompany the aforementioned request. This requirement is fulfilled by the certificate of admission to the meeting.

In addition, it should be noted that the same Article 2422 of the Italian Civil Code assigns the extraction costs to the requesting shareholder. The file has no costs for data already available.

Specifically, then, it should be noted that the request appears generic and, in order to be evaluated, it would be better to specify it with reference to the type of data requested and the reference time frame. Obviously for the last ones available.

Answer

For the purposes of exercising the right to inspect the company books pursuant to Article 2422 of the Italian Civil Code, if the request concerns Eni and not Maire Tecnimont, it is necessary for the requesting shareholder to certify its share ownership by obtaining a specific communication from its depository intermediary, pursuant to current regulations and in particular Article 43 of the "Single post-trading provision of Consob and Banca d'Italia of 13 August 2018".

B. REQUEST FOR LIABILITY ACTION AND QUESTIONS OF PARTNER MARCO BAVA

Article 127-ter (Legislative Decree No. 58/1998)

(Right to ask questions before the meeting)

1. Members may ask questions on the items on the agenda even before the meeting. Questions received before the meeting shall be answered at the latest during the meeting. The company may provide a single answer to questions having the same content.

2. A reply is not due when the requested information is already available in "question-



and-answer” format in the appropriate section of the company's website.

Article inserted by Article 3 of Legislative Decree No 27 of 27.1.2010. Article 7 of Legislative Decree No. 27 of 27.1.2010 provides that this amendment applies to shareholders' meetings whose notice is published after 31 October 2010. Until that date, the provisions replaced or repealed by the corresponding provisions of Legislative Decree No. 27 of 27.1.2010 shall continue to apply.

Submission of resolution proposals by those entitled to vote (pursuant to Article 126-bis, paragraph 1, third sentence, of the Consolidated Law on Finance) By reason of the procedures for participation in the Shareholders' Meeting indicated above - with reference to the provisions of Article 126-bis, paragraph 1, third sentence, of the Consolidated Law on Finance - those entitled to vote may individually submit resolution proposals to the Shareholders' Meeting on items on the Agenda.

Unicredito Certification No:

1. Considering you decided to avail yourself of Article 106 of the Decree Law 18 of March 17, 2020, containing "Measures to strengthen the National Health Service and economic support for families, workers and companies connected to the epidemiological emergency from COVID-19", regarding - in particular - methods for participating and taking the floor in the Meeting as well as the granting of proxies and/or sub proxies to a representative appointed pursuant to Article 135-undecies of the TUF, which I consider unconstitutional in that it violates Articles 3 and 47 of the Constitution because it discriminates against the shareholders of listed companies as it does not allow them to attend the meeting. Parliamentary sessions, congresses and university lectures are held by electronic means, why aren't the Meeting of listed companies? The controlling role of minority shareholders has proved important in many financial cracks, why do you want to cover the voice of shareholders? For these reasons, I intend to sue you and ask for compensation for intangible damage, to be donated to charity, for not being able to exercise my right to participate in the meeting. Moreover:
 - a) Article 135-undecies of Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24.02.1998 does not allow the non- participation of shareholders in the meetings;
 - b) Paragraph 1 of Article 106 admits that by way of derogation from the provisions of Art. 2364 2 c, and 2478-bis, the ordinary meeting may be convened within 180 days after the end of the financial year;
 - c) Therefore, it is not possible, according to our legal system, to prohibit for whatever reason the participation of shareholders, and the meeting can be held via the Internet.
 - d) Therefore, since Article 106 of the Decree which was used to deny me the right to attend the meeting is unconstitutional.

WHY did Conte and Draghi not provide for mandatory ONLINE meetings on an internet platform for listed companies, as the same decree states for all joint stock companies, cooperatives and mutual insurance companies, to provide in the notice of meeting for the expression of votes electronically or by correspondence and participation in the meeting by means of telecommunications, even where the use of this tool is not provided for in the articles of association? It is possible to provide that the shareholders' meeting may be held, even exclusively, by means of telecommunications that guarantee the identification of the participants, their participation and the exercise of voting rights such as those used for boards of directors. If listed companies don't hold online assemblies, who should and could do it?

I took the chartered accountant exam online, why cannot you hold a meeting in the same way?

Moreover, now that the health emergency is over, why do you still not want to hold assemblies as the code requires?

I ask that a liability suit against the Board be put to the vote. Of course this request is not pursuant to Article 126-bis of the Consolidated Law on Finance but to Article 2393 of the Italian Civil Code and, in relation to the fact that intervention in the Shareholders' Meeting is envisaged exclusively through the Appointed Representative, pursuant to Article 126-bis, paragraph 1, third sentence, of the Consolidated Law on Finance.

Answer

The Company has decided to make use of the right provided for by paragraph 4 of art. 106 of Decree Law no. 18/2020, ratified by law no. 27/2020 as well as Decree Law no. 198/2022, converted into law no. 14/2023, which extended the effectiveness of the measures contained in the aforementioned art. 106 to Shareholders' Meetings held by 31 July 2023, allowing the participation of the Shareholders in the Meeting exclusively through the Designated Representative.

The Shareholders' rights established by law are in no way affected by the choice made by the Company, which has availed itself of an option permitted by the law itself and which in any case protects the possibility of submitting questions before the Shareholders' Meeting and submitting proposals for resolutions, which also receive more publicity than in the case of Shareholders' Meetings in attendance, as well as of making speeches, through the Designated Representative, which will be recorded in the minutes of the Shareholders' Meeting.

With reference to the liability suit, it should be noted that the same must be presented also in the Shareholders' Meeting by proxy to the Designated Representative, as provided for in the notice calling the meeting, without prejudice to the admissibility assessments.



2. Do the auditors also provide tax advice?

Answer

No. In addition to the limitations envisaged by national and US legislation on the performance of activities on tax issues by auditing companies, the Eni Group, in order to protect the independence of auditors, has decided not to entrust the independent auditors, including member firms of in their network, with services assignments; only assignments for activities strictly connected with the audit activity are foreseen within the limits allowed by applicable regulations.

3. Eni and Intesa Sanpaolo invest in Energy Dome's carbon dioxide batteries. The venture capital divisions of the company and the bank, Eni Next and Neva, made the largest contribution to the EUR 40 million capital increase received by the Italian start-up. Barclays, Cdp, Invitalia, Japan Energy Fund and A2A's fund managed by 360 Capital also participated in the transaction. Founded in 2020 in Milan by Claudio Spadacini, Energy Dome develops CO₂batteries composed of carbon dioxide, steel and water, i.e. materials that are readily available and low cost. Such storages allow energy from sources such as wind and the sun to be stored and released as needed, solving the problem of intermittency of renewables. Energy Dome is working with several utilities in Europe, India, South America, Australia and the United States. Among other things, the 40 million raised will be used to support growth in the US market, where the start-up hopes to access the generous incentives provided by the Inflation Reduction Act for green technologies. Which programmes concern Europe and Italy? When?

Answer

In both Europe and Italy, as Fit for 55 accelerates the development of renewable energy sources, storage systems will become a key factor in the development and security of electricity systems and markets, as they make it possible to overcome the intermittency limits of renewables and balance electricity supply and demand.

Eni is investing in the development of various storage technologies - both electrochemical and thermomechanical - both internally with R&D projects and externally through the acquisition of stakes in technology start-ups.

Energy Dome, in particular, by virtue of its inherent characteristics, will be able to complement electrochemical storage as an important supplementary option. The development of a clear regulatory design, which is already at an advanced stage in Italy (new forward market for storage capacity) will be crucial for the penetration of this type of technological solution.

4. Large hydrocarbon projects usually have long lead times: several years pass between

conception and first economic use. Instead, under the pressure of the war in Ukraine and the cut-off of Russian methane supplies, Eni has carried out an operation in record time in the Congo (the former French Congo): the then Prime Minister Mario Draghi signed an agreement in the capital Brazzaville last April, then the construction of a large plant to liquefy natural gas and stow it on LNG carriers was started. When will the first load of LNG arrive by sea in Italy?

Answer

In April 2022, a memorandum of understanding was signed with the Republic of Congo to strengthen upstream operations with the aim of increasing natural gas export flows to Europe. In particular, the increase in gas production in the country will leverage the fast-track development of the Marine XII block's associated and non-associated gas valorisation project for both domestic power generation and LNG export, while also supporting the target of zero routine flaring.

Eni has deployed its expertise to ensure a start-up in record time, and LNG production will begin as early as the end of this year, with one billion cubic metres per year and the first LNG cargoes available as early as next winter 2023-2024. With the second phase, from 2025, LNG volumes will rise to 4.5 billion cubic metres. This is possible because Congo has huge gas resources that were first developed for Congo itself, to ensure access to energy (Eni supplies gas to the Congo Power Plant, which produces 70% of the national electricity). The country's resources exceed domestic demand, in fact, large quantities of gas have been stored over the years, which will enable us to secure export volumes from the first phase of the project, while the necessary wells and infrastructure for the second phase are being prepared.

5. The capacity of the new infrastructure is 4.5 billion cubic metres of methane per year. The natural gas liquefaction project is called Congo Lng, is the first to be realised in the African country, and is one of Eni's main initiatives to diversify supplies. The foundation stone of the plant was laid by the President of the Republic of Congo, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, and the CEO of Eni, Claudio Descalzi. Congo Lng will tap into the enormous methane resources of the Congolese offshore fields; the new facility will be able to meet Congo's needs for electricity production while also fuelling LNG exports, with Europe as the main port of call. The project envisages two floating gas liquefaction plants, one of which will start production as early as 2023 while the second will be ready in 2025. The Eni group has been present in Congo for more than 50 years. What is the point of continuing to invest in gas in countries where there is a political risk?

Answer

Natural gas not only plays a key role in energy supply, but also represents a concrete support for the energy transition as a bridging fuel in the path towards



decarbonisation. Eni's strategy to achieve carbon neutrality is based on the centrality of the gas that is able to respond concretely and effectively to the need to reduce emissions, given its smaller carbon footprint. Eni has embarked on a pathway that will reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions by 65% by 2025 compared to 2018, in line with the Net Zero Upstream 2030 target.

Specifically, Congo LNG is an important part of the strategy to diversify gas supplies, which will quickly allow volumes from Russia to be replaced by gas from several countries. Countries with which relationships have been established over the years and alliances based on risk sharing and development promotion. Eni's industrial and sustainability projects have contributed to their economy and growth. These strong relations enabled new agreements and new gas production projects to be quickly defined last year, allowing Italy to better cope with the energy crisis and securing the country for the future. The Congo LNG project is a virtuous project, which will help increase the availability of gas on the market and LNG supplies to Italy, and will enhance Congo's resources, bringing economic benefits to the country. It is a zero-flaring project and therefore more environmentally sustainable.

6. The Eni project that first could be part of the RePowerEu-funded package, because it is already in an advanced stage of realisation, concerns Co2 capture. Through the CCS Ravenna Hub (this is the name of the project), 500 million tonnes of CO2 could be stored by exploiting the depleted gas fields in the Adriatic Sea, 25,000 already in a short time thanks to the start of phase one of the project. In fact, Eni is focusing heavily on the development of technologies that enable the capture and sequestration of carbon dioxide with projects also abroad, in Europe and beyond. In the logic of reducing climate-altering emissions, other projects that could be included in the new 'green' package under consideration by the government concern the production of biofuels that, by using organic waste, agricultural and livestock industry waste, and non-food crops, release much less carbon dioxide than traditional fossil fuels when used. The Descalzi-led group has already converted two traditional plants, in Mestre (Ve) and Gela, into biorefineries, and is now working on expanding the latter to increase the production of biofuel for aircraft. How will you produce it? With H2? With what 5%?

Answer

With the raw materials already used to produce biofuels: vegetable and animal waste, an increasing quantity of vegetable oils that do not compete with the food chain and come from crops on desert or pre-desert land, thus not at risk of deforestation.

7. Descalzi will not be able to produce energy from nuclear fusion as early as 2025 because, despite the fact that Eni has signed an agreement with the American

Commonwealth Fusion Systems - a spinoff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) - industrialising magnetic confinement fusion, which uses the combination of two hydrogen isotopes to produce energy in virtually unlimited quantities and with zero emissions, has not yet been done. In fact, Eni will first help Cfs obtain the necessary components and authorisations to develop the pilot plant, Sparc, which should be ready in 2025, less than three years from now, but there is no guarantee that the operation will succeed when no one has done it so far. What is the point of building the first power station, Arc, which should be able to feed electricity into the grid in early 2030 when the process has not been achieved?

Answer

Eni was the first energy company to support research in this strategic area for decarbonisation: aware of the great strategic value of fusion energy and the robustness of the CFS research project, Eni has been investing in the company since 2018. Moreover, at the end of 2021, it participated in the new financing round of CFS and continues to actively collaborate with it to accelerate the industrialisation of the technology. CFS's next goal is to build and test the first pilot plant by 2025, which will be called SPARC. SPARC will have to confirm the correct functioning of the magnets for toroidal configuration and the achievement of a positive net energy balance in a magnetic confinement plant. SPARC will serve as a test bed for the development of ARC: the first industrial-scale reactor capable of feeding CO₂-neutral electricity into the grid, which is scheduled to be completed in the early 2030s.

8. Eni's contribution will concern engineering, design and public relations with the authorities, which will certainly not make any merger happen. Following the recent agreement between Ansaldo, Edison and Edf, many are betting that nuclear power will find a place in the 2030 energy plan that the government must present to the EU by 30 June 23. All this can be achieved more simply with H2. The technology designed by Cfs employs powerful magnetic fields to isolate the plasma generated by the union of two hydrogen isotopes, derived from seawater and lithium. The goal is to replicate on Earth the process that powers the Sun, providing a clean source of energy that can replace fossil fuels. In fact, fusion is capable of generating four million times more energy per kilogram than coal combustion. Unlike fission - which involves the splitting of a heavy atom (often uranium) and the production of waste - in nuclear fusion the two hydrogen isotopes combine to give birth to a helium nucleus, releasing an enormous amount of energy in the reaction: is it a dream to justify Descalzi's confirmation?

Answer

Eni supports research into highly innovative technologies that can generate a breakthrough in the energy transition. This vision is realised in major challenges such



as the development of fusion energy, a technology that would allow for a true revolution in the energy field, because - once brought to an industrial level - it would make it possible to generate large quantities of energy with zero emissions and with a safe and virtually unlimited process.

9. The problem is being able to control the process safely, interrupting it in case of danger. That is where the magnetic fields of Cfs, which was founded in 2017 and has raised over \$2 billion in funding from the likes of Temasek, Google and Microsoft founder Bill Gates, should come in. Is no investment being made in chimerical nuclear power?

Answer

Eni was among the first energy companies to invest and work on fusion energy and continues to focus on scientific and technological research in this field, particularly on magnetic confinement technologies, because it considers fusion a true 'game-changer' on its path to carbon neutrality by 2050.

Since Eni's first investment in 2018, CFS has already successfully achieved a first major milestone in its journey in September 2021, testing the first prototype of supermagnet with superconducting technology (HTS - High Temperature Superconductors): a turning point on the path to achieving the first commercial fusion energy plant.

10. Eni wants to produce energy from nuclear fusion as early as 2025. The oil company signed an agreement with the American Commonwealth Fusion Systems, a spinoff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Eni is its largest shareholder with a stake close to 19%, but has decided to take the cooperation to the next level. The agreement aims to industrialise magnetic confinement fusion, which uses the combination of two hydrogen isotopes to produce energy in virtually unlimited quantities and with zero emissions. Eni will first of all help Cfs obtain the necessary components and authorisations to develop the pilot plant, Sparc, which should be ready in 2025, less than three years from now. The giant led by Claudio Descalzi will then collaborate on the construction of the first power plant, Arc, which should be able to feed electricity into the grid in early 2030. Eni's contribution will be engineering, design and public relations with the authorities. Finally, the note issued by Eni mentions the distribution of fusion energy on an industrial scale. Thus, in the future, the Six-legged Dog could also become a business partner of Cfs in countries that will make use of its power plants. Could Italy be among them? Following the recent agreement between Ansaldo, Edison and Edf, many are betting that nuclear power will find a place in the 2030 energy plan that the government must present to the EU by 30 June. Others, however, predict that the document will simply provide for a more active role in research, avoiding reopening the still too divisive issue of

nuclear power plants in the country. Magnetic confinement fusion, said Descalzi, 'can radically change people's lifestyles as well as geopolitics: there will be no tensions between states because of energy supplies, which are often the cause of conflicts,' he explained, emphasising that the new technology 'must remain open and inclusive, so that all countries can aspire to have it available'. The technology designed by Cfs employs powerful magnetic fields to isolate the plasma generated by the union of two hydrogen isotopes, derived from seawater and lithium. The goal is to replicate on Earth the process that powers the Sun, providing a clean source of energy that can replace fossil fuels. In fact, fusion is capable of generating four million times more energy per kilogram than coal combustion. Unlike fission - which involves the splitting of a heavy atom (often uranium) and the production of waste - in nuclear fusion the two hydrogen isotopes come together to form a helium nucleus, releasing an enormous amount of energy in the reaction. The problem is being able to control the process safely, interrupting it in case of danger. That is where the magnetic fields of Cfs, which was founded in 2017 and has raised over \$2 billion in funding from the likes of Temasek, Google and Microsoft founder Bill Gates, should come in.

Answer

Fusion energy technology is currently in the development phase, and once it has been taken to an industrial level, its application in the countries where Eni operates, including Italy, will be evaluated, as with other Eni technologies.

Regarding the development of fusion energy technology, in Italy Eni already collaborates with several universities and centres of excellence. In particular, Eni:

- participates in ENEA's DTT (Divertor Tokamak Test facility) project for the engineering and construction of a Tokamak machine dedicated to the testing of components that will have to handle the large quantities of heat that develop inside the fusion chamber. Eni is a partner in the initiative with 25%, Enea holds 70% and the rest involves universities and research centres. The project is being implemented at the Frascati Research Centre.
- collaborates with other Italian excellences that have long been part of the Eni network, such as the CNR and the main universities involved in this field, which also participate in the creation of the joint Eni-CNR Research Centre in Gela.

11. Biofuels are beginning to be a concrete and widespread reality: Eni, for example, announced that its HVOlution is now already available in 50 of its Italian Live Stations (to become 150 by the end of March), which can be identified through the Eni Live app and on the enistation.com website. Eni Sustainable Mobility's biodiesel is produced from fully-renewable raw materials, i.e. vegetable waste and residues and oils generated by crops that do not compete with the food chain; it can be used with current distribution infrastructures and in all type-approved engines, which can be verified in the vehicles' use and maintenance booklet (the product is marked EN



15940 XTL), without affecting performance. Experimentation. Before it went on sale, Eni's HVO (hydrotreated vegetable oil) was tested by several customers in special areas, e.g. for the handling of passengers with reduced mobility in airport facilities and for commercial vehicles used in logistics; moreover, since 2016 it has made up 15% of the Eni Diesel+ product, which is available in around 3,500 Italian service stations. Its use can achieve interesting results in the decarbonisation of transport, particularly for heavy vehicles. The raw material. For the production of the fuel, Eni has signed agreements to exploit waste and refuse; in several African countries, such as Kenya, Mozambique and Congo, the company is developing a series of agri-hubs where vegetable oils will be produced by exploiting marginal land, unsuitable for food crops, and degraded areas. From Kenya, for example, the first cargo of vegetable oil produced at the Makueni facility recently arrived at the Gela (CL) refinery, while an initial cargo of used frying oil landed in Venice. Eni's goal is to cover 35% of the needs of its biorefineries with these methods by 2025. Will this stop with the EU measure blocking biofuels?

Answer

European decisions will not condition Eni's strategic choices, since there is an important demand for biofuels from non-European countries and heavy, air and naval transport remain areas where biofuels are the only viable solution today to reduce emissions. Even if the exclusion of biofuels in the new European regulations on endothermic engines is finally decided, long-term global demand for HVO diesel and SAF (Sustainable Aviation Fuel) is expected to grow strongly between now and 2050.

Eni is anticipating European regulations by already producing Eni Biojet for the aviation sector. It is an HVO biofuel containing 100 per cent biogenic component, suitable for use in blends with conventional jet fuel up to 50 per cent. We have already used it in a 20% blend and will increase its production: in 2024, Eni Biojet is scheduled to start production in both Gela and Venice from renewable raw materials to meet the potential Italian market obligation for 2025, and we are ready for further bio-conversions to meet growing obligations in the various global markets.

12. On the subject of fuels, the Competition and Market Authority is also on the move, which has instructed the Anti-Trust Special Unit of the Guardia di Finanza to inspect the offices of some oil companies in order to ascertain any irregularities. These are, in particular, the locations of Eni, Esso, IP, Kuwait Petroleum Italia and Tamoil Italia. Infringements. The proceedings were also initiated on the basis of the documentation provided by the Guardia di Finanza concerning the infringements ascertained on the fuel prices charged by more than a thousand petrol pumps of the same companies distributed throughout the country. The investigations were initiated because the documentation and data collected by the police allegedly revealed conduct on the

part of the companies that could be attributed to a lack of diligence in monitoring the distributor network, in violation of the Consumer Code. In many cases, discrepancies were found between the price published and the (higher) price actually charged; in others, the price charged was not displayed or the data were not reported to the Osservaprezzi carburanti portal. In short, the companies involved allegedly failed to take appropriate measures to prevent unlawful consumer behaviour. How do you plan to intervene to avoid complicity?

Answer

The investigation procedure before the Competition and Market Authority is an administrative procedure and has not yet been concluded. No wrongdoing on Eni's part has been established to date. Eni has in any case offered the Authority full cooperation in the investigation and confirms, in any case, the total correctness of its actions, as well as having already adopted contractual and operational measures some time ago to prevent any improper conduct.

13. Plenitude switches on a new photovoltaic plant in Texas. The subsidiary dedicated to renewables of the Eni group thus accelerates the race for energy from clean sources and the installed capacity is 878 megawatts in the US. The Golden Buckle Solar Project in Brazoria County, a 263-megawatt photovoltaic plant built in just over a year on an area covering over 600 hectares 80 kilometres from Houston, has begun. It will produce on average between 400 and 500 gigawatt hours of solar energy per year, which will cover the equivalent of the consumption of around 45,000 households. Most of the energy will be sold through a long-term contract (Ppa) to Target Corporation, a large US retailer. When and where will we replicate the project?

Answer

Thanks to the completion of the Golden Buckle Solar project in Brazoria County, Texas - a 263-megawatt photovoltaic plant built in just over a year - our installed capacity in the US will reach 0.8 GW by the end of 2022. Our growth targets are to exceed 1.7 GW of installed capacity in the US at the end of the four-year plan in 2026. The next project we will build in the US, still in Texas, is a large 200 MW battery located close to another photovoltaic plant owned by us. The battery will allow us to store green energy in times of low prices and resell it at a profit, taking advantage of the wide price volatility in the local market.

14. Cooperation between Eni and Snam to control the gas pipelines between Algeria and Italy has started. Recently, Snam took over 49.9 per cent of the company Sea Corridor, then Eni transferred to the latter all its shareholdings in the onshore (Trans Tunisian Pipeline Company, Ttpc) and offshore (Transmediterranean Pipeline Company, Tmpc) pipelines linking Algeria and Italy, retaining 50.1 per cent. Eni and Snam tend to



exercise 'equal governance'. Don't you think the era of pipelines to be increasingly replaced by biorefining is over?

Answer

The Transmed transport system that connects Algeria to Italy via pipeline is a strategic asset for Eni and Italy, and has greatly contributed to supplementing gas imports to Italy from Algeria (where Eni is also present on the Upstream side), allowing us to contribute to making up for the reduction in Russian flows and guaranteeing our country's energy security. It is also possible that, in the medium to long term, the Transmed system could also be used to transport hydrogen (blue and green) and, as such, contribute to the energy transition. These activities go hand in hand with the development of a diversified product portfolio that also includes products derived from biorefining.

15. Within the Eni Group, the company Eni Sustainable Mobility was founded, dedicated to sustainable mobility, to develop biorefining, biomethane and the sale of products and services in Italy and abroad. What does biorefining consist of?

Answer

Eni Sustainable Mobility was established in January 2023, as part of Eni's satellite strategy to create new entities dedicated to accelerating the decarbonisation of the Group's customer portfolio (Scope 3 emissions). This vertically-integrated company will support Eni's energy transition by combining the offer of increasingly sustainable fuels with advanced services dedicated to motorists in Italy and Europe, leveraging a network of 5,000 service stations, which will be upgraded to support electric and hydrogen-based mobility as well.

Biorefining assets including the Venice and Gela biorefineries were brought into the company. Biorefineries derive advanced HVO biofuels from vegetable oils, agro-food waste and other bio-based feedstocks, and increasingly environmentally and economically sustainable biofuels are used.

In the coming years, a significant expansion of the biofuels segment is expected, with an acceleration of the biorefining capacity target to more than 3 million tonnes per year by 2025 thanks to the contribution of initiatives in Italy (a biorefinery in Livorno), Malaysia and the United States, with a biojet yield of up to 0.2 million tonnes by 2026.

16. Why didn't you drop the price of fuel without losing turnover and RO with an increase?

Answer

Reference fuel lists are defined on the basis of the following components:

- international quotations of products taken daily from official publications (Platts), valued at the Euro/Dollar exchange rate of the day;
- remuneration to the operator (i.e. the invoice discount applied to the operator with respect to the recommended retail price set by the national sectoral agreements with the trade unions);
- any charges for products that are used as fuel additives to meet legal specifications (e.g. costs for biofuels);
- taxes (VAT and excise duties);
- commercial margin, such that it covers all operating costs and supports a pre-tax profitability that remunerates the invested capital.

The parameters identified above, on the basis of which the price list is determined, are monitored on a daily basis.

17. Progress is being made towards the Snam-Eni partnership on the Algeria-Italy gas pipelines with the closing expected by mid-January 2023. This was announced by Snam, recalling the agreement of 27 November 2021 on Snam's acquisition of 49.9% of a new company from Eni, which will manage the international gas pipelines connecting Algeria to Italy and those from the border to the Tunisian coast, as well as the connection of the Tunisian coast with Italy. This is an update stating that 'further steps are being taken to finalise the transaction', which is worth around EUR 400 million. Are you planning not to increase gas pipelines but rather power lines carrying renewable electricity? The new photovoltaic park will be built near Hassi Messaoud, Algeria's largest oil hub, and will have a capacity of 10 megawatts, joining the one of the same power inaugurated not far away in 2018. A third is already planned. When and where? How will it be financed?

Answer

The partnership with Snam, which has acquired Eni's 49.9% stake in the companies operating the two international gas pipeline groups connecting Algeria to Italy, allows Eni and Snam to exploit their respective synergetic competencies on a strategic route for the security of natural gas supplies in Italy, while also fostering potential development initiatives in the hydrogen value chain.

As for renewables, in November 2018 we took a first step to introduce photovoltaic technology in Algeria, inaugurating a 10 MW solar power plant to contribute to the decarbonisation of the production processes of one of the production sites we operate in the country and, in November 2022, we laid the foundations of a second 10 MW photovoltaic field that, once up and running, will double the renewable energy available to the park. The project is part of Eni's four-year investment plan.

18. Eni is targeting the British gas giant Neptune Energy (74% of its total production) with a strong centre of gravity in Norway and the Netherlands, which analysts say could

be worth between USD 5.5 billion and USD 6 billion. Neptune makes 35% of its daily hydrocarbon production (130,000 barrels per day, with a target of 165 by 2023) in Norway, 16% in the Netherlands, another 16% in Indonesia, 14% in Germany, 12% in the UK and only 7% in North Africa. One day of production by the British company is equivalent to 7.4 per cent of what Eni extracts daily on average from its fields. Neptune was founded in 2015 by Sam Laidlaw, former CEO of UK gas leader Centrica, with the backing of private equity funds Carlyle (30.6%) and Cvc (20.4%). In 2017, the company, of which Laidlaw is executive chairman, acquired the assets of France's Engie through a deal that led to the sovereign wealth fund China Investment Corporation becoming its largest shareholder with 49%. In recent years, Neptune's shareholders have been looking for a way out, trying unsuccessfully to list the company on the stock exchange (at the time the valuation was around EUR 8 billion) and by studying a potential sale of some assets in 2021; then Cvc, Carlyle and China Investment suspended negotiations, partly to ride the positive market momentum in the sector. In the first nine months of 2022, the group posted a record operating profit of USD 2.29 billion and net profits of USD 852 million, with net debt falling to USD 654 million at the end of September. According to Banca Akros, the Neptune oil and gas fields still have reserves for the next 13 years (604 million barrels), so Eni would be able to create value with the transaction. For Equita, Eni and Neptune together could in fact realise significant synergies on gas, being present in many of the same markets. Finally, for Bestinver it would be a good deal even assuming an Eni payment to Neptune of USD 6 billion: according to the results of the first nine months, Eni's operating profit together with Neptune would rise by 16% and the enterprise value of its Mining & Production division would increase by 10%. Italy still cannot do without Russian gas. That is why Eni has put its hand in its wallet by paying EUR 20 million to resolve the supply stop that began on 1 October. After days of negotiations, the flow resumed after 'the resolution by Eni and the parties involved of the constraints resulting from the new regulations introduced by the Austrian regulators'. ENI reportedly paid EUR 20 million to regularise the Russians' position vis-à-vis Austria. A realpolitik move to avoid an international tug-of-war that would only have damaged Italy. And that now removes any excuse for Moscow for new supply disruptions. Although quantities are steadily decreasing. On the other hand, in the last few days, after the stop imposed by the new rules approved by Vienna, the CEO of the Italian group Claudio Descalzi had explained that Eni was trying to see if it could "take over from Gazprom, which has not paid the EUR 20 million guarantee to the transporter bringing gas from Austria to Italy. As of 1st October, a regulation came into force in Austria that changes the rules for market access for international operators. The Russians were the only ones who did not comply and thus lost permission to reach the delivery point contractually defined with Eni: the physical place where the gas becomes Italian and is transported into the country through the Tarvisio entry point. Gazprom was supposed to pay a deposit of EUR 20 million to the

Austrian dispatching company, but the Russians proposed to pay in roubles. The offer was rejected by Vienna. What happened to the 20 million?

Answer

The EUR 20 million was deposited by Eni on behalf of Gazprom export at the latter's explicit request and with the acceptance of the Austrian dispatching company. This payment is being taken into account in the ongoing business discussions with the supplier.

19. Eni has gas reserves in many countries including Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Ghana, Congo and Indonesia. It therefore does not have to go and buy other people's gas, but rather it needs to 'negotiate permits to transport it' to Italy. Are these permits there until when? for how much gas?

Answer

To date, as far as pipelines transporting gas to Italy are concerned, the only one that requires a 'permit to transport' is the Transtunisian Pipeline (also called 'TTPC', which stands for Trans Tunisian Pipeline Company). Specifically, the permit in question is a concession contained in the Agreement between the Tunisian State, Eni and TTPC of July 2019. In this Agreement, Tunisia (which owns the infrastructure) grants TTPC - in exchange for the latter's commitment to bear operating costs, reinvestment and transport taxation - the exclusive right to market the entire transport capacity of the pipeline until 30/9/2029. TTPC markets this capacity not only to Eni but also to other operators interested in transporting gas to Italy.

