ENI BIODIVERSITY

AND

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES POLICY

Eni Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Policy

Biodiversity is the variability of life on Earth[1]. It supports the provision of ecosystem services, the benefits that people and businesses obtain from ecosystems such as food, fresh water, air and climate regulation. The conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services (BES) is necessary for human wellbeing, a key component of the global sustainable development agenda and is of increasing importance to Eni and its stakeholders.

Eni operates in a wide range of environments around the world, with different ecological sensitivities and regulatory regimes. We are committed to the conservation of BES by implementing an effective BES management model which aligns with the strategic goals and targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This integrated approach to BES management is based on sound conservation science and internationally accepted good practices. BES management is a key component of Eni's Health, Safety and Environment Integrated Management System (HSE IMS) and operating practices. Eni's approach to BES management ensures that interrelationships between environmental issues such as BES, climate change, water management, and social issues, like the sustainable development of local communities, are identified and properly managed.

Eni commits to operating beyond compliance in all countries and throughout the project lifecycle, from inception to decommissioning. Priority BES values[2] are identified as early as possible in the decision-making process. The company follows a risk-based approach which takes into account the complexities of each project and the value of the local natural environment and social context. Dependencies and potential impacts on priority BES values are assessed and managed, whilst exploring opportunities to make a positive contribution to BES. Through the adoption of the mitigation hierarchy[3], Eni prioritizes preventive over corrective measures, and drives continuous improvement of BES management performance towards no net loss or net gain of biodiversity, depending on project-specific risks and context.

Eni's BES management model systematically implements its commitments by integrating BES considerations into global activities and decision making processes along the project lifecycle supported by technical guidance:

- *Biodiversity risk exposure is routinely monitored by screening new and existing sites (operated, in joint ventures and non-operated) for proximity to protected areas, important sites for biodiversity and for the presence of threatened species. Eni uses the results of this screening*

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[1] *'Biological diversity' means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.*
Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992

[2] BES values include species, habitats, ecosystem and ecosystem services that exist within an operational area.

[3] The sequence of actions to anticipate and avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, minimize, and, when impacts occur, restore, and where significant residual impacts remain, offset for biodiversity-related risks and impacts on affected communities and the environment.
CSBI, A cross-sector guide for implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy, 2015

to identify priority sites for action and set targets for biodiversity risk management as part of the company's Strategic HSE Plan.

- *At existing priority sites, risk exposure is addressed by identifying and assessing, BES dependencies and direct, indirect and cumulative impacts potentially associated with company's activities, both at landscape and site-scale. At all new sites, BES assessments are performed as part of environmental, social and health impact assessments.*
- *Based on the outcome of the above assessments, BES Action Plans (BAPs) are implemented to ensure the delivery of BES impact mitigation and effective management of Eni's exposure to biodiversity risk.*

Active engagement with stakeholders, both at company and site level, is central to the implementation and continuous improvement of Eni's BES management model and ensures the effective implementation of the mitigation hierarchy. We believe in the value of long term partnerships with international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and scientific institutions for implementing Eni's commitments and ensuring alignment with international good practice. Early stage consultation and collaboration with local communities and NGOs, indigenous peoples, governments and academia helps Eni to understand their concerns, determine dependencies on BES and identify management options that include these needs.

Eni is committed to continuous improvement in BES management as part of eni's HSE-IMS at both site and company level, through ongoing monitoring and target setting. Eni routinely monitors the effectiveness of mitigation measures within site-level BAPs, adjusting the company's management approach based on outcomes and project lifecycle stage. At company level, Eni routinely monitors exposure to biodiversity risk and implementation of the BES management model by operational sites. Eni commits to publicly disclose on priority sites and the progress of BES activities in place, and on future BES management plans and targets.