AUSTRIA AG
Renewables and Gas

COMPANY PROFILE

We are shaping the energy future





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RAG Austria AG

RAG Austria AG is Austria's largest energy storage company and one of Europe's leading technical storage operators.

With storage capacity of around 6.4 billion cubic meters of natural gas, the company operates around 6 per cent of all gas storage capacity in the European Union. A large proportion of the underground natural gas reservoirs discovered by RAG have already been converted into energy storage facilities capable of making the stored energy available at any time and at high capacity. In doing so, RAG is realizing the vision of 'sustainable energy mining' – defined as the long-term use of existing reservoirs – and thereby making a decisive contribution to strengthening the security of supply in Austria and Central Europe.

RAG has developed and operates a total of eleven energy storage facilities (porous sandstone storage).

These include the storage facilities at Puchkirchen/Haag, Haidach, Haidach 5, Aigelsbrunn and the 7Fields storage network, as well as the hydrogen storage facilities in Pilsbach and Rubensdorf.



Our core business focus is the storage, conversion and demand-driven conditioning of energy in the form of gaseous energy carriers.



“Our motto is: Innovative strength, forward-thinking action, reliability and the ability to adapt to the needs of our customers and the energy landscape – that is where our strength lies.”



As a partner to renewable energy, we develop innovative, forward-looking energy technologies based on green gases such as hydrogen. In doing so, RAG Austria makes a valuable contribution to achieving ambitious climate targets and ensuring a reliable supply of raw materials and energy for Austria.

RAG aims to provide its customers with safe, efficient and affordable energy and gas storage services in a responsible manner over the long term.





Foreword

Global developments, geopolitical tensions and increasingly volatile energy markets clearly demonstrate that security of supply cannot be taken for granted and is a key prerequisite for economic stability in Europe.

> "Transformation requires stability – security of supply is the prerequisite for any further development."

Natural gas is and remains a guarantor and an indispensable pillar of a reliable energy supply, particularly in times of increasing electrification. Industry, prosperity and competitiveness require energy that is available at all times – regardless of weather conditions and the time of year.

Transformation requires continuity

The transition to a renewable energy system is necessary, but it takes time. Alongside the expansion of renewable energy, reliable, storable and readily available energy sources are still required. Natural gas is versatile, provides the necessary stability and security of supply, and thus forms the basis for further steps in the transition, both today and in the future. Natural gas is the foundation of a resilient energy system. Energy-intensive industries in particular, but also households, rely on a stable and efficient energy supply to safeguard competitiveness, value creation and prosperity in Europe.

Security of supply is created where energy can be stored

As one of Europe's leading energy storage companies, RAG stands for large-scale, seasonal energy storage, innovation and responsibility. We combine decades of expertise in natural gas and storage with the development of a sustainable, flexible energy future that must be reliable, crisis-proof and predictable. We see our task as further developing our existing strengths whilst responsibly integrating new energy sources such as hydrogen.

The challenges are enormous and can only be overcome by working together. To tackle them effectively, joint action by the key players from the energy sector, industry and politics, as well as end consumers, is just as important as creating scope for innovation. Our future energy landscape, which ensures a secure energy supply, should be compatible with climate goals, open to all technologies, and interconnected.

Gaseous energy sources form the foundation of our energy supply

In the future, energy must not only be climate-neutral, but also available at all times – not just when the sun is shining and the wind is blowing. The key challenge is therefore: how can renewable energy from the sun and wind be carried over into winter and made available at all times, in sufficient quantities and at high output, regardless of the weather or season? By converting it into hydrogen, summer sun can be carried over into winter and stored in our large-scale storage facilities.

This is precisely where RAG Austria comes in. As Europe's fourth-largest storage operator, large-scale and seasonal energy storage and supply is our core business. We develop technologies for producing green gas, such as hydrogen, using electricity generated from the sun and wind, and for its subsequent storage in underground sandstone gas reservoirs.

By making the long-term transition to the storage of green gases such as biomethane and hydrogen, we are meeting the challenges of the energy transition and making a significant contribution to reducing CO_2 emissions. Our 'RAG – Renewables AND Gas' approach represents the integration of renewable energies and gaseous energy sources with proven gas infrastructure – as the foundation for a stable and long-term viable energy supply.

> It is only through large-scale storage capacity that energy translates into genuine security of supply."

Prosperity requires energy – energy supply requires storage

With storage capacities of around 6.4 billion cubic meters of natural gas, we operate approximately 6 per cent of all gas storage capacity in the European Union. This makes us an integral part of Europe's critical energy infrastructure and an important contributor to security of supply for businesses and consumers. The importance of our storage infrastructure is particularly evident in times of strain – for example, during extreme weather conditions such as cold spells, international supply constraints or in the context of increasing cyber threats.





Our energy storage facilities, which have been built over recent decades with substantial investment, ensure an uninterrupted and reliable energy supply even at times of peak demand. We see ourselves as a safety net for energy suppliers.

This development is the result of decades of experience, technical excellence and the tireless commitment of our highly qualified staff. The 'RAG Spirit' – a sense of responsibility, innovative strength and flexibility – shapes everything we do and has made us what we are today: a company with a clear focus on the future of energy.

"Our storage facilities ensure that energy is not only generated but can also be used when it is actually needed."

Hydrogen makes it possible to store electricity from solar and wind power

Hydrogen is not just a buzzword in the current energy debate, but a crucial building block for the future energy mix. Its properties as a storable energy carrier and raw material, and its wide range of applications – particularly in electricity and heat generation, in high-energy industrial processes and in material use – make it an indispensable element of the future energy and raw materials supply. Hydrogen will play an important role in the future, particularly in storing renewable energy and decarbonizing selected industrial sectors.

RAG Austria was the first company in the world to store 100% hydrogen in underground porous sandstone reservoirs. Only in the form of hydrogen can the excess summer sunshine be stored on a large scale and carried over into winter; only in this way can generation be decoupled from short-term consumption, thereby balancing out seasonal fluctuations in energy production.

Establishing a hydrogen economy is an important next step. To this end, RAG is working on numerous projects across the entire value chain – from production and transport, through cross-border initiatives such as H_2 cross border, to large-scale storage. Natural gas and hydrogen are not opposites, but rather parts of a step-by-step transformation pathway.

However, our work extends beyond storage. In the production of hydrogen, we rely not only on water electrolysis but also on methane splitting. In this process, methane is split into hydrogen and carbon in an emission-free manner through the use of wind and solar energy. This yields, on the one hand, hydrogen – a storable energy carrier – and, at the same time, the valuable raw material solid carbon, a material of the future and an important soil additive for agriculture.

“Our large-scale storage facilities make a modern energy system resilient and robust in times of crisis.”

Utilizing domestic resources – maintaining domestic value creation

To maintain security of supply for the valuable traditional raw materials – crude oil and natural gas – domestic production must be strengthened. It is imperative that we produce our regional, underground raw material reserves in a way that conserves them and, above all, does not use them for energetic purposes.

In Austria, oil and natural gas are produced, stored, transported underground and used directly and locally, all in accordance with strict environmental and safety regulations – this reduces our dependence on imports and lowers emissions. Our primary objective is to ensure that sufficient quantities of domestic oil and natural gas – vital raw materials for our industry in Austria – are available. In the long term, technologies such as hydrogen utilization and carbon cycles are expected to help significantly reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with energy use.

The future of energy requires innovation and a secure foundation

A secure energy supply for the future is not achieved through radical changes, promises and euphoria, but through reliable, steady development. Natural gas remains the stable anchor, whilst new technologies are integrated step by step. On this basis, we are shaping an energy supply that is economically viable, technically feasible and secure in the long term.

We are committed to the optimal combination of renewable energies and modern storage technologies to ensure a secure and CO_2-reduced energy supply all year round.

At the same time, we think both regionally and at a European level. Our international energy partnerships and projects demonstrate that the energy transition does not stop at national borders, thereby making a significant contribution to European energy security. We see ourselves as enablers, as a link between renewable energy and security of supply, and as a driving force for a sustainable and resilient energy future.

“Security of supply is not a project for the future – it is a daily responsibility for the system.”

The use of domestic resources, technological innovation and international partnerships form the basis of our actions. Europe needs an energy policy that takes security of supply, competitiveness and climate targets into account as a whole. This is what we at RAG stand for – with decades of experience, technical expertise and a clear focus on feasible solutions.

The future of energy needs innovation – but above all, it needs a sense of realism and a reliable legal framework.



Markus Mitteregger
CEO RAG Austria AG



Robert Dick
CFO RAG Austria AG



“We make energy available – safely, flexibly and in large quantities, whenever households, industry, heat supply and infrastructure need it.”



SECURITY OF SUPPLY

We enable security of supply

RAG enables security of supply because we do not merely store energy, but organize its availability. With geological storage facilities, existing infrastructure, technological expertise and integrated energy solutions, we make a significant contribution to an energy system that is secure, flexible and realistic.

After all, a stable energy future requires more than just production. Above all, it needs storage, infrastructure and service providers that make security of supply possible.

We make energy available

Security of supply is the key prerequisite for a functioning energy system.



Connecting sectors, securing supply

A sustainable energy system can only be achieved through collaboration. Security of supply requires the interplay of energy production, storage infrastructure, electricity and gas networks, and industrial applications. The integration of electricity, gas, heat and industry is therefore not a secondary consideration, but a prerequisite for a stable overall system.

RAG works precisely at these interfaces. We link storage with infrastructure, technological development with practical application, and security of supply with new energy industry solutions. This creates integrated systems that not only secure supply today, but also lay the foundations for a holistic energy system of the future.



Energy must be available at all times – for households, industry, heating and electricity generation – because it is the foundation for growth and prosperity. This is precisely where RAG's core competence lies: we create the conditions to ensure that energy is available when it is needed.

RAG sees itself as a service provider for security of supply. With our geological storage facilities in the heart of Europe, with a total capacity of around 6.4 billion cubic meters of natural gas, our existing infrastructure, technological expertise and innovative strength, we provide large-scale storage solutions that enable energy





"Security of supply requires the responsible use of domestic resources."

to be stored safely and flexibly and made available across seasons. They not only secure the supply in Austria, but also make a significant contribution to the security of supply in Central Europe.