20. Eni has a nuclear fusion pilot plant: the Commonwealth Fusion System (Cfs), a project initiated by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) with the support of the US federal government, and in which Eni is the largest private shareholder. The prototype will be operational in 2025, the industrial plant will follow in 2030. Fusion 'is the opposite of fission', he emphasises, it has low costs and uses 'heavy', i.e. non-distilled, water as raw material: even sea water. And it consumes it in small quantities as 'it can generate 250 megawatts in a year from one bottle'. The initial investment is not huge (one billion for the prototype) and, if it were to go towards many replicas, the costs would drop even further. Everyone has heavy water. The power plants would be small. How much will we invest in H2 instead?

Answer

With regard to fusion, the fuel commonly used to achieve the fusion reaction is a mixture of hydrogen isotopes: deuterium and tritium. The former is obtained from heavy water, while tritium can be produced by a physical reaction with lithium in the plant. With regard to the production of these two isotopes, deuterium has a known

and established production process; for tritium, an in-house self-production process is currently being studied and developed, a process that will be applied in grid-connected plants.

21. Plenitude ready for listing. Descalzi: forward with clean energy Eni brings electricity and gas to the stock exchange 'We accelerate on renewables' Eni is preparing to list Plenitude, its division that integrates activities in renewables, retail and electric mobility, on the Italian Stock Exchange. The operation, which was already announced in November last year, is expected in the coming weeks and promises to be one of the biggest Italian debuts in recent times. At the end of last year, when Eni's business plan was presented, a value of around EUR 8-10 billion was assumed for the company (the former 'Eni gas e luce'). Only a share of the division will come on the list. Eni will retain a majority of the shares at around 80%. Established in 2017, Plenitude now employs over 2,000 people and is a 'benefit company' which aims to have a positive impact on people, communities and the environment, and is part of Eni's broader commitment to create value through the energy transition. The IPO involves an offer to the general public in Italy and a private placement reserved for qualified investors in Italy and the European Economic Area and foreign institutional investors outside the United States of America, and in the US only for 'Qualified Institutional Buyers'. Plenitude also aims to grow the customer base in the retail segment to 11.5 million in 2025 and to over 15 million in 2030. It supplies gas and energy to around 10 million customers, has a portfolio of around 1.4 GW of renewable energy generation capacity installed and in operation mainly in Italy, France, Spain and the USA. It aims to reach over 6 GW installed by 2025 and over 15 GW by 2030. In the field of e-mobility, it is the second largest e-mobility platform with a network of around 7,300 proprietary charging points, which it plans to expand in other countries to around 30,000 charging points by 2025 and more than 35,000 by 2030. Why was the listing blocked? Wouldn't it be better to do a public takeover & exchange bid with ENEL?

Answer

Plenitude's listing project was very favourably received by professional investors and banks. It is part of Eni's distinctive strategy based on the satellite model to enhance the Group's assets while freeing up additional resources for transition investments. In Energy Evolution, this includes the creation of dedicated companies, such as Plenitude, committed to the progressive reduction and zeroing of 'Scope 3' emissions, able to bring out the unexpressed value through possible divestment of minority shares or market listing. On the one hand, these entities will be able to benefit from Eni's technologies, know-how and services and, on the other hand, they will increase the Group's financial flexibility. In view of the highly uncertain equity markets throughout 2022, the Plenitude valuation project has been rescheduled.

22. Eni plans to invest at least EUR 2.5 billion in the UK over the next four years. Eni, the ninth largest producer of North Sea gas last year, thus follows the strategy adopted by Bp and Shell by investing a considerable amount in the country. The future, however, presents some uncertainties. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer is under pressure from MPs to impose a tax on energy groups, the proceeds of which would go to help families struggling with rising bills. Treasury officials, concerned that such a taxation might discourage investment, are therefore urging oil and gas companies to further expand their investment plans. Shell has planned investments of £20 to £25 billion over the next decade, and Bp has promised to spend £18 billion by the end of 2030. Another major group that recently announced plans to spend as much as £6 billion on additional upstream activities over the next three years is Harbour Energy. But many other companies, also notes the City's financial newspaper, have not yet leaked anything about their economic-strategic moves. From Total to Neo via Repsol, Spirit, Cnooc, Apache. Eni specified that 80% of the 2.5 billion investment will be spent on the energy transition, i.e. on CO2 capture and renewable energy projects, while the remaining 20% will be spent on oil and gas production. Oil and gas producers in the North Sea pay a 30% tax and an additional 10% contribution, compared to an overall 20% for most other companies. The Oeuk expects the industry to pay £7.8 billion in taxes into the UK coffers this year. In Italy, in parallel, the tax on extra profits is already a reality and the government recently raised it from 10 to 25% expecting to raise 6.5 billion. However, companies are on the warpath and are mobilising lawyers to demand its unconstitutionality, as it happened with the Robin Tax. Has it been done?

Answer

We hereby confirm that Eni has appealed to the tax court against the denial of the refund application submitted to the competent Revenue Agency relating to the payment of the extraordinary contribution established by Article 37 of Decree-Law No. 21 of 2022 (Ukraine Decree) and amended by paragraphs 120 and 121 of Law No. 197 of 2022 (Budget Law 2023).

23. In Brindisi, Eni Versalis produces polyethylene in a 4,600,000 square metre plant, 5 km from the city centre and close to the sea, where it creates silent pollution through the dispersion of transparent, translucent plastic granules: Mermaid tears. These, dispersed in nature, can become smaller and smaller and enter the food chain via fish. And they impact all marine and terrestrial fauna. What do you plan to do besides the 1991 operation clean? when? how? Given that the dispersion of granules is constantly increasing, as shown by the Regione Puglia study, with an increase in cancer by 4%, pancreatic cancer by 8%, acute coronary events by 7%, and respiratory diseases by 7% in relation to petrochemical emissions, in addition to the emission of volatile organic compounds associated with an increase in hospitalisations in the first



year of life for congenital malformations. The mayor's order to block the plant because of the smell of gas in the air caused by the cracking plant revealed that hydrocarbons such as naphtha are used to produce plastic, which produce benzene and other carcinogenic substances that will have to be controlled. When will the plant be monitored by Arpa?

Answer

Arpa currently monitors the air quality in the municipality of Brindisi through its own control units and the data are fed into the overall monitoring system at municipal, provincial and regional level.

24. How do your strategies change after Covid and the war in Ukraine?

Answer

The Group's strategies based on financial discipline, the evolution of the business towards low-carbon solutions for the achievement of the net-zero objective when it comes to scope 3 emissions by 2050, and the focus of production on equity gas have demonstrated their solidity during the complex market phases caused first by the COVID economic crisis and then by the energy crisis triggered by Russia's military aggression towards Ukraine. The need to quickly reduce dependence on Russian gas to zero has led us to accelerate the programme to develop equity gas reserves.

25. Have you been under data attacks with ransom demands from hackers?

Answer

In 2022, despite the significant increase in cyber threats due to the changed geopolitical context (ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict), Eni's infrastructure managed attacks of various kinds: attempts to spread viruses, to steal access credentials to the corporate network, and to commit computer fraud, which did not impact the company's business. In particular, no data attacks with demands for ransom were recorded.

26. How much did you invest in cybersecurity?

Answer

In 2022, the Eni Group invested €55 million in cybersecurity.

27. Do you have an incentive and reward programme for ideas?

Answer

Through Joule, its school for enterprise, Eni has been supporting the development

of sustainable ideas through entrepreneurial training and acceleration programmes for innovative start-ups since 2020. In particular, the school's activities take the form of i) idea validation courses, aimed at aspiring men and women entrepreneurs who need support to validate their business projects, and ii) acceleration programmes, through which those who have already launched a sustainable start-up with a focus on energy transition are supported.

The school aims to foster the growth of innovative and sustainable start-ups through the development of entrepreneurial skills focused on medium- to long-term environmental and social impacts. To this end, specific support is provided in measuring the ESG impacts generated by proposed solutions and innovators are supported in their tailor-made impact assessment. Currently, the school is also running corporate entrepreneurship programmes for Eni people with the aim of stimulating new ideas from within.

The school has also made available to all those interested (internal or external), a full distance-learning platform on entrepreneurship topics rich in content developed together with leading Italian business schools and universities to provide useful tools for the development of innovative ideas.

28. Have you adopted ISO 37001 and Anti-Corruption Management Systems?

Answer

Since 2009, Eni SpA has developed a system of rules and controls to prevent corruption offenses, characterized by dynamism and constant attention to the evolution of national and international regulations and best practices.

With reference to the ISO 37001 "Antibribery Management Systems" standard, Eni SpA was the first Italian company to receive this certification on January 10, 2017.

To maintain the certification, Eni SpA is cyclically subjected to surveillance and recertification audits by the relevant certifier Rina Services S.p.A. Since 2017 all the audits have been successfully completed. Lastly, in December 2022, a complete review audit for the renewal of the certification was successfully completed.

29. Do the president, board members and auditors believe in paradise?

Answer

The question is not relevant to the agenda.

30. Did you receive any international fines?

Answer



No.

31. Have PING-PONG operations been carried out on treasury shares by December 31? With what economic results and where are they recognized in the balance sheet?

Answer

There was no trading in treasury shares. The repurchased shares are recorded in a negative reserve in the Group balance sheet as required by IFRS accounting standards.

32. Who should I contact to propose the purchase of promotional chocolates, patents, brands and start-ups?

Answer

Eni selects its suppliers through a transparent and open qualification process. All suppliers interested in providing goods or services to the Company can submit an application on the EniSpace portal (https://enispace.eni.com/en_US/home.page) following the instructions indicated on the site. The supply of chocolates is carried out through suppliers selected by tender by the competent procurement function. Proposals for potential investment opportunities in start-ups should be submitted to the M&A structure, while issues related to the management of trademarks should be addressed to the Identity Management team and patents to the Research&Technological Innovation Department.

33. Are you going to carry out initiatives in favour of shareholders such as the medical centres created by BANCA D'ALBA?

Answer

Such initiatives are not currently being evaluated.

34. IRR: average internal rate of return and WACC = weighted average interest expense?

Answer

The WACC used in the recoverability assessments of Eni's fixed assets is about 7% as a base value, to which a spread for the operational risk of the various countries in which the Group operates is added. Moreover, it is the basis against which the IRRs of various investment projects can be assessed.

35. Are you going to certify as a benefit corporation and ISO 37001?

Answer

In the past, Eni has considered the possibility of qualifying as a "benefit company" or certifying itself as a benefit corporation, but has considered that this was not necessary to pursue purposes of social utility. Some of Eni's main institutional investors, questioned on this point, did not express in favour of the qualification. Failure to qualify as a "benefit company" does not prevent Eni from pursuing purposes of social utility. A new survey, conducted in 2021, confirmed the importance of a substantial approach to the matter, based on concrete demonstrations of the company's attention to its shareholders and other stakeholders.

Eni, among other things, specified the social responsibility objectives pursued in its "Mission", revised in September 2019 and which now makes express reference to the United Nations "Sustainable Development Goals" (SDGs). In order to include the SDGs in the early stages of project development, also with a view to quantifying their contribution in the country of presence, the evaluation against the SDGs of business projects was initiated in 2020 in a few pilot cases.

In addition, in December 2020 Eni adopted the 2020 Corporate Governance Code which identifies sustainable performance as the objective that must guide the action of the management body and which is substantiated in the creation of long-term value for the benefit of shareholders, taking into account the interests of other stakeholders relevant to the company. Moreover, since 2006 Eni has considered the interest of stakeholders other than shareholders as one of the necessary references that Directors must evaluate in making informed decisions. At group level, the company Eni Plenitude SpA (formerly Eni gas e luce SpA) qualified as a "benefit company" in 2021; previously, the subsidiary Evolvere SpA, a leading company in the sector of distributed generation and energy saving, had also assumed the same qualification.

For ISO 37001 see the Answer to question no. 28

36. Are you going to hold meetings online too?

Answer

Eni By-laws foresees the possibility, provided for by the European directive on shareholders' rights, of allowing participation in the shareholders' meeting by telecommunication means and electronic voting, if provided for in the notice calling the meeting. At the moment this provision has not been applied. The possibility of applying it in the future will be subject to technical and legal evaluations including in the context of trade associations.

37. How much did you receive as European funding for training and what have you used



it for?

Answer

In 2022 Eni did not use European funds for training.

38. Are you planning new acquisitions/disposals?

Answer

The Group constantly monitors the market to assess possible asset acquisitions with a view to achieving growth targets, which are in line with the existing portfolio and which meet the strict profitability parameters of our financial framework. Similar considerations apply to disposals, aimed at enhancing the value of assets in the portfolio in order to bring out intrinsic values, as in the case of the sale of minority interests, or for rationalisation purposes (e.g. exit from Pakistan).

39. Does the Group hold any Bank accounts in high-risk country outside the euro area?

Answer

No.

40. Are you planning to transfer the registered office in the Netherlands and the tax office in the UK? If so, how do you plan to manage it?

Answer

Eni Spa has no intention of transferring its registered office or tax residence outside Italy.

41. Are you going to propose amendments to the By-laws double the vote?

Answer

The Board of Directors examined in the past the possible introduction of increased vote in the By-laws and decided not to make any proposal to the Shareholders' Meeting on this issue.

42. Do you have any call centres abroad? If so where, with how many workers, who is the owner?

Answer

No.

43. Are you registered with Confindustria? If so, how much does it cost? Are you going to

get out of it?

Answer

Eni S.p.A. and its Italian subsidiaries are members of the Confindustria system. In 2022, association dues totalled €4.7 million (of which €1.5 million for Territorial Associations, following a specific National Convention, and €3.2 million for Industry Associations such as Federchimica, Assorisorse, Unem, etc.). Eni is not considering leaving the Confindustria representation system.

44. How has the debt changed and for what?

Answer

Net financial debt at the end of 2022 amounted to about €7 billion (excluding financial leases), a reduction of about €2 billion compared to the end of 2021 due to operating cash flow in excess of capital expenditure and shareholder remuneration. Leverage, i.e. the debt (ex IFRS 16) to equity ratio, fell to an all-time low at 0.13.

45. What are the amounts of incentives collected as a Group, broken down by type and entity?

Answer

They are disclosed in Note 38 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Annual Report 2022.

46. Who are the members of the 231 Supervisory Board and how much does it cost?

Answer

As provided by the Model 231, the 231 Supervisory Board of Eni SpA is a collegial body made up of a minimum of three and a maximum of five members, the majority of whom do not belong to corporate units. Currently it is made up of five members, whose names are listed on page 33 of the 2022 Annual Report. The annual costs associated with the compensation of the external members of the 231 Supervisory Board of Eni SpA amount to a total of €280,000.

47. How much did we spend for sponsoring the Rimini Meeting of CL and EXPO 2015 or others?

For what and for how long?

Answer

In 2022 Eni sponsored the Rimini Meeting for an amount in line with previous in



presence editions.

The Rimini Meeting is a large cultural annual event of international scope, which offers an open reflection and discussion on cultural, religious, political and artistic issues, through a series of meetings, debates, exhibitions, musical, literary and sporting events. From the year of its first edition, in 1980, it has attracted great political figures, managers, representatives of different religions and cultures, intellectuals and artists, sportsmen and world-renowned figures. The Meeting has been taking place for over thirty years, in the pavilions of the Fair, which host large educational exhibitions, theatrical works and big conferences. All this in a five-day event which over the years has become the most popular cultural festival in the world.

The 2022 edition recorded 800,000 attendees, 116 conferences, 420 speakers, 3 webinars, 6,539 media reports. Conferences broadcast live on TV and the web recorded 6,000,000 views, in addition to numerous interactions on the social media channels of the meeting.

48. Can you provide the list of payments and loans to parties, political foundations, Italian and foreign politicians?

Answer

Eni does not make any payments to any political entity.

49. Have you irregularly disposed of toxic waste?

Answer

No.

50. What was the investment in government securities, organized large-scale distribution, structured securities?

Answer

Please refer to Note 7 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Annual Report 2022 for details of the financial assets in the portfolio at year-end.

51. How much did securities service cost last financial year? And who provides it?

Answer

Except as regards the Monte Titoli service, whose rates are regulated, from April 1, 2019 the Company has entrusted the management of securities service to Computershare S.p.A. for a total cost for 2022 of €48,077.49.

52. Are staff reductions, restructuring planned? Relocation abroad?

Answer

No reductions are planned to date. The turn-over programme continues to ensure the company's qualitative and quantitative skills needs to support the energy transition.

53. Is there a commitment to buy back products from customers after a certain time? How is it accounted for?

Answer

There are no commitments to repurchase products from customers.

54. Are there any current and past directors investigated for environmental crimes, money laundering or other corporate crimes? With what possible damages to the company?

Answer

For significant legal proceedings, see the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the 2022 Annual Financial Report, Legal proceedings, page 334 and following.

55. Reasons and methods for calculating Directors' end-of-office allowance?

Answer

As already replied in previous years, there are no severance indemnities for the Chairwoman and non-executive Directors, as reported on page 31 and 32 of the 2023 Remuneration Report.

For the Chief Executive Officer and General Manager, indemnities are envisaged related to early termination and/or non-renewal of office, defined as follows: for the role of CEO, the treatment is equal to 2 times the fixed remuneration in line with European recommendations while, for the role of GM, the treatment of consensual termination is lower than the maximum protections provided by the national collective agreement for Executives, providing 2 years of fixed remuneration plus short-term incentive, as reported on pages 40 and 41 of the 2023 Remuneration Report.

However, no indemnity shall be granted in the event of revocation of the appointment and/or dismissal for just cause or resignation not justified by an essential reduction in delegated powers



56. Who is in charge for the property evaluation? How many years does the assignment last?

Answer

Real estate assessments are carried out by specialist advisors, contracted through a tender with rigorous criteria established on the basis of precise technical specifications including compliance with RICS standards (international standards that establish the directives to be followed for the appraisals).

In 2022 advisors in Italy were as follows:

- RTI Prelios Integra spa, Prelios Valuations & E-Services spa, Prelios Agency spa
- RTI Abaco Team spa / Gabetti property solutions agency spa / Patrigest spa
- Kroll Associates srl

with a three-year contract. In 2022

advisors outside Italy were:

- Newmark & company
- EFM spa

With a three-year contract.

57. Is there a D&O insurance (guarantees offered amounts and claims covered, subjects currently covered, when it was approved and by which body, associated fringe-benefit component, with which broker it was entered into and which companies underwrite it, expiry date and effect of demerger on policy) and how much does it cost?

Answer

On 25 May 2006, the Shareholders' Meeting authorised the Board to take out and extend to the Directors and Statutory Auditors of Eni S.p.A. a D&O insurance policy introduced for the Company's management.

The purpose of the policy is to guarantee the company, if called upon to respond directly, or its Directors and Officers from requests for compensation for mistakes committed by them in the exercise of their functions, excluding fraud. This covers all the Directors and Officers of Eni S.p.A. and of its subsidiaries.

For the purposes of the insurance, Directors and Officers comprised Directors and employees holding a managerial position (the definition of policyholder in the policy is very broad).

The terms and conditions are those provided by the international market scheme (CODA Form). The broker is AON S.p.A..

The leading company in the insurance program is AIG, followed by a panel of about thirty highly-rated international companies.

The policy, which has an annual duration, runs from August 1 of each year.

Over the past three years, an average annual pre-tax premium of about \$4.2 million

has been paid.

58. Have policies been taken out to guarantee the prospectuses (relating to bonds)?

Answer

No, no policy has been entered into to guarantee the prospectuses relating to bonds.

59. What are the amounts for non-financial and social security insurance (differentiated by macro-area and industrial plant, internal structure deliberating and managing the policies, brokers and companies used)?

Answer

Eni uses all major international insurance brokers for insurance coverage of industrial risks worldwide.

The 2022 reinsurance programme was placed, following a tender, by AON UK on the major international insurance/reinsurance companies (around 100) with an appropriate rating (generally at least S&P A- or AM Best equivalent).

The insurance business is supervised by a dedicated internal structure reporting to the CFO, with the task of implementing the Insurance Program of the year, as outlined by a special committee made up of the main Eni Top Managers.

60. I would like to know what is the use of liquidity (composition and monthly developments, lending rates, type of instruments, counterparty risks, financial income, management policy, reasons for incompressibility, portion destined for severance pay and legal and operational constraints on liquidity)?

Answer

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (so-called marketable securities) and cash equivalents (including bank deposits originally due within three months and with a notice period of less than 48 hours) totalling about €18.4 billion (31.12.2022) constitute a strategic reserve with the objective of ensuring the Group the necessary financial flexibility in particular market situations, to meet unforeseen needs and to guarantee adequate elasticity for development programmes.

The management of this liquidity is aimed at optimising return, within specific authorised risk limits, with the constraint of capital protection and immediate availability of funds. More information can be found in Note 6 to the 2022 Consolidated Financial Statements, including restricted amounts (not significant).

61. I would like to know what are the foreseen investments in renewable energies, how will they be funded and how long will it take for these investments to be recovered?



Answer

The investments in renewable energies foreseen in the four-year plan period 2023-2026 amount to about €6bn (more than €1.5bn/year), which will allow us to reach an installed renewable capacity of more than 7 GW by the end of 2026, and are intended to consolidate our presence in target countries such as Italy, Spain, France, but also in the USA and the UK, mainly through the development of organic projects (including the development of Dogger Bank, offshore wind) and, to a lesser extent, through potential and selected acquisition transactions.

These investments will be financed through the cash generated by the company and the use of both internal and external financing lines. The average payback time is around 15 years.

62. Has there been retrocession on advertising investments/sponsorships in Italy/abroad?

Answer

No.

63. How is the child labour regulation respected?

Answer

Eni is committed to respecting the four fundamental labour standards of the International Labor Organization, as set out in the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work:

- freedom of association and effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour;
- effective abolition of child labour;
- elimination of all forms of discrimination regarding employment and profession.

This commitment is also provided for in the Global Framework Agreement on International Industrial Relations and Corporate Social Responsibility signed by Eni with the international trade union IndustriAll Global Union and with the General Secretariats of the national OSL Filctem CGIL, Femca CISL and Uiltec UIL. In June 2022, the International Labour Conference of the ILO included among the fundamental rights also that to a safe and healthy working environment, a central and priority commitment for Eni also foreseen in its Code of Ethics and requested from its suppliers as well.

It is therefore forbidden in the Eni group to resort to child labour, not only in compliance with the regulations of the countries where we operate, but also in application of the highest standard provided for by the fundamental conventions of the ILO (Convention No. 138 Minimum Age, Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor).

In implementing the ILO principles, Eni undertakes to protect the right of minors to be protected from economic exploitation, as provided for in the Code of Ethics, the Eni Statement on respect for Human Rights, the "Our People" policy, the "Sustainability" policy, as well as in the clauses of contracts with commercial partners, binding them to respect this right.

64. Does Eni have the SA8000 ENAS ethical certification or is it planning to obtain it?

Answer

The Social Accountability International SA8000 standard (ENAS is probably a typo) is an international standard aimed at certifying certain aspects of corporate management related to corporate social responsibility and, in particular, respect for human rights, workers' rights, protection against the exploitation of minors and the guarantees of safety and health in the workplace, as identified by the fundamental Conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

SA8000 certification

Like most companies in the O&G/Energy sector in Italy and abroad, Eni is not SA8000 certified except for the subsidiary Versalis in the chemical sector which has been certified since 2017. Versalis decided to take this path as a completion and integration of the process followed over time with certifications in the health, safety, environment, quality and energy fields. This kind of certification has positive impact in this sector, also in terms of global competitiveness, since it responds to the increasingly emerging customer demands. As for Eni as a Group, as reaffirmed in our Code of Ethics and in the Eni Declaration on respect for human rights, the company operates in accordance with the ILO Declaration on fundamental principles and rights at work to which the SA8000 standard refers, while all its internal procedures and rules comply with these Conventions. For further details on the nature and the pool of companies that require the SA8000 certification, please refer to the statistics published on the official SA8000 website.

Eni suppliers

Eni does not require suppliers to be the SA8000 certificated but encourages the development of its suppliers' skills on sustainability issues, encouraging them to comply with the main ILO standards. Suppliers are subject to a structured evaluation, aimed at verifying and monitoring their compliance with principles such as:

1. promotion and compliance with high standards of safety at work;
2. prohibition of forced labour and exploitation of minors;
3. trade union freedom of association and collective bargaining.

Further information is contained in Eni for A Just Transition, in Eni for Human Rights and in Eni's Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement.



All suppliers are required to sign the Supplier Code of Conduct, which outlines the behaviour expected from suppliers, in line with the principles adopted by Eni. Among these principles, human rights and work refer to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, to which, moreover, the SA8000 standard also refers. Signing the Code, suppliers undertake to promote the principles contained therein along their supply chain as well as to request their contractors and subcontractors to commit in writing to sharing and accepting the same Code.

The Code of Conduct is published on Eni's suppliers portal, reachable through the following link https://enispace.eni.com/it_IT/sostenibilita.page.

A model for assessing and monitoring human rights in the supply chain was also implemented in order to identify, prevent and mitigate the risks of violating the regulations on the protection of human rights along the procurement process. This model makes it possible to apply differentiated control measures based on the level of risk, using criteria inspired by international standards, such as the SA8000 standard.

65. Do we finance the arms industry?

Answer

No.

66. What is the amount of Group net financial position at the date of the meeting, including average historical loan and interest rates?

Answer

Please refer to the Eni press release on Q1 2023 results published on 28 April on the company website.

67. What are the amounts of and reasons for Consob, Stock Exchange and other fines?

Answer

No fines were imposed by the indicated Authorities.

68. Were there any unpaid taxes? If so, how much are they? Interests? penalties?

Answer

All taxes were regularly paid.

69. I would like to know: changes in equity investments compared to the Report.

Answer

In the first quarter of 2023, compared to the balance sheet, equity investments increased by approximately €300 million due to the results for the period net of dividends distributed and the effect of the contribution of the gas transport companies from Algeria/Tunisia into the new JV with Snam 'SeaCorridor'.

70. What are the capital losses and gains on listed stocks at the last stock clearance available.

Answer

€ mln	Book value (31.12.2022)	Corresponding market value (04.05.2023)
Saipem	645	780
Var Energi	763	3,470

71. What was the development of turnover by sector from the beginning of the year to today?

Answer

Please refer to Eni's press release on Q1 2023 results published on 28 April on eni.com.

72. I would like to know about trading on treasury and Group shares, also on behalf of a third company or person pursuant to Art. 18 DPR 30/86, in particular if related to shares of other companies, via a foreign bank not required to reveal the name of the owner to CONSOB, with reports on the portfolio securities for a symbolic value, with portage shares.

Answer

There is no trading in own shares.

73. What was the purchase price of treasury shares and the date of each lot, and % difference from the stock market price?

Answer

The required details are available on eni.com.



74. I would like to know what are the names of the top 20 shareholders present in the room with the relative % of ownership, representatives with specification of the type of power of attorney or proxy?

Answer

The answers to the questions asked may be taken from the minutes of the meeting and the list of shareholders represented at the meeting by proxy to the Designated Representative, attached to the minutes.

75. I would like to know in particular which shareholder pension funds and for what share?

Answer

The answers to the questions asked may be taken from the minutes of the meeting and the list of shareholders represented at the meeting by proxy to the Designated Representative, attached to the minutes.

76. What are the name of the journalists attending the meeting either in presence or through the closed circuit, of the newspapers they represent and if any of them have direct and indirect consultancy relations with Group company or received money or benefits directly or indirectly from subsidiaries, associates, parent companies? Should you answer that "it is not relevant", I shall report the fact to the Board of statutory auditors pursuant to Art. 2408 of the Italian Civil Code.

Answer

There are no journalists in the room and no media coverage of the shareholders' meeting was organized not in presence or remotely.

77. I would like to know how advertising expenses are divided by publishing company, to evaluate independence. Have there been payments to newspapers or journals and Internet media outlets for studies and advisory work?

Answer

As regards the planning and purchase of media spaces process, Eni makes use of a specialized supplier ("media center") selected by tender. Eni's advertising investments are planned by the media center, on the basis of communication and marketing objectives which are reported in media objectives. To this end, the media mix is defined in order to optimize the investment in relation to the type of campaign. The main media used in 2022 were the press - mainly newspapers - television and radio, and the Internet. Multiple publishing groups were used. There were no payments to newspapers or websites for studies or consultancy.

78. I would like to know the number of shareholders in the shareholders register, and their breakdown on the basis of share ownership, and between residents in Italy and abroad.

Answer

The required information is contained in section 2.1 'Share Capital Structure, Significant Shareholdings and Shareholders' Agreements' of the Corporate Governance and Shareholding Structure Report 2022 available on the Company's website at: <https://www.eni.com/it-IT/chi-siamo/governance/relazione-governo-corporate.html> updated to the payment of the second tranche in lieu of the 2022 dividend (November 2022).

79. I would like to know whether there existed, within the Group and the Parent company and/or direct or indirect affiliates, consulting relations with the Board of Statutory Auditors and Independent Auditors or their Parent Companies. How much are the reimbursement expenses for both?

Answer

As indicated in the previous Answer to question no. 2, in order to protect the auditors' independence, the Eni Group decided not to entrust advisory tasks to the independent auditing company, as well as to the companies of the related network; only tasks strictly related to the auditing activity can be entrusted within the limits of the provisions of the applicable national and US legislation.

Transport, board and lodging expenses incurred by the auditors in providing the service are contractually reimbursable at the reasonable documented cost with presentation of related supporting documents, up to a maximum of 10% of the agreed remuneration. The Board of Statutory Auditors of Eni SpA, as well as each of the members of the Board, do not have advisory relationships with Eni nor with any company controlled by Eni.

Travelling arrangements for the Board of Statutory Auditors are organized by the Eni competent units and the related costs are borne directly by the company.

80. I would like to know if there has been direct or indirect funding to trade unions, parties or movements, political foundations (such as "Italiani nel mondo"), national or international consumer associations and shareholders associations within the Group also through the funding of specific initiatives?

Answer

There were no direct or indirect financing relationships with the aforementioned entities / associations. Eni does not pay contributions to any Italian or foreign unions,



parties, political foundations, politicians. Any contribution, direct or indirect, in any form, to parties, movements, committees and political and trade union organizations, to their representatives and candidates is expressly prohibited by the Code of Ethics and by the anti-corruption rules adopted by Eni.

81. I would like to know if there are kickbacks paid by suppliers.

Answer

No. See Answer to question 82.

82. If there is and how does year-end “payback” work at the procurement department and how much is it worth?

Answer

In line with the "zero tolerance" principle expressed in the Code of Ethics, Eni prohibits any form of corruption and tackles the risks faced the company in carrying out its business by adopting an articulated system of rules and controls aimed at the prevention of corruption: the "Anti-Corruption Compliance Program", drawn up in 2009 in accordance with applicable anti-corruption provisions in force and constantly updated to keep up with the evolution of national and international regulations and best practices. The concrete actions taken by Eni in promoting and supporting, both at an organizational and operational level, the corruption prevention system are expressed in a consistent strengthening of the Anti-Corruption Compliance Program, which has also obtained the ISO 37001 certification, and in the promotion of a compliance culture with training and communication activities dedicated to Eni people and third parties operating in sectors at risk of corruption. With reference to the second part of the question, the term "payback" implies, in the context of the management of supply contracts, the recognition to Eni of part of the agreed consideration by suppliers, for example against volume discounts or penalties. Payback mechanisms, when envisaged, are managed by a plurality of business units and not only by the competent procurement function. In particular, these mechanisms are negotiated by procurement, which embeds them in individual contracts. Upon the occurrence of the contractual conditions, they are activated by the operating units that manage the contracts, which are required to verify the applicability or otherwise of any penalties and volume discounts provided for in the contract. Eni's management of payback mechanisms also implies the active involvement of the competent administrative function throughout the process, in particular in verifying the correctness of the invoices and/or credit notes received with respect to what is contractually agreed and certified by the unit managing the contract. The amount of volume discounts and penalties (typically expressed as a percentage of the total value of the order), vary from contract to contract.

