

A stylized illustration featuring a yellow bird in flight at the top, a blue fish on the left, and a red fish at the bottom. In the center, a brown rock formation contains a white lion rampant, which is the Eni logo. The background is white with light beige abstract shapes.

Biodiversity for Eni

The importance of operating
responsibly

Biodiversity plays a fundamental and widely recognised role in human well-being, for a healthy planet and for the economic wealth of all people. We depend on nature for food, medicines, energy, clean air and water, protection from natural disasters, cultural and recreational values.

196 countries adhering to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) which establishes targets for 2030 and goals for 2050, aimed at protecting and restoring nature. Being aware of the need for a collective response to address global biodiversity loss, Eni confirms its commitment to operating responsibly, promoting continuous improvement in the management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES). Eni monitors the development of the main international frameworks in order to align with the metrics for measuring nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and to define relevant time-bound targets once the methodologies have been finalised.

Target 15 of the Biodiversity Plan requires large companies to regularly monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity.

What are the dependencies and potential impacts of Eni's activities on Biodiversity?

In the absence of mitigation action, Eni’s activities could generate negative impacts in terms of biodiversity (habitat, ecosystems and species) and ecosystem services loss or degradation. These impacts may vary depending on project complexity, environmental value, and the reference social context. It is however possible to identify dependencies and potentials impacts typically associated with Eni's activities and services that can contribute to the main drivers of Nature change (IPBES 2020). All biodiversity impacts can ultimately be more significant when activities are carried out within or near areas that are sensitive from the point of view of biodiversity conservation, e.g. critical habitats, protected areas and key biodiversity areas (KBAs). The main actions implemented include ecological conservation of forests and other natural habitats, monitoring activities aimed at confirming the presence of at risks species and assessing potential impacts on their conservation status, and awareness-raising among communities and workers.

Drivers of Nature Change	Activities exerting pressure on BES	Potential negative impact on BES¹	Actions to manage risks and impacts²
Land and ocean use change	Land clearance for site preparation, construction and decommissioning. Land and sea occupation due to the physical presence of facilities and logistic infrastructures, including access roads	•Habitat fragmentation, loss and disruptions, affecting species and ecosystem services •Increased threat on IUCN Red list species •Erosion and changes in surface hydrology/natural drainage affecting flood control and water purification •GHG emissions due to deforestation and land/seafloor degradation	•Consider BES and landscape scale risks at the earliest stage of site selection and project planning •Apply the mitigation hierarchy rigorously to avoid and minimise to the fullest extent feasible •“No go” commitment in UNESCO Natural WHS³ •Periodic Biodiversity Risk Global screening •Consultation with local stakeholders, including indigenous peoples
Use of natural resources	Dependencies on natural resources: Freshwater withdrawal and consumption for industrial uses (processes, firefighting etc); Biomass for biofuel production (supply chain)	•Pressure on freshwater availability, in water stress area, reduction of flood and erosion control •Water quality degradation, increased pressure on sensitive habitats and species supply chain risk of conversion or degradation of natural ecosystem associated to the biomass demand	•Periodic water risk assessment •Setting targets to minimise freshwater withdrawals in water-stressed area •Sustainable water management at site level •Consultation with local stakeholders, including indigenous peoples Purchase of certified sustainable raw material; thorough procurement and traceability process along the supply chain
Pollution	Decline in air, soil and water quality due to normal operations or accidental events (spill and leakage of oil, chemicals or liquid waste, hydrocarbon blow-out) Noise emission including underwater ones from offshore activities	•degradation or loss of habitat and ecosystems functioning, disturbance or displacement of wildlife •Increased threat on IUCN Red list species	•Implementation of anti-pollution measures and monitoring plans as identified in ESIA or in BAP •Development and implementation of emergency preparedness and response plans •Operational plans for noise impact mitigation (i.e. planning of activities outside reproductive seasons and migratory routes, soft start and shut-down procedures, passive acoustic monitoring)
Alien Invasive Species	Unintentional introduction of Alien Invasive Species (AIS) either through direct pathways as “stowaways” on vehicles and vessels, in ballast water and hull fouling or through indirect pathways related to habitat alteration and degradation.	•Loss of local biodiversity, with AIS being a key driver of ecosystem changes through the transmission of diseases, competition for resources and habitat with native species, etc.	•Using indigenous and non-invasive species for landscaping and rehabilitation works; •Measures and monitoring as identified in ESIA or BAP (i.e. ballast water management; hygiene and maintenance protocols for vehicles, vessels and equipment)
Climate change	Scope 1,2,3 GHG emissions contribute to global climate change	•Alterations of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems •Disturbance or displacement of wildlife due to changes of physiology and behavior, life cycle, geographical distribution, composition and interactions of species within the ecosystem	•Contribution to collective action through the implementation of the Decarbonization Plan for carbon neutrality by 2050

¹ These are combined with indirect impacts resulting from the displacement of people, the establishment of new economic activities and the opening of new accesses potentially inducing changes in land use.

² Actions typically applied, but not limited to. Note that some of them (i.e. application of the mitigation hierarchy and stakeholders engagement) are cross-cutting actions applicable to any nature change driver.