The role of our energy storage facilities is to ensure the seasonal balance between energy supply and demand, and thus to guarantee supply even at times when renewable generation is insufficient. This is not only necessary from an energy sector perspective, but also makes economic sense.

Rather than leaving energy surpluses unused and relying on electricity imports from coal-fired and nuclear power stations or on gas-fired power stations abroad during periods of low solar and wind generation or low water levels, existing geological storage facilities can keep energy available domestically, reduce dependence on imports and increase national value creation.

Storage: Efficient, flexible, systemically important

Storage facilities are particularly effective when combined with flexible electricity and heat supply. Combined heat and power (CHP) gas-fired power stations can react quickly to fluctuations in demand and compensate for supply shortfalls. They thus complement volatile forms of generation where real-time supply security is essential.

This interplay demonstrates just how important an integrated energy system is for security of supply. Storage, infrastructure and flexible generation must not be viewed in isolation from one another. It is only through their combined action that the stability required by a modern energy system is achieved.

Security of supply requires domestic resources

However, security of supply depends not only on storage and infrastructure, but also on the reliable availability of the energy sources and raw materials on which an efficient energy system is built. Domestically produced and stored crude oil and natural gas strengthen the domestic supply of these raw materials, reduce dependence on imports and secure value creation in sectors where these raw materials are indispensable for industry, manufacturing and energy supply.

At the same time, the expansion of renewable energy offers the opportunity to convert domestically generated summer electricity into hydrogen, store it safely and make it available for periods of high demand. Security of supply therefore also means using existing domestic resources responsibly, producing energy domestically, storing it safely and making it available precisely when it is needed.



"Storage is not a side issue of the energy transition, but a key prerequisite for security of supply."

Natural gas storage facilities safeguard Europe's energy supply

The importance of large reserves of natural gas in former underground natural gas reservoirs has already been demonstrated on numerous occasions: when supply chains are disrupted, when gas flows are interrupted, or during cold spells that have the country firmly in their grip.

Furthermore, our storage facilities play a crucial role in blackout preparedness, as they can supply gas at any time, even in the event of a power cut. The strategic gas reserve is an essential tool for safeguarding business locations in Austria, Germany and throughout Central Europe.

Demands on security of supply are rising

As renewables are expanded, the demands on security of supply and energy infrastructure are also increasing significantly, as electricity generation is becoming increasingly volatile. Wind and solar energy are usually not available in sufficient quantities during the winter months, whilst in summer there are often surpluses that cannot be utilized without suitable storage facilities. PV and hydropower are also increasingly coming into competition with one another: they must be curtailed in the event of overcapacity to prevent the electricity grid from becoming overloaded. Prolonged periods of low solar and wind generation, low water levels or particularly energy-intensive winter periods make it clear that security of supply must be guaranteed physically, not merely on a balance sheet basis.

Part of the solution lies in converting renewable summer electricity into hydrogen, storing it safely and thus making it available for periods of high demand. One thing is clear: if the energy future is to succeed and climate targets are to be met without rising electricity demand leading to energy shortages, it is precisely these hydrogen solutions that are needed to continue to guarantee security of supply.

The future of energy therefore requires more than just the expansion of renewable energy generation. Production, conversion, storage and use must be considered as a whole. This is because energy is increasingly not being consumed at the very moment it is generated.

Security of supply therefore means storing energy in large quantities and being able to make it available quickly and in large quantities when needed. That is security of supply in practice.

Innovation with a clear mission

RAG's innovations in the fields of energy storage, hydrogen and cross-sector energy solutions do not stand alone, but are always linked to a clear objective: to further develop and secure energy security in the long term.

We therefore do not merely develop security of supply on paper, but are already implementing concrete solutions through our demonstration projects. Our hydrogen projects lay the foundations for the even wider use of energy storage in the future and demonstrate how renewable electricity can be stored and made available during periods of low generation. In this way, we are already setting an example today of what a secure energy system will need in the future.

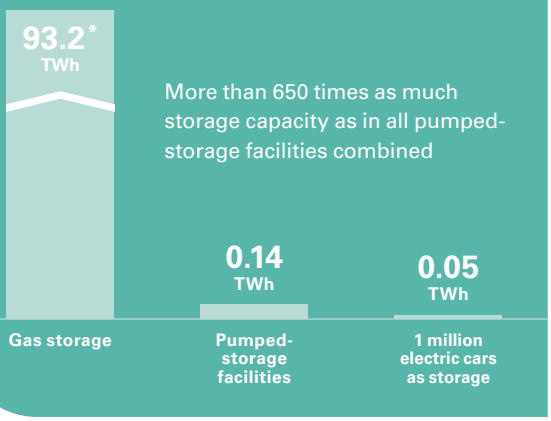


RAG's strength lies not only in individual technologies, but in the combination of geological storage facilities, infrastructure, operational expertise and an understanding of the system as a whole. It is precisely this combination that leads to robust solutions for a secure energy supply.

Increasing the amount of energy that can be stored

As renewable energy production continues to expand, so too does the need for storage solutions capable of balancing out seasonal fluctuations. Industry and households require energy even when the sun is not shining or the wind is not blowing. Short-term storage solutions alone are not sufficient for this seasonal balancing. Pumped-storage facilities and batteries make an important contribution to balancing demand on an hourly and daily basis. However, long-term, large-scale and seasonal storage requires a different scale altogether.
RAG's storage facilities hold 500 times the amount of energy (73.5 TWh) of all Austria's pumped-storage plants combined (0.14 TWh). The withdrawal capacity of 32.5 GW is also enormous, equivalent to the output of around 27 nuclear power stations.

Gas storage facilities are the country's 'battery'



* Of which 73.5 TWh is accounted for by RAG's gas storage facilities.

Gas – a versatile energy carrier

Gaseous energy sources are an essential component of an efficient energy system that ensures security of supply.

The energy transition duo of **natural gas and green gas** points the way to a realistic path for **achieving climate targets** while maintaining security of supply.



The particular importance of gaseous energy sources is especially evident in the current phase of the energy system's transformation.

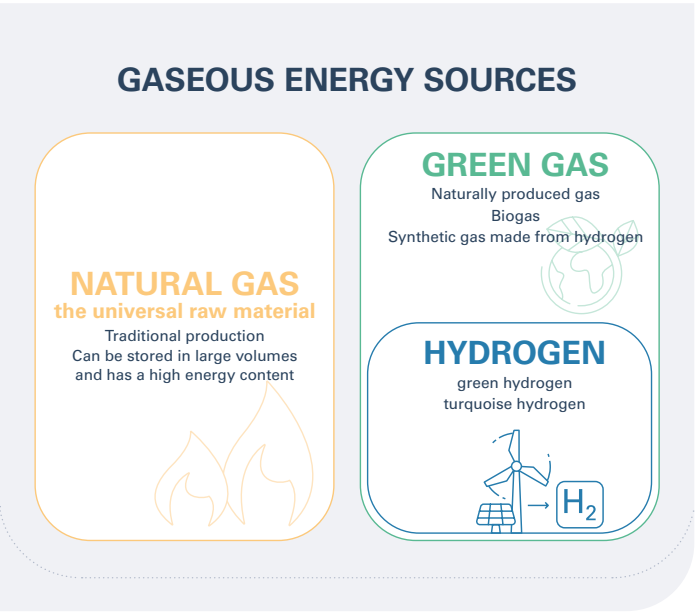
The range of gaseous energy sources is broad: it extends from traditional natural gas to green gas such as hydrogen or biomethane. Gas not only ensures that climate targets are met, but is also a key partner for renewable energies and can even be produced from renewable sources such as wind, solar energy or biomass.

Energy in the form of gas is transported invisibly underground, can be stored in large quantities, is available at any time at high capacity, and is versatile in its application for electricity, heat and industrial processes.

Natural gas – the universal raw material methane

Natural gas is a versatile raw material. In addition to its flexible use, particularly in electricity and heat generation, natural gas is a key raw material for the chemical industry. In its natural form, natural gas consists predominantly of methane (CH_4), a simple compound of carbon (C) and hydrogen (H), which can be synthesized and also separated. Natural gas will play an important role in ensuring energy supply and integrating renewable energy sources during the transformation of the energy system.

Green gas – paving the way for the energy future



Green gas encompasses all forms of gaseous energy carriers that are produced and used in a CO_2-free, low-carbon or carbon-neutral manner. These include hydrogen produced by water or methane electrolysis, biomethane and synthetic natural gas. Green gas not only has enormous potential, but it can also be stored seasonally. It is paving the way for a sustainable energy future.

Gaseous energy sources can only be replaced to a limited extent by other forms of energy. Therefore, establishing and expanding the supply of green gas is the sustainable and secure path to the energy future. Green gas can be made available at any time, used as and when required, and transported and stored via the existing infrastructure. It thus possesses the same outstanding properties that have made traditional natural gas such an efficient energy source for decades.

Conventionally produced natural gas

Conventionally produced natural gas is a raw material formed millions of years ago, to which we owe the economic development in Central Europe over many decades. As an important, flexible energy carrier, this natural gas makes a significant contribution to energy security today and will continue to do so in the future. Compared with coal-fired electricity, it is considered low-emission and, due to its vast global reserves, will remain a key component of the global energy mix for decades to come. Furthermore, natural gas – or methane – is an important raw material from which pure carbon and hydrogen can be produced without CO_2 emissions through the splitting of methane (pyrolysis).

Synthetic gas and naturally produced natural gas

Synthetic gas comprises methane produced by combining green hydrogen (H_2) with carbon dioxide (CO_2). This includes gas produced above ground using the Sabatier process and natural gas generated naturally through underground geo-methanation.



Hydrogen

Green hydrogen is produced by the electrolysis of water, using only electricity from renewable energy sources for the electrolysis.