83. I would like to know if bribes have been paid to enter emerging countries in particular China, Russia and India?

Answer

No

84. I would like to know if there are any undeclared revenues.

Answer

No

85. I would like to know if insider trading has taken place.

Answer

No

86. I would like to know if there are managers and/or directors who have interests in suppliers? Do directors or managers, directly or indirectly, own shares in supplier companies?

Answer

Managers or directors hold no interests in supplier companies, unless they are an insignificant investment and as such are not registered. It should be remembered that, based on internal regulations, directors are required to periodically issue declarations on their "subjects of interest". In any case, Eni's Code of Ethics expressly requires all employees (and also Directors, to whom Eni's Code of Ethics applies) to avoid and report conflicts of interest between personal and family economic activities and the duties they hold within the company structure or body to which they belong.

87. How much did Directors personally earn in extraordinary transactions?

Answer

There are no compensation for extraordinary transactions for the directors. The structure and levels of remuneration as well as the amounts accrued in 2022 are described in the Remuneration Report 2023.

88. I would like to know the total Group liberal donations and for what and to whom?

Answer

Please refer to notes n. 38 and n. 33 respectively of the notes to the consolidated and



annual financial statements of Eni S.p.A. In particular, pursuant to Law 124/2017 as amended, it is mandatory to disclose any aids received from Italian public authorities and entities in the explanatory notes; also, under Art. 1, paragraph 126 of the same law, Eni S.p.A. (being a company controlled by law or in fact, directly or indirectly, by the State) must disclose aids granted by Eni to Italian and foreign companies, persons and public and private entities. In particular, pursuant to the aforementioned regulation, the disclosed granted aid is mainly referred to foundations, associations and other entities for reputational purposes, donations and support for charitable and solidarity initiatives.

89. Are there any judges among direct and indirect consultants of the Group, who are the judges who made up arbitration boards and what was their remuneration and what are their names?

Answer

There are no professional appointments in relation to tenured magistrates.

90. I would like to know if there are pending lawsuits with various antitrust authorities?

Answer

The most significant disputes are published in the 2022 Annual Financial Report, in the "Legal Proceedings" section of the Consolidated Financial Statements, starting from page 334, and do not include disputes with antitrust authorities.

91. Are there any pending criminal proceedings concerning current and past members of the Board of Directors and/or Statutory Auditors for facts concerning the company?

Answer

For significant legal proceedings, see the notes to the Financial Statements of the 2022 Annual Financial Report, Legal proceedings, page 334.

92. I would like to know the amount of any bonds issued, as well as the issuing bank (CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON, GOLDMAN SACHS, MORGAN STANLEY E CITIGROUP, JP MORGAN, MERRILL LYNCH, BANK OF AMERICA, LEHMAN BROTHERS, DEUTSCHE BANK, BARCLAYS BANK, CANADIA IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE –CIBC-)

Answer

The bonds issued by Eni are disclosed in Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements - Financial Liabilities.

93. I would like to know details of cost of sale for each sector.

Answer

The cost of sales in 2022 was €103 billion (+85% vs 2021 reflecting higher costs of hydrocarbons supplies).

Before elimination of intra-group items, the breakdown of cost of sales by segment is as follows: 38% R&M, 30% GGP, 12% Plenitude, 6% E&P and 14% other sectors.

94. What were expenses for:
- acquisitions and disposals of equity-accounted investments
 - environmental remediation
 - any investments for environmental protection and their purpose

Answer

In 2022, acquisitions net of divestments amount to €2.5bn (including acquired and divested debt).

Environmental expenses incurred by Eni in 2022 amounted to €1,345m and were mainly attributable to remediation and decommissioning costs (totalling €834m), waste management (€246m), water resources (€142m), air protection (€77m) and spill prevention (€46m).

95. I would like to know:
- How do you calculate non-monetary benefits and bonuses and incentives?

Answer

As already answered in previous years, non-monetary benefits mainly include social security and welfare benefits and the assignment of a company car for business and personal use. The value of the benefits, shown in Table 1 on p. 56 of the 2023 Remuneration Report, is calculated according to the taxability criterion required by Consob.

Variable remuneration, aimed at promoting the achievement of annual objectives and the long-term growth of the business profitability, is divided into a short-term component and a long-term component, the characteristics of which are briefly described in the "Summary" and more in detail in the "Remuneration Policy Guidelines" of the 2023 Remuneration Report.

As regards the implementation of the incentive plans, incentives accrued in 2022 with the related performance results are shown in Section II of the Report.

- How much did salaries of managers and enlightened CEOs have changed in the last year, compared to that of employees and workers?



Answer

The average change in the workforce in 2021 was:

- Senior managers: + 1.3%
- Managers: + 0.6%
- Employees: + 1.3%
- Workers: + 0.8%

c. The ratio between average cost of executives/non executives.

Answer

The ratio between average executive and non-executive personnel costs is 4.8

d. Number of employees broken down by category; have there been any cases of mobbing, incitement to suicide, accidents at work, and with what results? Personally I cannot accept the dogma of the absolute decrease in the workforce.

The breakdown of employees as at 2022 is as follows:

	Italy	Outside Italy	World wide
Senior managers	763	203	966
Managers	6488	2645	9133
Employees	10471	5432	15903
Workers	3156	3030	6186
Total	20878	11310	32188

There were no reported cases of mobbing.

There were no reported cases of instigation to suicide.

In 2022, a lawsuit was filed concerning an accident that occurred to an employee.

e. How many employees were laid off before retirement and at what average age.

Answer

In 2022, 298 employees with an average age of 60 have benefited from the “Expansion Contract”.

96. I would like to know if any artworks have been bought? By whom and for what amount?

Answer

No purchases of artworks were made in 2022.

97. I would like to know in which sectors costs have decreased the most, excluding your payroll and related costs salaries, which are constantly and rapidly increasing.

Answer

Given the volatile scenario, Eni has adopted a financial discipline of constantly monitoring operating costs (external costs) to preserve profit margins through initiatives aimed at offsetting inflationary dynamics. The management's remuneration policies are outlined in the 2022 Remuneration Report.

98. Are there any "de facto subsidiaries" (pursuant to the Italian civil code) but not indicated in the consolidated financial statements?

Answer

No.

99. Who are the Group's gas suppliers, what is the average price.

Answer

Eni Group's natural gas procurement activity is commented in the Director's Report in the Annual Financial Report 2022, Operating Performance of the GGP Sector. Supply prices are commercially sensitive information.

100. I would like to know if they are any consultants and how much are consultancy services paid to companies belonging to Bragiotti, Erede, Trevisan and Berger?

Answer

As already said last year in the answer to the same question, Erede is a lawyer associated with a leading international firm that is listed on Eni's list and to which the company entrusts tasks relating to legal issues in accordance with internal procedures. With reference to the other subjects indicated, no consultancy services were assigned during 2022. See also the Answer to question no. 110.



101. I would like to know the Italian share of research and development spending?

Answer

In 2022, research and development expenditure was incurred entirely in Italy (92% in 2021).

102. I would like to know the average costs of the shareholders' meetings and what do they cover?

Answer

The average cost for shareholders' meetings with physical presence is around €200,000. The costs include, inter alia, those for the electronic voting system, the notary's recording of the meeting, other notarial requirements and the appointment of the Shareholders' Representative and catering, while they do not include, for example, costs for publications. This year, as in previous years, the cost will be considerably lower (by more than half) considering the way the Assembly is held.

103. I would like to know the expense for stamps and duties.

Answer

They amount to EUR 2.7 million in 2022.

104. I would like to know the traceability of toxic waste.

Answer

Italian legislation on waste provides for the traceability of the supply chain from the producer to final disposal. Administrative provisions on traceability include loading and unloading registers, waste identification forms (FIR) for transport and a single environmental declaration model (MUD) to be submitted annually.

In particular, the FIR is issued in 4 copies, the first of which is kept by the producer and the others accompany the waste in its transport to the disposal facility: one to the carrier, one to the recipient and one to the manufacturer, which thus confirms the success of the transfer.

As from March 8, 2021, the Vi.Vi.FIR portal is also operational, which, pursuant to Art. 193 paragraph 5 of Legislative Decree 152/2006, allows the digital endorsement of FIR, as an alternative to physical endorsement at the Chamber of Commerce or the Revenue Agency. In this case, the online-generated FIR form is already endorsed and printed in two copies, one of which remains with the producer and the other accompanies the waste and remains with the recipient; any additional copies required are photocopied from the latter.

The SISTRI system, adopted in Italy to track waste by computer, was repealed in

2018, in favour of a new system (National Electronic Register for the Traceability of Waste - RENTRI), a prototype of which started being tested in 2021, with the participation of Eni. RENTRI will be governed by an implementing decree, to be issued in the coming months.

Eni also has an internal regulatory system of operating procedures and instructions to ensure full traceability of waste disposal, according to best practices in the field.

105. What cars do the Chairman and CEO use and how much do they cost as a detail of the benefits reported in the remuneration report?

Answer

As already answered in previous years, the Chairman does not receive a company car for personal use, while the CEO and General Manager, as for all managers, has been assigned a company car for business and personal use in line with the Eni Policy.

106. Please provide a breakdown by user of the costs for the use or rental of helicopters and planes. How many helicopters are used, of which brand and at what hourly cost and by whom?

If the answers are "The other questions are not relevant with respect to the items on the agenda" I report this to the Board of statutory auditors pursuant to Art. 2408 of the Italian Civil Code.

Answer

At December 31, 2022 the company Servizi Aerei S.p.A. owned 3 Gulfstream planes, more precisely:

- Gulfstream G280 (year of construction 2021)
- Gulfstream G650 ER (year of construction 2021)
- Gulfstream G650 ER (year of construction 2022)

The planes are exclusively used for the operational needs of companies belonging to the Eni group. Furthermore, especially in relation to certain foreign destinations, the use of a corporate fleet allows to guarantee high levels of service and safety, including the possibility of transporting personnel to foreign locations where connections are more complex and therefore significantly reduce the travel times compared to commercial services.

Finally, the availability of owned aircraft allowed Eni to meet operational needs during the pandemic crisis, despite the drastic reduction in scheduled flights

As regards hourly cost, the possibility of drastically reducing service activation times and the greater safety guaranteed by direct management of ground and flight operations makes the hourly cost aligned with market costs of similar operators (where available).



Eni does not own helicopters. Where operational needs at oil fields or platforms require it, Eni rents helicopter transport services to suppliers contracted through specific tender procedures.

107. What's amount of non-performing receivables?

Answer

At the reporting date of 31.12.2022, non-performing loans past due by more than 180 days amounted to €3.95 billion, or about 17% of total gross exposure, down from 2021. An allowance for doubtful accounts of about 55% is recorded on these receivables. More information is provided in Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

108. Have there been contributions to trade unions? If yes, to whom, why and how much?

Answer

Eni does not provide direct economic contributions to trade unions and trade unionists.

109. Is there any advance on sales of receivables and how much does it cost the advance on the sale of credit?

Answer

Eni uses the factoring of trade receivables without recourse as an instrument of financial flexibility in relation to the achievement of short-term operating objectives and for cash elasticity requirements. The cost of these operations is in line with normal market conditions, since they are ordinary collection operations.

110. Is there a person in charge of voting by proxy and how much does he cost? If the Answer is: "The related cost is not specifically identifiable as it falls within a wider set of activities related to the shareholders' meeting.", in addition to indicating serious shortcomings in the control system, I shall report this to the Board of Statutory auditors pursuant to Art. 2408 of the Italian Civil Code.

Answer

The Shareholders' Representative designated by the Company, pursuant to Art. 135-undecies of the TUF, is the Trevisan & Associati law firm, in the person of the lawyer Dario Trevisan (or his substitutes). The cost can be up to €12,500 depending on the number of proxies, plus expenses, VAT and CPA.

111. How significant are investments in government securities?

Answer

Please refer to Note 7 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Annual Report 2022 for details of the financial assets in the portfolio at year-end.

112. How much is the liability with INPS and with the Italian Tax authority?

Answer

As of 31 December 2022, the Eni SpA undue payment to INPS amounted to EUR 56 million. The debt, including the allocation of the Solidarity Contribution established by the Budget Law for 2023, to the Revenue Agency amounted to EUR 779 million.

113. Did you adopt tax consolidation scheme and how much is it and for what rates?

Answer

Eni SpA and other leading Italian companies have exercised the option for the national tax consolidation scheme: in 2021, it included 49 companies. No ordinary income tax is payable for the year 2022. The tax rate is the ordinary IRES rate of 24%.

114. How much is last year's contribution margin?

Answer

In 2022 the contribution margin was €39.3 billion.



Shareholder

Giuseppe VALOPPI

Holding 20,000 shares

1. Why does Eni SpA pay so much in taxes and fees?

The question may seem trivial, but a reading of the Reports does not provide an adequate explanation. The burden of the domestic component is certainly highlighted, which is normally in line with expected taxation levels, but no explanation is given for the high amount of taxes and fees paid abroad. At a time of tax optimisation, it is difficult for a partner/shareholder to record that the company has recorded gross profits of 82.5/MD from 2012 to date but has paid 63/MD in taxes and fees.

The taxation level is 76%. Is it possible to know the reasons?

Answer

The Eni Group high nominal levels of taxation reflect the prevalence in the contribution to gross profits of in the mining sector of hydrocarbon exploration, development and production, activities mainly carried out abroad on the basis of contracts with state-owned companies in the countries holding hydrocarbon reserves, which provide for significantly higher rates on the international company's profit than the statutory taxation of other business activities.

To this first aspect, we must add the effects of the particularly unfavourable economic situation in the decade considered experienced by the energy sector in Europe and Italy and which, in a context of a weak European/Italian economy, oversupply in the gas market and competition from Middle and Far East companies in refined products and plastics, led to negative results for the Group's Italian companies operating in the gas wholesale marketing, refining and basic chemicals sectors. This obviously raised the tax rates in the consolidated financial statements, all the more so considering that the Group has consistently adopted a prudent policy in recognising tax assets against the tax recoverability of accrued losses, given the uncertain prospects of future profitability by jurisdiction. In 2021/2022, after years of restructuring and investment selectivity, the oversupply was absorbed and the Group's tax rate returned to the normal range of 40-50%, thanks to the positive return of the Italian operations.

The Eni - Country by Country Report publication, available on Eni's website, provides a clear indication of how the tax burden is distributed among the countries in which the Group operates; the Tax Strategy Guidelines, also published on Eni's website, have as their primary objective the payment of taxes in the various countries in which the Group operates and where taxable income is generated, in adherence not only to the letter but also to the spirit of the laws in force.

Shareholder

Fondazione Finanza Etica

Holding 80 shares

1. Conduct of the Meeting

Eni's decision to avail itself of the option to provide that attendance at the Shareholders' Meeting be exclusively through the Designated Representative effectively prevents any form of contact and dialogue between the company and its shareholders. This is the fourth consecutive year, despite the fact that the Covid-19 pandemic emergency has long since been overcome.

In convening the meeting, Eni refers to art. 106 of Decree Law No. 18/2020, subsequently converted and extended. Art. 106 (Rules on the Conduct of Shareholders' Meetings) provides that listed joint-stock companies may 'also provide in the notice that attendance at the shareholders' meeting is to be conducted solely through the designated representative'.

It is, therefore, an option, not an obligation. It should be noted, in this regard, that other Italian listed companies, such as Enel, have chosen to convene shareholders' meetings in presence, in the same manner as before the Covid-19 pandemic emergency.

Questions:

- 1.1 Why, then, did Eni choose to avail itself of an option that effectively prevents contact and dialogue between the company and its shareholders during the annual shareholders' meeting, in the absence of any real reason to do so?
- 1.2 Why is there no live streaming of the shareholders' meeting proceedings, as envisaged, for example, by Generali?
- 1.3 Will Eni undertake to ensure that the shareholders' meeting is once again held in person or in hybrid mode in 2024? If not, why?
- 1.4 Will Eni commit to ensuring direct interaction (real-time questions and answers) with shareholders at least via the internet, as is now the practice in many European listed companies, at the 2024 meeting?

Making use of the option to provide that intervention in the shareholders' meeting is to take place exclusively through the appointed representative penalises small shareholders in particular, for whom the shareholders' meeting is often the only opportunity to be able to speak directly with the board of directors of the company of which they are co-owners.

Small shareholders are often the first to sound the alarm bell about company disputes, which can become a reason for serious crises and financial risks in the



future. Discouraging the participation of small shareholders in the annual meeting is not only bad for participation and dialogue between companies and shareholders, but also for the companies' own profits.

Listed companies, as provided for in Legislative Decree No. 39 of 27 January 2020 implementing Directive 2006/43/EC, are also to all intents and purposes 'public interest bodies' since - as the EU directive issued in response to 'a series of scandals in the United States and the EU' states - they 'have greater visibility and economic importance'.

Trying to make them less visible, closing the door of the shareholders' meetings to shareholders and not even providing the possibility of participation and interaction in telematic form, discourages the public interest in the proper functioning of companies.

Answer

The procedures adopted by the Company for the conduct of the Shareholders' Meeting comply with current regulations, and in particular with paragraph 4 of art. 106 of Law Decree No. 18/2020, converted into Law No. 27/2020 as well as Law Decree No. 198/2022, converted into Law No. 14/2023, which extended the effectiveness of the measures contained in the aforementioned art. 106 to Shareholders' Meetings held by 31 July 2023, allowing Shareholders to participate in the Shareholders' Meeting exclusively through the Appointed Representative.

The Shareholders' rights established by law are in no way affected by the choice made by the Company, which has availed itself of an option permitted by the law itself and which in any case protects the possibility of submitting questions before the Shareholders' Meeting and submitting proposals for resolutions, which also receive more publicity than in the case of Shareholders' Meetings in attendance, as well as of making speeches, through the Designated Representative, which will be recorded in the minutes of the Shareholders' Meeting.

With reference to the 2024 Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors will make its assessments on how it should be conducted in light of the regulatory framework in force at the time of the decision on the convocation.

2. Eni's activities in Iraq

2.1 What is ENI's total revenue from the Zubair field in 2021 and 2022?

Answer

Total revenues amounted to USD 578 million in 2021 and USD 535 million in 2022 and related to the recovery of costs incurred and contractually-agreed remuneration.

2.2 What is the current total crude oil production of the field (daily or annual)?

Answer

Crude oil production from the Zubair field was 484,000 barrels/day in 2022.

2.3 We understand that production is expected to reach 700,000 barrels per day under the current contract. When does ENI expect to reach this level of production?

Answer

According to the contract, the target of 700,000 barrels/day should be reached in 2025, following the realisation of specific operating conditions. At the moment, technical-economic analyses are underway with BOC (Basra Oil Company, the state-owned energy company) to verify the feasibility of the above-mentioned conditions within the given timeframe.

2.4 Eighty per cent of the jobs in the field should be reserved for local labour, but internal ENI sources and Iraqi trade unions tell us that this obligation is not respected. What is the percentage of Iraqi workers among the personnel employed in the field, either directly or through contractors, and what are ENI's plans to increase this percentage?

Answer

Currently, about 90 per cent of Zubair-related jobs are filled by local staff. Regular training and education activities are carried out for Iraqi personnel, also with a view to further consolidating this percentage.

2.5 How much has been invested in the Al Baradiya water treatment plant and the children's cancer hospital? What, in particular, was the agreement with UNICEF?

Answer

The ongoing construction of the Al Baradiya water treatment plant is one of the key projects to promote access to water in Basra by providing drinking water to more than 100,000 inhabitants. The related budget is USD 18.9 million.

This is where the Al Baradiya project comes in.

The Basra Cancer Children Hospital (BCCH) is an integrated community health project aimed at improving healthcare and therapeutic support for children in Southern Iraq. The project is scheduled for completion in summer 2023. The investment is estimated at USD 7.7 million.

To promote SDG 17, the European Union (EU) and UNICEF, in collaboration with Eni, launched a project in partnership with the Governorate of Basra, with the aim of improving water quality for 850,000 people in the city of Basra, including over



160,000 children.

The collaboration between Eni and the EU/UNICEF is seen as a synergic and complementary partnership (non-transactional and not part of the social assistance programme) in which the organisations involved harnessed their respective skills, capacities and resources to respond to the complexities of the water and sanitation sector and address the critical needs of the Basra population, in line with the Iraqi National Development Plan.

2.6 How much water is used each day for water injection in Zubair?

Answer

See Answer to question 2.9.

2.7 What percentage is taken from rivers?

Answer

See Answer to question 2.9.

2.8 Where does the remaining percentage of water come from?

Answer

See Answer to question 2.9.

2.9 How has this percentage changed over time?

Answer to questions 2.6 - 2.9

In 2022, an average of 470,000 barrels/day of water were injected to sustain reservoir pressure and production levels.

Of the total volume of water re-injection in 2022, approximately two-thirds was contributed by production water naturally associated with gas and crude oil in the reservoir of origin, re-injected after separation, and by water with high salinity from a deeper geological level, appropriately treated before re-injection. The remainder is provided by the BECL/ROO (Basra Energy Company/Rumalia Operating Organisation) consortium through a brackish surface water collection channel called Qarmat Ali.

These proportions have remained more or less constant since 2016.

2.10 ENI finances a water plant, currently under construction, in Al Khora (North of Basra). Can you give us more details on the cost and scope of the project?

Answer

Eni does not finance any projects called Al Khora.

2.11 Has there been an environmental impact assessment? Who conducted the ESIA?
Which competent local authority approved it?

Answer

See Answer to question 2.10.

2.12 When did the activities related to the Al Khora project start?

Answer

See Answer to question 2.10.

2.13 Can Eni quantify their impact in terms of water reduction?

Answer

See Answer to question 2.10.

2.14 In general, what is ENI doing in Iraq to limit the company's impact on water depletion?

Answer

In line with Eni's positioning on sustainable water management and the Company's Sustainability Model, Eni Iraq's operations are conducted in accordance with the UN Green Development Goal No. 6 'Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all'. As a basis for operations, Eni Iraq has developed a Water Management Plan, which provides direction to minimise the use of water resources, particularly fresh water, according to the drivers of operational efficiency and reuse.

All production water (water naturally associated with the gas and oil phases in the reservoir) is treated and re-injected back into the underground, a practice recognised by IOGP (International Association of Oil and Gas Producers) as the most sustainable from an environmental and resource use perspective. The share of water to be re-injected in order to optimise the development of the Zubair reservoir, in agreement with the authorities, comes from water sources selected from those of the lowest quality, to avoid even potential competition with other uses of the water resource: this is water of medium/high salinity, unusable for other purposes. Eni Iraq is also planning and implementing projects for the treatment and reuse of wastewater produced by human activities at its sites, with a view to operational circularity.



2.15 Does Eni account for CO2 emissions from Zubair production in the Group's Scope 3 emissions?

Answer

Scope 3 emissions associated with Zubair's equity production are included in the Group's Scope 3 emissions related to Upstream equity production.

2.16 Eni stated that it will flare 1.2 billion m3 of hydrocarbons in 2021. Does this figure include the flaring that took place in Zubair?

Answer

See Answer to question 2.18.

2.17 If so, what is the figure for Zubair? If not, why is Zubair not included?

Answer

See Answer to question 2.18.

2.18 According to the World Bank, 2.5 billion cubic metres of gas were burnt in 2021 in Zubair alone. What are Eni's plans to reduce flaring at Zubair?

Answer

Eni has no entitlement to the Zubair gas not used for petroleum operations. Ownership lies with BOC. In the Zubair area, Eni Iraq started up a 500 MW gas-fuelled power plant in 2021 designed to meet all future needs of the Zubair field. Eni is also proactively working with BOC and BGC (a company that is entitled to take gas from Zubair on behalf of BOC), again in accordance with its role under the TSC (Technical Service Contract), to provide support in the planning of BOC/BGC projects for the use of associated gas.

2.19 Has Eni conducted studies on the health impact of air pollution in Zubair?

Answer

Eni conducts regular surveys to assess air pollution in all business areas in the Zubair field. Investigations include air sampling and monitoring. In order to ensure a healthy environment, in November 2021 Eni provided BOC with the results of an industrial hygiene survey carried out in Zubair. In this study, environmental health risks were assessed for chemical, physical and biological hazards related to oil and gas operations. The results of this study show that the environmental health risks are well controlled and within acceptable ranges.

2.20 Is the company aware of the higher than average cancer rates among the communities living in the area?

Answer

Eni is aware that Basra, and Iraq in general, faces a number of serious public health challenges. It has been acknowledged that, during the two decades of Iraqi wars from 1991 to 2003, depleted uranium munitions were widely used mainly in the south, in and around the city of Basra. The Basra cancer registry showed a 9-fold increase in cancer incidence among children in 2003 compared to 1990; most of the new cases came from areas immediately east of the Gulf War battlefield.

Eni, which has been present in Iraq since 2009, is concerned with creating development and stability in Iraq, including by improving health system services in Basra to bring them in line with international standards. Ongoing health projects involve the maintenance, improvement and provision of equipment at the Basra Children's Cancer Hospital (BCCH), the construction of the new Onco-haematology ward and staff training in cooperation with the Gaslini Hospital in Genoa. Among these projects is the construction of a new nuclear medicine department attached to the BCCH which, with the provision of state-of-the-art imaging equipment such as PET Scan, SPECT CT and Cyclotron, will enable essential screening campaigns in cancer prevention and treatment.

2.21 Can a link between the field's industrial activities and health impacts in the area be excluded?

Answer

Eni is committed to preventing potential impacts of its operations on the health of its workers as well as on the environment and the surrounding community by adopting international best practices for health protection according to best standards.

3. Hydrocarbon extraction in Italy

During the last legislature, the Draghi government aimed at doubling the extraction of methane from domestic fields, to be allocated through tenders at an agreed price. The former minister Roberto Cingolani repeatedly stated that he wanted to pass from the current 3.343 billion cubic metres (2021 figures, production decreased in 2022) to at least 7 billion cubic metres, activating around EUR 2 billion in investments after years of blockage due to the suspension of permits and applications due to PiTESAI. A control room and an extraordinary commissioner were envisaged for this operation, with the GSE (Gestore dei Servizi Energetici) being entrusted with the task



of launching several tenders for the assignment of tasks to the oil companies with fields to be re-powered and at the same time willing to give up selling the gas extracted abroad. Among the candidates was also Eni, which was to sell so-called 'national gas' at an agreed price, but taking advantage of field facilities. The deadlines for the tenders have expired. In the same way, the 30 days available to submit expressions of interest for the sale of natural gas by operators holding onshore cultivation concessions to the GSE expired on 9 September 2022.

3.1 What were Eni's reasons for not participating in the tenders?

Answer

Art. 4 of the Aid Decree Quater amended and supplemented the rules on the long-term supply of domestically-produced natural gas, to be allocated at regulated prices to 'energy-intensive' industrial end customers, contained in art. 16 of Decree-Law No. 17/2022 (L. No. 34/2022).

These legislative changes have not yet been followed by the necessary implementing decrees that will have to establish the final conditions for participation. Eni is therefore waiting to know the contents of these implementing decrees in order to assess its adherence to the initiative.

3.2 Now that the speculative bubble on gas prices seems to have at least subsided, will Eni continue to sell gas in Italy at market prices?

Answer

Eni operates in the market according to the rules defined by the authorities and according to the established principles of the market itself and of transparent competition.

3.3 In the event of a new speculative bubble resulting in significant increases in gas prices, will Eni commit to lowering the prices of electricity and gas bills for Italians?

Answer

See Answer to question 3.2.

3.4 On repeated occasions, Eni's CEO Claudio Descalzi has stated that the company would work to diversify the sources of supply of hydrocarbons - and gas in particular - to free our country from dependence on Russian imports. On 20 March 2023, 'La Staffetta Quotidiana' gave news of the start of production in December 2023 of the 600,000 tonne/year gas liquefaction unit Tango FIng, in which ENI is an operator holding 65% along with Russian partner Lukoil, which holds a 25% stake in the project. Not only that: according to a Reuters dispatch of 17 March, ENI and Lukoil were reported to have submitted a joint bid in the tender launched by the Congo

government for the Marine 24 and Marine 31 blocks, and it appears that this bid was the only one submitted. How can one reconcile the firm intention to limit gas imports from Russia as much as possible, with the aim of easing energy dependence on that country, on the one hand, with the joint operations with Russia's most important oil company - Lukoil - for the exploitation of hydrocarbons in Congo, on the other hand?

Answer

The project in Congo is part of Eni's initiatives to free our country from dependence on Russian imports, in line with its strategy of diversification of supply sources.

Lukoil acquired a 25 per cent stake in Marine XII in 2019 from the British company New Age.

Blocks Marine XXIV and Marine XXXI were not allocated to Eni and Lukoil. A joint bid was made in 2018 and the tendering process was suspended in 2020 and has not yet been completed. The co-offeror's share is below the limit dictated by the applicable penalty regime.

3.5 In 2020, Claudio Descalzi declared that Eni had self-imposed a time limit of 2025 for onshore and offshore liquid and gaseous hydrocarbon prospecting, exploration, and production in Italy. Does this line hold true today, or does the changed international scenario have to disprove it?

Answer

We are not aware of any such statement by the CEO.

3.6 What plans has Eni submitted to the Meloni government to update the PNRR in light of REPower EU?

Answer

In the context of the Government's consultations with various stakeholders on the new REPowerEU chapter, Eni - along with other investees - was invited to take part in the meeting of the PNRR Steering Committee to provide its contribution in terms of concrete project proposals and implementation within the Plan's timeframe.

Eni has submitted a number of project lines to the government for consideration, aimed at contributing to the country's energy security and decarbonisation, particularly of the hard-to-abate industrial and transport sectors, also through the proposal of circular economy projects.

3.7 Why has the company, whose majority shareholder is the state, never felt it necessary to make public this list, which the newspapers have been speculating about since January 2023, given that the resources to be spent are public?



Answer

The proposed project lines are currently being examined by the government, which will have to - in the coming weeks - submit its Plan for updating the PNRR to the European Commission in the light of REPowerEU. We therefore believe that it will be the government that will make its decisions known as soon as it has screened and selected the proposals it intends to accept from among the various ones received.

4. Decarbonisation Plan

4.1 From the 2022 financial report and Eni's website, we learn that 'carbon capture and storage (CCS) is a key lever in Eni's decarbonisation strategy'. The aim is to be able to offer decarbonised products to customers in order to gradually reduce Scope 3 emissions. But there are numerous studies criticising CCS and even judging it to be a failure, such as the Carbon Tracker's study, that of the ECCO study centre or that of IEEFA. Fossil pressures to include carbon capture and storage facilities as useful tools for climate mitigation have also been also established. According to the International Energy Agency, annual carbon capture capacity would have to increase to 1.6 billion tonnes of CO2 by 2030 to align with a 'net zero emissions' pathway by 2050 - an unattainable goal at present.