³ WHS World Heritage Site



How do we manage impacts?

By applying Eni's BES Policy and implementing our risk-based BES Management model, we act early in the decision-making process and an iteratively throughout the life cycle of a project or asset. Exposure to the risk of biodiversity loss is annually assessed for all (new and existing) operational sites, considering their geographical

proximity to protected areas and other important areas for biodiversity (KBAs and areas with the potential presence of threatened species). The results of the screening identify priority sites with a potential risk of biodiversity loss on which we need to carry out in-depth analyses. In response to the risks identified, BES studies are performed to analyse the operational and environmental context, identify and assess **impacts⁴ and dependencies** on nature.

Finally, based on the results, where necessary, Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) are designed to mitigate significant residual impacts or enhance biodiversity in the area where we operate. The BAP identifies priority biodiversity values and details **management actions, which must be concrete, planned and measurable**. The plan identifies a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that are monitored in time. Monitoring is essential to verify the effectiveness of the BAP or, conversely, to identify the need to modify it. The BAP is therefore a "living" document based on an adaptive management approach which retains its effectiveness **throughout the life of the project, up to the decommissioning phase**.



Figure 1 Schematic representation of Eni's BES management mode

Impacts are managed through the application of the **Mitigation Hierarchy**, which prioritises preventive measures over corrective ones, with the aim of no net loss or, where possible, net gain of biodiversity. In the case of areas that are recognised by UNESCO as sites of Outstanding

"No Go" Commitment for UNESCO Natural WHS

Eni does not conduct oil and gas exploration and development activities within the boundaries of Natural Sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List (as of May 31, 2019.) If we operate (explore, develop and produce) in areas of high biodiversity value, we are committed to the conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) by implementing our management model in compliance with Eni BES Policy.

When we work in joint ventures we do not operate, we are committed to promote with our partners the development and adoption of good management practices in line with our BES Policy.

Universal Value (OUV), **Eni has adopted a "NO GO" policy.**

Active **stakeholder** involvement is an inclusive and transparent process that takes place from the early stages of a project and continues throughout its life cycle to make sure the Mitigation Hierarchy is effectively applied. Consultation and collaboration with **communities, indigenous people** and other local stakeholders help to understand expectations and concerns and determine how ecosystem services and biodiversity are used and identify management options that include local needs. Long-term **partnerships with international organisations leading in the field of biodiversity conservation and with local experts** enable us to implement the actions identified in the BAPs on the ground and monitor the indicators, ensuring the application of technical-scientific approaches and the alignment with international standards and best practices. Among Eni's collaborations there are international organizations including Fauna & Flora (2003-2023), Proteus Partnership (since 2008) the Wildlife Conservation Society (since 2016) and IUCN (from 2022 to 2024), but also local research institutions and universities, associations and joint programs in the energy sector.

How do we communicate our actions for the conservation of biodiversity?

Eni communicates information related to biodiversity and ecosystem dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities in the company's annual sustainability reporting. To identify, assess, and manage impacts on priority biodiversity aspects, the following are communicated:

- **Sites within or near protected areas and other areas of high biodiversity value;**
- **Material (potential or actual) impacts of its activities on such areas and endangered species;**
- **Actions plans and associated metrics.**

Additionally, Eni's BES management model, key management results and some examples of application at operational site are communicated through the website of eni.com.

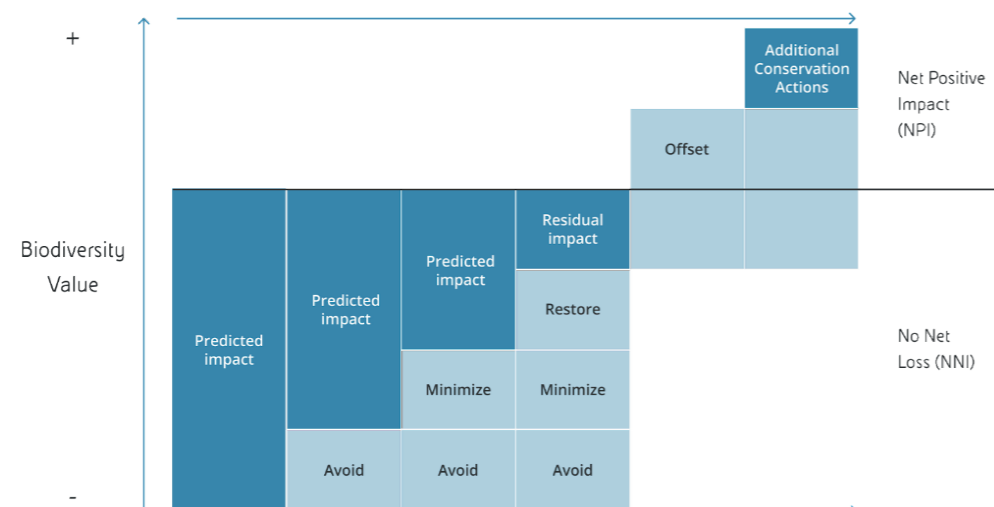


Figure 2 Mitigation hierarchy used to manage potential impacts of operations and enhancement opportunities on BES (Source: BBOP)

⁴ We assess direct, indirect and cumulative impacts.