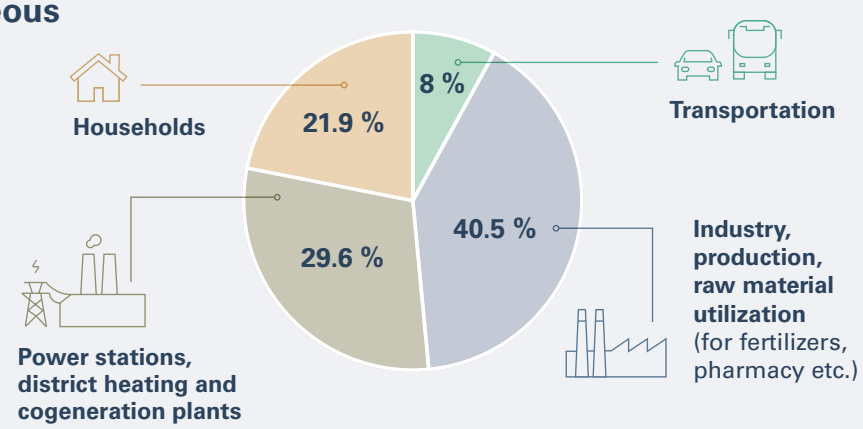
Water electrolysis:
H_2O + 1 energy = H_2 + O

Turquoise hydrogen is obtained through the electrical splitting of natural gas/biogas (methane electrolysis). In this process, methane is split into hydrogen and solid carbon with zero emissions. This yields, on the one hand, the valuable raw material carbon and, at the same time, hydrogen – a storable and low-carbon energy carrier – whilst using only a quarter of the renewable energy required for water electrolysis.

Methane splitting:
CH_4 + ¼ energy = C + 2 H_2

Applications of gaseous energy sources

Gaseous energy sources are used across many areas of daily life: for reliable electricity generation, heat supply, mobility, and as raw materials and energy sources for industry.



Source: www.gruenes-gas.at (2026)

Natural gas in industry: raw material and energy source

In addition to its flexible application, particularly in electricity and heat production, industry in particular relies on a secure gas supply. The manufacturing sector is the main consumer of natural gas in Austria, accounting for over 40 per cent of consumption. Natural gas is therefore the most important energy source for Austria as an industrial hub. Natural gas from the large storage facilities ensures a secure supply round the clock, which is of great economic importance, particularly in the industrial and commercial sectors. Its high energy efficiency and well-developed infrastructure are further key advantages.

In the energy-intensive production of paper, iron and steel, as well as glass, natural gas provides the high temperatures required for process heat. In the chemical industry, it is a key raw material and starting material for countless everyday goods. For example, natural gas forms the basis for the production of fertilizers for agriculture or of urea, which is used for exhaust gas purification in diesel engines (AdBlue). Methane is also indispensable for numerous basic materials used in the manufacture of plastics.

Efficient electricity and heat generation

The share of renewable energy in Austria's energy consumption stands at 44.2 per cent (2025); according to the Austrian Federal Government's climate strategy, the target is to reach 57 % by 2030. These ambitious targets can only be achieved through efficiency measures on the one hand and the storage of electricity from wind and solar energy on the other. As this is still a long way from being feasible on an industrial scale, traditional natural gas is needed as a reserve for rapid and precise electricity generation in gas-fired power stations. Gas-fired power stations are highly efficient, future-proof and can quickly and precisely provide the exact amount of electricity required. In combined heat and power (CHP) plants, where heat is generated and utilized alongside electricity through the thermal use of gas, efficiency levels are just under 90 per cent. When gas is used in condensing boilers, efficiency levels of as high as 96 per cent are achieved. In future, green gas and hydrogen should also be used more widely for all these applications.

In Kremsmünster, RAG built the first hydrogen-powered combined heat and power plant in 2023, demonstrating at RAG Valley Gampern

how green heat and electricity supply can be achieved – using gas. Furthermore, the RAG Valley in Gampern has been significantly expanded. In 2024, a further CHP plant was added to the demonstration valley to utilize hydrogen from the Underground Sun Storage facility in Rubensdorf/Gampern to supply the RAG plants with low-carbon energy.

> "The gradual implementation of a sustainable energy system requires green gas as a reliable partner."

Low-emission mobility with gas

Gaseous energy carriers also offer a practical and cost-effective solution in the transport sector. CNG is particularly suitable for passenger cars, light commercial vehicles and regional applications, whilst LNG is especially suited to heavy goods vehicles and long-distance transport. Liquefying natural gas to around -163 °C significantly reduces its volume, enabling large quantities of energy to be transported and stored efficiently. This makes LNG particularly attractive for use in road freight transport. A single tank can provide a range of over 1,500 kilometers.

In addition, CNG and LNG vehicles can produce lower direct CO_2 emissions, soot, and noise compared to comparable gasoline or diesel vehicles. Bio-CNG and bio-LNG from renewable sources also open up further potential for low-emission mobility. Gas-powered mobility is therefore a concrete step towards a hydrogen economy, as the infrastructure, logistics and technical expertise are based on comparable systems.

RAG has been making a tangible contribution to this in Austria for many years: In Ennshafen near Linz, we have been operating Austria's first LNG filling station since 2017 and, together with the filling station operator Leitner, we also operate further stations in Upper Austria and Styria. With these refueling stations, RAG is creating essential infrastructure for the use of LNG in heavy-duty transportation.

Gas impresses with its high efficiency

The sensible use of gas determines efficiency levels.



40 – 60 %
electricity generation from gas

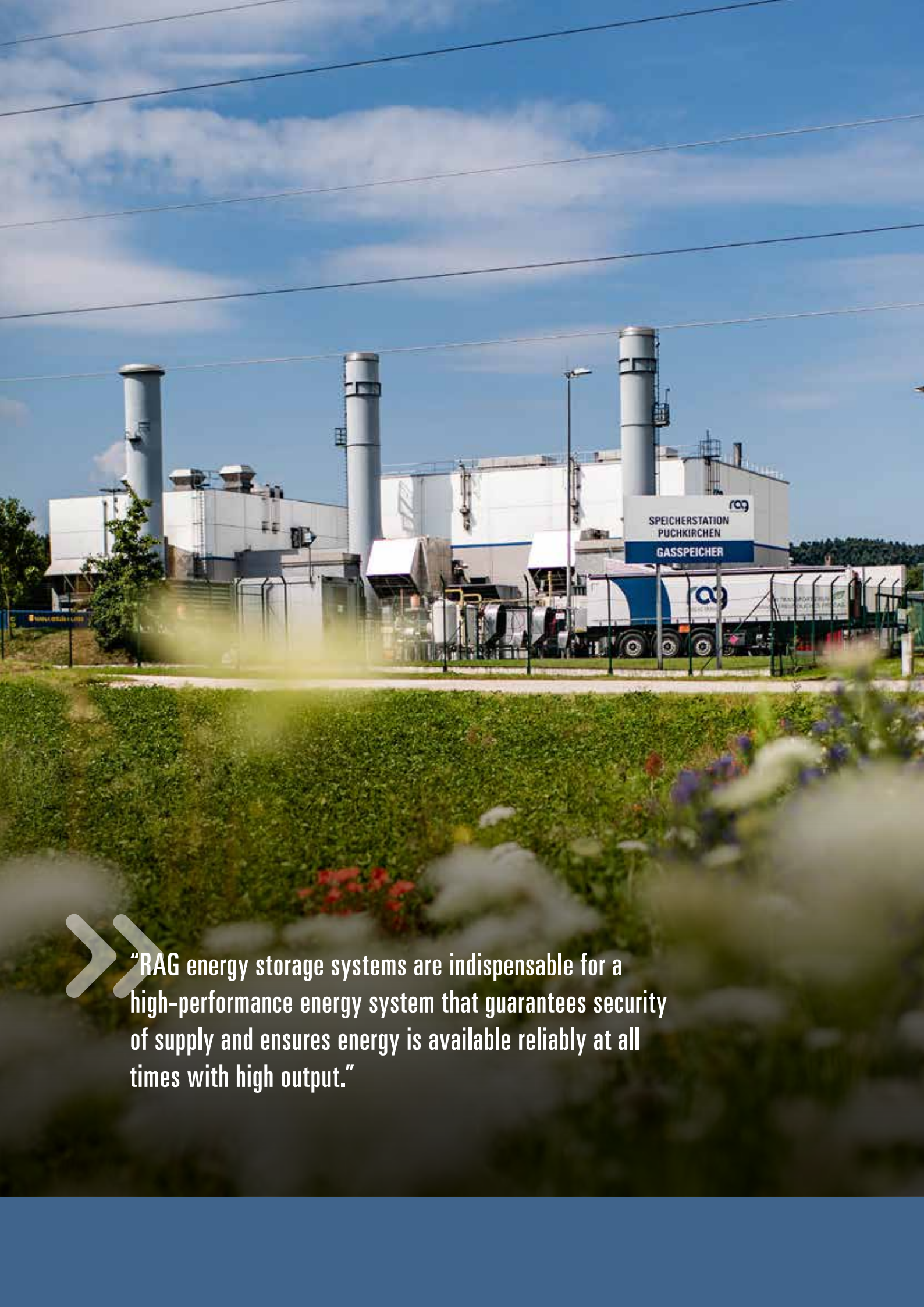


90 %
combined heat and power (CHP)



96 %
gas condensing boilers

Source: Association of Gas- and District Heating Supply Companies (FGW)



“RAG energy storage systems are indispensable for a high-performance energy system that guarantees security of supply and ensures energy is available reliably at all times with high output.”



STORAGE

We store energy

RAG's energy and gas storage facilities are a key component of security of supply for Austria and Europe. They are the heart of an efficient energy system.