This is why we ask Eni: why insist on this expensive technology with such modest results?

Answer

All major and accredited international organisations (IPCC, UN, and IEA) consider CCUS a fundamental and indispensable element of a solid and credible medium- and long-term decarbonisation strategy, particularly for hard-to-abate industrial sectors that have no other viable alternatives. For these reasons, the large-scale industrial development of CCUS is supported by several nation states (e.g. UK, Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, Canada, Australia, USA) and by the European Union itself, which has recommended member states to include in the updated versions of their National Energy and Climate Plans the planned commitments to allow industries to capture CO2 and store it in storage sites, in addition to the injection capacity targets set out in the draft Net Zero Industry Act proposed by the European Commission. The goals of all 'zero-emission' pathways, whether of the IEA or other organisations, are extremely challenging but nevertheless deemed achievable. This is not specific to CCUS but concerns all decarbonisation levers included in those strategies, from renewables to energy efficiency, hydrogen and behavioural change. It is precisely the articulation of these strategies on several decarbonisation levers that makes them more robust and allows them to build a flexible system and thus increase the chances of achieving the decarbonisation targets set for 2050.

CCUS is the most effective (in terms of volumes of CO₂ avoided in the atmosphere) and efficient (in terms of time and cost) decarbonisation technology process for hard-to-abate industrial sectors for which no other solutions are available that can provide the same results. A concrete example is the Dutch SDE++ programme to support decarbonisation technologies where tenders conducted over the years, confirming the principle of technology neutrality, showed that CCUS was among the best solutions in absolute terms of the amount of CO₂ avoided and unit cost (€/t).

4.2 What other strategies have been put in place to reduce Scope 3 emissions to zero?

Answer

Net emissions will be reduced to zero by 2050 due to the reduction of hydrocarbon production and the increase of the low-carbon/green energy product portfolio mainly due to the development of renewable energy but also from magnetic fusion and biofuel production. Also contributing to the reduction of scope 3 emissions are the phase-out from conventional refining and the reduction of third-party gas purchase commitments.

As far as the supply chain is concerned, Eni has developed a procurement model that takes into account the ESG characteristics of its suppliers at all stages, from supplier selection and qualification to tendering procedures and contract management and feedback, with the aim of involving them in the achievement of energy transition, decarbonisation and sustainable development objectives. The Sustainable Supply Chain Programme aims to pursue a fair and inclusive energy transition by supporting suppliers with concrete tools to facilitate their path of growth and improvement on ESG dimensions. In particular, our approach includes:

- (i) the involvement of companies in Open-es, a platform and system initiative powered by Eni designed to support companies (Eni and non-Eni suppliers) in measuring and improving their sustainability performance (including carbon footprint);
- (ii) the training of suppliers through specific initiatives dedicated to ESG skills and designed especially for the small and medium-sized enterprise sector;
- (iii) Sustainable Supply Chain Finance initiatives, mainly dedicated to small and medium-sized enterprises, aimed at promoting and accompanying the implementation of ESG skills development projects and the investments needed to improve sustainability performance;
- (iv) the promotion of the adoption of best practices by suppliers through, for example, the inclusion of ESG performance-related reward mechanisms in the contract award process.



4.3 Is it true, as Eni itself had implied during the last shareholders' meeting, that the aim is to finance the Ravenna pilot plant for carbon capture and storage with its own capital and instead seek European funding for Phase 2 of the project, which envisages the injection of 4 million tonnes of carbon dioxide per year from mid-2027?

Answer

The first phase of the Ravenna CCS Project is funded with equity capital by the Eni-Snam JV established in December 2022 for the joint development of the Ravenna CCS. With regard to Phase 2 of the project, the JV will be able to benefit from any funds made available by the European Community if the conditions for eligibility are met.

4.4 If, after the lack of funding through the Innovation Fund and the first version of the PNRR, this (i.e. the lack of funding) should be repeated with REPower EU, will Eni still continue to seek European funds for the Ravenna CCS plant?

Answer

The Ravenna CCS project for the decarbonisation of hard-to-abate sectors, should the conditions for eligibility be met, will be able to draw on funds made available by the European Community for both the capture (emitters) and the transport and storage of CO₂.

4.5 Is it correct to say that, without European funds, the Ravenna plant is economically unsustainable?

Answer

As with the other decarbonisation levers (renewables, hydrogen, etc.), CCUS also needs a regulated business model and supportive policies to promote decarbonisation which, in the case of capture and storage of CO₂, is essential for hard-to-abate industrial sectors. The European community's extreme focus on the energy transition has led to a CO₂ price value (ETS) of more than 80 €/tonne, which promotes the use of CCS to achieve climate targets and to revive sustainable industrial development, making the breakeven of CCS projects with the value of CO₂ on the ETS market now close.

5. UN Working Group on Human Rights and Labour

5.1 The report of the UN Working Group on Human Rights and Labour, which in 2021 addressed numerous places characterized by environmental and labour problems - Taranto, Foggia, Val d'Agri, Brindisi, Prato and Rome - was made public in October 2022. On that occasion, UN rapporteurs talked to trade unions, civil society organisations, institutions and companies.

In Basilicata, it was the COVA, i.e. the Val d'Agri Oil Centre operated by Eni, that was

under observation. From the working group report, we learn that 'the company emphasised its efforts in environmental protection and community involvement. However, further efforts by Eni are needed to conduct meaningful due diligence on human rights and the environment and to build trust between the company and the community to ensure independently verifiable data is available to address any legitimate concerns. Furthermore, monitoring activities must be carried out in a transparent manner by the relevant institutions and data on developments around COVA must be made widely accessible to the population'.

Since what is happening in the Val D'Agri is paradigmatic of the company's activities in the rest of Italy, here we intend to extend the demands for COVA to the whole of Italy. And so we ask:

Does Eni intend, as requested by the working group, to guarantee transparent and verifiable data on activities throughout Italy, on present and future projects which go beyond communication, to 'build a relationship of trust between the company and the community'?

Answer

Regarding Eni's approach (also valid for activities in Italy) to ensure transparent and verifiable data on activities related to human rights management and environmental issues, please refer to the sections: "Respect for the Environment" (pages 190-196) and "Human Rights" (pages 196-199) of the Consolidated Non-Financial Statement (DNF) contained in the Annual Financial Report 2022. See also the human rights sections of the DNF's 'Management and Organisational Models' (pp. 168-169) and 'Responsible and Sustainable Approach' (pp. 170-171). With reference to stakeholder engagement and community relations activities, see sections: 'Stakeholder Engagement Activities' (pp. 16-17) and 'Alliances for Development' (pp. 205-207) of the DNF.

As far as Basilicata is concerned, on the Eni Basilicata website it is possible to consult all the air and water quality data collected by Eni's detection network located around the Val d'Agri Oil Centre, which are constantly updated. In addition, there are in-depth reports on plants, employment and royalty figures, human safety, and agreements with institutional stakeholders for the realisation of sustainable projects.

5.2 Following the urging of the UN working group, does Eni plan to draw up a new Italian due diligence on human rights and the environment? If not, why?

Answer

With regard to Eni's approach, also valid for activities in Italy, concerning the management of human rights and environmental issues, please refer to sections: "Respect for the Environment" (p. 190-196), "Human Rights" (p. 196-199) and European Taxonomy (p. 217) of the Consolidated Non-Financial Statement (DNF)

contained in the Annual Financial Report 2022.

For a more in-depth look at Eni's due diligence on human rights, see also the dedicated report Eni For Human Rights 2021 (p. 33 to p. 88) and the dedicated section within the European Taxonomy paragraph of the DNF (p. 217).

5.3 If so, please indicate when and how.

Answer

See Answer to question 5.2.

6. Biofuels

The issue of biofuels has become yet another bone of contention with the European institutions, with the Meloni government deciding to take up the battle against a ban on the production of new thermal combustion cars - diesel, petrol, methane and LPG - from 2035.

Where does Eni stand on this issue?

6.1 Because the feeling is that Eni is behind the government's manoeuvres, i.e. one of the main European players in biofuels. In particular, Eni is currently at the forefront of so-called second-generation biofuels, i.e. those derived from marginal crops or food waste, after the much controversy and environmental damage caused by first-generation biofuels (those of vegetable origin, such as palm and soybean oils), which Eni itself used until last year. Already last year, we asked a number of questions about the supply chain which left us unsatisfied. We therefore ask further questions: At the shareholders' meeting in May 2022, Eni wrote that 'biofuels are destined to completely replace fuels obtained from oil refining along with other sustainable mobility solutions': does this refer, as stated last year, exclusively to the heavy transport sector, especially aviation and shipping (as is already happening) or, given the expansion of the biofuel production capacity to 5 million tonnes per year by 2030, has Eni changed its strategy and plans to use biofuels in private transport as well?

Answer

We confirm the approach already stated last year that heavy transport, aviation and shipping remain key areas where biofuels are the only viable solution today to reduce emissions. The success of the transition, in fact, depends on the ability to be technology-neutral, and its sustainability also implies consideration of socio-economic consequences, which become risky if focusing with great prevalence on a single solution, the electric one, which moreover requires the replacement of an entire continental car fleet, to the exclusion of the more immediately viable others. An integrated, non-ideological approach that considers all available solutions on the basis of their ability to decarbonise the transport sector therefore has social,

economic and environmental benefits.

6.2 At the shareholders' meeting in May 2022, Eni wrote that 'castor oil from Africa, which will last one year, will be transported using flexibags that will travel by sea and be loaded at the ports of Palermo and Catania'. Is this still the case?

Answer

The first months after the start-up of the Agri Hub in Kenya enabled the shipping of about 300 tonnes of vegetable oils in flexibags in October 2022. Due to subsequent production, we are in the process of sending the first cargo of vegetable oils of about 4,000 tonnes in bulk, which should be unloaded directly at the biorefinery using the dedicated quay.

6.3 Why was it not decided to land the castor oil cargoes directly in the industrial port of Gela, and then process them in the green refinery?

Answer

The industrial port of Gela is currently not yet equipped to receive flexibags.

6.4 At the shareholders' meeting in May 2022, Eni wrote, on the transport of castor oil, that 'the associated emission calculations along the entire production chain are being finalised, which are in any case significantly lower'. Have these calculations been completed? And if so, what do they say?

Answer

The initiative carried out in Tunisia was experimental in nature. The castor bean trial fields were set up in a limited pre-desert area near the town of Gafsa, in a semi-desert area that is uncultivated and unsuitable for cultivation.

The results obtained during the trial are being evaluated in order to decide on possible future developments.

6.5 Why, as industrial logic would have it, were they not carried out before starting a production cycle, so that costs and benefits could be assessed?

Answer

See Answer to question 6.4.

6.6 At the shareholders' meeting in May 2022, Eni wrote on used oils in Italy that 'as far as increasing collection is concerned, we are in contact with various regions to encourage these processes to maximise recovery'. But both CONOE and RenOils, the two consortia that collect waste oil in Italy, have repeatedly stated that we are



already almost at the maximum possible collection limit. Therefore Eni, which also intends to increase biofuel production in Italy, will have to resort to foreign imports. Please indicate the companies, and the countries of origin, from which Eni imports waste oils, and in what quantities.

Answer

The supply strategy for feedstocks depends on developments in the regulatory framework of the various target countries and with it the weight of the individual types in the production mix.

The price dynamics of waste oils can vary over time and thus also the weight from the relevant geographical areas. To date, supplies of waste oil are mainly of Italian origin.

6.7 Has an LCA been carried out on the supply chain of castor oil, waste oil and other oils from Africa - croton nuts, cotton, oil shrubs - needed for biofuel production?

Answer

Oils from Africa are certified according to REDII sustainability standards, which requires the GHG balance of the oil to be indicated through an LCA analysis. The values have been certified according to the voluntary ISCC EU scheme.

6.8 At the shareholders' meeting in May 2022, Eni practically demanded an act of faith: it said it had carried out LCA analyses but did not disclose which third-party body had commissioned them, nor did it release any useful data, saying it wanted to avoid an alleged 'competitive advantage for competitors'. Reminding Eni of the new European CSRD directive that obliges large European companies to make public data on how their business model impacts the environment and people, as well as the new sustainability indicators developed by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, and also considering that work is being done at international level to promote the accessibility and free exchange of LCA data through public databases, we once again call for the LCA analyses carried out on the biofuels supply chain to be made public.

Answer

Biofuels produced by Eni's biorefineries have a 'well-to-wheel' carbon footprint (GHG) that meets REDII requirements to be declared 'sustainable'. This footprint is the sum of the CO2 equivalent contribution due to the raw material, that of the processing in the biorefinery and that of storage/transport and distribution up to the point of release for consumption. The contribution of the raw material is reported in the POSs (Proof of Sustainability) accompanying the raw material, which contain data certified by a third party according to pre-defined schemes recognised within the EU-

REDs. The contribution made by the biorefining process and all other components up to release for consumption, is calculated according to a voluntary scheme recognised by the EU commission or by the Italian national system (in our case ISCC voluntary scheme) and also certified by a third party (RINA in our case).

According to the conventional criterion of the 'REDII' Directive (EU) 2018/2001, the reduction of CO₂eq emissions of HVO along the logistics-production chain in 2022 was between 60 and 90 per cent, compared to the fossil reference mix (i.e. 94g CO₂eq/MJ), depending on the raw materials used for its production.

6.9 Eni's website states that 'in October 2022, the first cargo of vegetable oil for biorefining produced by Eni in Kenya left the port of Mombasa, bound for the Gela biorefinery. Only three months after the start-up of the Makueni agri-hub, the export of vegetable oil for biorefineries begins'. How was it possible to realise the first export shipment in just three months?

Answer

Following the start-up of the plant in mid-July 2022, Eni tested the export through a 60-tonne load after about two months, thanks mainly to the utilisation of available co-products from agro-industrial supply chains (see question 6.10) and the collection of croton seeds from wild plants.

6.10 What types of oils were produced and exported to Sicily, and in what quantities?

Answer

In 2022, Eni Kenya sent about 300 tonnes of oil distributed in this way:

- cotton oil: 260 tonnes
- croton oil: 40 tonnes

Castor oil produced in 2022 during the first cultivation year was stored and will be sent to Italy during 2023.

6.11 In a context like Kenya, i.e. historically poor in water, how does Eni manage to make a crop like castor beans productive?

Answer

The castor-oil plant is resistant to water stress, and therefore suitable for semi-arid areas of Kenya where the contribution of rainfall is sufficient.

The cultivations carried out so far in Kenya, in historically water-poor areas, have already provided satisfactory results from a production point of view. The introduction of improved seeds, which Eni will make available, and the adoption of good agricultural practices will enable farmers to further improve yields.



7. Gela

7.1 On the Ministry of the Environment's site dedicated to environmental assessments and authorisations, the last document relating to the Argo Cassiopea pipeline project dates back to March 2023: these are technical notes supporting the request for certain environmental prescriptions, but only blank pages can be found in annexes 2 to 5, which should indicate the drilling and completion schedule for the Argo 2, Cassiopea 3 and the two Cassiopea 1 and 2 DIR wells. Not even on Eni's website is there a timetable for the Argo-Cassiopea project, and the only information available in this regard are the reassurances of executives who continue to announce that gas production from the wells off the coast between Gela and Licata will be active by 2024. Is it possible to have a detailed project schedule?

Answer

Annexes 2 to 5, which include the drilling and completion programmes for the 4 wells Argo 2, Cassiopea 1DIR, 2 and 3 were uploaded on the Ministry's website on 26/4/2023.

The detailed timetable, which confirms the start of production in the first half of 2024, is attached to the EIA extension application on the Ministry's website.

7.2 What is the status of the extension of the Via-Aia decree for the construction of the Argo-Cassiopea gas pipeline?

Answer

The application for an EIA extension was submitted in July 2022. A positive opinion was received from the Caltanissetta Cultural Heritage Superintendency on 02/02/2023 and a final extension is expected by the EIA deadline, i.e. 26/5/2023.

7.3 Again on Argo-Cassiopea: the first version of what used to be the 'G.C1.AG HYDROCARBON FARMING CONCESSION', later renamed 'OPTIMIZATION INTERVENTIONS OF THE OFFSHORE IBLEO PROJECT - ARGO AND CASSIOPEA GAS FIELDS', dates back to 2014. The Environmental Impact Assessment is therefore nine years old. In the meantime, many things have changed. As part of the EIA procedure for the Melita-Pipeline gas pipeline (which should be built in a stretch of water in front of that of Argo-Cassiopea), a study was carried out in 2018 in the Gulf of Gela to ascertain the ecological status of the marine states: the study revealed "disturbances in the marine ecosystems (Habitat 11.10) by the industrial activities present in Gela despite the closure of the Gela refinery (2014) and the safety and remediation projects underway", as stated in the provision issued by the Biviere Nature Reserve. This study also revealed worrying concentrations of uranium 238 and thorium 234.

In light of these findings, does Eni not consider it appropriate to submit a new environmental impact assessment application for the Argo-Cassiopea pipeline, in order to dispel any doubts?

Answer

In 2014, the Ministry of the Environment issued an EIA-AIA ruling declaring the environmental compatibility of the project. In 2018, the new work programme was presented and approved, which minimised impacts at sea by excluding the construction of the new Prezioso K platform and the construction of the treatment plant inside the Gela Refinery. The new work programme was assessed and a further EIA extension was requested to July 2022, in which the main evaluations were resumed confirming the full environmental compatibility of the project.

7.4 In any case, how does Eni respond to the remarks and data presented in the study cited above, which bring up the company's activities? How does Eni respond to rumours that the company itself is responsible for uranium 238 and thorium 234 concentrations?

Answer

The Cassiopeia Project envisages the production of natural gas deposits consisting of 99% methane gas and has no impact whatsoever in terms of uranium 238 and thorium 234.

Furthermore, with regard to the study mentioned in point 7.3 above, it should be noted that the same was referred to in the opinion issued by the Biviere di Gela Nature Reserve within the framework of the EIA procedure for the Melita-Pipeline and that the aforementioned opinion was placed on file and examined by the Technical Commission for Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA and SEA, which then issued Opinion No. 234 of 28 March 2022 on the project. On the basis of the opinion of the Technical Commission, the Ministry of Ecological Transition, in agreement with the Ministry of Culture, issued Decree no. 216 of 27 May 2022, which expressed a positive judgement of environmental compatibility on the "Italy-Malta Interconnection Project "Melita Trans Gas (MTG) Pipeline".

7.5 What stage has been reached in implementing the environmental prescriptions included by the Gela municipality in the authorisation of the Argo-Cassiopea project?

Answer

All studies were completed and presented. Eni is still waiting for the convening of the technical round table by the Municipality of Gela as provided for in the building permit 22/22 issued by the same Municipality.



7.6 Why did the company choose to start the preparatory work on the infrastructure earlier instead of implementing the environmental requirements?

Answer

Compliance with the requirements was started immediately after the environmental compatibility decree was obtained and later extended, and continues to be carried out in parallel with the construction work on the plant.

7.7 Won't this result in a higher cost?

Answer

No, there are no higher costs.

7.8 In February 2023, the Sicilian Region allocated its share of the royalties foreseen for the Argo-Cassiopea gas pipeline to the Gela territory while last year, at the shareholders' meeting, Eni had recalled that 'no royalties are foreseen for the municipalities' for gas production at sea. In light of the importance of the energy project and the Gela municipality's state of difficulty, does Eni envisage any other form of economic compensation beyond the 32 million promised in 2014, and still partly unpaid?

Answer

The economic compensation to be paid by Eni for the Cassiopea project is established in accordance with applicable regulations and in compliance with the requirements received in the environmental compatibility decree. Eni is committed to maximising the positive spin-offs for the region, such as in the definition of compensation for the fishing department and projects for the promotion and enhancement of the region's cultural heritage.

These offsets and the related benefits are to be considered in the broader programme for the redevelopment and revitalisation of the area carried out by Eni in Gela, both in terms of energy transition, decarbonisation and environmental regeneration, and in terms of enhancing the area and supporting local socio-economic development, in continuity with the principles enshrined in the Memorandum of Understanding signed by Eni with the Ministry of Economic Development, the Region of Sicily, the Municipality of Gela, the trade unions and Confindustria Centro Sicilia.

The 2014 Protocol includes Eni's commitment to provide its own economic contribution, for a total of EUR 32 million, for the implementation of interventions, to be carried out by the Region of Sicily or the Municipality of Gela, aimed at the sustainable development and urban and cultural redevelopment of the Gela area. It

should be noted that the non-payment of part of the EUR 32 million foreseen in the Protocol is linked to the need to finalise the implementation agreements with the municipal administration.

7.9 Is it true that Eni intends to authorise the use of part of the compensation funds provided for in the 2014 memorandum of understanding to finance the celebrations of the 80th anniversary of the Allies landing in Sicily, planned for the summer in Gela?

Answer

The 2014 Memorandum of Understanding for the Gela area provides for the stipulation of implementation agreements and dictates the relevant minimum contents for the disbursement of funding by Eni in favour of interventions for the sustainable development and urban and cultural redevelopment of the Gela area, to be carried out by the Region of Sicily or the Municipality of Gela. In 2017, a Framework Agreement was signed between the Region of Sicily, the Municipality of Gela, Eni SpA, EniMed and RaGe, descending from the Memorandum of Understanding, which details part of the company's commitment in specific Interventions with the relevant contributions for implementation.

The Municipality of Gela has asked Eni for access to a portion of the funds dedicated to the 'Programme for the redevelopment of the area's archaeological, tourist and artistic resources' - provided for in the 2017 Framework Agreement - in order to implement a programme of initiatives related to the anniversary of the Allies landing in Sicily that would boost local economic development. These initiatives must be aimed at the regeneration and enhancement of places and of the tangible and intangible heritage of the territory and/or aimed at the culture, education, tourism and territorial marketing and promotion. Eni, which does not authorise but only verifies the consistency of interventions with its objectives under the terms of the 2014 Protocol, has made itself available to support the intervention.

7.10 How much, if any, do these funds amount to?

Answer

An Implementation Agreement, in line with art. 6 of the 2014 Protocol, the terms and conditions of which are still being defined, will regulate the economic contribution envisaged to support the programme of initiatives related to the Anniversary of the Allies landing in Sicily, the definition of which is still being carried out by the Technical and Scientific Committee of the Municipality of Gela.

7.11 Concerning the remediation of unsaturated soils at the Piana del Signore industrial site, why is it that only safety measures are envisaged and not complete remediation for some areas still indicated as productive?

**Answer**

First of all, it should be noted that, with regard to the projects already authorised by the competent authorities, the remediation work on unsaturated land has been completed or is being carried out in accordance with the communicated timetables. With reference to the 'Project for the Operational Safety of unsaturated soils owned by RaGe subject to Risk Analysis approved by Decree no. 211 of 09/11/2021' transmitted with Prot. RAGE/AD/262/T of 18/05/2022 and currently under preliminary investigation, the Operational Safety Measures (MiSO) defined by Legislative Decree 152/06, as amended, art. 240, paragraph "n", are 'the set of interventions carried out on site with operating activities to ensure an adequate level of safety for people and the environment, pending further permanent safety measures or remediation to be carried out at the cessation of production activity. They also include contamination containment measures to be implemented on a transitional basis until remediation or permanent safety measures are carried out, in order to prevent the spread of contamination within the same matrix or between different matrices. In such cases, appropriate monitoring and control plans must be in place to verify the effectiveness of the solutions adopted for areas with operational activities'.

In consideration of the foregoing, it is noted that the Operational Safety Measures (MiSO) have been planned exclusively in areas with operating activities, particularly in the plant sub-areas called "Offices and Warehouses" and "Plants and Tanks", characterised by the presence of structures and infrastructures linked to production activities and that are technically and logistically inaccessible for the performance of remediation works as defined in art. 240, paragraph 1, letter "p".

7.12 During a ministerial meeting held in mid-December 2022, within the services conference on the remediation of the areas of the former Gela refinery, the subject of the Bosco Bulala area came up again, where there would be mercury contamination according to data provided by Eni in previous meetings. The company itself had spoken of the need for 'an additional investigation', with the aim of 'preserving the habitat of Bosco Bulala and Valle Priolo as far as possible by avoiding impactful interventions'. What are the planned activities to assess and protect the area? What time frame does the company envisage?

Answer

The supplementary characterisation plan of the external area known as "Bosco Bulala" and "Valle Priolo", owned by Raffineria di Gela S.p.A., is currently being finalised and will be communicated by the end of this month, in accordance with the requirement formulated by the Public Bodies during the preliminary Services Conference held on 12/12/2022, to remove the external area from the MISO Project

of the Gela Refinery lands. It is currently not possible to indicate the timeframe for the completion of characterisation activities, as it depends on the conclusion of the authorisation process.

7.13 The list of Eni's unfulfilled promises in Gela is a long one. Just to mention the more recent one, in April 2020, at the peak of the Covid pandemic, the company promised to donate an intensive care unit to the city to be built at the 'Vittorio Emanuele' hospital. To our knowledge, however, the building sites have not yet been handed over. More than three years have passed since Eni's promise, and in the meantime Covid (thankfully) is hardly spoken of. Is ENI's allocation for this department still active or has it been allocated elsewhere?

Answer

The construction of the new intensive care unit at the Presidio Ospedaliero Vittorio Emanuele in Gela is a component of an agreement signed between ASP Caltanissetta and Eni in March 2021 that has already allowed the delivery to the hospital of 15 lung ventilators and 1 ultrasound scanner during the Covid phase. Following the preliminary technical phases, dedicated to obtaining the authorisations required by law through the convening of a Services Conference, the development and approval of the executive design, and the carrying out of the assignment procedures, the construction of the new intensive care unit was completed in April 2023. The technical acceptance of the works and the subsequent administrative closure of the construction site are scheduled for May 2023.

7.14 In May 2021, Eni and the Gela municipality signed a protocol to set up a food bank; however, work on the former slaughterhouse (the site identified in the agreement) never started. Why has the food bank not yet been implemented?

Answer

Eni, together with the Gela Municipality, Fondazione Banco Alimentare and Banco Alimentare della Sicilia ONLUS, has signed a cooperation agreement that envisages Eni's direct involvement in the renovation and adaptation of the building made available by the Municipality of Gela for the creation of a decentralised headquarters of the Food Bank, with the aim of optimising and increasing the collection of surplus foodstuffs and then promoting their distribution.

The project for the construction of the Food Bank continues, the engineering studies for the redevelopment and restoring to a usable condition of the building have been completed, and the technical documentation preparatory to the execution of the tender for the assignment of the works has been prepared. We are waiting for the necessary permits to be issued in order to proceed with the issuing of the call for tenders, preparatory to the start of the work.



7.15 Is there an actual chance that it will be implemented?

Answer

See answer to the previous question. Eni is committed proactively and collaboratively, together with the project partners, to continue the activities and achieve the expected result.

7.16 Has Eni defined alternative projects in case it is not implemented?

Answer

See Answer to question 7.14.

7.17 Lastly, there is the matter of the university Master's degree: the courses started in 2022 but students have to use a building belonging to the municipality, which is deemed inadequate, while Eni had promised to make available the former Macchitella housing facility, i.e. a building it owned and which had been renovated for this purpose. A university campus and associated start-ups were promised for this building. However, the building remains unused. Is it true that the former facility was renovated with Eni compensation theoretically intended for the municipality of Gela?

Answer

See Answer to question 7.18

7.18 If Eni is not considering using this facility, why does it not give it to the city, as requested by the municipal administration?

Answer to the question

1. Initially, the degree courses offered by Kore University were to be held in the premises of the former Eni Housing facility, whose renovation and re-functionalization works were completed by Eni at the end of March 2022. At present, the Gela municipal administration is assessing the various solutions proposed by Eni for the transfer of the building to the municipality; we would also like to report that the University is considering Convitto Pignatelli as a potential alternative location to allow the regular start of courses in October 2023;
2. It is up to the Kore University to define the costs of tuition fees, venues and any concessions for students. This information is available on the Kore University website.
3. In 2017, Eni, Enimed, Raffineria di Gela, the Sicilian Region and the Municipality of Gela signed the Implementing Agreement, pursuant to the 2014 Protocol, 'Intervention for the renovation of the former housing facility in order to

contribute to the start of the Macchitella Lab project', according to which Raffineria di Gela undertook to redevelop the property it owned and then hand it over to the Municipality of Gela subject to the signing of an ad hoc contract regulating the relationship between the parties. Renovation work on the building was completed in April 2022; as of today, all tasks related to the refurbishment of the premises have been performed and completed by Eni. The Gela municipality has therefore started discussions on the future management.

7.19 The areas not affected by Eni's new production cycle, which focuses mainly on biofuel and gas production, are very large. Has Eni demarcated these areas, both inside and outside the former refinery?

Answer

Eni has correctly demarcated areas that are retained as potential sites for new initiatives consistent with the strategy towards net zero

7.20 At what stage of implementation is the 2019 decommissioning protocol, signed directly by former Minister Sergio Costa and CEO Claudio Descalzi?

Answer

With the Memorandum of Understanding signed in December 2019, Eni committed to implementing a programme of activities for decarbonisation, environmental mitigation, redevelopment, valorisation and return to civil use of the areas of the Gela site, no longer affected by production activities linked to the conventional refining cycle. Within this framework, a programme was outlined, with the first phase covering an area of 20.2 hectares, to be completed by the end of 2023 with the demolition of the G100 and G200 boilers.

Among the most important interventions already completed are the following:

- MOTOR FUEL (demolished in 2020);
- BTX (demolished in 2020);
- Coking drill rigs 1-2 (demolished in 2021)
- SNOX chimney (demolished in 2021)
- Torch 2021 (demolished in 2021)
- Thermal unit G300 (scrapped in 2021)
- TEXACO and GAS WASHING (demolished in 2022);

Demolition of the following plants will also be started by the end of this year:

- Lot 0 (Sulphuric Acid and Air Fractionation Plant);



- Lot 1 (Coking Plant 1 and Air Fractionation);
- Four-flue chimney and SNOX system.

7.21 How the removal of oil wells and pipelines no longer in use going?

Answer

For years, Eni has been carrying out a plan in Gela for the mining closure of inactive wells. 21 wells have been decommissioned and shut down to date, two of which in '21-22.

With regard to the removal of pipelines, approximately 76 km of lines have been removed in the Gela field to date.

7.22 Twelve Eni executives and managers are summoned for trial in December 2022 at the Gela court on charges of failure to remedy. The measure concerns, among other things, the groundwater treatment plant managed by ENI Rewind, which was seized by the Public Prosecutor's Office in 2021 and is still entrusted to a court-appointed administrator: a remediation project dating back as far as 2004. While waiting for the justice system to take its course, has Eni - faced with such serious accusations - at least reviewed the structure and management of Eni Rewind in Sicily?

Answer

Eni Rewind believes that its employees acted correctly in the performance of their roles and duties and remains confident of a successful conclusion of the criminal proceedings. The Company believes that there is no need to make any changes in the structure or management in connection with the above-mentioned proceedings.

7.23 Is Eni planning a new groundwater remediation project? If so, please provide information on this.

Answer

Eni is managing groundwater remediation operations in accordance with the provisions of the Interministerial Decree of 06/12/2004 and subsequent variations, including the last one approved on 26/01/21.

Monitoring results, periodically carried out in contradistinction with the control bodies, show the effectiveness of the interventions in relation to the containment and extraction of contamination.

