

Glossary

Term	Abbr.	Description
Exploration, production and storage contract	AGS contract	The state awards the right to explore for, extract and store hydrocarbons (AGS contract) to suitable companies.
Workplace health promotion	BGF	The aim of BGF is to strengthen employees' resources in order to maintain their health and thus their ability to work in the long term.
Combined heat and power plant	CHP	Combined heat and power units, or CHP units for short, are small power plants that supply regions or even individual houses with both heat ("Heat") and electricity ("Power").
Federal Procurement Act	BVergG	The Federal Procurement Act 2018 regulates the award of public contracts in Austria.
Business Continuity Management	BCM	Business continuity management (BCM) is a holistic management process aimed at identifying serious risks to an organisation at an early stage and taking measures against them.
Carbon-Cycle Economy Demonstration	C-CED	C-CED is a project of RAG to establish a sustainable and closed carbon cycle and thus make CO ₂ usable as a raw material and storable as methane.
Chief Executive Officer	CEO	The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), or Managing Director, is the highest executive of a company and is primarily responsible for implementing corporate strategy, directing management and achieving business objectives.
Chief Financial Officer	CFO	The term Chief Financial Officer (CFO) refers to a senior executive responsible for managing the financial operations of a company.
CO ₂ equivalent		According to the Federal Environment Agency, the CO ₂ equivalent describes how much a greenhouse gas contributes to the greenhouse effect.
CO ₂ -neutral		means that either no emissions are released or emissions caused are compensated.
Compliance		stands for compliance with rules, guidelines and laws as well as self-imposed ethical standards and requirements of companies.
Compressed Natural Gas	CNG	stands for highly compressed (compressed) gas, which, unlike LNG, is still gaseous.
Corporate Governance		is a regulatory framework for the management and its supervision. Corporate governance involves transparency and accountability of senior management to the relevant stakeholders of the company.
Corporate Social Responsibility	CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility is the social responsibility of companies. Companies are aware that their activities have an impact on society and the environment. They actively seek solutions to minimise any negative impacts of their actions.
Corruption Perception Index	CPI	The Corruption Perceptions Index is published annually by Transparency International and lists 180 countries according to the level of perceived corruption in politics and administration.
General Data Protection Regulation	GDPR	The General Data Protection Regulation is a European Union regulation that harmonises the rules on the processing of personal data by most controllers, both private and public, across the EU.

Term	Abbr.	Description
Decarbonisation		The combustion of fossil fuels produces carbon dioxide (CO ₂), which accumulates in the atmosphere and increases the greenhouse effect. Decarbonisation is the reduction of CO ₂ -emissions through the use of fossil fuels in the energy industry.
Germany, Austria, Switzerland	DACH	Short description of a region in Central Europe comprising the countries Germany (D), Austria (A) and Switzerland (CH).
Double materiality		The principle of dual materiality is applied in identifying material ESG issues for reporting. Issues are considered material if, due to the organisation's business activities, the impact on the environment and people (inside-out perspective) is significant or financial risks and opportunities arise for the company (outside-in perspective).
Earnings before interest and taxes	EBIT	Earnings before interest and taxes
Emissions		are pollutants that are emitted from e.g. chimneys into the atmosphere and thus cause air pollution. The broader concept of emissions includes the entire release of solid, liquid and gaseous substances as well as noise, heat, light and radioactive radiation.
Petroleum Stockholding and Reporting Act	EBMG	The holding of compulsory emergency reserves of crude oil and petroleum products regulated in the EBMG.
Geothermal energy		Geothermal energy is the use of heat from the ground. This geothermal heat can be used directly, for example for heating, or indirectly to generate electricity. It is one of the renewable energies.
Health, safety and environment	HSE	Environment, health and safety (EHS) risk management is now considered an integral part of workplace productivity worldwide.
Global Reporting Initiative	GRI	Initiative with the task of developing globally applicable guidelines for sustainability reporting and thus achieving a standardised presentation of companies in their economic, ecological and social dimensions.
Green Gas		Green gas, i.e. renewable gas, is produced as biogas from waste and plant residues and as synthetic gas from electricity (surpluses) (power to gas).
Information Security Management System	ISMS	An information security management system is the establishment of procedures and rules within an organisation that serve to permanently define, manage, control, maintain and continuously improve information security.
International Financial Reporting Standards	IFRS	The International Financial Reporting Standards are international accounting standards for companies issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	IPCC	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is an independent body made up of scientists from around the world. It regularly publishes status reports on climate change based on sound scientific evidence.
Internal control system	ICS	An internal control system comprises all organisationally designed measures and controls in the company that determine whether operational processes and actions are carried out in accordance with standards.
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂	is a gas produced by the combustion of carbon-containing energy sources and accounts for a large proportion of the greenhouse gas effect caused by humans.
Hydrocarbons		are organic compounds consisting mainly of carbon and hydrogen. Crude oil and natural gas are mixtures of different hydrocarbons.