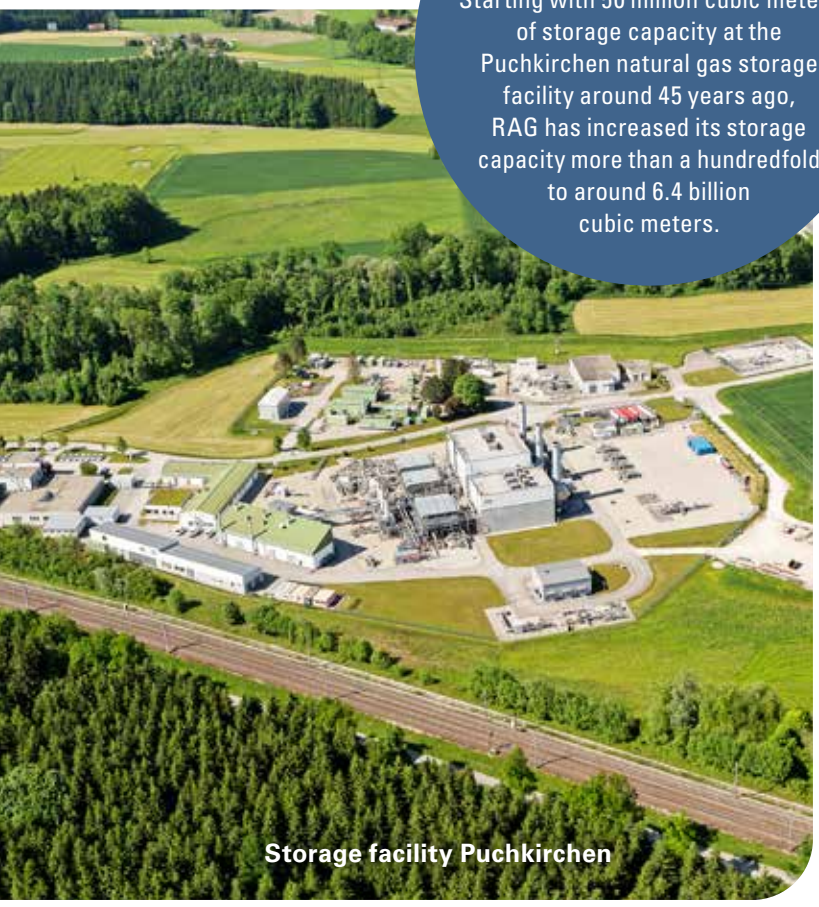
In our porous reservoirs, energy is stored in large volumes and seasonally – today in the form of traditional natural gas, and in future increasingly green gas such as hydrogen.

Our energy storage facilities: the heart of security of supply

With gas storage capacity of around 6.4 billion cubic meters of natural gas, available at high capacity when required, RAG Austria is Austria's largest energy storage company and one of Europe's leading technical storage operators, handling around 6 per cent of all EU gas storage capacity.

6.4 bn m³

Starting with 50 million cubic meters of storage capacity at the Puchkirchen natural gas storage facility around 45 years ago, RAG has increased its storage capacity more than a hundredfold to around 6.4 billion cubic meters.



Storage facility Puchkirchen

Traditional natural gas is stored seasonally and in large volumes in our naturally formed, underground porous reservoirs, with green gases such as hydrogen set to play an increasing role in the future. The stored gas can be made available at high capacity whenever required.

Using reservoirs as long-term storage

We have been using underground gas reservoirs as energy storage facilities for over 45 years. The expansion of gas storage in Upper Austria and Salzburg over the last 30 years has been a key component in strengthening security of supply in Austria and Central Europe. Furthermore, this has not only added a key element to the value chain but has also established 'sustainable energy mining'. RAG has now converted a large proportion of the natural gas

reservoirs discovered during its more than 90-year history into storage facilities, thereby enabling their long-term use. In doing so, we are making a significant contribution to tackling one of the greatest challenges facing energy supply: the storability of energy.

With our energy storage facilities, we serve national and international customers and run joint projects with international energy companies. The capacity of RAG's own gas storage facilities is marketed by its subsidiary, RAG Energy Storage. Thanks to the necessary resources, infrastructure and expertise, RAG is working intensively on the development and expansion of innovative and forward-looking energy storage solutions centered on green gas.

Security of supply as a daily mission

Security of supply is not an abstract goal, but a daily responsibility. Our storage facilities must function under all circumstances, be technically available and be capable of reliable operation even under challenging conditions. This requires experience, precision and the highest level of technical expertise. Our day-to-day business is to keep energy storage facilities ready for operation and to ensure supply even when the energy system is under pressure. This reliability forms the basis of our work – and is the benchmark against which we measure ourselves.

RAG operates critical energy infrastructure and regards this responsibility as a clear mandate. This is because our storage facilities also make a significant contribution to blackout prevention; gas can be withdrawn from them at any time, even during a power cut.

"100 per cent renewable electricity on an annual basis does not guarantee secure supply for a single week in winter – seasonal storage is a key prerequisite for the energy transition!"



Storage ensures independence

Security of supply is not achieved on paper, but through the actual availability of energy. Large-scale storage facilities and flexible power stations keep the system running at times when renewable electricity generation is insufficient. Storing energy in advance also reduces dependence on geopolitical upheavals and makes the energy supply more resilient to external crises. This is precisely why seasonal storage is a key prerequisite for a resilient renewable energy system.

Storage ensures availability – all year round

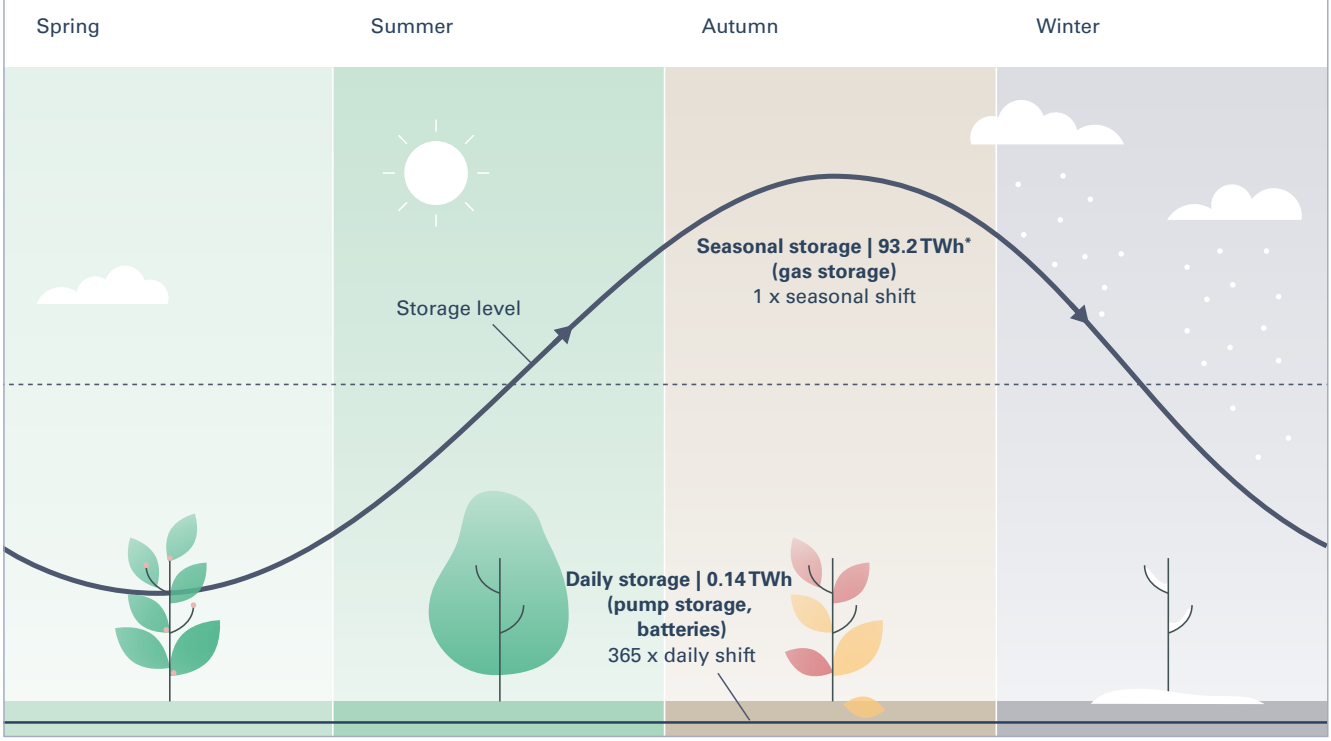
Gas is produced continuously throughout the year in roughly equal quantities and is delivered via pipeline or increasingly as liquefied natural gas (LNG) from all over the world to Europe. However, gas consumption by industry, power stations and households in Central Europe varies depending on the time of year and time of day. Consumption is significantly higher in winter than in summer, and higher during the day than at night. To ensure that natural gas is available flexibly when it is needed, it must be stored temporarily.

The injection and withdrawal patterns of recent years clearly show that not only are withdrawal periods becoming longer, but that RAG's energy storage facilities will be required to offer even greater flexibility in future – not least to mitigate unforeseen political or technical situations and to ensure security of supply at all times.

Making targeted use of existing infrastructure

Security of supply in the future requires not only the expansion of new technologies such as hydrogen storage, but also the intelligent use of existing infrastructure. With its gas infrastructure, Austria has an efficient system comprising storage facilities, pipelines and plants that enables security of supply all year round. This infrastructure is in place, has a proven track record and is strategically anchored within the European energy system. Utilizing and further developing it is a key lever for a reliable energy supply.

Balancing out daily and seasonal demand swings



* Figures refer to Austria

> "Security of supply is not achieved through electricity production, but through a comprehensive, integrated system. RAG provides the storage and infrastructure solutions to make this possible."

Long-term use

The concept of 'sustainable energy mining' was developed on the basis of our underground mining expertise, our technological know-how and our many years of experience. The goal is to continue using existing mining infrastructure in the long term and to develop reservoirs for new energy and storage applications wherever this is technically feasible and economically viable.

A large part of our natural gas reservoirs have already been converted into storage facilities. In this way, RAG combines security of supply, infrastructure development and technological advancement in a long-term, sustainable approach.