7.24 In March 2023, Legambiente presented the 'C'è puzza di gas' (It smells like gas) campaign which, with the support of the Clean Air Task Force, monitored and documented methane leaks from some of the Peninsula's energy plants. Among the

most worrying installations is Greenstream, the gas pipeline connecting Libya to Gela. The press release states that 'in Gela, at the pipeline receiving terminal, two major cases of continuous voluntary release into the atmosphere (venting) and as many as nine other leaks of various kinds were observed during monitoring. Added to this are those detected in a regulation and measurement plant (REMI), where 12 methane emissions were detected, including 2 cases of venting, and 10 leaks from valves, pipes and meters'. These are considerable numbers especially for a plant that, in Eni's intentions, should soon see an increase in gas flows from Libya. Has the company permanently repaired these leaks?

Answer

With regard to the reported data acquired near Gela in correspondence of the Libyan gas transport system arrival point, we would like to point out that the gas intake and measurement station and the connection to the national transport network are located in this area.

Neither plant is owned by Eni as the first is owned by Greenstream BV (a company participated by Eni and the Libyan state-owned company NOC), with its operational headquarters in Tripoli, and the second is owned by Snam S.p.A.

Of all the spots covered by the monitoring campaign, only one falls in the Greenstream area and it relates to the collector of the Terminal's venting system, which serves to protect equipment in emergency situations. In relation to this point, Eni has already forwarded Legambiente's report to Greenstream, recommending and supporting appropriate action following the verifications that have already been activated and are underway.

7.25 How are continuous voluntary releases justified?

Answer

There are no reports of voluntary and continuous releases.

7.26 Is more extensive maintenance of the plant planned after the Legambiente complaint?

Answer

As noted, the plant is not under the direct responsibility of Eni, which has been carrying out periodic verification and control campaigns on the installations operated for years with the objective of identifying any leaks (e.g. from flanges, valves, etc.) and eliminating them by means of timely maintenance interventions (LDAR campaigns - Leak Detection And Repair).

The campaigns are carried out with the support of equipment, cameras and qualified personnel. The planning, execution and analysis of their results are subject to thorough technical audits also with the involvement of certified third-party



companies.

Similar monitoring is among the actions we recommended to Greenstream. In addition, Eni participates in numerous international initiatives including the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP 2.0), a UNEP-sponsored initiative to achieve the 'gold standard' in methane emissions monitoring and reporting, and the Oil & Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI) under which we have signed up to the goal of minimising methane emissions to a defined 'near zero' level by 2030. In addition, Eni publicly declared its support for the Global Methane Pledge (commitment of subscribing countries to a 30% reduction in methane emissions by 2030 compared to 2020).

Our efforts have already resulted in a 90 per cent reduction in upstream methane fugitive emissions compared to the 2014 figure, and in keeping methane intensity in upstream production below 0.2 per cent, a level recognised as an international best standard.

8. Basilicata

8.1 The BUIG (Bollettino ufficiale degli idrocarburi e delle georisorse - Official Hydrocarbons and Georesources Bulletin) of 31 March 2022 reported, on page 10, the order rejecting the "MONTE LI FOI" exploration permit application submitted by Eni. Given that a large part of the areas covered by the application rejected last year under PiTESAI criteria are included in the areas suitable for prospecting and exploration activities, is Eni planning to take steps to produce a new application?

Answer

No new research permit application has been filed or will be filed by Eni in the area of the previous permit application.

8.2 In its resolution no. 225 of 14 April 2023, the Basilicata Region gave a positive opinion on the Eni Rewind project, also evaluating as positive some aspects of the plant to be built in terms of saving water to be used inside the Cova. Is the project, which is called - wrongly, in our opinion - a mini-purifier, able to guarantee the non-emission of polluting emissions into the ASI purification plant, and consequently, into the Pietra del Pertusillo lake?

Answer

The purpose of the Eni Rewind treatment plant is to treat 'formation water' from the separation systems (water+oil+gas) at the Centro Olio Val d'Agri (COVA). The innovative treatment process of the Eni Rewind plant makes it possible to recover a 'stream' of demineralised water - equal to 97% of the water flow entering the plant - to be transferred via a dedicated pipeline to the COVA for complete industrial reuse. The innovative technologies envisaged by the 'Blue Water' plant aim to maximise the

recovery of demineralised water for subsequent reuse, with considerable savings of valuable water resources that can be directed to other uses, thus avoiding the discharge of treated streams to receiving water bodies and/or sewerage networks as is the case with conventional purification treatments.

The proposed treatment plant does not in fact generate discharges into the ASI network, pursuant to current environmental legislation (ref. legislative decree 152/2006 as amended and supplemented), unless:

- of a segregated management as consortium sewerage system of only the rainwater after the first flush, which washes away the 'drain' areas inside the plant perimeter. The areas destined for plant sections are in fact equipped with kerbs for the segregation and treatment of the water collected within the plant itself with a separate internal collection network for first flush and additional rainwater; the first flush water is separated and treated by the Eni Rewind plant for recovery in the form of demineralised water.
- sanitary discharges from toilets are installed in the control room, offices and changing rooms, serving the plant's operational and support staff, which are therefore in no way connected to COVA's 'production water' treatment process.

8.3 Treated wastewater should be reintroduced into the production cycle within the COVA so, as stated by Eni itself, it will never be disposed of in surface water bodies but used entirely and continuously. Why is it then that Eni is piping clean water towards COVA through the construction of new pipelines?

Answer

No new COVA clean water pipeline is being built.

8.4 How will the radioactivity in COVA's wastewater be treated?

Answer

As also confirmed by ARPAB in the opinion filed as part of the preliminary investigation process for the granting of authorisation for the Eni Rewind 'Blue Water' plant, there are no contraindications of a radioprotective nature regarding the construction of the plant.

The radioactivity present in the water to be treated is of the NORM type (Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material, i.e., naturally present radioactivity that does not originate from human activities such as nuclear energy production activities, etc.), it does not exceed the levels envisaged by Legislative Decree 101/2020 as amended and supplemented (Consolidated Law on Radioprotection) and is managed in compliance with all the precautions necessary to protect the environment, workers and the population.



8.5 In the resolution approving the Eni Rewind project, the Basilicata Region states that it intends to adopt in any case 'a series of prescriptions for a monitoring system called to avert the fears expressed on several occasions by environmentalists for the water intended for human consumption from the Pertusillo reservoir which is located two kilometres downstream and supplies some two million citizens of Basilicata and Puglia plus 35,000 hectares of farmland between the two regions'. How does Eni view the fears of the local community and institutions over industrial activities and the risk of contamination on Lake Pertusillo?

Answer

The Eni Rewind plant does not envision any discharge related to the COVA water treatment process. The demineralised water, recovered through the advanced 'Blue Water' treatment process of 'produced water', will be fully conveyed to COVA for industrial reuse.

9. Abruzzo

9.1 At the 2022 shareholders' meeting, Eni stated that it was re-evaluating the use of the Granciaro 001 well as part of the Miglianico field project in the concession of the same name. Where do these revaluations stand?

Answer

Re-evaluations for the potential use of the Granciaro 001 well are still ongoing.

9.2 Does Eni intend to use the well again? Or do you intend to decommission it?

Answer

The decision can only be made after the re-evaluation process mentioned in the answer to the previous question.

10. Taranto

10.1 In the preamble to REPORT N°: D202214897 dated February 2023 concerning the project for the adaptation of the structures of the Taranto refinery for the handling of Tempa Rossa crude oil, we ask to indicate the crude oil transport modalities and the monitoring plan currently practised, pending the authorisation of the plan itself, in light of the environmental conditions referred to in article 1 point B.2a.6. of the Via/Aia decree No 573 of 7 October 2011, which states that 'in order to avoid any spills, the proposer shall ensure the paving and sealing of the entire route of the two new pipelines'.

We would like to know the progress of the works and the results, including with respect to last year's missing data, regarding the implementation of the agreement with AMIU and AMAT (municipal enterprises for urban transport and waste collection) for the testing of Eni Diesel + on their vehicles.

Answer

The crude oil transportation modalities envisaged in the Tempa Rossa Project consist of the construction of dedicated lines connecting the new Tempa Rossa crude oil reservoirs (under construction) to the Refinery Oil Wharf (built in accordance with the approved Project).

The Tempa Rossa Project's Environmental Monitoring Plan has been authorised by the competent Control Bodies and includes all relevant environmental matrices. The monitoring - carried out by Accredited External Laboratories - is of two types: on-shore at the air, soil-subsurface/floor, waste, noise, etc. matrices, and off-shore at the receptor (sea), which includes, among other things: bathymetric surveys, chemical-physical analyses of the sea water column, monitoring of marine sediments and bioaccumulation in mussels, etc.

With regard to the environmental condition set forth in Article 1, point B.2.A.6 of the VIA/AIA decree No. 573/2011, the Manager took steps to transmit to the Authorities in charge a specific request for verification of compliance with the aforementioned requirement in March 2023. A Risk Analysis was carried out, the results of which highlighted, for the new pipeways envisaged in the Tempa Rossa Project, the need to carry out the same inspection and control activities already applied for the existing pipeways at the Taranto Refinery (non-destructive PnD inspections with monitoring frequencies modulated according to age and operating conditions and, in any case, not exceeding five years).

The experimentation carried out on four vehicles of AMIU (started at the end of 2019), the municipal enterprise for waste collection in Taranto, made it possible to detect their consumption for the duration of about six months through the monitoring of the daily refuelling carried out, recorded through the filling in of questionnaires by the operators of the vehicles, and of the routes taken by the vehicles, through the analysis of GPS data. Each vehicle was refuelled for one quarter with a commercial diesel fuel and for another quarter with Eni Diesel+, a fuel containing 15 per cent by volume of HVO biofuel blended with conventional fossil diesel.

At the end of the experimental activity, the NRC analysis concluded that the collected consumption data did not allow for statistically significant results due to the high statistical dispersion of the available data. Eni Diesel+ fuel is a product also commercially distributed in Eni service stations that meets the requirements of technical specification EN590, which regulates the chemical and physical characteristics of diesel fuel sold in Europe.



The experimental activity with AMAT did not take place because it was not possible to equip public transport vehicles with GPS, as provided for in the experimental protocol, due to unresolved trade union issues.

10.2 We also ask for the progress of the work and the results of the OILA' project, for the recovery of waste oils by employees and contractors working at the refinery for the production of Eni Diesel+.

Answer

Oilà! is the initiative launched by Eni in July 2018 aimed at its own people to recover used cooking and frying oils produced in their homes. The aim was to transform potentially environmentally harmful waste into a new resource: around 6,800 employees of the facilities in Venice, Rome, Taranto, Sannazzaro and Livorno collected 15,565 litres of oil from the start of the project to date. The collection data also confirm the company's commitment to internal initiatives, which have contributed to the implementation of a circular economy process at the sites where Oilà has been activated.

In addition, the Taranto Refinery was the protagonist of the 'RicicliamOLI' pilot project, dedicated to the recovery of used cooking oil collected through a new digital system for measuring the UCOs delivered by employees in special 'smart' containers equipped with technology that can dialogue with the RicicliamOLI App.

A new element in support of the initiative was the 'litre of oil challenge' in which refinery colleagues took part, enabling a total of 1,741 litres of UCO to be collected in just six months, demonstrating the benefits of RicicliamOLI, which will later be extended to other Eni sites.

Through RicicliamOLI, each person received immediate feedback on their actions, thus gaining greater awareness of the culture of recovery and recycling of potentially environmentally harmful waste. The collected UCO was then transformed into HVO biofuel in Eni's Venice and Gela biorefineries, thus becoming a valuable resource for a more sustainable mobility. Even the canister supplied for the initiative embraced the circular culture, as it was made of Versalis Revive® PE, containing up to 75% plastic from recycled municipal packaging.

11. Santa Palomba

11.1 According to the investigations conducted for about a year and a half by the Carabinieri of the Ecological Operations Unit, coordinated by Velletri prosecutor Giancarlo Amato and deputy prosecutor Ambrogio Cassiani, Eni is allegedly responsible for negligently polluting the groundwater and surrounding land at the Eni fuel depot in Santa Palomba, a hamlet of Pomezia, Lazio, due to fuel spillage. In a press note, the company states that it 'takes note of the notification of the preliminary investigation

and confirms its full cooperation with the judicial authorities. Eni trusts that it will be able to demonstrate the correctness of its actions over time in the implementation of the prevention protocols that Eni specifically has in place'.

If the ongoing court proceedings were to prove the prosecution's case, what measures to remedy, compensate public bodies and provide relief to the local population would the company have to pursue?

Answer

The site is characterised by historical contamination, duly notified to the control bodies as early as 2001. From that date, Eni - in accordance with environmental regulations and in agreement with all the competent territorial authorities - immediately implemented safety operations in the area with the aid of the best available technologies. The remediation process is currently ongoing, in constant coordination with public authorities.

11.2 What internal procedures should be followed with respect to the alleged liability of the company's managers?

Answer

Eni remains confident of a successful conclusion to the criminal proceedings against the executives currently under investigation.

12. Australia

12.1 We understand that Eni is developing a natural gas extraction project in Australia called Verus gas field (a 72% Eni and 28% Petronas joint venture). The project, previously referred to as Evans Shoal, is expected to produce 10 million tonnes per year of carbon dioxide across Australia. According to local sources, it will have a negative impact on local communities. We ask for more information on the project, including on any impact assessments of the project that have been carried out and/or are planned, on the costs and sources of funding as well as on timelines. Will updated information be published on Eni's website?

Answer

The project is still at a preliminary stage of feasibility assessment, but the expected amount of CO2 to be sequestered is estimated at 4 million tonnes per year.

12.2 Is it true that Verus is expected to produce about three billion cubic metres of decarbonised natural gas and that the extracted carbon dioxide will be transported by pipeline for about 800 km and permanently stored in the Bayu Undan territory in Timor Sea?



Answer

The project is still at a preliminary stage and the development project includes CO2 capture and storage.

12.3 How will this project impact on the net zero targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions?

Answer

See Answer to question 12.2.

12.4 What are Eni's planned mitigation strategies for the Verus project?

Answer

See Answer to question 12.2.

13. Questions about the possible financial consequences of the war in Ukraine

13.1 How many billions of cubic meters of gas did Eni import from Russia in 2022?

Answer

Eni's total gas supply from Russia in 2022 was approximately 17 billion cubic meters, of which approximately 11 billion cubic meters destined for Italy and approximately 6 billion cubic meters destined for Turkey through the Bluestream pipeline.

13.2 Has Eni imported LNG from Russia in 2022? If so, how many billion cubic metres of LNG did you import in 2022?

Answer

No, Eni did not import LNG from Russia during 2022.

13.3 The gas imported from Russia is linked to long-term contracts. Eni has long-term agreements in place with Gazprom export for the import of gas from Russia to Italy. Are such contracts still in place? Or have they been partly suspended?

Answer

The contracts with Gazprom export are still in force although Gazprom export started to apply delivery reductions from June 2022. The reductions applied by Gazprom export are the subject of arbitration litigation covered by confidentiality, so we cannot provide further information.

13.4 According to research by the ReCommon NGO (<https://bit.ly/423MLSu>), in the first nine

months of 2022, as a result of the increase in oil and gas prices which is also a consequence of the war in Ukraine, Eni earned extra profits totalling EUR 8.48 billion (in terms of profits).

What is the difference between Eni's profits in 2022 and its profits in 2019?

Answer

See Answer to question 13.6.

13.5 To what extent is this difference attributable to increases in Eni's production or to the enlargement of the company's scope of consolidation?

Answer

See Answer to question 13.6.

13.6 To what extent is this difference attributable to increases in gas and oil prices, which are also a consequence of the war in Ukraine?

Answer to questions 13.4-13.5-13.6

Eni operates along the entire value chain of energy commodities (production, processing and marketing). It is a market characterized by a high level of competition, in which prices are formed by the match between the global supply and demand of oil, gas and products, subject to economic cycles and multiple global variables, where operators such as Eni they have no "pricing power".

The levers available to Eni, to achieve a profitability equal to at least the cost of capital, are financial discipline and operational excellence. In particular, in the activity carried out by Eni as an importer of gas from producer countries and reseller on the Italian market, Eni obtains supplies at market prices and resells at market prices with competitive margins exposed to the volatility of spot prices in the various reference markets, which the company manages through derivative financial instruments. Therefore, the energy market does not allow operators to create so-called excess profits, which are typical of economic industries characterized by monopoly or oligopoly positions; in the energy market, the greatest profits are made by the most efficient operators.

Having said this, the gas market in 2022 was characterized by a very complex scenario with a short supply of gas globally and an unprecedented increase in the prices of spot prices at continental hubs. Despite these difficult market conditions in an environment characterised by high price volatility, the strong vertical integration with our gas and LNG equity productions and a diversified logistics portfolio allowed us to exploit the flexibility of our gas/LNG.

For further details, see the commentary on the financial results on page 100 et seq. of the 2022 Annual Financial Report.



13.7 It is not clear to us how Eni generates cash in the E&P segment compared to the GGP segment. Does Eni extract oil and gas from fields in the E&P segment, and sell it on the spot market, primarily obtaining cash in this way?

Answer

Eni operates along the entire value chain of energy commodities (production, processing and marketing).

The E&P segment carries out hydrocarbon exploration, development and production activities. Crude oil is marketed through the captive trading company ETB, while the gas produced is sold by E&P companies in most domestic markets outside Europe. Short- and long-term wholesale gas sales in Europe on spot markets and to end customers are carried out by the GGP division, as is the international sale of foreign equity production via LNG. GGP markets both equity gas and gas purchased from third parties. Sales to retail customers in Italy and Europe are carried out by Plenitude.

13.8 In order to sell oil and gas on the market, however, it must transport them by pipeline or ship (so the activity would fall under GGP). The distinction between the two is not clear to us. Could Eni provide clarification on this?

Answer

See Answer to question 13.7.

14. Plenitude

14.1 Is Eni still willing to list Plenitude on the stock exchange?

Answer

The objective to proceed with the listing of Plenitude, when stock market conditions are more favourable/less uncertain, is confirmed.

14.2 At what stage are the negotiations for the sale of 10% of Plenitude to the Norwegian fund HitecVision?

Answer

We do not comment on specific institutional investors. The sale of a minority stake in Plenitude to one or more institutional investors remains a possible option.

14.3 Would a possible sale of shares to an industrial or financial partner such as HitecVision exclude the possibility of a subsequent listing, or would the IPO still remain an option?

Answer

The objective of listing Plenitude is confirmed, when stock market conditions are more favourable/less uncertain, also with the possible entry of an institutional investor.

14.4 How much of the Capex is invested in renewable energies (including biofuels) in 2022 (as a percentage of total Capex and in billion Euros)?

Answer

In 2022, Eni's capex in low and zero carbon amounted to €1.2bn, i.e. about 14% of total investments. Of this, around €0.4bn was invested in renewable energies, including biofuels, accounting for 5% of the total.

14.5 By how much has the Capex invested in renewable energies (including biofuels) increased in 2022 compared to 2021?

Answer

In 2022, capex invested in renewable energies, including biofuels, increased by about 75% compared to 2021.

14.6 Why do investments in the refining business in Italy and abroad (EUR 491 million) and in marketing the distribution of petroleum products (EUR 132 million) weigh more heavily than investments in the 'development of the renewables business, acquisition of new customers and grid infrastructure development activities for electric vehicles' (EUR 481 million)? (source: Annual Financial Report 2022).

Answer

Investments in refining and marketing (€623 million) also include spending on bio-refining developments and sustainable mobility initiatives. Growth in renewable energies, confirmed by capacity installed at the end of 2022 of 2,198 megawatts - almost twice the corresponding level in 2021 - also came about through selective acquisitions

14.7 By which year does Eni expect investments in the 'development of the renewables business, acquisition of new customers and grid infrastructure development activities for electric vehicles' to exceed those in the petroleum products refining and distribution business in volume?

Answer



Eni is committed to aligning its plans and investment decisions with the decarbonisation strategy. The evolution towards a fully decarbonised product portfolio will be supported by a progressive growth in the share of investments dedicated to new energy solutions and services, reaching 30% of total investments in 2026, 70% in 2030 and up to 85% in 2040.

14.8 The 'Eni sustainability-linked 2023/2028' bonds will be linked to the achievement of certain sustainability targets of Eni, including 'Net Carbon Footprint Upstream (Scope 1 and 2) equal to or less than 5.2 MtCO₂eq as of 31 December 2025 (-65% compared to the 2018 baseline).

Why are the indirect emissions produced in the company's value chain, i.e. the so-called Scope 3, not considered as a target as well?

Answer

As required for this type of instrument, the KPIs and targets used in the 'Eni sustainability-linked 2023/2028' bonds were chosen in line with the maturity of the instrument.

The KPIs including Scope 3 issues have 2030 as the first target date and therefore were not used for the 'Eni sustainability-linked 2023/2028' bonds maturing in 2028.

15. Commodity derivatives

15.1 Eni's net income for the fourth quarter of 2022 of €550m attributable to Eni shareholders was reduced by the fair value of commodity derivatives of €1.1bn (compared to an income of €1.7bn in the previous year. How can this reduction in the fair value of derivatives be explained?

Answer

Risk management policies are aimed at stabilising the 'adjusted' operating result. The special item represents a correction (time reallocation) to the reported result and is influenced, in a particularly volatile environment, by the following dynamics:

- forward commodity prices;
- exposures;
- hedge accounting.

15.2 To what extent is it linked to gas price derivatives?

Answer

The dynamics that mainly affected special items are those of prices, exposures and the effects of hedge accounting on gas derivatives.

15.3 How much profit did Eni Global Energy Markets SpA generate in 2022?

Answer

In 2022, Eni Global Energy Markets SpA generated a net loss of €190 million, due to income taxes consisting of €508 million from the Extraordinary Contribution pursuant to Article 37 of Decree-Law No. 21 of 2022 (the so-called Ukraine Decree) and €19 million from the Temporary Solidarity Contribution for 2023.

15.4 How do you explain the difference between the 2022 profits and the EUR 129 million profit in 2021?

Answer

The negative change of €320m is mainly attributable to the recognition of extraordinary income taxes incurred in 2022.

15.5 In 2022, net income from the GGP segment amounted to €1,667m (net income of €3,665m in Q4 2022).

How do you explain the collapse of the segment's net income in Q4 2022?

Answer

The figures mentioned in the question do not refer to net income, but instead to the special operating profit items recorded in the year and in the fourth quarter of 2022. The variability of this item is mainly related to the effect of commodity derivatives, the dynamics of which are influenced by prices, exposures and hedge accounting activities, as indicated in answer 15.1.

16. Governance

16.1 The company has embarked on a major energy transition. The commitment is to achieve decarbonisation of all products and business processes by 2050. In our opinion, within the list presented for the renewal of the board by the MEF, there is no member with specific expertise on energy transition, apart from the current CEO Claudio Descalzi. Based on what is defined within the Board of Directors' 2023 Shareholder Orientation, one of the main requirements, in terms of distinctive experience, knowledge and skills, that the Board deems appropriate for all Board members to have, is:

- knowledge of sustainability issues and climate and environmental risk control, operated in managerial or business roles and acquired in industrial contexts comparable to those in which Eni operates;



To what extent does Eni consider this requirement to be met by each of the individual candidates in list number 1?

Answer

Assessments regarding the composition of the new Board of Directors will be made as part of the annual Board self-assessment process. This process will be reported in the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure 2023. In any case, the choice of candidates is left to the Shareholders.

16.2 How does Eni assess the candidature of Guardia di Finanza general Giuseppe Zafarana as Chairman, considering the recent investigations conducted by the Guardia di Finanza into the company?

Answer

The choice of candidates for the posts of director and chairman is the prerogative of the Shareholders. In relation to the candidate Chairman, it should be noted that he declared, at the time of his candidacy, that he would undertake to resign from his position as Commander General of the Guardia di Finanza upon his appointment as Chairman of Eni S.p.A.. Assessments of the requirements for directors are the responsibility of the Board of Directors, which will take office after the Shareholders' Meeting.

16.3 Candidate Federica Seganti also sits on the board of Hera as an independent director. Hera is also involved in the provision of energy and environmental services to citizens and businesses. On the basis of what assessments does Eni think that Federica Seganti's candidature and her future, simultaneous presence on the board of Eni and Hera does not generate conflicts of interest?

Answer

As of 27 April 2023, the date of the shareholders' meeting held to approve the financial statements of Hera SpA, the candidate Federica Seganti is no longer a member of the company's board of directors, which was renewed at said shareholders' meeting.

16.4 Eni's long-term goal is to increase the proportion of women by 3% by 2030. This is why a number of actions have been identified to achieve this, including 'attracting female talent by organising and promoting initiatives for students towards STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) subjects with a focus on gender equality'. (source: Corporate Governance Report 2021).

Is there any concrete evidence of this commitment?

Answer

We point out that the projected involves an increase in the female population by 3 percentage points by 2030 vs. 2020 (from 24.56% to 27.56%). To date, the actions implemented by Eni, which concentrated in particular on turnover management, have already resulted in a significant increase in the presence of women of over 2 percentage points.

16.5 Where were these initiatives carried out and how often?

Answer

Through the activities envisaged in the pathways for transversal skills and orientation (former school/work alternation), Eni Corporate University runs year-round programmes for high school students, favouring the intervention of women with training in STEM disciplines (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) in the initiatives to encourage the orientation of girls towards technical subjects. These initiatives mainly take place in the vicinity of company sites (plants or headquarters) and are in addition to territorial initiatives that also involve secondary schools, as in the case of Gela (CL) where company role models have spoken in the last two years in two schools about their experience as women graduates in STEM disciplines.

At present, 30% of participants in higher education initiatives (master's courses) are female students towards whom attraction campaigns are launched during the periods when calls for applications are published, involving mainly female testimonials who tell of their experience in Eni's technical areas in order to break down gender stereotypes.

With regard to Employer Branding activities, several initiatives were carried out in 2022, including 3 events specifically aimed at supporting gender equality, women's empowerment and access to STEM disciplines. These initiatives are 'Think About Tomorrow', an event aimed at students in the 3rd-4th-5th grade, the 'Digital Talent Fair STEM Girls' aimed at recent STEM graduate students, and the 'Women X Impact', aimed at female professionals and entrepreneurs in the country. In 2023, these initiatives, which were reconfirmed, have been joined by an expansion of coverage with new circuits, including 'Women Hack', aimed at female TECH professionals. As of 30/04/23, three of these initiatives have already been carried out, and the remaining ones will take place between June and November 2023. It should be noted that the number of female profiles with whom we interacted directly during these initiatives was around 400.

16.6 The 2026 Strategic Plan shows that ENI intends to distribute at least 25% to 30% of annual operating cash flow through a combination of dividends and buybacks. Why



are these resources not used to further invest in the decarbonisation pathway, so as to accelerate this process?

Answer

At the last Capital Market Day at the end of February 2023, we fully confirmed our decarbonisation targets despite the emerging need to ensure energy security and the consequent need to cope with a strong demand for traditional energy; in this sense, our Upstream activities will no longer generate net emissions already in 2030, bio-refining capacity will exceed 5 million tonnes and capacity from renewable energy will exceed 15 GW.

At the same time, the company has been profoundly strengthened from a financial point of view, reaching, at the end of 2022, a pre IFRS 16 debt to equity ratio at an all-time low and equal to 13%, and will generate a significant operating cash flow in the future from traditional activities as well as an increasing contribution from transition-related activities; this financial solidity now allows us to create increasing value for our shareholders through a remuneration policy that has been both enhanced and simplified.

Shareholder

ReCommon APS

Holding 5 shares

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

Profits from the gas sector:

In Q3 2022, ENI stated that: "Italian operations recorded a net loss of about €1 billion, which mainly takes into account the allocation of the extraordinary contribution for the energy sector."¹

1. Does this result also include all revenues generated by gas sales in Italy by ENI Group companies?

Answer

Yes, it also includes the result of all group companies engaged in gas sales to third-party customers in Italy.

2. How much revenue and profit, if any, will ENI Group earn from gas sales in Italy in 2022, 2021, and 2020?

Answer

The Director's Report in the Annual Financial Report 2022 shows the volumes of gas sold in Italy on page 73 et seq. Details of revenues from sales in Italy are not given because this would result in commercially sensitive information.

3. Which ENI Group companies are involved in the sale of gas in Italy?

Answer

Besides Eni SpA, the companies Plenitude (100% Eni) and Eni Global Energy Market (100% Eni) are involved in the sale of gas to third-party customers in Italy.

Egypt, debts:

4. How high are ENI's trade receivables from state counterparties in Egypt at present? How much were they at the end of the previous year? How much were they at the end of 2020?

¹ <https://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/ENI-net-profit-9-months-1080-bn-loss-1-bn-Italian-assets-AEJKWL-CC>



Answer

See Answer to question 5

5. Please also specify the amount of overdue receivables for each year.

Answer to questions 4-5-6

The trend in credits is physiological and correlated to the trend in volumes and scenario. At the end of 2022, the amount of overdue was marginal compared to the turnover, in line with the previous two years.

6. Has ENI agreed on a repayment plan for these receivables with its Egyptian counterparts? If so, what does this plan provide for?

Answer

See Answer to question 5.

LNG sales in Turkey:

7. What are the volumes of LNG sold by the ENI Group to Turkey in 2022, 2021, 2020?

Answer

The supply of LNG cargoes by Eni to the Turkish company Botas is governed by specific contractual relationships expressly protected by a confidentiality clause.

8. With respect to LNG sales to Turkey in 2022, are they spot/short-term sales or are they regulated by long-term contracts?

Answer

See Answer to question 7.

9. How much revenue and profit, if any, will the ENI Group make in Turkey in 2022? And in 2021 and 2020?

Answer to the question

Eni supplies gas to Turkey through the Bluestream pipeline and LNG through specific contractual relationships. The information on both contracts is commercially sensitive and protected by a confidentiality clause.

10. Does this figure also include revenues and any profits from the sale of LNG in Turkey?

Answer to the question

See Answer to question 9.

LNG sales in Pakistan:

11. On how many occasions did ENI cancel LNG deliveries to Pakistan in 2023, 2022 and 2021?
12. In which months?
13. How many of the cancelled shipments were subsequently delivered?
14. On how many occasions has ENI paid the contractual penalty in the event of cancellation of deliveries?
15. On how many occasions has ENI declared force majeure instead? In which month(s)?
16. On how many occasions did ENI deliver LNG to Pakistan from the Damietta terminal in 2021? And in 2022?
17. Why did ENI not continue to use the Damietta terminal to deliver LNG to Pakistan in 2022?

Answer to questions 11-17

The non-deliveries of LNG to Pakistan LNG Ltd occurred beyond Eni's reasonable control and were caused either by force majeure events affecting downstream LNG suppliers or by disruptions in the supply chain. Eni has in no way benefited from the situation and has in any case evaluated and agreed with the parties concerned alternative commercial solutions, including replacement cargoes, rescheduling and delivery delays. Only where commercial solutions acceptable to the parties were not available, were the contractual provisions for non-delivery under the existing agreements applied.

MOZAMBICO

1. How much Mozambican LNG has arrived in Italy so far?

Answer

Since the start of the Coral South project in November 2022, public sources (Kpler) indicate that, until April 2023, 13 shipments of liquefied natural gas corresponding to approximately 1.2 billion cubic metres have been carried out, of which 2 shipments arrived in Italy for approximately 200 million cubic metres.

