OMV

February 4, 2026

Q4 2025 Results Conference Call

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The spoken word applies

Disclaimer

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Key messages 2025

Operations	• Oil and gas production volumes (excluding divestment of Malaysia) **−2%** • Fuel sales volumes **+1%** • Polyolefin sales volumes incl. JVs **+3%**
Financials	• Clean CCS Operating Result of EUR 4.6 bn (−10%) • **Strong CFFO** only slightly below 2024 (−4%), despite the challenging environment • **>70% of Efficiency Program 2027 target achieved in 2025**[1] • **Disciplined investments;** Organic cash CAPEX in line with guidance • Strong balance sheet with a **leverage ratio of 14%**
Shareholder distributions	• Regular DPS of 3.15 EUR, +10 cents in line with progressive policy • Additional DPS of EUR 1.25 • **Total DPS for full-year 2025 of EUR 4.40**, 28% of CFFO • **Dividend yield of 9.3%**

Comparisons are versus full-year 2024
1 Cash flow from operations vs 2023; achieved EUR ~400 mn
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Slides 3: Key messages 2025

Ladies and gentlemen, good morning and thank you for joining us.

Before I discuss the details of our fourth-quarter performance, I would like to briefly reflect on the operational and strategic highlights of last year.

Despite a challenging economic and geopolitical backdrop, we achieved a strong performance across our three business segments. In Energy, we were able to almost reach the prior-year oil and gas production level, if we exclude the divestment of the Malaysian business. We slightly increased our fuel sales volumes, reinforcing our position as a supplier of choice in the downstream sector. And, in Chemicals, total polyolefin sales volumes — which include the joint ventures — rose by 3 percent year-on-year, underscoring our product strength in a challenging market environment.

Our clean CCS Operating Result reached a strong 4.6 billion euros, however, decreased by 10 percent compared to the prior-year. Importantly, despite a difficult backdrop, our cash flow from operations — the basis for shareholder distributions — amounted to 5.2 billion euros and thus was just 4 percent lower than the year before. This resilience demonstrates again the strength of our integrated business model, delivering robust cash flows in a volatile market environment.

A particular achievement worth noting is that, by the end of 2025, we have already surpassed 70 percent of our Efficiency Program 2027 target, demonstrating our steadfast commitment to operational excellence and supporting our strong cash flow generation.

We have maintained a disciplined approach to investments. Our balance sheet remains very strong, reflected in a very healthy leverage ratio of only 14 percent. This strong financial position provides us with the necessary flexibility to navigate market uncertainties while continuing to invest in future growth opportunities and OMV's transformation.

Ladies and gentlemen, as promised, our shareholders will directly benefit from our success. For the financial year 2025, we will propose to the Annual General Meeting a regular dividend of 3 euros and 15 cents per share and again an attractive additional dividend of 1 euro and 25 cents. In total, this will amount to a cash dividend of 4 euros and 40 cents per share, resulting in a dividend yield of 9.3 percent based on the closing price of last year. This payout will represent 28 percent of our cash flow from operating activities. Despite the weaker economic environment, OMV will once again offer attractive shareholder distributions.

Delivering the Strategy 2030 – Major milestones in 2025

Energy

- **Neptun Deep development** on track
- Progress in the exploration activities for **Han Asparuh block**
- Successful diversification of gas supply
- OMV Petrom advancing towards **renewables leadership** in **SEE**
- Advanced the **geothermal energy project** in Vienna to production testing
- **Oil discovery in the Sirte basin**, Libya, with estimated recoverable volumes between 15 and 42 mn boe

Fuels

- Co-processing plant in operation
- **Petrobrazi SAF/HVO plant** construction on track
- **~200 MW electrolyzer capacity** in Romania and Austria under construction (captive refinery demand); 10 MW electrolyzer in operation in Austria
- Nearly doubled the EV network
- Rebranded retail stations

Chemicals

- Agreed to form **Borouge Group International**, a global leading polyolefin company
- Successful start-up of the chemical recycling plant **ReOil®**
- Successful start-up of Borealis' **new compounding line** in Belgium
- Progressing **Kallo and Borouge 4** growth projects

Slide 4: Delivering the Strategy 2030 – Major milestones in 2025

Let me briefly highlight our strategic progress in 2025. In the Energy segment, the flagship gas project of OMV Petrom, Neptun Deep, remains firmly on track and within budget for a targeted start-up in 2027. This marks a major milestone in our ongoing commitment to diversifying and securing gas supply.

We strongly believe in the Black Sea's potential for the region and have reinforced our position through further exploration in Bulgaria, partnering with NewMed Energy and the Bulgarian state. Exploration drilling in Han Asparuh began in December 2025, with the Noble Globetrotter One vessel contracted to drill two exploration wells. Having two rigs simultaneously in operation — one offshore Bulgaria and another offshore Romania — represents a significant achievement for OMV Petrom.

We have successfully diversified our gas portfolio, ensuring continuous and uninterrupted supply to all our customers since more than one year. As a result, we are no longer dependent on any single supplier and now have the strongest gas portfolio in OMV's history. In renewables, OMV Petrom achieved notable progress by expanding its renewable power capacity, advancing towards a leadership in Southeastern Europe. We have advanced geothermal energy projects: we completed drilling and a successful production test in Vienna and are on track to commission our first geothermal plant by 2028.

In October last year, we have made an oil discovery in Libya in the Sirte basin with estimated recoverable volumes between 15 and 42 million boe. What makes this especially promising is the location – just 7 kilometers from existing infrastructure.