'Sustainable energy mining' can boost regional value creation, reduce the need for additional land use, lower transport-related emissions and help reduce dependence on imports. Above all, however, it follows a clear principle: to utilize existing potential responsibly in order to ensure security of supply in the long term.

Efficient and safe

Underground porous reservoirs provide an efficient and safe form of energy storage. Austria has geological structures that are ideally suited to gas storage.

Millions of years

In places where natural gas has accumulated naturally over millions of years at depths of over 1,000 meters, the gas is reinjected after withdrawal. These underground natural gas reservoirs were originally formed more than 20 million years ago in the primeval sea of the Alpine foreland region.

Sandstone reservoirs

Over the course of millions of years, natural gas has developed within the pore spaces of the sandstone, forming gas reservoirs that extend over an area of several square kilometers. Clay layers several hundred meters thick overlie the natural gas field, thereby sealing it off. As a result, underground gas storage facilities offer the highest level of natural safety. Nature itself has provided proof of this; after all, the natural gas has been safely stored here for millions of years.



RAG's energy storage facilities

RAG operates its storage facilities in the provinces of Salzburg and Upper Austria. These facilities are large-volume storage facilities in porous sandstone reservoirs connected to the Austrian and German transmission grids.

Further information on the individual storage facilities can be found via the QR code.

Total storage capacity of facilities operated by RAG		
Working gas volume	**73.5 TWh**	**6,392 mn cu m**
Max. withdrawal capacity	**32.4 GW**	**2,813,900 cu m/h**
Max. injection capacity	**27.1 GW**	**2,359,300 cu m/h**

Puchkirchen/Haag natural gas storage facility		
Working gas volume	13.4 TWh	1,166 mn cu m
Max. withdrawal capacity	6.3 GW	550,000 cu m/h
Max. injection capacity	6.3 GW	550,000 cu m/h

Aigelsbrunn natural gas storage facility		
Working gas volume	1.5 TWh	130 mn cu m
Max. withdrawal capacity	575 MW	50,000 cu m/h
Max. injection capacity	575 MW	50,000 cu m/h

Haidach 5 natural gas storage facility		
Working gas volume	184 GWh	16 mn cu m
Max. withdrawal capacity	230 MW	20,000 cu m/h
Max. injection capacity	230 MW	20,000 cu m/h

7Fields natural gas storage facility (RAG)		
Working gas volume	6.3 TWh	550 mn cu m
Max. withdrawal capacity	2.6 GW	226,600 cu m/h
Max. injection capacity	1.7 GW	151,100 cu m/h

7Fields natural gas storage facility (Uniper)		
Working gas volume	17.8 TWh	1,550 mn cu m
Max. withdrawal capacity	9.3 GW	807,300 cu m/h
Max. injection capacity	6.2 GW	538,200 cu m/h

Haidach natural gas storage facility (RAG)		
Working gas volume	14.8 TWh	1,284 mn cu m
Max. withdrawal capacity	5.9 GW	515,556 cu m/h
Max. injection capacity	5.2 GW	450,000 cu m/h

Haidach natural gas storage facility (SEFE)		
Working gas volume	19.5 TWh	1,696 mn cu m
Max. withdrawal capacity	7.4 GW	644,444 cu m/h
Max. injection capacity	6.9 GW	600,000 cu m/h

Key performance figures for the natural gas storage facilities operated by RAG (TWh, GW, MW … thermal, reference calorific value of storage 11.5 kWh/m³, as at 31 August 2026)


Europe's second largest gas storage facility – Haidach with 34.3 TWh
Gas transmission grid
Upper Austria / Salzburg
Überackern
Haiming
Ried/Innkreis
Haag
Oberkling
Pfaffstätt
RAG Valley
Gampern
Puchkirchen
Pilsbach
Auerbach
Haidach
Aigelsbrunn
Gas transmission grid
Vöcklabruck
Nussdorf Nord
Nussdorf Süd
Haidach 5
Zagling
Rubensdorf
Kremsmünster
RAG Valley Krift
MEGAL
MONACO
WAG
Oberkappel
Überackern Haiming
Ort im Innkreis
PENTA WEST
Linz
Ennshafen
Haag
Haidach
Aigels-brunn
Pilsbach
Puchkirchen
7Fields
Haidach 5
Rubensdorf
Baumgarten
VIENNA
HAG
FRANCE
MUNICH
Kiefersfelden
Salzburg
Wallbach
Lindau
Pfronten
ZURICH
SWITZERLAND
LIECHTENSTEIN
AUSTRIA
TAG
Graz
TAG II
SOL
TAG I
Murfeld
HUNGA
Arnoldstein
LJUBLJANA
SLOVENIA
ZAGREB
RAG gas storage facility
Gas storage facility Haidach
Gas storage facility 7Fields
RAG hydrogen storage facility
Storage connecting pipelines



Our hydrogen storage facilities: making renewable energy available for the winter

A renewable energy system must be able to make energy from periods of high generation available for periods of high demand. Energy demand rises significantly, particularly during the cold winter months, whilst the availability of solar, wind and hydro power is usually limited. A reliable energy system must therefore be able to provide energy even when current renewable generation is insufficient.

Hydrogen makes solar and wind energy storable

As solar power production continues to expand, summer months are seeing increasing surpluses that cannot be utilized without conversion and storage. Hydrogen plays a central role here: it makes renewable energy storable, transportable and usable when it is actually needed.

Hydrogen can be deployed flexibly across all sectors. Furthermore, hydrogen can be produced without CO_2-emissions in two ways: through electrolysis of water or from methane. The major advantage lies in the existing infrastructure: hydrogen produced without CO_2 emissions can be stored seasonally and in large volumes in underground porous reservoirs, just like natural gas; it can then be extracted as required and transported via existing pipelines. In this way, summer generation surpluses are transformed into an energy reserve for the winter.

Economically viable storage

Converting this energy domestically into hydrogen and storing it for the winter is not only necessary from an energy management perspective, but also makes economic sense: rather than having to curtail renewable summer electricity generation and import expensive electricity during the winter months, domestic energy can be kept available and value creation within the country can be safeguarded.

Our energy storage facilities are therefore increasingly needed for green gas as well. RAG plays a leading international role in this field. Through its projects on underground hydrogen storage in porous gas reservoirs, it is demonstrating that existing storage infrastructure can also be utilized for the energy future. Hydrogen production and storage is thus no longer a distant prospect, but is already being implemented in practice and demonstrated under real-world conditions.

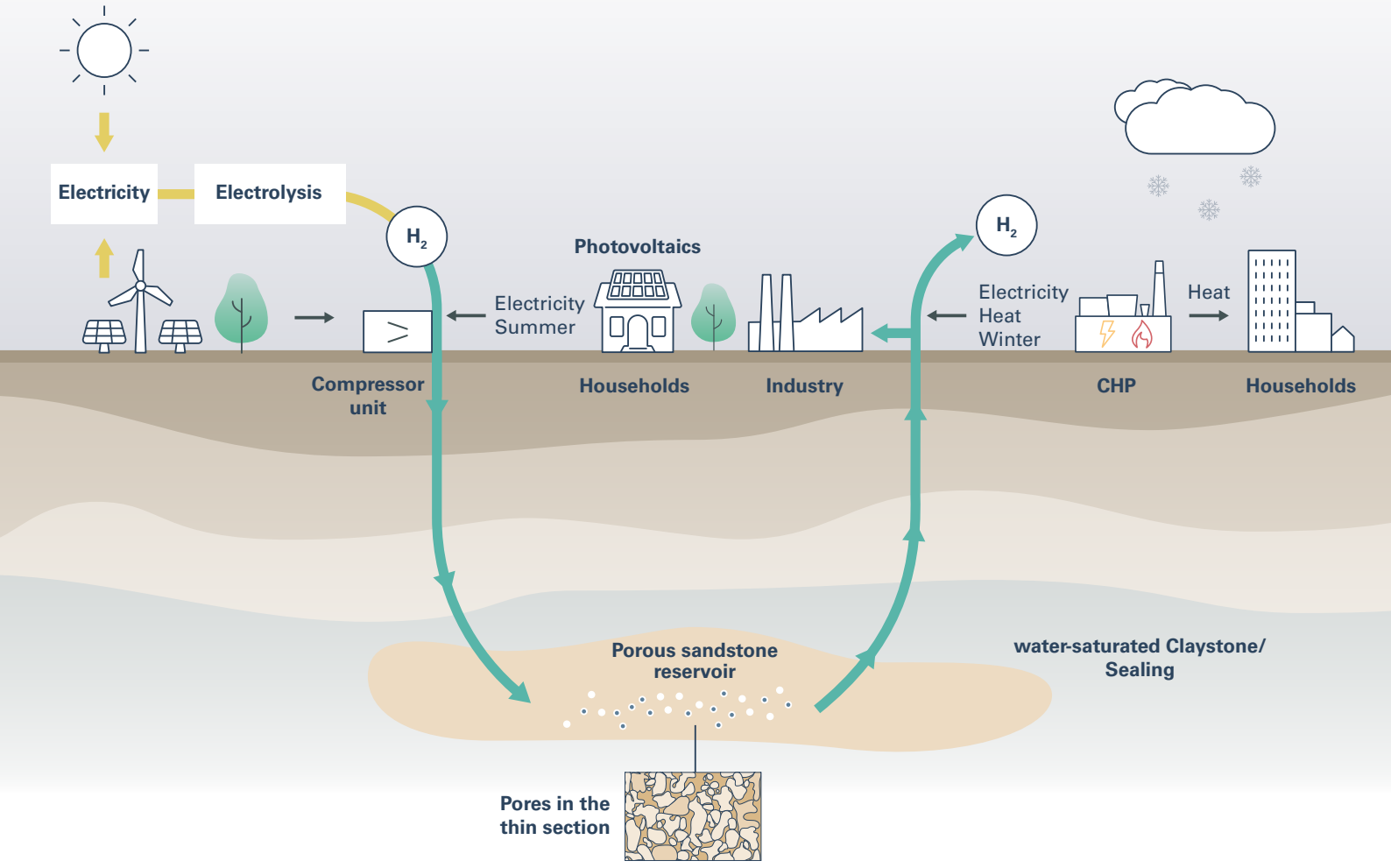
One thing is clear: the continued expansion of renewable energy generation is essential. At the same time, surplus renewable energy must be stored so that it can be made available in winter. This requires adequate electrolysis capacity, hydrogen infrastructure and investment in seasonal storage facilities.