2. What is the status of the Rovuma LNG project and what are the most significant updates to what ENI said during the 2022 Shareholders' Meeting?



Answer

Exxon Mobil, the operator of the Rovuma LNG project, is continuing with evaluations aimed at optimising the Rovuma LNG project, which are still ongoing at present.

3. Has ENI made any updates to the social and environmental management plans of the Rovuma LNG project?

Answer

See Answer to question 2.

4. Has ENI launched tenders or awarded contracts concerning activities related to the Rovuma LNG project?

Answer

Eni has not issued any new tenders or awarded any contracts in connection with the Rovuma LNG project, which is being reviewed by operator Exxon Mobil. In this context, Exxon Mobil issued a call for tenders in Q1 2023 for an expression of interest in front end engineering design (FEED) and potential engineering, procurement, construction (EPC) activities for an onshore natural gas liquefaction plant. The tender process is currently ongoing.

5. Does ENI intend to apply for a SACE guarantee for the Rovuma LNG project?

Answer

See Answer to question 2.

6. Has ENI already started the search for private capital for the realisation of the Rovuma LNG project?

Answer

See Answer to question 2.

7. Which are the main contractors ENI uses in Mozambique?

Answer

The tender processes managed by Eni in Mozambique are public and both Mozambican and international contractors can participate in them.

Eni's main suppliers in Mozambique to date are the following:

- Aker Solutions AS
- Baker Hughes Mozambique L.da

- Compagnie D'operations Petrolieres Schlumberger Mozambique Branch
- Chelsea Group Mozambique L.da
- Halliburton International GMBH – Mozambique branch
- Saipem Mocambique L.da
- Technip, Samsung and JGC corporation (TJS)
- VDI Global Rig Co. (Vantage Group)

Concerning the Memorandum of Understanding concluded with the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior for the security of the Rovuma Basin Project Operations in the Province of Cabo Delgado:

8. Have there been any new updates to this MoU since the one of August 2020? If so, what kind?

Answer

No, there are no further updates with respect to the 2020 MoU.

9. In addition to the aforementioned MoU, has ENI signed further agreements regarding the security of its installations in Mozambique?

Answer

No, there are no further agreements.

TUNISIA

Concerning ENI's operations in the governorate of Tataouine:

1. What is the number of local staff (from the Tataouine governorate) currently employed by ENI?

Answer

Eni has operations at the Oued Zar and Djebel Grouz fields, where around 120 people work under direct contract. About 30% of these are personnel from the Tataouine region.

2. How many of these are employed on permanent contracts?

Answer

All employees of Eni Tunisia have a permanent contract.

3. How does ENI believe it has contributed to economic and social development in the Tataouine governorate?



Answer

Over the years, Eni has given employment to local companies in Tataouine, especially for services in the fields of transport, catering and security, and has invested in the training of young people in the region, both in the technical field and in the area of entrepreneurship, through sustainability projects aimed at helping these resources to develop their own activities, or those of small and medium-sized enterprises, through the promotion of the private sector and contributing to the creation of new jobs.

4. Which *security contractors* does ENI currently use for the security of its assets in the governorate of Tataouine?

Answer

The local SSC (South Service Company) provides security services to protect the assets.

Regarding Sergaz's operations in the governorate of Kasserine:

5. Which *security contractors* does ENI currently use for the security of its assets in the governorate of Kasserine?

Answer

Premium Multi Services, a local company, provides security services to protect all compressor stations.

6. Has ENI ever lobbied the Tunisian authorities on issues related to the safety of infrastructure connected to the Transmed pipeline?

Answer

In carrying out its activities, Eni does not pressure the authorities of the state where it operates, but it certainly cooperates to ensure that such activities protect the safety of personnel, local communities and infrastructure.

7. What agreements govern the use of the land on which the Transmed gas pipeline and associated infrastructure in the governorate of Kasserine lies? When do these agreements date back to? What is the amount paid per hectare?

Answer

The use of the land on which the pipeline is laid is governed by the Agreements between the Tunisian State and Eni concluded in 1977 (for the first pipeline), in 1991

(for the second pipeline), and recently merged into the 2019 Agreement that extended the transport rights until 2029.

For both pipelines, easement contracts were concluded with the land owners, defining buffer strips 30 metres wide for each.

For the 1st pipeline, contracts were renewed in 2009 with a 30-year term, at a unit price of DT 40,000/hectare.

For the 2nd pipeline, the renewal of the contracts started in 2020 over a period of 10 years - in accordance with the duration of the Agreement - at a unit price of 50,000 DT/hectare; the latter was defined following a determination issued by the Tunisian Ministry of State and Territory.

8. Has ENI paid any further compensation to the communities in the areas affected by Transmed?

Answer

No.

9. How does ENI believe it has contributed to economic and social development in the governorate of Kasserine, and in particular in the delegations of Feriana and Majel Bel Abbès?

Answer

Through Sergaz, Eni has been contributing to the socio-economic development of the communities surrounding the compressor stations and plants for many years. The main objective is to implement projects that contribute to improving the living conditions and well-being of the residents of these localities, which are mainly located in three governorates (Kasserine, Kairouan and Nabeul). To implement its actions, Sergaz works closely with the regional authority in these Governorates (in Tunisia, the Governorate is the regional legal representative of the State). Priorities and needs are proposed by the governorate, studied and authorised after a well-defined process by Eni.

10. How many staff does ENI employ, either directly or through outsourcing companies, in the Feriana and Majel Bel Abbès delegations? How many are Italian and how many Tunisian?

Answer

Sergaz JV and its subsidiaries currently employ directly or indirectly around 130 people in the Feriana and Majel Bel Abbès delegations, almost all of them local.



Concerning the 2019 Convention signed by ENI with the Tunisian state regarding Transmed:

11. What are the main differences from the previous Convention?

Answer

The new Agreement between the Tunisian State, Eni and TTPC of July 2019 follows on from the previous ones of 1977 and 1991 and brings them together, treating the various components of the pipeline (built in successive historical phases) as an integrated system. The Agreement has been ratified by the Tunisian Parliament and therefore constitutes state law.

The key point of the Agreement is the extension from 1/10/2019 to 30/9/2029 of the exclusive right to the pipeline capacity in favour of the Trans Tunisian Pipeline Company S.p.A. (wholly owned by Eni at the date of signing of the Agreement). As in the previous Agreements, this right has been granted by the Tunisian State against a commitment by TTPC to bear the operating costs and investments related to the pipeline, as well as to pay to the Tunisian State the taxation on transport borne by the Eni shipper (the other shippers pay the relevant taxation independently).

Lastly, it should be noted that the Agreement provides the option for Eni - exercisable subject to the consent of the Tunisian State - to sell all or part of its shareholdings in the project companies to a company controlled by the Italian State and operating in the energy sector. Eni availed itself of this option on the occasion of the recent agreement with Snam that led to the establishment of the new company SeaCorridor, jointly controlled by Eni and Snam, which owns the shares previously held by Eni on the gas pipeline linking Algeria and Italy.

12. How have the transit fees owed by ENI to Tunisia changed?

Answer

With the new Agreement between the Tunisian State, Eni and TTPC of July 2019, transit fees have increased due to the introduction of a new transport tax component, independent of the volumes actually transported.

13. Are there any clauses in the new Convention concerning the protection of the infrastructure from protests or similar events?

Answer

It should first be noted that the pipeline is not owned by Eni. According to the Agreement, in fact, the Tunisian state takes over the ownership of each installation constituting the pipeline as soon as it is built. For this reason, the Agreement - like its predecessors - does not contain any clauses on the protection of infrastructure.

It should be noted, however, that the infrastructure has been classified as being of

public interest and therefore has a military garrison as well as additional pipeline security equipment.

About hydrogen projects in Tunisia:

14. Has ENI submitted project proposals for hydrogen production in Tunisia or is it planning to do so?

Answer

Eni has not submitted any such proposals, and is currently not involved in hydrogen generation initiatives in Tunisia. If approached by operators interested in injecting hydrogen produced in Tunisia into the pipeline, Eni will assess its technical/economic feasibility in alignment with its partners (Snam, shareholder of SeaCorridor, and the Tunisian government).

15. If ENI intended to produce hydrogen in Tunisia, from which sources would such production take place?

Answer

See Answer to question 14

16. Will hydrogen be able to be exported from Tunisia to the EU via Transmed, as the Tunisian Ministry of Energy has repeatedly stated? If so, in what percentages?

Answer

In relation to the possibility of transporting a mixture of natural gas and hydrogen on the Trans-Tunisian and Trans-Mediterranean pipeline, preliminary analyses of an exclusively technical nature have so far been carried out. In general, these analyses show the possibility of using the pipeline to transport mixtures with hydrogen content of up to 10% by volume with technical adjustments to some elements of the system (turbines, valves and portions of the pipeline).

17. Does ENI support the pilot project implemented by Germany (GIZ) H2vert.TUN? If so, how?

Answer

No, Eni is not involved.

Biofuels:

18. How does ENI assess the results of the castor oil cultivation project in the Gafsa



governorate so far?

Answer

The initiative carried out in Tunisia was experimental in nature. The castor bean trial fields were set up in an area in the vicinity of the town of Gafsa, in an uncultivated semi-desert area unsuitable for cultivation, on limited plots.

19. Does ENI plan to continue/expand the cultivation of vegetable fuels in Tunisia? If so, over how many hectares of land will cultivation extend in the coming years?

Answer

See Answer to question 18

20. Has ENI currently employed local farmers for production? If so, how many?

Answer

See Answer to question 18

21. Through what agreements did ENI obtain the land involved in the cultivation of castor bean crops?

Answer

See Answer to question 18

22. Which method is used for irrigation? How much water is used for irrigation?

Answer

See Answer to question 18

23. Were impact studies (including on groundwater) carried out prior to the cultivation of castor beans? If so, by whom?

Answer

See Answer to question 18

Photovoltaics:

24. What is ENI's loss due to the shutdown of SEREE's 10MW solar power plant? What agreement has been concluded with the trade unions? Has the Tataouine power station actually started operations?

Answer

The Tataouine photovoltaic power plant went into operation in December 2022 and, since then, it has continued to produce and feed electricity into the national grid of the state company STEG at an average of 1.7 GWh per month.

Eni was ready to start production as early as June 2020, but factors beyond Eni's control delayed the plant's start-up. Eni is not aware of what agreements were reached between the STEG company's union and the Ministry of Industry and Energy.

25. Does ENI plan to build new solar power plants in the country in case of tenders for export concessions?

Answer

In line with its energy transition plan, Eni has already developed two photovoltaic power plants in Tunisia as of 2019:

- the ADAM Brownfield power plant with an installed capacity of 5 MWp, which supplies energy to the ADAM concession, resulting in fuel gas savings and reduced CO2 emissions into the atmosphere.
- the Tataouine power plant with an installed capacity of 10 MWp, which feeds electricity into the national distribution network.

In continuity with the energy transition plan and in line with the new strategic plan, it is in Eni's interest to consider new tenders for the construction of power plants if the conditions are favourable (in terms of technical and economic requirements) for participation in the tender.

In May 2022, several local media reported a notice² attributed to the Ministry of Justice, according to which the same ministry had launched an investigation against a number of companies and their managers, including the Société Italo-Tunisienne d'exploitation pétrolière.

26. Can ENI provide clarification on this matter?

Answer

An investigation is ongoing, the outcome of which is not yet known.

REDD FORESTRY PROJECTS FOR OFFSETTING EMISSIONS

1. What is the status of the REDD and REDD+ projects for which ENI has launched feasibility studies?

Answer

² <https://universnews.tn/poursuites-penales-contre-des-cadres-de-letap-de-la-sitep-et-de-la-sttpm/>



In Mozambique, feasibility studies were completed in 2022 for the Great Limpopo Trans-frontier Conservation Area project located in the south-west of the country and the Sofala Mangroves project located in Sofala Province. In addition, agreements were finalised in 2022 to support the development of future projects in Côte d'Ivoire and Kenya, for which feasibility studies are underway.

In Rwanda, a project is being implemented to test the application of artificial intelligence technologies for forest protection. Eni is also considering further initiatives for the restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems (e.g. forests, natural grasslands and agro-forestry systems) in several countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia.

2. What other projects, apart from the LCFP project in Zambia and the Amigos de Calakmul project in Mexico, is the company involved in?

Answer

In addition to the LCFP project in Zambia and the Amigos de Calakmul project in Mexico, Eni has signed agreements to support, through the purchase of carbon credits, the Lower Zambezi REDD+ Project and the Kafue-Zambezi Community Forests Project, also in Zambia, Ntakata Mountain in Tanzania and Kulera in Malawi.

3. What developments have there been regarding the agreements signed for the Lower Zambezi REDD+ Project in Zambia and Ntakata Mountain in Tanzania?

Answer

The two projects are currently being generated and the credits are certified according to Verra's VCS. The Ntakata project involves the protection of a project area that is considered a major biodiversity hotspot, it covers an area of more than 200,000 ha and it involves more than 30,000 people from local communities with social projects related to micro-finance, education and women empowerment.

The Lower Zambezi project promotes sustainable land-use practices for the protection of local forests and wildlife, it covers about 40,000 ha and it involves a population of more than 7000 beneficiaries with projects related to agriculture, bee-keeping and education.

4. Has ENI encountered any critical issues with regard to the above projects, particularly concerning the credibility of the conservation activities and thus the credits generated and/or problems of access to land by the communities concerned?

Answer

No critical issues arose within the projects. In general, in the REDD + scheme and in Eni's policy, local communities are at the center of the projects, being both actors and

recipients, and Eni has no interest in the acquisition of land, which remains in the total availability of the local communities involved in the projects.

The active involvement and disclosure to communities of the benefits generated by projects aimed at combating deforestation and forest degradation or at the conservation/sustainable management of the forest are also the subject of an articulated process of FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent), a requirement fundamental of the CCB (Climate, Community and Biodiversity) standard and rigorously applied.

5. With respect to the LCFP project in Zambia, how many forestry credits did ENI receive in 2021, 2022 and Q1 2023?

Answer

The LCFP project generated 1.4 Mton in 2021 and 1.7 Mton in 2022. The 2023 credits will be issued in the second half of the year and the expected volumes are in line with those previously generated.

6. Has ENI purchased credits from other REDD + projects? If so, which ones and how many?

Answer

In addition to credits generated by the Luangwa Community Forests Project (LCFP) in Zambia, Eni acquired credits generated by the Ntakata Mountains Project in Tanzania, the Lower Zambezi REDD+ Project (LZRP) in Zambia and the Kulera Project in Malawi in 2022.

These are Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) issued in the VERRA register for projects with a high positive impact on biodiversity and communities that reach the Triple Gold level of the CCB (Climate Community and Biodiversity) scheme. The purchase of credits by Eni finances the annual costs of implementing these nature-based projects, as well as allowing local communities to have access to important social services such as health and education.

In 2022, Eni purchased 3.5 Mt of CO2 equivalent from the aforementioned projects.

7. In light of the investigation published by the Guardian³ on the VERRA certifier, '*Revealed: more than 90 per cent of rainforest carbon offsets by biggest certifier are worthless, analysis shows*', does ENI intend to carry out further investigations into the REDD+ projects it is involved in?

Answer

³ <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2023/jan/18/revealed-forest-carbon-offsets-biggest-provider-worthless-verra-aoe>



Eni constantly monitors the progress of the projects in which it is involved.

It is noted that, following the publication of the article in the Guardian, Die Zeit and SourceMaterial questioning the effectiveness of emission offset projects, recognised international organisations, associations and academics raised serious doubts about the methods used and the studies cited in the investigation. Among them was the non-profit organisation Verra, which responded to the article extensively and articulately, publishing a technical study detailing the inconsistencies with the studies mentioned and showing the methodological and substantive shortcomings in the journalistic article. The World Economic Forum also decided to take a stand on the issue, supporting the use of offset projects as a 'crucial tool in the urgent fight against climate change'. The industry company Everland pointed out that 'the article is based on research published in 2023, which has not yet been peer-reviewed' and thus, in fact, 'has not yet been validated by the scientific community'. On the academic side, geo-spatial scientist Ed Mitchard, a professor at the University of Edinburgh, spoke of the shortcomings in the datasets used in the studies on which the investigation is based, i.e. large-scale geophysical images that are far removed from the granular ones needed to accurately assess the impact of projects on affected areas. Finally, the international emissions trading association IETA reiterated how 'the European Emissions Trading Scheme has reduced the share of CO2 produced by the industrial sector by almost a third since 2008'. An achievement that would not have been possible without the involvement of private actors who, according to the UN, are key stakeholders in the fight against deforestation and forest degradation, and an important 'source of implementation, innovation and investment'.

BIOFUELS

Relating to biofuel production in Kenya:

1. How much land is currently under cultivation for ENI?

Answer

About 30,000 hectares of land in degraded areas.

2. What is the current production?

Answer

Kenya produced a total of about 2,500 tonnes in 2022, plus about 2,000 tonnes produced in the first quarter of 2023.

3. In which provinces and municipalities are the production areas located?

Answer

10 Counties, in areas identified in agreement with the national authorities: Kitui, Makueni, Embu, Taita-Taveta, Kilifi, Kuale, Lamu, Nakuru, Baringo, Tanariver.

4. How many local farmers are involved in the project?

Answer

About 40,000 farmers.

5. What kind of agreements have been made with farmers?

Answer

The model is based on the contract farming mechanism, whereby Eni buys the product and farmers receive support for agricultural inputs. Productions are delivered to the agri-hub by cooperatives or producer groups to facilitate logistics.

6. To whom did the cultivated land belong to?

Answer

The land belongs to the farmers who cultivate it.

7. Through what kind of agreements was this land acquired by ENI?

Answer

Eni does not buy land.

Concerning the production of biofuels in Congo:

8. How much land is currently under cultivation for ENI?

Answer

Approximately 1000 hectares.

9. What is the current production?

Answer

The agri-hub is currently under construction and production is expected to start within the year.



10. In which provinces and municipalities are the production areas located?

Answer

In the areas of Loudima (Bouenza Dep.)

11. How many local farmers are involved in the project?

Answer

There are currently agreements for demonstration initiatives with some farms and small farmer groups.

12. What kind of agreements have been made with farmers?

Answer

For the experimental and demonstration phase, cooperation agreements have been concluded that provide for Eni to cover the costs incurred by farmers. See answer 5 for the industrial phase.

13. Who owned the land being cultivated and what was its intended use?

Answer

The land is owned by the farms or small farmers or given to them in concession. Its intended use remains unchanged.

14. Through what kind of agreements was this land acquired by ENI?

Answer

There are no plans for land acquisition by Eni, see answer 5, 6 and 7.

FLARING

In its annual report for 2022, ENI reports a volume of hydrocarbons sent to *flaring* of 1.1 billion cubic metres.

1. Are only those assets in which ENI is an operator included in this calculation, or also others?

Answer

The volume of hydrocarbons sent to flaring relates only to assets in which Eni is operator or joint operator.

2. Can ENI provide a full list of the assets included in the calculation of hydrocarbon volumes sent to flaring?

Answer

The majority of the assets are concentrated in Libya, Nigeria, Egypt, Algeria and Congo.

CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE (CCS)

1. With regard to CCS projects - both individual and in groups - what is the extent and magnitude of the risks the company is taking and for how long? Has ENI carried out a thorough risk assessment of the proposed CCS projects and what does this assessment show shareholders?

Answer

The integrated risk management process with which Eni has equipped itself is also applied to CCUS projects, and is aimed at ensuring for each project of any nature the assessment and analysis of risks (e.g. industrial, contractual) with an integrated, overall and prospective view from a whole-life perspective of business activities.

The analysis is reviewed periodically according to the reference scenario, regulations and business model applicable to the specific project. At the moment there are no critical elements to report.

2. Please clarify the life-cycle costs, risks and responsibilities of these CCS projects.

Answer

The life-cycle costs to be borne by the operator of the CO₂ Transport and Storage service include not only the necessary investments for the construction of the transport and storage infrastructure, but also the subsequent operating costs for the operation and maintenance of this infrastructure and for environmental monitoring. At the end of the life cycle, costs will be incurred for the decommissioning of the infrastructure and the closure of the wells used for CO₂ injection into the reservoir. Monitoring activities will continue for a further period in line with current regulations. As far as risks and responsibilities are concerned, please refer to the answer to the previous question.

3. What level of provisioning will ENI make for CCS risk management, whether through human resources, equipment or funding, when the money has to be ready to deal with any eventuality that may arise now or in the future?



Answer

See Answer to question 1. In addition: the risks associated with CCUS projects, including those of an economic nature, are periodically reviewed according to the reference scenario, the level of maturity of project development and the business model, and the level of provisioning for risk management is assessed accordingly.

4. Why does ENI consider CCS to be a viable option for business operations? What alternatives to CCS operations has the ENI management explored?

Answer

See answer to shareholder question 4.1 Ethical Finance. In addition, it is emphasised that CCS is only one of the levers which Eni's decarbonisation strategy is based on, which also includes renewables, energy efficiency, biofuels, hydrogen, circular economy and green chemistry, plus the development of magnetic fusion in the future.

HYNET NORTH-WEST CCS PROJECT, LIVERPOOL BAY

Questions submitted by ReCommon in collaboration with North West UK environmental groups.

1. Will ENI operate Liverpool Bay CCS at no public expense until the CO₂ permanently stored equates to that produced from burning all fossil gas extracted there by the company?

Answer

The CO₂ transport and storage service will be provided and remunerated on the basis of a regulated business model that is being defined by the UK authorities. The CCUS is one of the main decarbonisation levers supported by the UK government with the aim of capturing and storing 20-30 million tonnes of CO₂ per year by 2030. There is no relationship with the upstream activity.

2. If the answer to (1), above, is 'No', why has this answer been given?

Answer

See Answer to question 1.

3. For how many years following the final CO₂ injection into Liverpool bay geological structures will monitoring for potential fugitive emissions remain in place there?

Answer

According to current UK legislation, measurement, monitoring and verification (MMV) activities must be guaranteed by the T&S Operator for a period of 20 years after closure of the storage site. At the end of this period, the licence terminates and responsibilities pass to the government, but the T&S Operator will bear the monitoring costs with a financial contribution for a subsequent period of a further 30 years.

4. Since the 1970s, ENI has concurrently: (a) understood climate science and, (b) decided to continue with climate-wrecking oil and gas production. Accordingly, will ENI be constructing and operating CCS, both in Liverpool Bay and globally, at zero public cost?

Answer

See answer 1 above. In addition, in acknowledging that Eni is aware that anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are the main cause of climate change, it is pointed out that this awareness has grown over time, in line with the progressive formation and consolidation of international scientific knowledge. Furthermore, Eni recognises and supports the role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as the main international body for the study and investigation of climate change and considers the Assessment Reports among the most relevant scientific sources on the functioning of the climate system and the anthropogenic impact on the mechanisms that regulate it.

5. How will ENI finance, implement and monitor 'forever' storage of CO₂ injected into Liverpool Bay geological structures, co-agreeing monitoring and any necessary remediation measures with coastal communities and independent experts?

Answer

See Answer to question 3. In addition, the monitoring plan will have to be authorised by the UK authorities and the related costs will be part of the 'allowed revenues' as defined by the business model.

6. In 2030, what percentage of total CO₂ injected by that date is expected to have undergone carbonation? How will the actual percentage be measured and, if lower, what steps will be taken to match or exceed the predicted figure?

Answer

Carbon dioxide stored in suitable geological formations is permanently trapped by four different mechanisms: (i) CO₂ is trapped by the impermeable layers surrounding the reservoir rock (structural trapping), (ii) retained within the pores of the rock



(capillary trapping), (iii) dissolved in the formation water (solubility trapping) or, finally, (iv) transformed into carbonates by reaction with the minerals in the formation (mineral trapping or carbonation). Structural and capillary trapping are the main mechanisms and the same ones that have allowed the accumulation of natural gas in reservoirs depleted for millions of years: they act immediately and are necessary for a storage site; in contrast, carbonation is much slower, with a smaller contribution on the time scale of industrial interest.

The monitoring, measurement and verification plan controls and ensures the permanent sequestration of CO₂, regardless of the specific capture mechanisms in action and their individual contribution.

7. In 2040, what percentage of total CO₂ injected by that date is expected to have undergone carbonation? How will the actual percentage be measured and, if lower, what steps will be taken to match or exceed the predicted figure?

Answer

See Answer to question 6.

8. In a written answer provided in advance of the 2022 AGM, ENI advised that, during injection, fugitive CO₂ emissions would be monitored for the 'entire period and beyond'? What is ENI's current 'beyond' end date, and will this be made legally binding for any future legacy operator of Liverpool Bay CCS Ltd?

Answer

See Answer to question 3.

9. Will ENI commit to ending flaring in Liverpool Bay before December 31st 2023, except in instances where a risk of harm to rig personnel makes this unrealistic?

Answer

There is no routine flaring in Liverpool Bay, it is only done for safety reasons and to support specific maintenance activities.

10. At 18:10 GMT Monday March 6th 2023, a flaring episode was in progress at ENI's rig in Liverpool Bay. If this was not because of an emergency, what was the reason for flaring and what were the total CO₂ equivalent emissions?

Answer

The flaring of this episode was related to the maintenance of one of the offshore pipelines. The operation was within the authorisation level for offshore flaring.

11. At 21:30 GMT on March 14th 2023, a flaring episode was in progress at ENI's rig in Liverpool Bay. If this was not because of an emergency, what was the reason for flaring and what were the total CO2 equivalent emissions?

Answer

The flaring of this episode was related to the maintenance of the offgas compressor. The operation was within the authorisation level for offshore flaring.

12. Will ENI work with community groups (eg Liverpool City Region carbon literacy 'graduates' and Welsh Wellbeing of Future Generations forum members) to co-design, manage and place in the public domain the monitoring of fugitive CO2 emissions for the North Wales pipeline and Liverpool Bay reservoirs?

Answer

As part of the development of the Liverpool Bay CCS transport and storage project, we continue to work closely with the relevant authorities on how the measurement, monitoring and verification (MMV) process is to be carried out before, during and after CO2 storage operations.

As part of our ongoing engagement process, Eni, as the main HyNet partner, regularly engages with a range of stakeholders on the project. These included representatives of the Liverpool Region and the Welsh Government. Having operated in the Liverpool Bay region for almost 30 years, we understand the importance of working with stakeholders and are keen to continue building and maintaining relationships with key players in North Wales and North West England.

13. Increasingly, graduates do not want to work for companies whose portfolio remains dominated by oil and gas. Universities within the HyNet geographical footprint are beginning to ban fossil fuel companies from recruitment fairs (eg Wrexham Glyndwr in December 2022). How will ENI address the resultant skills shortages?

Answer to the question

There are currently no particular shortages in the availability of personnel.

14. Can ENI provide a record of any CO2 pipeline discussions with the office of the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales, thereby mutually ensuring compatibility with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015?

Answer

Eni is engaged in an ongoing dialogue with various departments of the Senedd (Welsh Government), including their active involvement as stakeholders in the formal licensing processes.



15. By May 2024, will ENI have co-presented, with Mozambican NGOs, Rovuma Q&A sessions for any of the following who request it: (a) Liverpool City Region Fairness and Social Justice Advisory Board; (b) Liverpool City Region All-Party Parliamentary Group; (c) the office of the Welsh Future Generations Commissioner?

Answer

The Hynet NW project has no connection with Mozambique or the projects carried out by Eni in Mozambique and has no impact on the Mozambican community.

16. Wales is a Core Member of the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA), who 'are committing to end new concessions, licensing or leasing rounds and to set a Paris-aligned date for ending oil and gas production'. Can ENI provide a record of agreements with the Welsh Government, in relation to ENI's new 200 million barrels of oil discovery in the Sureste Basin, Mexico, that this discovery can be compatible with BOGA commitments?

Answer

The Hynet NW project has no connection with Mexico or the projects carried out by Eni in Mexico.

17. During the June 15th 2022 Welsh Parliament Plenary, a Senedd Member for North Wales referred to the risk that the HyNet project would, 'make Wales the exhaust pipe for Cheshire businesses, and have a local and global environmental impact.' What specific assurances has ENI since provided to Senedd Members in relation to such perceptions of fossil colonialism?

Answer

The HyNet project has been identified by the UK government as fundamental to the pursuit of the national decarbonisation strategy, and international organisations such as the IEA (International Energy Agency) and the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) consider CCS a crucial and essential element in the fight against climate change. The location of our existing infrastructure in Liverpool Bay in close proximity to industrial emitters creates a unique opportunity for industries in North Wales and North West England to capture and store their CO₂ emissions within our depleted hydrocarbon fields.

One example is the industrial plant of Hanson Cement, one of the largest emitters in North Wales, which has been identified as one of the first companies able to access the CCS transport and storage system. Approximately 800,000 tonnes of CO₂ per year will be captured and stored at the Hanson plant, significantly reducing industrial emissions in the North Wales area.

18. From recent research across developed countries, the majority of younger generations are anxious about climate change, and this proportion is growing year by year. Some of the biggest global asset manager are increasingly applying ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) criteria in decisions to invest in companies. Is not ENI heading towards a medium to long-term financial disaster by continuing to significantly expand its fossil fuel sourcing?

Answer to the question

Eni's commitment to achieve zero net emissions by 2050 is confirmed, in line with the Paris Agreement to contain the maximum temperature increase within 1.5°C. A goal that has the full support of our Board of Directors, whose supervisory role, together with its committees, is fundamental to the company's strategic transformation.

Despite the current volatile and uncertain market conditions, it is clear that the goal of zero net emissions by 2050 requires a sustainable pathway that can only be achieved if accompanied by secure and affordable energy. Eni addresses the complexity of the 'Energy Trilemma' (understood as security-sustainability-equity) by developing a geographically and technologically diversified portfolio of energy sources, with the progressive transition to a different energy mix, combining low-carbon technologies, renewables and breakthrough innovation. The continued high demand for gas confirms the crucial role of this source in the decarbonisation pathway. Eni's gas-focused strategy and demonstrated ability to accelerate project execution are even more relevant in this challenging scenario. Our path to Net Zero follows two main directions: first, to contribute to the reduction of Scope 3 emissions, offering progressively more decarbonised products to our customers and ensuring Eni's long-term competitive resilience; and second, to focus on Scope 1 and 2 emissions, with a commitment to reduce our direct operating emissions and emissions related to purchased energy. <https://www.eni.com/assets/documents/ita/governance/assemblea/2023/Say-on-Climate-ITA.pdf>

19. Can ENI provide a written record of the Welsh Government being satisfied that, unlike with the 2016 trunion pipe supports episode in the Irish Sea, the CO2 pipeline inspection regime will not be found by the Health and Safety Executive to 'fail to ensure that dangerous situations are monitored at suitable intervals'?'⁴

Answer

The issue surrounding the 2016 trunion episode has been fully resolved to the

⁴ <https://www.upstreamonline.com/online/ENI-gets-prohibition-notice-at-douglas/1-1-1179583>



satisfaction of the UK Health and Safety Executive. As a result of the findings, an enhanced inspection regime was implemented and is still in force today.

The design and construction of new pipelines and/or the conversion of existing pipelines for CO2 transport and storage will be carried out in full compliance with the relevant regulations.