Term	Abbr.	Description
Photovoltaics	PV	Photovoltaics is the direct conversion of light energy, mostly from sunlight, into electrical energy by means of solar cells.
Power-to-gas	P-t-G	Power to Gas is the central coupling element between electricity and gas infrastructure. The electricity-based, CO ₂ -free generation of gases such as hydrogen or methane makes it possible to increase the share of renewable energies in electricity generation and in the energy supply as a whole in equal measure.
Produced water		During the extraction of oil and gas, reservoir water is also produced and is returned to the reservoirs in order to maintain the necessary pressure there.
Process water		In our operations, freshwater is also needed for certain work and processes, such as drilling fluids, for cooling or for pressure checks in our facilities.
Last-minute risk analysis		Before starting any activity at the RAG facilities, all participants are instructed to carry out a last-minute risk analysis in order to be aware of the potential risks and to take precautions accordingly for their own safety and that of others.
Liquefied Natural Gas	LNG	is natural gas that is converted into a liquid state by cooling it to temperatures of approx. -160 °C. The expansion ratio of liquid to gaseous for natural gas is 1:600, so large quantities of energy can be transported and stored in the form of LNG.
Liquefied biogas	LBG	By using biogas as a feedstock, the already low-polluting LNG becomes a renewable fuel: Bio-LNG.
Methane	CH ₄	is a colourless, odourless, combustible gas and the main component of natural gas and biogas.
Methane electrolysis		Compared to water electrolysis, the basic material natural gas, biomethane or synthetic methane (instead of water) is efficiently split using only a quarter of green electricity and the valuable material pure carbon is obtained on the one hand and hydrogen on the other.
Mineral Resources Act	MinroG	The MinroG essentially applies to the exploration, extraction and processing of non-mining, federally owned and ground mineral resources and to the search for and exploration of geological structures.
Natural gas		is a combustible, colourless and usually odourless gas that occurs in underground natural gas deposits and whose main component is methane.
NIS Directive	SDGs	Directive on measures to ensure a high common level of security of network and information systems in the European Union. To this end, the member states must, among other things, draw up a national NIS strategy and introduce adequate security measures for certain companies in economically or socially important sectors and report major incidents.
Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency	REMIT REGULATION	EU Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency
Black start		is an emergency procedure for restarting the storage facilities after a power failure without external power supply.
Sunny spots		This is what we call former probe sites that have been equipped with PV systems to generate solar energy.
Stakeholder		Interest groups, entitlement groups
Supplier Code of Conduct		Code of Conduct for Suppliers

Term	Abbr.	Description
Sustainable Energy Mining		Sustainable use of mining facilities for energy storage, green gas production or geothermal energy generation
Sustainable Development Goals	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations. They call not only on governments but also on businesses to work together to solve global challenges.
Synthetic gas		Methane, which is made usable by means of a synthetic process from CO ₂ and hydrogen.
GHG emissions Scope 1		are all direct emissions that occur at the company's sites.
GHG emissions Scope 2		are all indirect emissions that arise, for example, from the generation of electricity, steam or thermal energy that the company obtains from external sources.
Federal Environment Agency	UBA	The Federal Environment Agency is an expert institution for the environment in Austria.
Environmental impact assessment	MSRP	The environmental impact assessment is an environmental policy instrument of environmental precaution with the aim of checking environmentally relevant projects for possible environmental impacts before they are approved. As a rule, it is limited to reviewing the effects on the environmentally relevant protected goods.
Unbundling		is the legally compliant separation or unbundling of generation and marketing in the electricity and gas sectors.
Underground Sun Conversion	USC	USC is a technology developed by RAG and BOKU for the conversion of hydrogen and CO ₂ to methane CH ₄ , which produces green gas by means of geo-methanisation.
Underground Sun Storage	USS	USS is a project and technology of RAG for the storage of hydrogen in RAG's underground sandstone pore deposits.
ULTC technology		Ultra Low Temperature Conditioning – a gas liquefaction technology – by cooling methane to around minus 160 °C, the gas becomes liquid.
Association for the Gas and Water Industry	ÖVGW	The Austrian Gas and Water Association (ÖVGW) is the voluntary representation of Austrian gas network operators and water supply companies.
Water electrolysis		Production of green hydrogen from water splitting
Hydrogen	H ₂	Hydrogen is a chemical element with the symbol H and the atomic number 1. It is the energy carrier of the future, can be produced in a climate-friendly way, burns without CO ₂ emissions and can be stored.