Seasonal hydrogen storage

With ‘Underground Sun Storage’, RAG is already putting a forward-looking form of energy production and storage into practice.
At the demonstration facilities in Pilsbach and Rubensdorf near Gampern, regionally generated summer electricity is converted into hydrogen, stored and made available again in winter as and when required.

In this way, surplus renewable energy generated in summer can be stored and made available at high capacity on windless, low-sunlight winter days – precisely when it is needed most.





Pioneer work in hydrogen storage

For more than ten years, we have been working intensively on hydrogen technologies across the entire value chain – from production and storage to utilization. We were the first company in the world to demonstrate that hydrogen can be stored seasonally and on a large scale in depleted sandstone gas reservoirs. This gives RAG a leading international role in this field.

Building on initial demonstration projects for hydrogen storage and production, RAG has consistently developed its expertise in this field. Hydrogen storage is no longer viewed merely in theoretical terms, but is being demonstrated under real-world conditions and scaled up step by step. The use of existing geological storage sites for hydrogen is therefore not a distant future scenario, but a concrete option for energy and industrial policy.

Transformation of energy storage

The transformation of existing storage infrastructure will play a key role in the long term. Depending on future demand, we can convert up to 30 TWh of storage capacity to hydrogen by 2050 and develop additional former reservoir sites for energy storage.

This is because, due to hydrogen's lower energy content per unit volume, larger storage capacities are required to store a comparable amount of energy. At the same time, storage facilities will continue to be needed for traditional natural gas in the coming years to ensure security of supply in Austria and Central Europe. It is precisely this transitional phase that makes it clear that hydrogen storage cannot be considered in isolation from existing systems, but rather builds upon them.

Through concrete projects, we are already demonstrating how hydrogen storage works in practice. Under the 'Underground Sun Storage' brand, RAG is already implementing a forward-looking form of energy production and storage.



> "Without seasonal storage, the surplus energy from the summer sun is wasted – with hydrogen, it becomes a source of supply for the winter."

“Anyone who takes security of supply seriously must not curtail renewable surpluses – they must store them.”

In 2023, the world’s first geological energy storage facility used exclusively for hydrogen storage was commissioned in Rubensdorf near Gampern. Furthermore, RAG is working in model regions and on collaborative projects with partners from industry, the energy sector and academia to further develop safe, scalable and economically viable solutions – a prerequisite for the ramp-up of hydrogen and the establishment of a secure hydrogen economy.

Selected RAG projects on hydrogen storage

Underground Sun Storage 2030 (USS 2030) – a demonstration project for the safe, seasonal and large-scale storage of 100 per cent green hydrogen in an underground gas reservoir

EUH2STARS – European reference project for the further development and scaling up of underground hydrogen storage in porous sandstone reservoirs

RAG Valley Gampern – A model region for the integration of production, conversion, storage and use of green energy



EU STARS H_2

UNDERGROUND SUN.STORAGE

Further information on the renewable energy projects can be found via the QR code.

Conditioning gas to meet demand

Security of supply does not end with the storage of energy. Gas must also be available in the required quality and form for electricity generation, heat supply, industrial production and mobility. This is precisely why we condition it in our facilities to meet specific requirements.



Further information on all processing options can be found via the QR code.

“Gas must not only be available, but also be supplied in the quality required for its specific application.”



The energy stored in our storage facilities can be extracted at any time as required and made available in the quality and form needed.

The gas stored in the underground reservoirs absorbs moisture there. In our drying facility, the reservoir water, liquid hydrocarbons and solids carried along with the gas are separated out. The gas is then dried and fed into the pipeline network in a quality suitable for consumption and at the appropriate pressure. It is thus available in the required form for electricity generation in gas-fired power stations, heat production in combined heat and power plants, for district heating or gas heating systems, and for use in heavy-duty LNG transport.

Already today, our energy storage facilities are increasingly being used not only for traditional natural gas but also for green gases such as hydrogen. As these storage facilities are further expanded, the importance of supplying gaseous energy carriers in various qualities and in a form tailored to demand – such as (bio-)CNG or (bio-)LNG – is also growing. Depending on its intended use, hydrogen is processed to different quality levels, up to ultra-high purity for fuel cells, and can then be utilized flexibly across all sectors.

Furthermore, in future, methane electrolysis will be used to produce carbon, a valuable raw material which is used in particular in agriculture as a soil additive and is also a base material for a wide range of industrial applications. This process also produces hydrogen (H_2), which can be used as a low-carbon energy source or in industrial processes.



“Summer electricity alone does not guarantee a winter supply. It is only through conversion and storage that it can be used all year round.”



INNOVATION

We develop solutions for the future

Drawing on its technological expertise and innovative strength, RAG develops comprehensive energy solutions across the entire value chain – from renewable generation through conversion and storage to demand-driven utilization.

In the RAG Valleys and other innovation projects, this synergy is already being put into practice and further developed – with the aim of creating scalable solutions for regions, industrial centres and conurbations.

Comprehensive energy solutions

The future of energy requires more than just individual solutions: it is crucial to combine renewable electricity production, conversion, storage and utilization into a reliable, affordable and scalable integrated system. This is precisely what we are working on.

Innovative projects related to hydrogen

- USS 2030
- EUH2STARS
- Underground Sun Conversion
- Carbon-Cycle Economy Demonstration
- RAG Valley Gampern
- RAG Valley Krift
- H2EU+Store
- H2 Austria and Bavaria + Store

For more information on RAG's forward-looking projects with various partners from research and industry, as well as on new energy technologies related to green gas, such as hydrogen, please scan the QR code.

Expanding photovoltaic and wind power alone is not enough if surplus summer electricity cannot be stored and made available for use during the high-demand winter months. Without conversion and storage, energy generated during periods of high production cannot be fully utilized. It must be curtailed, whilst large quantities of fossil fuels, imported energy or nuclear-generated energy are still required during periods of high demand.

Hydrogen plays a central role here: solar and wind power generated during the summer months is made storable by converting it into hydrogen, ensuring it is available at high levels throughout the year. However, this basic idea alone does not yet result in a functioning energy system. This requires concrete, comprehensive solutions that integrate generation, conversion, storage and use. It is precisely this task that the RAG Valleys undertake as regional energy clusters and model areas along the entire value chain.

At RAG Valley Gampern, the entire cycle of a renewable energy system designed to support security of supply is demonstrated in practice: from the generation of solar electricity in summer and its conversion and storage as hydrogen to its flexible reconversion in a controllable combined heat and power plant and injection into the existing gas grid through blending. It is precisely this integration that turns individual technologies into an integrated energy system with long-term potential.

These 'Valleys' are therefore far more than mere demonstration projects. They are blueprints for regional and supra-regional energy clusters in which security of supply, decarbonization and value creation are brought together.

RAG Valley Gampern

Demonstration of the conversion from
summer electricity to energy for winter



Hydrogen: a versatile solution

Without CO_2-emissions, thanks to electricity generated from renewable sources such as solar and wind power, hydrogen has a wide range of uses – whether for industrial applications, heat generation, meeting peak electricity demand during winter periods of low wind, or in the transport sector. The major advantage: like natural gas, hydrogen can be stored seasonally in large quantities in our sandstone porous reservoirs and transported invisibly through existing pipelines. It can be used flexibly across all sectors. Furthermore, hydrogen can be produced without CO_2-emissions in two ways: through electrolysis of water or methane.



Scalable comprehensive solutions

Together with partners from industry, the energy sector and academia, RAG is developing comprehensive energy solutions that can also be scaled up for larger applications. This is crucial, as we cannot wait for large-scale hydrogen imports to eventually solve all structural problems. If we are to strengthen security of supply and gradually decarbonize the energy supply, these systems must be established locally right now.

For RAG, comprehensive energy solutions also represent a scalable business model. Renewable electricity producers, energy suppliers, industrial companies and regions can be integrated into such clusters: electricity is supplied, hydrogen is produced and stored, existing infrastructure is utilized, and energy is made available again precisely when it is needed. In this way, regional projects can become transferable models for urban areas, industrial regions and larger supply areas.

The outlook is clear: the energy supply of the future will be organized in a more regionally focused, interconnected and flexible manner.

> "Our RAG Valleys are more than just demonstration projects – they are blueprints for the energy supply of the future."



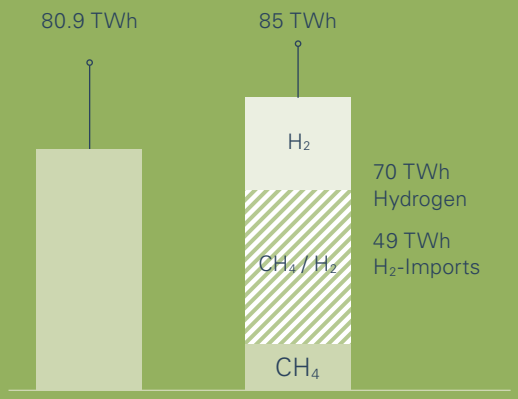
It will be based on solutions that do not allow summer electricity to go to waste, but instead convert it into storable energy that is available as and when needed. The RAG Valleys are already demonstrating this today – and this is precisely where their potential for tomorrow's energy supply lies.

Pioneering work and innovative strength

We have been working intensively on hydrogen technologies for over ten years. This primarily involves the production and storage of hydrogen. We were the first company in the world to demonstrate that hydrogen can be stored seasonally and in large volumes in underground gas reservoirs. We have since developed into a forward-thinking technology leader in the European energy storage and supply sector. Global patents in the field of 'green gas' technologies underscore our innovative strength.