Section of applications submitted by ReCommon in collaboration with Greenpeace Italy

SPONSORSHIPS

1. Until December 2022, ENI was among the main sponsors of the 19 national teams of the FIGC (Federazione Italiana Giuoco Calcio). What was the total amount of this sponsorship agreement? Is it the company's intention to renew this advertising partnership?

Answer

The basic premise of the partnership with the Italian Football Federation is the value of football as a unifying symbol of our country and as an effective communication driver, with a strong interest and emotional involvement of the majority of the population. The agreement, for which Eni, together with other large Italian companies, has taken on the role of Top Sponsor of the national football team and other FIGC teams, guarantees, in addition to high visibility, also hospitality and promotional benefits as well as the possibility of conveying, even within the company, values with which Eni identifies: attention to the well-being of people, respect for the rules, inclusion, support for the country and the territories in which we operate. In consideration of the strategic relevance of the agreement, it is believed that any publication of the data relating to the value of the sponsorship may harm the economic and commercial interests of the contracting parties.

Following the expiry of the agreement, the parties initiated a discussion to jointly evaluate the possibilities and contents of the continuation of the partnership. The results of this discussion will be the subject of a special announcement in the manner and places defined in agreement between the Parties.

2. Last year, ENI was among the main sponsors of the May Day concert promoted by the CGIL-CISL-UIL trade unions. At the time of writing, it would appear that this sponsorship has come to an end for 2023. In case you have decided not to renew the partnership, could you explain the reasons that led to this decision?

Answer

Eni is indeed a sponsor of the event in 2023.

3. We would like to have a list of all events (cultural, social, sporting and other) - with the respective amounts invested - sponsored by ENI during 2022 and of those it has sponsored or will sponsor in 2023.

Answer

Eni's sponsorship activities are linked to communication objectives with particular attention to the regions in which we operate. Among these, the main initiatives in the areas indicated in 2022 concerned: Venezia 1600, Ravenna Festival, Partnership with Coldiretti, 23rd Edition of the Milan Triennale, Internazionali d'Italia, The Festival of Vision, La Vuelta, Olimpia Milano as well as the continuation of the partnership with the Federazione Italiana Giuoco Calcio.

The main partnerships already launched for 2023 relate to: Dadu Children's Museum; Cera Week; Ravenna Festival, Fondazione Guido Carli initiatives, partnership with Fondazione Milano Cortina.

The values of the sponsorships vary in relation to the benefits recognized to Eni.

Overall, less than 10% of the initiatives were worth more than €250,000 in 2022. All the others fall below this amount.

4. What was the cost of Plenitude's sponsorship of the Sanremo Festival in the 2023 edition?

Answer

The partnership with the Sanremo Festival was an opportunity for Eni to strengthen the Plenitude brand, the new company combining electricity and gas retail, renewables and electric mobility, following its launch in 2022. The event enjoyed considerable visibility and had excellent feedback in terms of audience with over 360 million gross contacts and 10.6 million average audience, as well as 11.4 million gross contacts on RaiPlay and 50.3 million social media interactions.

In consideration of the strategic relevance of the agreement, we believe that any publication of the data relating to the value of the partnership may harm the economic and commercial interests of the contracting parties.

5. What was the cost of ENI's sponsorship of the Mantua Festivalletteratura in 2022?

Answer

The contribution paid by Eni for this sponsorship was in line with that of previous years.



1. We would like to know how much will ENI S.p.A./Versalis S.p.A./ENI Rewind S.p.A (formerly Syndial S.p.A.)/ENI Corporate University/Plenitude/ENI Sustainable Mobility S.p.A.'s economic expenses amount to by type of Italian media for 2022?

In the event that the amount of advertising investments remained broadly in line with previous years, we ask:

2. The overall figure;
3. The breakdown by type of media (Posters, Cinema, Internet, OOH + , etc.);
4. Within the breakdown by type of media, please specify the type used (e.g. for the 'internet' type, please specify what share is attributable to Facebook, Twitter, etc.);
5. The details of the advertising investments on the main publishing groups/agencies, including the residual share, as explained in Questions-and-Answers-First-Assembly-13-May-2020.

Answer

The amount of advertising investments had a positive change in 2022 compared to 2021, mainly due to the re-branding of Plenitude and the Eni SpA retail bond issue linked to sustainability targets.

As regards the planning and purchase of media spaces process, Eni makes use of a specialized supplier ("media center") selected by tender. Eni's advertising investments are planned by the media center, on the basis of communication and marketing objectives which are reported in media objectives. To this end, the media mix is defined in order to optimize the investment in relation to the type of campaign. The main media used in 2022 were the press - mainly newspapers - television and radio, and the Internet.

Several media groups were used.

CLIMATE STRATEGY AND INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

In the conclusions of the message from the Chairman of the Board of Directors Lucia Calvosa and the CEO Claudio Descalzi on the climate strategy sent to shareholders at the last Meeting held on 11 May 2022, it was stated that "The Board of Directors, given the uncertainties of the current geopolitical situation and in order to take into account the views that will be expressed by shareholders at the next Meeting, plans to include an advisory vote on the company's climate strategy on the agenda of next year's Meeting."

1. Why is the aforementioned advisory vote not on the agenda of the Meeting on 10 May 2023?

Answer

In the current scenario of persistent and significant uncertainty in the energy market due to the prolonged impact of the war in Ukraine, the consequences of the pandemic, including high inflation, and the pre-existing constraints related to a long period of underinvestment in energy, we are successfully addressing the challenge of the 'Energy Trilemma' (understood as security-sustainability-equity), continuing to provide our customers with secure and affordable energy and progressively developing our decarbonisation path towards Net Zero Scope 1+2+3 by 2050.

Our commitment to achieve zero net emissions by 2050 is confirmed, in line with the Paris Agreement to keep the maximum temperature increase within 1.5°C. This is a goal that has the full support of our Board of Directors, whose supervisory role, together with its committees, is fundamental to Eni's strategic transformation. Our decarbonisation strategy continues to be based on our ongoing commitment and in-depth dialogue with our stakeholders, including CA100+ coalition shareholders, the government, the civil society and the customers.

We believe this is the most appropriate and effective approach in this volatile scenario, whose evolution we continue to monitor, to receive feedback on our strategy.

2. What considerations did the ENI management make in order not to hold this vote?

Answer

See answer to the previous question

3. Why is it possible, according to management, to have only an advisory vote on the issue of climate strategy?

Answer

Decisions on climate strategy and, more generally, on strategy setting are not among the matters reserved by law to the competence of the Shareholders' Meeting. The matter, in fact, falls within the exclusive competence of the board of directors and, therefore, any involvement of the shareholders' meeting can only be of consultative nature.

In its ENI social report for 2021, the company states that: "As ENI, we feel strongly about these imperatives: the responsibility to contribute to providing access to energy for all, supporting the development of the countries where we are present, and contributing to the achievement of the highest ambitions of the Paris Agreement." (p.4).

4. What obligations/responsibilities does ENI see for the company under the Paris Climate Agreement?



Answer

Eni supports the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting the global average temperature increase to well below 2°C compared to pre-industrial times by pursuing all efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C.

To this end, Eni has developed a decarbonisation strategy that aims to achieve Net Zero emissions by 2050. Eni's Net Zero Commitment includes GHG Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions and associated emission intensity, referring to the entire life cycle of energy products sold by Eni.

In order to be effective even in the short term, Eni has also set intermediate targets for 2030 and 2040, both in terms of absolute emissions and emission intensity.

On the path to carbon neutrality, Eni supports a Just Energy Transition that is also attentive to the social dimension of the energy transition, as recalled in the Agreement.

5. Does ENI confirm its formal joining of the United Nation's 'Climate Ambition Alliance: Race to Zero' created in 2019? If so, what commitments/responsibilities arise for the company from the formal membership of the Climate Ambition Alliance: Race to Zero established under the auspices of the United Nations?

Answer

At present, Eni is not a member of the United Nation's 'Climate Ambition Alliance: Race to Zero' as, despite having implemented a decarbonisation strategy that is challenging in terms of targets and includes all supply chain emissions related to the products sold (Scope 1, 2 and 3), it felt it did not meet all the requirements of the initiative. In particular, it is currently not possible to certify Eni targets as 'science based', as there is no approved and shared target setting methodology for the O&G sector.

ENI's 'Declaration on Respect for Human Rights' reads (p.2): "ENI is committed to carrying out its activities with respect for human rights and expects its Business Partners¹ to do the same in the performance of activities assigned to or carried out in cooperation with and/or in the interest of ENI. ENI renews its commitment to respect the human rights contained in the International Bill of Human Rights, the International Labour Organisation's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and other applicable human rights as set out in international treaties and standards. ENI adheres to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the ten principles of the UN Global Compact. Consistent with the stated principles, ENI is committed to not violating human rights and to remedying any human rights concerns that may arise from the activities in which it is involved."⁵

⁵ <https://www.ENI.com/assets/documents/Dichiarazione-ENI-DU-ITA.pdf>

6. What obligations/responsibilities arise for ENI derive from its adherence to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the ten principles of the UN Global Compact?

Answer

With regard to Eni's approach to human rights management, please refer to the 'Human Rights' paragraph (p. 196-199) of the Consolidated Non-Financial Statement Information (this document is subject to limited review by the independent auditing firm PwC) contained in the Annual Financial Report 2022.

For a more in-depth look at Eni's due diligence on human rights, see also the dedicated report Eni For Human Rights 2021 (p. 33 to p. 88) and the dedicated section within the European Taxonomy paragraph of the DNF (p. 217).

7. More generally, does ENI consider that specific obligations/responsibilities arise for the company from the international body of law on human rights? If so, which ones?

Answer

See answer to question 6.

On 26 April, Reclaim Finance, in collaboration with Greenpeace and ReCommon, published a briefing assessing ENI's climate strategy against the scenarios provided by the International Energy Agency.⁶

As documented in the report, ENI plans to increase oil and gas production to 1,900 kboe per day and maintain production at the plateau level until 2030. The IEA's roadmap for net zero by 2050 calls for 'a rapid shift away from fossil fuels'.

8. Does ENI agree with the results of the analysis contained in that publication? If not, on what data do you disagree?

Answer

Eni addresses the complexity of the 'Energy Trilemma' (understood as security-sustainability-equity) by developing a geographically and technologically-diversified portfolio of energy sources, with the gradual transition to a different energy mix, combining low-carbon technologies, renewables and breakthrough innovation. The continued high demand for gas confirms the crucial role of this source in the decarbonisation pathway. Eni's gas-focused strategy and demonstrated ability to accelerate project execution are even more relevant in this challenging scenario. Our

⁶ <https://u6p9s9c8.rocketcdn.me/site/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/20230413-briefing-climate-strategy-assessment-ENI.pdf>



path to Net Zero follows two main directions: first, the contribution to the reduction of Scope 3 emissions, offering progressively more decarbonised services and products to our customers and ensuring Eni's long-term competitive resilience; and second, the focus on Scope 1 and 2 emissions, with a commitment to reducing our direct operating emissions and emissions related to purchased energy.

Although a shared methodology for validating GHG targets in the oil and gas sector as 'science-based' has not yet been developed, Eni's decarbonisation strategy has been deemed aligned with the 1.5°C long-term target by the Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI) assessment and recognised as one of the most comprehensive, credible and transparent roadmaps in the oil and gas sector by Climate Action 100+ 2022's Net Zero Company Benchmark and by Carbon Tracker itself in its recent 'Absolute Impact 2022' report.

Eni is also committed to aligning its plans and investment decisions with the decarbonisation strategy: the share of expenditure related to O&G activities will be gradually reduced and major investment projects will also be assessed in consideration of emission reduction targets.

9. How does ENI plan to switch to clean energy and reduce climate-changing emissions if it does not intend to stop oil and gas production?

Answer

Since 2014, Eni has embarked on a path of industrial transformation that has progressively enabled the company to create value even in difficult scenarios, helping to ensure the security of energy supplies and environmental sustainability. Despite high volatility and uncertainty, in 2023 Eni has confirmed its decarbonisation strategy and key medium- to long-term emissions and business targets. The pathway that will lead Eni to Carbon Neutrality in 2050 is composed of a series of intermediate targets that envisage first the zeroing of direct emissions (Scope 1+2) of the Upstream business in 2030 and of Eni as a whole in 2035, and then the achievement of net zeroing in 2050 of all GHG Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions associated with Eni's entire value chain, both in absolute terms and in terms of intensity.

Eni's strategy towards Net Zero is supported by an industrial growth and transformation plan that involves the entire value chain, envisaging the optimisation and valorisation of the upstream portfolio through progressive decarbonisation, combined with the expansion of the bio, renewable and circular economy businesses and the offer of new energy solutions and services. About 90 per cent of the absolute reduction target in the long term will be achieved through the transformation of conventional activities. As for upstream operations, hydrocarbon production will decline in the medium to long term, with a plateau expected by 2030 and progressive growth of the gas component reaching 60% by 2030 and more than 90% after 2040. Midstream/downstream activities will contribute to reducing emissions mainly

through the utilisation of equity gas and LNG and the conversion of conventional refineries into biorefineries. CO2 capture, storage and utilisation (CCUS) projects will have a complementary function in reducing residual emissions that are difficult to abate with existing technologies. Approximately 5% of the total absolute reduction in supply chain emissions by 2050 will be linked to offsetting through carbon credits, Nature-based solutions and the application of technological solutions.

10. How does ENI assess the role of methane and its production over the past forty years in terms of climate impact, and how does it see its role in today's and the future energy transition?

Answer

Eni believes that, among fossil energy sources, natural gas will continue to play a central role in the energy transition, as also highlighted by the scenarios developed by the most accredited international institutions such as the IPCC. Indeed, natural gas is expected to act as a bridging solution to urgently replace coal and ensure the security and balance of the electricity system needed to support the penetration of increasing volumes of intermittent renewable generation on a global scale. Gas should also be the preferred source where the replacement of fossil fuels (through electrification, hydrogen, etc.) is not technologically or economically feasible. Also in line with the European decarbonisation strategy, gas technologies such as Natural Gas-to-Hydrogen, Power-to-Gas and CCUS (Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage), as well as increasing integration with biomethane, will further contribute to the substantial decarbonisation of energy systems. As an integrated energy supplier, in order to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, Eni aims to significantly increase the share of natural gas in its upstream production to facilitate the transition to a progressively decarbonised portfolio.

Eni recognises the importance and urgency of reducing methane emissions from the oil and gas industry for the achievement of the Paris Agreement goals and supports the implementation of regulations and direct targets for reducing methane emissions along the natural gas supply chain, for example by giving explicit support to the Global Methane Alliance's goal of a 30% reduction in methane emissions by 2030 compared to 2020.

Eni is committed to implementing actions to monitor and minimise methane emissions along the entire supply chain, with a commitment to maintain an upstream methane intensity well below the threshold of 0.2% of marketed gas, a value recognised as industry best practice. In line with the commitments made as part of the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP2) of which it is a member, Eni is progressively increasing the quality and transparency of the reporting of methane emission measurements on its assets.



11. In more detail, what precise energy mix does ENI envisage for 2030 and what production percentage will be made up of oil and gas?

Answer

Eni's decarbonisation path sees a strong development of low-carbon activities with renewables reaching more than 15 GW of gross installed capacity by 2030, biofuels exceeding 5 mln tonnes of capacity, and some currently being started up that will consolidate in the long term such as biomethane, blue power and hydrogen. Upstream production, which is the largest component of eni's energy mix, will see a decline starting indicatively in 2030 when the gas component will already be 60%.

SOCIETY'S AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Since 1974 ENI, along with the other global oil and gas giants, has been a member of the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (now known as IPIECA), an international association that - as stated on the organisation's website - works with its members to advance the environmental and social performance of the oil and gas industry worldwide.

1. Since the foundation of IPIECA, what has been and still is ENI's contribution to this association?
2. Was ENI present through its representatives at the IPIECA meeting organised in Houston in 1984?
3. Was ENI a member through its representatives of the Working Group on Global Climate Change set up by IPIECA in the late 1980s?
4. Has ENI ever maintained relations with organisations such as the American Petroleum Institute (API) or the Global Climate Coalition (GCC)? If so, what kind?
5. Through its company SOGESTA, did ENI ever organise environmental training courses in Italy in the 1970s and 1980s in cooperation with UNEP? If so, when and on what topics?
6. Did ENI - also through IPIECA - ever finance or support scientific studies on hypothetical interactions between climate change and aerosols and clouds in the 1980s and 1990s? Or studies on carbon uptake by the oceans?

Answer to questions 1-6

With reference to questions 1-6, Eni points out that Ipieca was established as an industry association for the promotion of best practices and the sharing of knowledge for the mitigation of the environmental and social footprint of oil & gas activities. Over time, Ipieca has broadened its focus to energy transition issues to promote

environmental and social sustainability. The Association was founded at the request of the United Nations Environment Programme in 1974 and remains the industry's main channel for dialogue with the United Nations. Finally, by statute, Ipieca does not engage in any lobbying/advocacy activities.

While confirming that, to date, Eni actively participates in several Ipieca Working Groups focused on energy transition and environmental and social sustainability and is part of the Association's Executive Committee, as far as the 1984 Ipieca meeting in Houston and the Working Group on Global Climate Change created by Ipieca in the late 1980s are concerned, Eni does not have, in its databases on relations with associations, any information as to whether or not its representatives took part.

Eni is not a member of the American Petroleum Association and there has been no active relationship since 2011.

That said, Eni cannot provide further details on the questions posed, due to the pending climate litigation in California against Eni and other o&g companies, described in the Eni Annual Report.

ALLEGED POLLUTION AND PRODUCTION OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES

According to press reports, ENI SPA has recently been under investigation for the crime of environmental pollution in the Santa Palomba area (Rome).

1. Are there other similar investigations in Italy and abroad that concern the company?

Answer

For significant legal proceedings, see the notes to the Financial Statements of the 2022 Annual Financial Report, Legal proceedings, page 334 and following.

2. Has ENI (or any of its group companies) produced PFAS in its plants in the past or does it produce it? If so, where? And in which applications (products or production processes) does it employ them?

Answer to the question

Eni and Group Companies do not produce and have not produced PFASs in the past, with the exception - for the past - of what is specified on page 343 of the 2022 Annual Financial Report on the proceedings concerning the Trissino site.

The products in which low-molecular-weight PFASs are currently present (the least hazardous and presently not covered by the current use restriction proposals) are the fire-fighting foams present at the sites. Eni has already proactively started scouting with foamogen producers, also to assess viable alternatives for both existing and newly-built plants; at the same time, Eni is following developments on the topic by



participating in ECHA (European Chemicals Agency) initiatives, as well as through industry associations.

COSTS AND INVESTMENTS

1. How many private aircraft does ENI own? How many private flights were made by ENI personnel and subsidiaries in 2022 with owned aircraft? How many with chartering or air taxi services? How many of these flights (both owned and chartered aircraft) were domestic flights?

Answer

At December 31, 2022 the company Servizi Aerei S.p.A. owned 3 Gulfstream planes, more precisely:

- Gulfstream G280 (year of construction 2021)
- Gulfstream G650 ER (year of construction 2021)
- Gulfstream G650 ER (year of construction 2022)

The flights requested and carried out for Eni during 2022 were:

No. 207 flights (with two or more legs) with owned aircraft for a grand total of 1,098 flight hours;

and no. 5 flights (with two or more legs) with third-party chartered aircraft totalling 23 flight hours.

Chartering services are marginal: in 2022, Eni Spa performed two chartered flights through Servizi Aerei for about 21 flight hours.

Lastly, there were 131 domestic flights performed with fleet aircraft and third-party chartered aircraft (with two or more legs) for a total of 267 flight hours.

ENI has extraction plants in the eastern Mediterranean area:

2. How much do the deposits in the area amount to?

Answer

Eni has several gas fields in production in Egypt's eastern Mediterranean area, the best known of which is Zohr. In the Levantine area (East Med), Eni is also present in Cyprus, where it recently made the Cronos and Zeus gas discoveries, and in Lebanon, where exploration activities are planned.

3. If the EastMed pipeline were built, which ENI fields would be involved in the project?

Answer

See Answer to question 4.

4. Has ENI taken a position on the EastMed pipeline project? If so, which one?

Answer to the question

Eni has not taken a position on the EastMed pipeline.

5. How much did ENI spend in 2022 to secure personnel and assets in Italy and abroad?

Answer

Overall, the costs for security in Italy in 2022 amounted to €57m, and to €167m for security abroad.

6. How much has ENI invested in the Commonwealth fusion system project?

Answer

The stake in Commonwealth Fusion System (CFS), an MIT spin-out, is an important investment in Eni Next's technology start-up portfolio. For reasons of commercial sensitivity, it is not appropriate to provide the exact figure of Eni's investment in the project.

7. How many acquisitions/shareholdings has ENI made in the last 3 years in companies active in the renewables sector?

Answer

In the three-year period 2020-22, Eni made 11 acquisitions in the renewables sector.

8. What is Mr Ernesto Ferlenghi's role within the ENI Group?

Answer

Ernesto Ferlenghi is in charge of Eni's Central Asia Market Development activities, ensuring the analysis and monitoring of market, industry and competitor trends and the identification of business development opportunities in the countries of reference. He also supports the Americas & Eurasia Region Manager in defining export strategies for natural resources in the Central Asian region.



9. Did Ernesto Ferlenghi visit the Orenburg gas processing plant in January 2023? If so, in what capacity?

Answer

In January 2023, a meeting was held in Orenburg concerning the utilisation of gas from the Kazakh Karachaganak field, which was attended by the partners operating the Karachaganak field: KPO, Eni and Shell. Mr Ferlenghi attended on behalf of Eni.

Please note that the gas produced and exported from the Kazakh Karachaganak field is processed at the Orenburg processing plant in Russia.

ENI AND SCHOOLS/UNIVERSITIES

1. Why does ENI enter into partnership agreements with Italian academic institutions, including universities and research centres?

Answer

Eni forges agreements with universities and research centres to combine the knowledge of the academic world with the design skills of Eni's researchers in order to quickly bring new technologies to the market, especially in the area of energy transition and decarbonisation. In addition, through its Academy Eni Corporate University, Eni is active on the university front to set up training initiatives aimed at young people who want to improve their skills related with the energy sector and who can subsequently be placed in corporate structures with a greater degree of specialisation, awareness and autonomy.

2. How much did ENI spend in 2022 on sustainability projects in schools?

Answer to the question

In the school environment, Eni organises transversal skills and orientation courses (PCTO, formerly school/work alternation) that include, among others, in-depth studies on sustainability topics. These initiatives have no direct costs towards the schools benefiting from the programmes.

3. How much will ENI fund research projects at Italian state universities in 2022?

Answer

The funding for Italian state universities in 2022 amounts to approximately €10 million.

4. How many and what research projects are currently active between ENI and

universities?

Answer

Around 100 projects are currently active with Italian universities on the various topics of energy transition, decarbonisation, operational excellence and the circular economy.

5. How many and which research projects are currently active between ENI and research organisations?

Answer

There are 20 projects with CNR and ENEA for studies on magnetic fusion, water resources, agriculture, climate change, supercomputing, biomass, Concentrating Solar Power, biological sludge and decommissioning of renewable energy systems.

6. How many PhD scholarships are funded by ENI in Italian universities?

Answer to the question

There are 89 PhD scholarships funded by Eni and its companies (R&D + Versalis + ECU).

RIGHT TO ENERGY

1. How many Plenitude customers (both gas and electricity) were in arrears in December 2019, December 2020, December 2021 and December 2022?

Answer

See Answer to question 3.

2. How many disconnections from the electricity grid were made in 2020, 2021 and 2022 due to arrears?

Answer

See Answer to question 3.

3. How many disconnections from the gas network were made in 2020, 2021 and 2022 due to arrears?

Answer to questions 1-3

The number of disconnections for arrears and late-paying customers shows a steadily

decreasing trend from 2019 to 2022 (-30% disconnections 2022 vs. 2019; -45% late-paying customers 2022 vs. 2019). The 2020 figure concerning disconnections for arrears was influenced by the regulatory interventions by the Industry Regulatory Authority (ARERA) to protect the continuity of supply during the Covid-19 emergency period.

DISCONNECTIONS - ITALY	2019	2020	2021	2022
GAS	22k	9k	18k	17k
POWER	9k	4k	9k	5k
TOTAL	31k	13k	27k	22k
LATE-PAYING CUSTOMERS - ITALY	2019	2020	2021	2022
TOTAL	588k	495k	383k	325k

VAL D'AGRI, BASILICATA

Questions submitted by ReCommon in cooperation with ReCommon partner Mr. Domenico Nardoza

1. In the Val d'Agri concession in the province of Potenza, in addition to the 24 wells already drilled and productive, there will now be a new well called Pergola 001, located in the municipality of Marsico Vetere (PZ); what is the status of the work to connect to the network of oil pipelines already present in the valley? What technical solution (the route of the new pipeline) did ENI study given the considerable distance of the well from the existing pipeline lines?

Answer

With regard to the project to bring the Pergola 1 well into production, in February 2023, the technical enquiry was commenced at the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Safety with the presentation of the relative Environmental Impact Study; as of today, the Ministry approval process is underway and, therefore, Eni has not yet commenced any activities concerning the construction of the route of the new pipeline, pending the conclusion of the same process and the acquisition of all authorisations required by the project.

The choice of the route of the new pipeline was made by minimising the impacts of the work with particular reference to possible interactions with natural habitats. both morphological and vegetation restoration is planned on the entire route, and the pipeline will be equipped with control systems capable of monitoring operation and integrity data in real time from the control room of the Val d'Agri Oil Centre.

2. At Civita di Marsicovetere (PZ), ENI has requested authorisation to set up Cluster CF7-Sant'Elia, a cluster already authorised by regional resolution No. 461 of 10 April 2015. When asked about news of this new production site at the AGM 2020, ENI replied that: "there are no plans to construct both the Alli 5 well and the CF7-Sant'Elia 1 location, as has already been communicated to the Authorities. Why has a request now been produced to the Basilicata Region to proceed with the construction of these two new wells?"

Answer

The construction of the Alli 5 well is not part of the work programme of the Val D'Agri Concession.

With regard to the CF7-SE1 cluster area, it should be specified that it has been included in the work programme for the development of the Val d'Agri Concession since the 1990s, the extension of which was authorised by the Ministry in 2022. As part of the exploit of the oilfield in light of current productions, Eni has chosen to restart the extension procedure for the environmental compatibility authorization for what concerns the validity of the act by sending, in April 2023, the extension application to the Italian Ministry of the Environment and Energy Safety, to which the national industry standard transferred competence pursuant to art. 25, para. 5 of Italian Legislative Decree 152/06.

3. Among the prescriptions included by the Superintendence for Architectural and Landscape Heritage of Potenza in the council resolution 461 of 10 April 2015, the following was written about existing trees on site (some centuries-old oak trees): "the isolated large oak trees shall be moved and planted in the parking area adjacent to the post". How many oak trees will be affected by this 'transplanting'? How can we ensure that nothing happens to these oak trees?

Answer

As communicated in the technical documentation preparatory to the verification of compliance with the requirements of the 2015 Regional Decree, Eni drew up a detailed project for the management of the trees, and in particular of the two large oak trees located near the area. This includes the necessary mitigation actions to reduce causes of trauma and stress and to ensure acclimatisation to the new location with constant monitoring.

4. On Tuesday, 12 April 2023, in the Inguscio Room of the Basilicata Region, during a public meeting on the Development Projects Agreement signed between the Basilicata Region and ENI SpA and Shell Italia E&P S.p.A, ENI's Francesca Palmisani, in the presence of councillors Alessandro Galella and Cosimo Latronico of the Basilicata



Region, while speaking of the company's investments in the NO OIL sector, brought to the attention of those present a project called AGRI HUB BASILICATA to be built on land "degraded" by ENI NATURAL ENERGIES. What does ENI plan to achieve with this project in concrete terms and where would it be implemented in the region? What does ENI mean when it speaks of 'degraded' land and where would said land be located?

Answer

See also answer to question 19 of shareholder Comitato Aria Pulita Basilicata. The project envisages the creation of an agricultural chain in Lucania for the production of oil seeds and the creation of a vegetable oil extraction centre (Agri-Hub) for energy purposes.

At start-up, a pre-feasibility phase is planned to identify areas of interest and suitable land for the development of the Project. The geographical area for the cultivation of seeds, from an initial analysis, could cover the following areas of agricultural interest:

1. Fast-cycle second-crop oilseed crops after cereals;
2. multi-annual oilseed rotations creating additionality with respect to traditional production;
3. Oil crops for non-food use on degraded land, land abandoned for at least five years, contaminated land or, more generally, land not usable for food production.

The land that will be cultivated as open fields for the cultivation of seeds for full-scale production, as well as the land where the vegetable oil extraction centre (agri-hub or oil mill) will be established, will be identified in close cooperation with the relevant regional authorities.

The Project will meet the certification criteria introduced by the European community, e.g. the International Sustainability Carbon Certification (ISCC).

NIGERIA

Questions submitted by ReCommon in collaboration with HEDA Resource Centre, Nigeria and The Corner House, UK

The OECD Working Group on Bribery, which acts as the guardian of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (“OECD Convention”), has ruled that recent Italian court judgments have placed Italy at odds with the Convention. The Working group specifically references the acquittal of ENI, Shell and others by the Milan Court of First Instance in respect of charges of international corruption relating to the acquisition of the OPL 245 oil bloc in Nigeria. The Working Group ruled that the Court’s judgment “would not conform to the Convention” (paragraph 128 of Working

Groups' Phase 4 report of Italy⁷). Italy has been given two years to bring itself into alignment with the Convention.

Being acquitted of corruption by a country that is not in fully alignment with the Convention is not a good look: and exposes ENI to continuing reputation and legal risks. For example, it would be open to the USA, which does not recognise double jeopardy outside of its own jurisdiction, to reopen its now closed investigation into OPL 245, as the Department of Justice has said it would do "if circumstances change".

1. What assessment has ENI made of the continuing legal risks of prosecution over OPL 245 in jurisdictions outside of the EU, given the OECD's ruling?

Answer

The question is irrelevant for what concerns the approval of the annual report. What is relevant is that Eni was definitively acquitted in the criminal proceedings in Italy. Eni also would like to point out that it has definitively won the disputes in the UK and is an active party in the ICSID arbitration in Washington, where it is seeking the conversion of the licence from extractive to productive.

2. What discussions has ENI had with the US Department of Justice relating to OPL 245 since the OECD ruling?

Answer

Eni highlights that, on 1 October 2019, the US Department of Justice (DoJ) concluded its investigation under the US anti-corruption regulations (FCPA), ordering the closure of the proceedings.

3. What new anti-corruption procedures will ENI be introducing to ensure that it is compliant with the OECD Convention once Italian law is realigned with the Convention, in particular as concerns ENI's compliance programs (Modello Organizzativo) according to Legislative Decree 231/2001?

Answer

See Answer to question 4.

4. Will the Supervisory Board (Organismo di Vigilanza) take into account the OECD ruling? If so, which decisions have been taken?

Answer to questions 3 and 4

Eni's Anti-Corruption Compliance Model - an integral part of Model 231 - is constantly

⁷ <https://www.oecd.org/daf/anti-bribery/italy-phase-4-report.pdf>

aligned with international regulations, guidance and best practices, including the OECD Convention and its Recommendations, as updated from time to time. The Supervisory Board is entrusted, inter alia, with the task of supervising the effectiveness of Model 231 and monitoring the implementation and updating of the Model.

ENI has been seeking since 2018 to convert the OPL 245 oil prospecting licence to an oil mining licence. The Nigerian government has declined to make a decision on the conversion until court proceedings relating to the OPL 245 case have been concluded.

ENI's Nigerian subsidiary is currently being prosecuted in Nigeria for OPL 245-related offences. However, in 2021, ENI assured shareholders that: "It is also false that any proceedings in Nigeria relating to OPL 245 have been used as basis for the so called "Suspension"". ⁸

In fact, Nigeria's then Minister of Petroleum assured Nigerian civil society organisations in 2017 (thus before ENI applied for a conversion of the licence) that no "far-reaching decisions in terms of its dealings with ENI" would be taken until ongoing court actions in respect of OPL 245 in Nigeria and elsewhere had concluded. The letter is public⁹ and was widely publicised at the time.

5. When did ENI first become aware of this undertaking by the Nigerian government?
6. Why have ENI shareholder not been informed of the undertaking, which has profound implications for the timing of any decision on conversion of the licence?
7. When does ENI expect the OPL 245-related prosecutions in Nigeria to be concluded?
8. What discussions has ENI held with the Nigerian government relating to the Nigerian prosecutions?
9. Given the continuing uncertainties over conversion of the OPL245 licence, why is OPL 245 still recorded as an unimpaired asset in ENI's accounts? Why has ENI not followed Shell (the joint owner of the now expired OPL 245 licence) is writing down the asset?

Answer to questions 5-9

Eni believes that it is entitled to the issuance of the development mining title by the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the value of which is estimated to be higher than the book value, and has initiated an international arbitration as early as 2020 to have its rights protected. The book value stated in the annual report reflects this. Furthermore, there are no active criminal proceedings against Eni in Nigeria.

ENI's new Chair is going to be Giuseppe Zafarana, the outgoing Comandante Generale of the Guardia di Finanza. The appointment raises a number of concerns for shareholders, relating

⁸ <https://www.ENI.com/assets/documents/eng/governance/shareholders-meetings/2021/Answers-to-questions-submitted-during-Shareholders-Meeting-2021.pdf> (p.32)

⁹ <https://cms.hedang.org/investigation-and-prosecution-of-suspects-in-malabu-fraud/>

primarily to potential conflicts of interest.

10. What measures has ENI put in place to ensure that the Comandante Generale, an Italian state official, will safeguard the interests of private shareholders rather than the interests of the Italian state?

Answer

[See Answer to question 12.](#)

11. In order to ensure that there is no perception of a conflict of interest, will the Comandante Generale be excluded from all decision making relating to ENI's tax affairs, given the role of the Guardia di Finanza in any potential investigations of ENI's tax violations?

Answer

[See Answer to question 12.](#)

12. Will the Comandante Generale be similarly excluded from decision-making relating to overseas contracts, given the role that the Guardia di Finanza plays in investigating allegations of corruption?

Answer

[The person concerned has declared that he intends to resign from his post in the Guardia di Finanza upon his eventual appointment as Chairman of the Board of Directors. In any case, should a conflict of interest arise on specific issues, the relevant legal and internal rules will apply.](#)



Shareholder

Comitato Aria Pulita Basilicata Onlus and Associazione Liberiamo la Basilicata Holders of 1 share each

1. The top management of Eni spa decided in 2023, for the fourth consecutive year (after 2020- 2021-2022), to prohibit the holding of the 'open-door' budget meeting with the physical participation of shareholders, which had always been permitted, even during the entire period of the Covid pandemic.

In fact, the top management of Eni spa once again availed itself of the option that had been provided in the period of the Covid-19 pandemic by Paragraph 4 of Article 106 of Legislative Decree No. 18/17.03.2020, 'as an exception' to the provisions in force.

This option had been extended several times until 31.07.2022 and was recently reintroduced by Law No. 14/24.02.2023, in which the new Italian Parliament, with the favourable opinion of the Government, inserted paragraph 10-undecies to Article 3 of Decree-Law No. 198/29.12.2022 (the so-called "Decreto Mille Proroghe") at the time of its conversion, through an amendment submitted to the Senate Assembly on 15.02.2023 without passing through the examination of the competent permanent Committees.

Thus, on 30.03.2023, the Chairman Lucia Calvosa convened Eni spa's Annual General Meeting to be held on 10.05.2023 in Rome "behind closed doors" with the sole participation of the Trevisan & Associati legal firm (the representative appointed by the top management of Eni spa), to whom shareholders were and are obliged to grant proxy.

At the same time, however, President Lucia Calvosa failed to inform shareholders and the public of the reasons for the adoption of the above-mentioned 'behind closed doors' option on the basis of clear and explicit criteria in the notice of the meeting.

That being said, we ask the Chairman Lucia Calvosa and the Chief Executive Officer Clausio Descalzi to dutifully indicate the reasons behind the optional choice of holding the shareholders' meeting of 10.05.2023 'behind closed doors', when the same meeting could legitimately have been held 'open doors' with the physical participation of shareholders. An optional choice with which the top management of Eni spa has once again denied every single shareholder the exercise of their sacrosanct right to participate in person in the work and debate of the shareholders' meeting, which is the venue for direct and immediate confrontation between shareholders and the top management, i.e. between the two collegial bodies with distinct corporate functions, as well as being the (moral) place where majority decisions are formed.

In this regard, unlike Eni spa, Prysmian spa, Mediolanum spa and Cassa di Ravenna

spa held their respective 'open door' shareholders' meetings in April 2023 with the physical participation of their shareholders.

Answer

See Answer to question 2.

2. In particular, we would like to ask the Chairman Lucia Calvosa and the CEO Claudio Descalzi: is the practice the top management of Eni S.p.A. Has been adopting for the past four years of holding shareholders' meetings 'behind closed doors' - as also asserted by the independent expert Pietro Pesacane - determined only by the exceptional nature of the health-pandemic conditions, or is it a devious attempt to make permanent the derogation of the exercise of the sacrosanct right of each individual shareholder to participate in person in the work and debate of the shareholders' meeting?

Answer to questions 1-2

The procedures adopted by the Company for the conduct of the Shareholders' Meeting comply with current regulations, and in particular with paragraph 4 of art. 106 of Law Decree No. 18/2020, converted into Law No. 27/2020 as well as Law Decree No. 198/2022, converted into Law No. 14/2023, which extended the effectiveness of the measures contained in the aforementioned art. 106 to Shareholders' Meetings held by 31 July 2023, allowing Shareholders to participate in the Shareholders' Meeting exclusively through the Appointed Representative. The Shareholders' rights established by law are in no way affected by the choice made by the Company, which has availed itself of an option permitted by the law itself and which in any case protects the possibility of submitting questions before the Shareholders' Meeting and submitting proposals for resolutions, which also receive more publicity than in the case of Shareholders' Meetings in attendance, as well as of making speeches, through the Designated Representative, which will be recorded in the minutes of the Shareholders' Meeting.

3. What is the difference in the number of participants in person entitled to attend and vote between the Eni spa shareholders' meetings convened in Rome on 30.05.2023 "behind closed doors" and on 14.05.2019 "open doors"?

Answer

With reference to the Shareholders' Meeting 2019, 64.388575% of the entire share capital was represented in person and by proxy at the opening of the proceedings. For further information, please refer to the Assembly Minutes at the following link: <https://www.eni.com/assets/documents/Verbale-AGM-Ordinary-meeting-of-14-May-2019-version-navigable.pdf>. With reference to the Shareholders' Meeting



scheduled for 10 May 2023, the figure will be available on the day of the meeting.

4. What is the estimate of the overall costs incurred by the top management of Eni spa for holding the shareholders' meeting on 10.05.2023 "behind closed doors" with only the presence of the person appointed by the law firm Trevisan & Associati (the representative appointed by the top management of Eni spa) and how does it differ (in monetary terms) from the overall costs of the last shareholders' meeting of Eni spa held "open doors" on 14.05.2019?

Answer

See Answer to question 5.

5. What is the forecast of the various items of expenditure of the Eni spa shareholders' meeting convened on 10.05.2023 "behind closed doors" and how does it differ (in monetary terms) from the same items of expenditure of the last Eni spa shareholders' meeting held "open doors" on 14.05.2019?

Answer questions 4 and 5

The average cost for shareholders' meetings with presence in person is around €200,000. The costs include, inter alia, those for the electronic voting system, the notary's recording of the meeting, other notarial requirements and the appointment of the Shareholders' Representative and catering, while they do not include, for example, costs for publications. This year, as in previous years, the cost will be significantly lower, considering the way it is held (by more than half).

6. Why does the top management of Eni spa not broadcast public audio-video live coverage of the proceedings of the shareholders' meeting on the Eni group's institutional website and why does it continue to fail to implement full and transparent corporate disclosure through modern communication techniques which are, moreover, already in use by leading Eurozone companies, including Société Générale s.a. (link, http://akah.event.novialys.com/Datas/societe_generale/1206349_5ccff3f981a98/index.php) and Crédit Agricole s.a., as deduced on page 15 (see footnote 18) of the proposal on corporate liability action against the directors and senior management presented by the Comitato Aria Pulita Basilicata Onlus and the Associazione Liberiamo la Basilicata at the previous shareholders' meeting held on 11.05.2022 "behind closed doors" in Rome (link, https://www.eni.com/assets/documents/ita/governance/assemblea/2022/pro_mail-association-liberiamo-basilicata.pdf)?

Answer

Eni guarantees full and transparent corporate disclosure in compliance with the provisions of current legislation, which does not provide for an obligation to transmit the proceedings of the shareholders' meetings which are, however, regularly reported in the minutes of the meeting prepared by a Notary Public.

7. Have Eni spa or investee companies of the Eni Group or their collaborators or in any case persons connected with them, for any reason whatsoever, had dealings with Massimo Garavaglia, business consultant and senator of the parliamentary group Lega Salvini Premier, who was the promoter of the amendment (No. 3.300 Atto Senato DDL n.452) of paragraph 10-undecies to Article 3 of Law Decree no. 198 of 29.12.2022 (so-called 'Mille Proroghe'), an amendment approved with the favourable opinion of the Government on 15.02.2023 during the 38th Public Session of the Senate Assembly (see link: <https://www.senato.it/japp/bgt/showdoc/frame.jsp?tipoodoc=Emend&leg=19&id=1368771&id=1370048>; see also Senate webtv video at 51 minutes and 30 seconds into the proceedings, see link: <https://webtv.senato.it/video/showVideo.html?seduta=38&leg=19&id=00022963>)? And have they had relations with individuals connected to the aforementioned senator and business consultant Massimo Garavaglia?

Answer

See Answer to question 8.

8. Have Eni S.p.A. or investee companies of the Eni Group or their collaborators or in any case persons connected with them, for any reason whatsoever, had relations with members of the Lega Salvini Premier political movement to which Massimo Garavaglia belongs, i.e. the senator proposing the above-mentioned amendment (No. 3.300 Senate Bill DDL No. 452) included in the recent Law No. 14 of 24.02.2023, on the basis of which the faculty provided for the Covid pandemic was reintroduced - a faculty which was then extended and expired on 31.07.2022 - which allowed the top management of Eni spa to once again prohibit the personal participation of shareholders in the shareholders' meeting of 10.05.2023 under discussion, obliging them to give proxy to the legal firm Trevisan & Associati (the representative appointed by the top management of Eni spa)? And have they had relations with individuals connected to the above-mentioned members of the Lega Salvini Premier political movement?

Answer questions 7-8

Eni, also through its subsidiaries, or its collaborators or in any case subjects connected to them, has had no relations with Lega, nor with Sen. Massimo Garavaglia.



9. During the 2022 financial year under review, ISTAT ascertained the existence of about six million Italians living in conditions of absolute poverty (1.9 million households) and another nine million or so living in conditions of relative poverty (2.6 million households, see link: <https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/271940>), meaning poverty has more than doubled in the last twelve years. The Istat data were confirmed in the report published by Caritas on the occasion of the World Day for Combating Poverty celebrated on 17.10.2022, during the year under review. And during the same financial year 2022, the mega-contributions paid by many important listed companies to their top and senior management were confirmed, true 'privileges' of a caste characterised by insatiable greed, which has so far managed to get stratospheric payments built with complex technical-administrative systems that civil society can no longer tolerate in modern times. That being said, we would like to ask the Chairman Lucia Calvosa and the Chairwoman of the Remuneration Committee Nathalie Tocci whether their respective remunerations of €503,000 (€500,000 + €3,000) and €215,500 (€80,000 + €120,000 + €135,000) received in 2022 (in line with the previous year's remuneration) are anachronistic.

Answer

See Answer to question 10.

10. We would like to ask the Chairman Lucia Calvosa and the Chairwoman of the Remuneration Committee Nathalie Tocci whether the remuneration of €7,490,000 (€1,600,000 + €4,193,000 + €31,000 + €1,666,000) received by the CEO Claudio Descalzi in 2022 is anachronistic (see Eni's Board of Directors' nominative statement placed in the "*Report on remuneration policy and compensation paid 2022*" on page 56 of the paper format, "Table 1 - Accrued compensation for directors" Eni in 2022 (link, <https://www.eni.com/assets/documents/ita/governance/assembly/2023/remuneration-2023.pdf>); a remuneration that is €24,000 higher than the stratospheric remuneration of €7,466,000 of the previous year, to which additional payments and benefits, including incentive-type instruments, should be added (see pages 59, 61, 62 of the above-mentioned Report on Remuneration Policy and Compensation Paid in 2022 at Eni).
- And the above-mentioned amount of €7,490,000 received in 2022 by the CEO of Eni spa alone, Claudio Descalzi, turns out to be equivalent to the amount received in the same year by 320 Mayors individually receiving the gross annual allowance of €23,424 (gross monthly allowance of €1.952 of the Mayor of a Municipality in the 3,001-5,000 inhabitant range, such as Marsico Nuovo in the province of Potenza, see the website of the Ministry of the Interior, Local Finance Area, "Table 1 of the Illustrative Report - Indemnity to Mayors" on page 2 of Annex A of the Ministerial Decree 30 May 2022 issued in agreement with the Minister of Economy and Finance,

<https://dait.interno.gov.it/finanza-locale/documentazione/decreto-30-maggio-2022>); the same amount of €7,490,000, received in the year 2022 by Eni's Chief Executive Officer Claudio Descalzi, is also equivalent to the amount received in the year under review by 136 Presidents of Provinces individually receiving the gross annual indemnity of €55,152 (gross monthly indemnity of €4,596, equal to that of the Mayor of provincial capitals with up to 100,000 inhabitants, such as Potenza, see Table 1" of Annex A of the Ministerial Decree 30 May 2022 mentioned above) or by 73 Regional Councillors individually receiving the gross annual allowance of €101,880 (gross monthly allowance of €8,490, see website of the Council of the Basilicata Region, item "Holders of political offices referred to in Art. 14 co.1 of Legislative Decree no. 33/2013", <https://www.consiglio.basilicata.it/consiglio-api//file/1092/203759>) or by 59 Italian Members of Parliament individually receiving the gross annual allowance of €125,220 (gross monthly allowance of €10,435.00, see website of the Chamber of Deputies, item "Economic treatment", <https://www.camera.it/leg19/383?conoscereIacamera=4>) or by 50 magistrates councillors of the Court of Appeal individually receiving the gross annual remuneration of about €150,000.

Answer to questions 9-10-14

All remuneration accrued and received by Eni Directors and Executives with Strategic Responsibilities, as illustrated in detail in the Report on Remuneration Policy and Remuneration Paid, was determined in strict accordance with Eni's remuneration policy for the 2020-2023 term of office, approved by the Shareholders' Meeting of 13 May 2020, with more than 95% of votes in favour.

11. The Latin poet Quintus Horatius Flaccus, an illustrious fellow-citizen of the city of Venosa in the Basilicata region of southern Italy, identified - as the independent expert Luigi Magno recently recalled - in the concept of measure the essence of 'equity' in human relations, including economic-financial-remunerative relations, when he set that norm that has taken on universal value over the millennia: *"Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum"* i.e. *"the measure of things lies in the median measure of things themselves"* and there are certain boundaries beyond which 'equity' cannot exist.
12. Why did the top management of Eni spa publish on 24.05.2023 on the corporate website www.eni.com the proposals for the shareholders' meeting transmitted on that date by the shareholder Ministry of Economy and Finance (Mef) in relation to items 6, 7 and 10 on the agenda and by the shareholder Institutional Investors in relation to item 9 on the agenda, while the same top management of Eni spa did not publish on the aforementioned 24.04.2023 the proposed corporate liability action



against the directors and senior managers of Eni in relation to item 1 on the agenda, as sent by certified e-mail on the same 24.04.2023 by the shareholders Comitato Aria Pulita Basilicata Onlus and Associazione Liberiamo la Basilicata?

Answer

See Answer to question 13.

13. Did the top management of Eni spa consider treating the shareholder Ministry of Economy and Finance (Mef) and the institutional investors in a privileged manner with respect to the Comitato Aria Pulita Basilicata Onlus and the Associazione Liberiamo la Basilicata (considered by the top management to be minor partners in Eni spa)?

Answer to questions 12 and 13

As foreseen in the notice of meeting, Eni S.p.A. Published on its website the proposal of liability action submitted by the shareholders Comitato Aria Pulita Basilicata Onlus and Associazione Liberiamo la Basilicata within the deadline on 2 May 2023. The proposals submitted by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and by a group of shareholders consisting of asset management companies and other investors were published on Eni's website at the same time as the legal publicity requirements associated with the filing of lists for the renewal of corporate bodies, as proposals for resolutions functional to the appointment process.

14. The Chairman Lucia Calvosa and the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee Nathalie Tocci are asked to give their opinion on the applicability in Eni spa of the criteria on remuneration, compensation and incentive policies adopted during the year under review by La Cassa di Ravenna spa, a credit institution chaired by Antonio Patuelli, also Chairman of the Italian Banking Association (ABI) since 2013. If you do not agree with the aforementioned criterion of Cassa di Ravenna, please indicate the differences between the respective criteria adopted by the two Italian-based companies.

Answer

See Answer to question 10

15. It is true what is written in the article on page 5 of the newspaper Il Fatto Quotidiano published on 24.04.2023, entitled '*Eni-Nigeria, fees and consultancy. 40 million euro to defend itself*', with subtitle '*The price of acquittal - The bill for legal expenses incurred by the energy giant to protect Descalzi, Scaroni & C (Roberto Casula and Ciro Antonio Pagano): 31 million for lawyers, the rest for other assignments*' regarding the criminal trial for international corruption, Nigeria Opl 245? Were fees also paid in this

regard to lawyers Guido Carlo Alleva, Giuseppe Fornari and Mario Brusa? And, if so, how much did these lawyers receive respectively?

Answer

Eni does not comment on the remuneration of its consultants and legal counsels. The costs incurred for the defence of the company and its managers are certainly proportionate to the activity performed, based on regularly contracted relationships, and cannot be defined as a 'price' of anything. Eni points out that, under the terms of the collective bargaining agreement, it is up to the company to bear the costs of the defence of employees.

16. How much has been paid by Eni spa for the professional activity carried out by the lawyers Carlo Guido Alleva (defence counsel for the defendant Palma Andrea, Eni), Mario Brusa (domiciliary lawyer for the defendant Palma Andrea, Eni manager) and Giuseppe Fornari (defence counsel for the defendant Ruggero Gheller) in the criminal proceedings no.2891/2017 r.Gip (Preliminary Investigations Magistrate) Potenza for the environmental disaster caused by Eni/Shell in the Val D'Agri (COVA) in the Basilicata region of Southern Italy, which was defined by a decree of committal for trial issued on 10-24.03.2022, as well as in the connected and still pending criminal trial Court Docket Number 426/2022 Tribunale Collegiale di Potenza, with President Rosario Baglioni and associate judges Marianna Zampoli and Francesco Valente? And how many other costs has Eni spa borne to date in connection with its participation in the hearings of the said criminal proceedings (e.g. expenses for vehicles for hire, assistants and collaborators accompanying said lawyers or their substitutes during the hearings held in 2022, including the criminal hearings of 27.01.2022, 27.06.2022, 31.10.2022, 19.12.2022, 13.02.2023, 27.03.2023)?

Answer

See Answer to question 18.

17. What is the expenditure budgeted by Eni spa for the professional activities of the above-mentioned lawyers, defenders of its executives who are defendants in the above-mentioned criminal proceedings Court Docket Number 426/2022 Tribunale Collegiale di Potenza?

Answer

See Answer to question 18.

18. What is the expenditure budgeted by Eni S.p.A. for the work to be carried out in the interest of its executives who are defendants in the above-mentioned criminal

proceedings No 426/2022 r.g.t. (Preliminary Investigations Magistrate) Tribunal Collegiale di Potenza by the numerous expert witnesses (appointed by the lawyers Guido Carlo Alleva and Giuseppe Fornari) and, in particular, by: Domenico Fracchiolla (managing consultant of Ramboll Environ srl Italy geologist and expert in environmental site contamination), Fabio Colombo (director of the Milan office of Ramboll Environ srl Italy), Alessandro Mandolini (engineer and professor of Geotechnics at the University of Campania), Roberto Roberti (engineer and professor of Metallurgy at the University of Brescia) Dino Musmarra (engineer and lecturer of Chemical Plants and Environmental Chemical Engineering at the University of L'Aquila), Marina Prisciandaro (engineer and lecturer of Chemical Plants and Environmental Chemical Engineering at the University of L'Aquila), Vladimiro Bonamin (chemist and Vice President & Global Business Development Manager of Environmental Health & Safety Division of SGS Group Management LTD), Luca Alberti (associate professor at the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering of the Politecnico di Milano).

Answer to questions 16-17-18

The criminal proceedings referred to, relating to the accidental spillage of hydrocarbons from an oil tank at the COVA complex found in February 2017, was started against certain executives whom Eni is certain acted correctly in the performance of their roles and duties. The executives entrusted their defences to trusted lawyers and experienced technical advisors, so to fully address the technical and legal issues underlying the allegations and thus highlight the groundlessness of the accusations made against them. They, just as all the Company's executives, benefit from the provisions of the National Collective Bargaining Agreement that ensure coverage of legal expenses for proceedings inherent to the functions performed for the company.

Certainly the costs incurred for the defence of the company and its managers are proportionate to the activity performed, based on regularly contracted relationships. Eni points out that, under the terms of the collective bargaining agreement, it is up to the company to bear the costs of the defence of employees.

19. As part of its climate policy, Eni spa pledged to achieve carbon neutrality within the limits set in the COP26 Paris Agreement and announced the creation of an entity dedicated to sustainable mobility. Basilicata is home to Europe's largest onshore field operated by Eni-Shell and to the advanced-technology Stellantis plant (former Fiat-Sata) for the production of motor vehicles. At the same time, legal violations were established involving Eni spa in two criminal proceedings for major and serious environmental violations. In view of this, we would like to know how much of the new green-bio investments planned up to 2030 will be dedicated and used in the Basilicata region.

Answer

On 15 June 2022, the Basilicata Region, Eni and Shell signed a memorandum of understanding to promote environmental sustainability and regional development to be implemented in the period 2020-2029.

Among the various measures envisaged, there is the provision of a contribution in Development Projects amounting to €19 million/year (€190 million in total), of which €9 million/year will be invested directly by the Val d'Agri JV co-owners in the implementation of so-called 'non-oil' projects. Projects will be developed in the following areas: circular bio-economy and agro-energy; hydrogen, sustainable mobility and renewable energy; sustainable agriculture and agritech; economic diversification and local development.

20. Can the Commission say whether Eni spa or investee companies of the Eni Group or their collaborators or, in any event, persons connected with them, for any reason whatsoever, have donated/paid money for any reason whatsoever to the press (including the press operating in Basilicata) and, if so, can it state the amount of money paid and the persons to whom it was paid?

Answer

Eni regularly invests in advertising in all major national and local newspapers according to a planning process carried out through a third-party agency that identifies quantitative and qualitative KPIs to support business decisions.

21. Can the Commission say whether Eni or companies in the Eni Group or investees of the Eni Group or their collaborators, or in any case subjects connected with them have, for any reason whatsoever, donated/paid money to the University of Basilicata or to its teaching staff, experts or any other subject operating even indirectly with the University of Basilicata and, if so, can it say how much money was paid and to whom it was paid?

Answer

A partnership agreement was signed with the University of Basilicata in September 2021 for the activation of the Master's degree programme in 'Geoscience for Energy Transitions' for the academic year 2021/2022. This collaboration provided for €20,000 to the University in 2022 as a contribution for the organisation and management of the initiative.

In addition, a contractual relationship exists with Unibas for the realisation of studies in the scientific field.

Four PhD scholarships were activated in 2019 (ending in 2022) with the University of Basilicata, with a total value of approx. €277k.



22. Can the Commission say whether Eni or companies in the Eni Group or investees of the Eni Group or their collaborators or in any case persons connected with them, for whatever reason, have donated/paid money to institutions or bodies of any kind operating in the Basilicata region and, if so, can it say what amount of money was paid out and to whom it was paid?

Answer

In Basilicata, Eni is committed to providing tangible support to sustainable development also through long-term agreements with institutional stakeholders, mainly related to business objectives. Below are the main agreements finalised in 2022.

On 15 June 2022, the Basilicata Region, Eni and Shell signed a memorandum of understanding to define a programme of environmental compensation measures to promote environmental sustainability and regional development. For the period 2020-2029, the Co-owners have committed themselves to three axes to:

- pay a compensation of €1.05 per barrel produced;
- ensure the Region a gas supply of approximately 160 MSm³/year (~10% of Val d'Agri's gas production) in kind or in return. Through this availability, the Region implemented from the end of 2022 a mechanism to reimburse the gas raw material in the bills of Lucanian citizens;
- support the realisation of "non-oil" Development Projects for a value of 19 M€/year (190 M€ in total), of which 10 M€/year made available to the Region as a contribution for the realisation of projects by subjects identified by the same and 9 M€/year invested directly by the Joint Venture owners of the Val d'Agri JV.

On 2 December 2022, the Agreement in support of the Val d'Agri Municipalities (the so-called "Energy Bonus") was signed between Eni, Shell and the Municipality of Viggiano, representing the other 10 municipalities in the area covered by the "Val d'Agri" Concession. With the Agreement, citizens residing in the municipalities of Viggiano, Grumento Nova, Marsico Nuovo, Marsicovetere, Sarconi, Spinoso, Tramutola, Paterno, Montemurro, Moliterno and Calvello will be able to access an economic contribution to support the cost of energy and for energy efficiency measures in household buildings and public facilities of a social nature. The total value of the agreement amounts to 22.5 M€.

On 5 May 2022, Eni, Shell E&P Italia, Total E&P Italia and Mitsui E&P Italia signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Basilicata Region for the development of the LucAS Project - Lucani tra Ambiente e Salute (Lucans between Environment and Health), to be implemented by the Region itself. The Project aims to improve the level of knowledge of health impacts and risks related to the environmental context and

to identify actions to safeguard the health and well-being of communities.

The Project envisages a maximum total contribution of 25 M€ over 5 years. The companies will contribute 95% of the total value to the Project, while the remaining 5% will be financed directly by the Basilicata Region.

To supplement the above, please refer to what is indicated, pursuant to Law 124/2017 and subsequent amendments, in notes no. 38 and no. 33, respectively, of the notes to the consolidated and statutory financial statements of Eni S.p.A.

23. Have any investigations been carried out by the Control Authorities for the omission of balance sheet data of several Eni Group subsidiaries and associated companies presented at the past Eni Shareholders' Meeting of 11.05.2022, and have any sanctions been applied to the parent company Eni spa or to the relevant Eni Group companies?

(Including the following subsidiaries: Eni Marketing inc. and Eni Oil & Gas inc, both based in Dover in the State of Delaware; Eni Natural Energies spa based in San Donato Milanese; Eni Ambalat Ltd, Eni Arguni I Ltd, Eni Bukat Ltd, Eni East Ganal Ltd, Eni East Sepinggan Ltd, Eni Ganal Ltd, Eni Indonesia Ltd, Eni Krueng Mane Ltd, Eni MOG Ltd in liquidation, Eni North Ganal Ltd, Eni Rapak Ltd, Eni West Ganal Ltd and Eni West Timor Ltd, all based in London; Eni Indonesia Ots 1 Ltd based in Grand Cayman; Eni BB Petroleum inc., Eni Marketing inc., Eni Oil & Gas inc. Eni Petroleum US Llc, Eni US Operating Co inc. Eni USA Gas Marketing Llc and Eni USA inc., all based in Dover in the State of Delaware-U.s.a.; Eni TNS Ltd based in Aberdeen-UK; First Calgary Petroleums LP based in Wilmington in the State of Delaware-U.s.a.; First Calgary Petroleums Partner Co ULC based in Calgary-Canada.

Also included are the following associated companies: Agri-Energy S.r.l. based in Jolanda Di Savoia-Ferrara; Agiba Petroleum Co, Ashrafi Island Petroleum Co in liquidation, East Delta Gas Co in liquidation, East Kanayis Petroleum Company, East Obaiyed Petroleum Company, El Temsah Petroleum Co, El- Fayrouz Petroleum Co in liquidation, Mediterranean Gas Co, Meleiha Petroleum Company, Nile Delta Oil Co Nidoco, North Bardawil Petroleum Co , North El Burg Petroleum Company, Petrobel Belayim Petroleum Co, Pharaonic Petroleum Co, Port Said Petroleum Co, Raml Petroleum Co, Ras Qattara Petroleum Co, Shorouk Petroleum Company, Thekah Petroleum Co in liquidation and West ASHRAFI Petroleum Company in liquidation, all based in Cairo-Egypt; Cabo Delgado Gas Development Limitada headquartered in Maputo-Mozambique; Compañia Agua Plana SA headquartered in Caracas-Venezuela; Isatay Operating Company Llp headquartered in Nur-sultan-Kazakhstan; Khaleej Petroleum Co Wll headquartered in Safat-Kuwait; Liberty National Development Co Llc and Shyp BV PBC headquartered in Wilmington in the State of Delaware-U.s.a.; Point Resources FPSO AS, Point Resources FPSO Holding AS, PR Jotun DA, Vår Energi Marine AS based in Sandnes-Norway; Livorno LNG Terminal SpA in liquidation based in Livorno; South Italy Green Hydrogen s.r.l. based in Rome).

Answer

With regard to the annexes to the financial statements, Eni complies with the relevant statutory provisions. Pursuant to Article 2429 of the Italian Civil Code, the financial statements, together with full copies of the latest financial statements of the subsidiaries and a summary statement of the essential data of the latest financial



statements of the affiliated companies, must remain deposited at the company's registered office together with the reports of the directors, statutory auditors and the person appointed to perform the statutory audit, during the fifteen days preceding the shareholders' meeting, and until they are approved. Members may view them

The filing of copies of the latest financial statements of subsidiary companies may be replaced, for those included in the consolidation, by the filing of a summary of the essential data of their latest financial statements.

The absence of some sheets, as indicated in the text of the application, has precise reasons that are referred to in the sheets themselves, e.g. 'the company does not prepare financial statements because it is included in the consolidation of another company', or they are newly-established companies that have not yet completed their first financial year.

Therefore, no sanctions were applied and no investigations were carried out by the supervisory authorities.