RAG's work is continuously supported by numerous projects across the entire value chain – regionally, nationally and across borders – in the form of collaborations with strong partners from industry, the energy sector and academia, with technical feasibility and economic viability also being assessed.

Gas and hydrogen demand in Austria today and in 2040



According to the Austrian Hydrogen Strategy, 70 TWh of climate-neutral hydrogen is to be used by 2040. To bridge the hydrogen gap between domestic production and demand, approximately 70 per cent of this is to be imported in the long term. The southern and eastern corridors are set to become the main import routes. The European Hydrogen Strategy envisages imports of ten million tonnes (around 340 TWh) per year by 2030.

In addition to regional production, Central Europe's demand will only be met with the help of imports. We are working with international partners on the H2EU+Store project to develop reliable solutions.

H2 EU Store

Further information about this project can be found via the QR code.

Source: E-Control (2025)



Storage

As Austria's largest gas – and therefore energy – storage company, RAG utilizes its underground sandstone porous reservoirs for the long term and, as a service provider ensuring security of supply, enables the large-scale, flexible and seasonal storage of traditional natural gas, green gas such as biomethane, and hydrogen. These energy sources are then available in large quantities exactly when they are needed. In this way, we ensure security of supply for Austria and Europe.

Conversion and production

Renewable electricity from solar and wind power is converted into hydrogen via electrolysis without producing CO_2-emissions. This makes it possible to store part of the summer's energy production in gaseous form in our porous reservoirs for use in winter. Alternatively, green hydrogen (H_2) can be converted, together with carbon dioxide (CO_2) from biomass or industrial production, into synthetic natural gas. This creates a sustainable carbon cycle, and the gas produced in the process is CO_2-neutral.

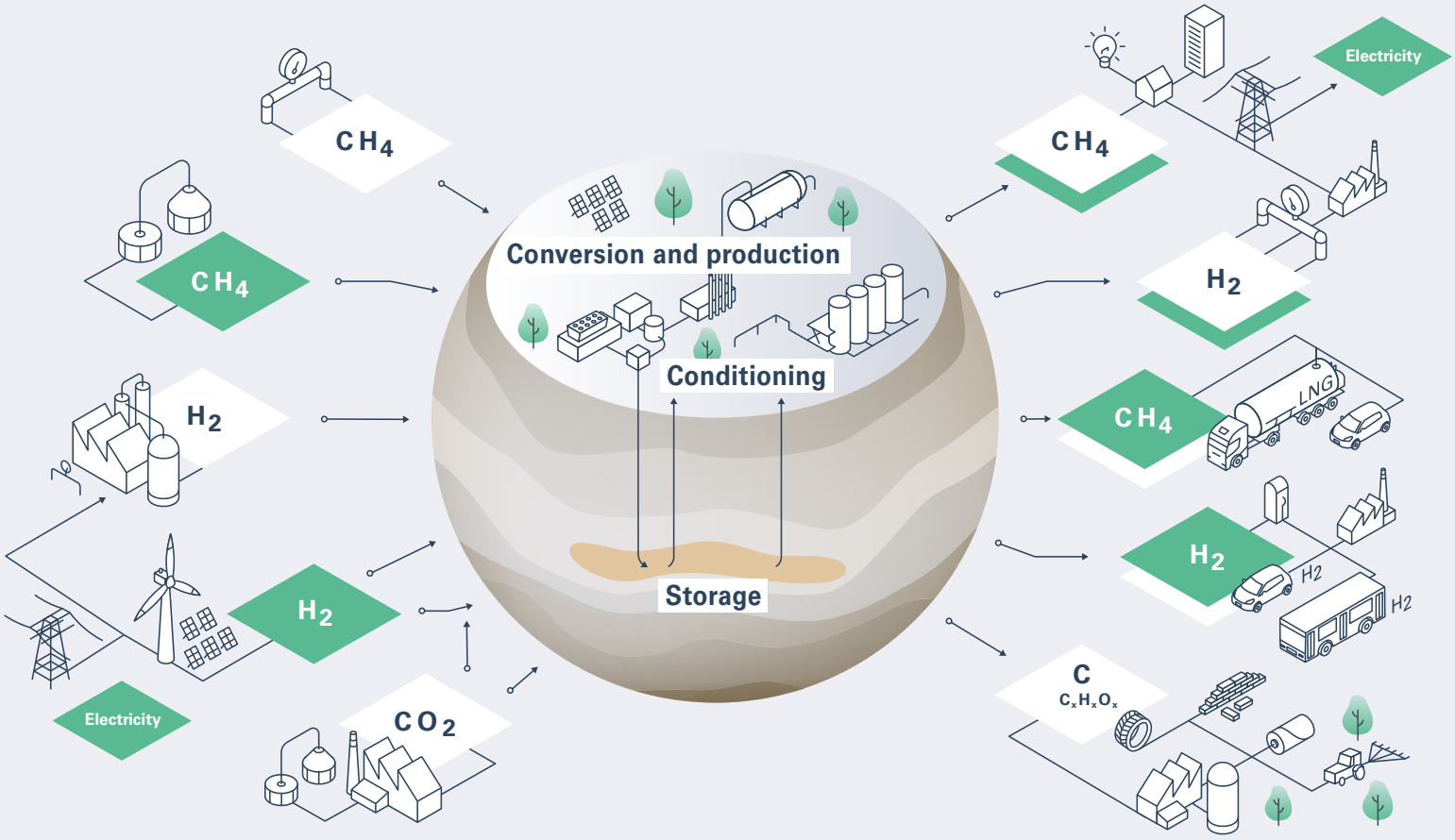
By 'conversion', we therefore mean the synthesis of CO_2 and H_2 to form CH_4, as well as the splitting of CH_4 into hydrogen and carbon.

Our public mandate includes the long-term management of existing hydrocarbon reserves. Valuable domestic raw materials such as natural gas are produced regionally, transported underground and made available.

Conditioning

Where required, the energy produced and stored can be extracted and utilized at any time. The energy is then made available via the existing pipeline networks for efficient electricity and heat generation. Supplying it in the form of marketable products is key. This includes gas conditioning, the purification of methane and hydrogen, and the conversion of methane into fuels such as CNG, LNG or e-fuels. Furthermore, in future, methane electrolysis will be used to produce the valuable raw material carbon as a base material for batteries, insulation materials, tyres, building materials and steel, or as a soil additive in agriculture. This process also produces hydrogen (H_2), which can be used in industrial processes.

RAG Energy World



Energy Sources:

- CH4 CH4 — CH_4 Natural Gas / Biogas / Bio-Methane
- Green Electricity
- H2 — Hydrogen from pyrolysis
- H2 — Hydrogen from electrolysis
- CO2 — Carbon Dioxide from biomass or industrial process

Applications:

- CH4 CH4 — Use for electricity and heat
- H2 H2 — Hydrogen in transport network and industry
- CH4 — Green Gas for mobility
- H2 H2 — Hydrogen for industry, mobility and heat
- C — Carbon and Derivatives



“Domestic raw materials such as crude oil and natural gas strengthen security of supply, reduce dependence on imports and ensure value creation within the country.”



RAW MATERIALS

We produce domestic raw materials

Crude oil and natural gas from domestic reserves are far more than just energy sources: they are valuable raw materials for industry, manufacturing and numerous everyday goods. Extracting them domestically boosts domestic value creation, reduces dependence on imports and ensures the availability of key raw materials where they cannot be replaced. RAG is committed to managing these resources carefully, efficiently and responsibly.

Domestic crude oil and natural gas strengthen security of supply

Particularly in the current energy and geopolitical climate, and given the uncertain situation regarding raw material imports, domestic production of crude oil and natural gas is once again taking on special significance.

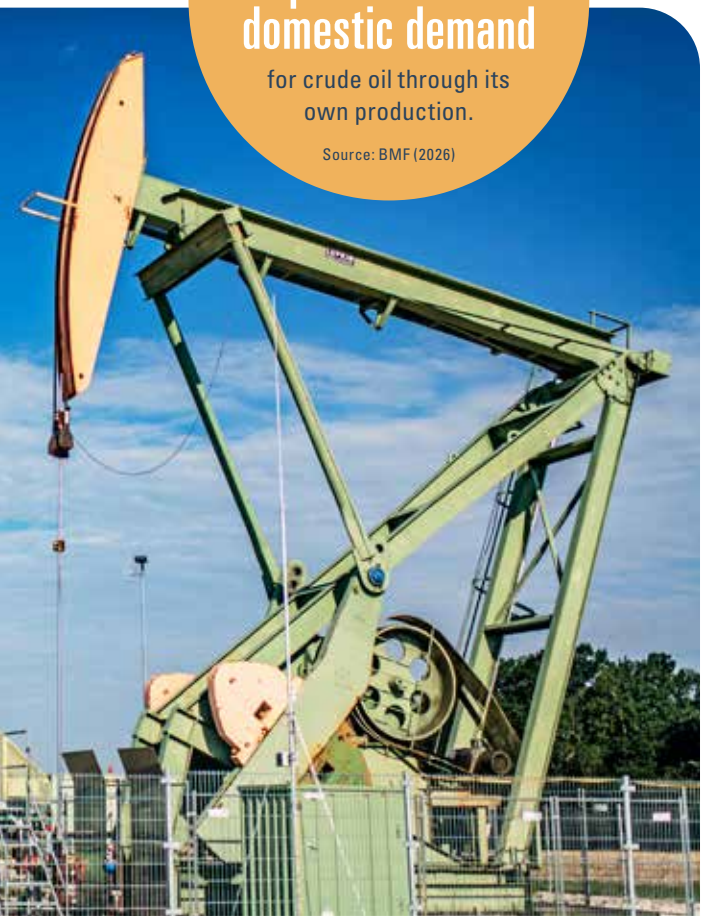
Utilizing domestic resources

The supply of regional crude oil and natural gas is of economic and industrial policy relevance and safeguards Austrian jobs and value creation. Consequently, there is also a government mandate to extract these resources. Under its state concessions, RAG is authorized – and indeed obliged by the state – to efficiently extract the valuable resources that are available and have already been discovered.

The Austrian Federal Government's 'Raw Materials Master Plan 2030' (dated October 2021) explicitly stipulates that the raw materials from existing reservoirs should be extracted as fully as possible.



“Natural gas is far more than just an energy source – it is a valuable raw material for numerous everyday goods.”



It is our responsibility to extract and utilize the region’s underground raw material reserves in order to strengthen domestic security of supply.

Optimizing and increasing efficiency

Ensuring that domestic crude oil and natural gas – vital raw materials for industry – are available makes a significant contribution to security of supply and industrial value creation in Austria. In addition, we are working to repurpose crude oil and natural gas reservoirs for long-term energy storage. RAG will therefore manage the existing reservoirs in Upper Austria and Salzburg more intensively in future; this applies both to optimizing storage capacities and to increasing the efficiency of production.

Careful and economical use of crude oil as a valuable resource

For decades, RAG has been extracting crude oil – a valuable resource – efficiently and safely in Austria, thereby making an important economic contribution to the secure, regional production and supply of raw materials. The high-quality crude oil produced in Upper Austria is marketed exclusively within Austria and is used for high-quality industrial conditioning in those sectors where it is irreplaceable. RAG has extensive experience in the exploration and extraction of domestic crude oil. Technologies developed in-house make a significant contribution to increasing efficiency and optimizing crude oil production.

Underground Expertise

These decades of experience highlight our expertise in underground projects involving crude oil, natural gas, hydrogen, and CO_2 in underground storage facilities.

Crude oil is the raw material for numerous products and technologies that shape our everyday lives, both now and in the future. Consequently, the long-term use of reserves, economy and efficiency are the top priorities in the production and use of crude oil as a valuable resource. Crude oil should be used in a targeted and careful manner specifically in those areas where it is irreplaceable.



Solid carbon

Carbon is a material of the future. It is lighter and stronger than steel, is particularly resilient, tear- and tensile-resistant, has outstanding spring and damping properties, is highly resistant to acids and alkalis, is an excellent conductor of electricity and heat, is resistant to both heat and cold, and does not corrode. Its life cycle is virtually unlimited.



Using natural gas as a valuable raw material

Natural gas is a significant raw material for the chemical industry. Methane is particularly important for the production of ammonia, the starting material for key fertilizers in agriculture and for various medicines. Natural gas also forms the basis for the production of urea, which is used for exhaust gas purification in diesel engines (AdBlue). Methane is also indispensable as a starting material for numerous plastics and the manufacture of many everyday products. Furthermore, natural gas plays a particularly important role in the CO_2-free production of hydrogen via methane electrolysis.



RAG Key Performance Indicators

Production	
Oil production 2025	42,685 t
Gas production 2025	41.1 mn cu m

"Crude oil is far too valuable to be used for transport or as fuel."

Krift tank farm boosts security of supply

The Krift oil depot near Krems-münster has a storage capacity of around 240,000 tons of crude oil.

The site is connected to pipeline and rail infrastructure, supporting resource-efficient transport. The tanks not only hold RAG's own production, but, as an authorized storage operator, RAG also makes this available to its customers. Crude oil importers are required to store a quarter of the previous year's imports. RAG provides this service for its customers, thereby ensuring compliance with the statutory requirement to maintain minimum stocks in both the short and long term (compulsory emergency reserves).

This strengthens Austria's security of supply and provides an intermediate storage to maintain the supply of crude oil in the event of an emergency. This is of particular importance, especially in times of energy and geopolitical challenges.

We take responsibility

Securing tomorrow's energy supply is based on responsible corporate conduct. The conscientious use of valuable energy resources, the reduction of our operational environmental impact, and good relations with our neighbours are more important than ever for our business success.



Responsible corporate governance

Our actions are guided by our corporate principles and guidelines on corporate governance, compliance and ethical conduct. For us, social responsibility means that we take into account not only the economic but also the environmental and social impacts of our activities when making decisions. Our responsibility towards employees, customers, business partners, as well as society, the environment and the climate is an integral part of our decision-making processes.

All of this is grounded in our corporate principles and forms the foundation of RAG's success.

Responsible stewardship of the environment

Alongside safety, the reduction of our operational environmental impact and the responsible use of local resources are among the overarching principles guiding all our activities. Attention is paid to environmental compatibility, optimizing energy use, reducing emissions, implementing waste prevention technologies, adopting new methods for the continuous monitoring and inspection of facilities and pipelines, IT security and integrity management.

Transforming facility operations and expanding self-generation of renewable energy

Through its 'sustainable energy mining' concept, RAG is consistently pursuing the goal of utilizing its existing facilities and underground reservoirs to develop and implement energy solutions that support the integration of renewable energy. In doing so, RAG is working to gradually reduce greenhouse gas emissions from its own facility operations. Furthermore, the energy solutions developed are intended to help customers store and use renewable energy as needed, including through solutions for hydrogen derived from renewable sources. In addition, the energy solutions developed are intended to help customers reduce their CO_2 emissions.

At the same time, RAG analyzes greenhouse gas emissions across its service processes and develops measures to gradually reduce them. This is achieved, among other things, through the continuous expansion of renewable energy sources for self-supply and the implementation of additional projects at its sites to reduce emissions. In addition, the energy solutions developed are intended to help customers reduce their CO_2 emissions. In addition, RAG is currently developing a company-wide transformation pathway to further reduce operational greenhouse gas emissions and expand its renewable energy self-supply.



"Focusing on energy supply for future generations: sustainability, environmental protection, resource conservation and good neighbourly relations."

Safety

Safety is a top priority for RAG. The highest safety standards provide a safe working and living environment for everyone employed by us, as well as for local residents and the communities in which we operate. The use of state-of-the-art technologies, a highly qualified and continuously trained team, and proactive maintenance ensure the highest standards of quality, occupational safety and environmental protection. "Health, Safety and Environment" (HSE) are central components of our management system, to which we attach great importance within the company.

Based on clear processes, defined guidelines and instructions, and efficient communication, we are able to go one step further and pursue the goal of 'zero accidents' in all our activities. In addition to targeted health and safety measures for our own staff, we actively involve contractors in our safety activities to a high degree.

A reliable neighbour

Good neighbourly relations form the basis for a sustainable energy future. Dealing responsibly with all our stakeholders – above all the local residents and communities in the regions where we operate – is not only a key priority for



our company, but also our mission. We therefore always strive to engage in detailed dialogue and endeavour to minimize the impact of our operational activities on people and the natural environment as much as possible.

Open Communication and Information

Ongoing communication with local communities, the relevant authorities and key local institutions, together with comprehensive information and open dialogue with local residents and other stakeholders, is particularly important to us in fostering strong partnerships. Stakeholders are involved in a transparent manner throughout regulatory procedures. In this way, we build acceptance and trust in our business activities and our performance.

Regional and social engagement

RAG has been creating value in the areas where it operates for many decades and is a major regional employer and contracting entity of great economic significance for the whole of Austria and Central Europe. Our strong ties to the region are reflected not only in numerous guided tours of our sites and open days, but also in our partnerships. For example, we regularly conduct training sessions and drills with local volunteer fire brigades, offer trainees the opportunity to undertake paid work placements or write their academic thesis projects, and support regional social projects.



»For decades now, RAG has been pursuing a strategy of 'sustainable energy mining' – the long-term use and management of mining facilities."

Further information on the individual projects can be found via the QR code.

We are making history



1935

Foundation of the Crude Oil Exploration Company

1956

First successful well drilled at Puchkirchen

1963

Production of natural gas in Upper Austria

1992

Rohöl-Aufsuchungs Ges.m.b.H. is converted into a public limited company (AG). EVN Energie Versorgung Niederösterreich acquires a 50% stake, divided equally between Mobil Oil Austria and Shell Austria AG

1995

Construction of the first commercially operated gas storage facility

1997

Largest gas discovery in Haidach

2007

Opening of the Haidach I storage facility

2008

Completion of the Puchkirchen expansion, construction of the 7Fields storage facility

2010

Commissioning of the final phase of the Puchkirchen storage facility, bringing its storage capacity to 1.1 billion m^3

2011

Completion of the Haidach II, 7Fields I and Aigelsbrunn storage facilities, with a total storage capacity of approx. 5 billion m^3

2013

Foundation of RAG Energy Storage GmbH

2014

Second expansion phase of the 7Fields storage facility, storage capacity approx. 5.8 billion m³, commissioning of a natural gas filling station

2015

Opening of ‘Underground Sun Storage’

2017

Opening of LNG refuelling station

2018

Name change to RAG Austria AG, commissioning of ‘Underground Sun Conversion’

2020

Launch of the ‘Underground SunConversion – Flexible Store’ research project

2021

Construction of the first PV ‘sun plaza’ for CO_2-free self-sufficient energy supply; launch of the ‘Underground Sun Storage 2030’ research project for the first pure hydrogen storage facility

2023

Opening of the world’s first underground storage facility for 100 % hydrogen in a porous sandstone reservoir: Underground Sun Storage – Rubensdorf

Start of implementation of RAG Valley in Krift near Kremsmünster (Upper Austria), commissioning of methane electrolysis and production of hydrogen and carbon at ‘RAG Valley Krift’

2024

‘EUH2STARS’ – European reference project for large-scale hydrogen storage gets underway.

‘H2 cross border’ – First pipeline-based cross-border hydrogen supply to Bavaria.

Commissioning of the 100% hydrogen combined heat and power plant from Innio Jenbacher at the Puchkirchen site.

Connection of the Haidach storage facility to the Austrian grid.

2025

Anniversary year

- 90th anniversary of RAG’s foundation 1935: Search for crude oil
- 60 years of commercial natural gas production
- 30 years of natural gas storage
- 10 years of hydrogen production and storage

2026

Expansion of H_2 production at RAG Valley Gampern





IMPRINT

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AUSTRIA AG
Renewables and Gas

RAG Austria AG
Schwarzenbergplatz 16
1015 Vienna, Austria
office@rag-austria.at
rag-austria.at/en