Turning to Fuels, our co-processing plant is operational and producing renewable diesel. In April last year, we started-up our 10 MW electrolyzer plant in Schwechat, the biggest of its kind in Austria. Construction of the SAF/HVO plant at Petrobrazi is progressing as scheduled, with start-up targeted for 2028. We are also investing in around 200 MW electrolyzer capacity in Austria and Romania. These green hydrogen projects are fully integrated with our refineries and primarily designed to supply our own facilities' captive demand. In retail, we have nearly doubled our EV charging network in 2025 and rebranded our retail stations, underscoring our commitment to sustainable mobility and enhanced customer service.

In Chemicals, the game-changing agreement with ADNOC to form Borouge Group International establishes a global polyolefin powerhouse and more resilient chemicals growth platform. We successfully commissioned our ReOil® chemical recycling plant and continue to advance key growth projects, such as Kallo and Borouge 4. Kallo is expected to start up in the second half of this year, while Borouge 4 production is expected to ramp up through 2026 as units are commissioned and brought online. The first unit of Borouge 4 should come online still this quarter.

Aligned with our Strategy 2030, we remain focused on an agile transformation responding to evolving customer needs, all while maintaining strong cash flow discipline and carefully managed investments to ensure attractive returns for our shareholders.

Borouge Group International - Closing in Q1 2026

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Q1/26 Estimated closing

Status

- Received all FDI approvals and vast majority of clearances
- Obtained loan of USD 15.4 bn to finance the acquisition of NOVA and ensure appropriate levels of liquidity

Next steps until closing

- Receive outstanding clearances
- Start-up of Borouge 4 first PE plant in Q1; production is expected to ramp up through 2026
- Announce Supervisory Board and Executive Board

Slide 5: Borouge Group International – Closing in Q1 2026

Let me update you on the status of Borouge Group International.

We made very good progress regarding the closing of the transaction and expect this – as previously communicated – in the first quarter of this year. We are pleased to report that we have already secured all necessary foreign direct investment approvals, as well as almost all the other required regulatory clearances.

In addition, in preparation for the acquisition of NOVA Chemicals, we have successfully completed our financing process. We have secured 15.4 billion dollars, ensuring that sufficient liquidity is in place to support the transaction.

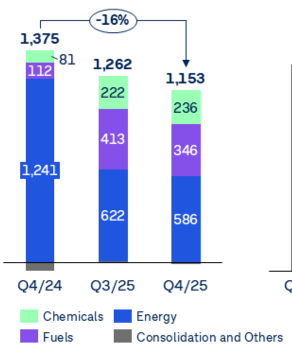
At this stage, the primary remaining tasks are to obtain the outstanding clearances. Discussions regarding the recruitment of BGI Executive Board and Executive Leadership Team positions are nearly complete. Announcements regarding these appointments, along with nominations for the Supervisory Board, will be made in due course.

Finally, the active collaboration between ADNOC, OMV, Borouge, Borealis and NOVA Chemicals has resulted in detailed plans for Day 1 and beyond, and we have established a robust framework from the very outset of the integration to realize the synergies of more than 500 million dollars.

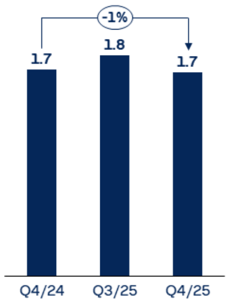
Overall, these developments clearly demonstrate strong momentum, and we remain confident in the successful closing and integration of Borouge Group International.

Overview Q4 2025

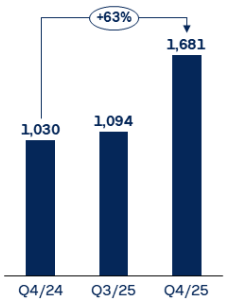
Clean CCS
Operating Result
EUR mn



Clean CCS EPS
EUR



Cash flow from
operating activities
EUR mn



Operational performance
Q4 2025 vs. Q4 2024

Hydrocarbon production
−4%[1]

Fuel sales volumes
+4%

Polyolefin sales volumes incl. JVs
+7%

1 Excluding Malaysia divestment
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Slide 6: Overview Q4 2025

Let me now move on to the details of our fourth quarter performance.

Our clean CCS Operating Result reached around 1.15 billion euros, representing a decrease of 222 million euros, or 16 percent, compared to the same quarter of 2024. Excluding the positive net effect of 210 million euros arbitration award received in the fourth quarter of 2024, our clean CCS Operating Result would have been broadly in line with the prior-year quarter, despite lower oil and gas prices.

The quarter was marked by significant geopolitical volatility. Brent crude prices declined, driven by a weak short-term demand outlook and increased OPEC+ output. The introduction of new US sanctions against major Russian oil exporters were somewhat supportive.

European gas prices also fell, despite the onset of the winter season, as demand was easily met thanks to ample LNG supply. Refining margins increased further, supported by product tightness resulting from the announced sanctions on Russian refiners and unplanned outages at other refineries.

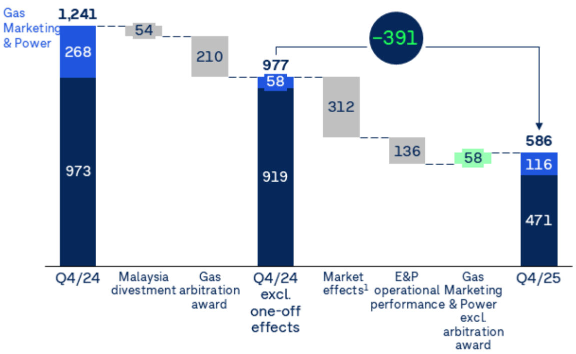
In the chemicals market, we observed some improvement of the olefin indicator margins. However, overall demand remained subdued, with many customers focused on reducing their inventories before the end of the year.

The clean CCS tax rate saw a significant decline from 50 percent to 36 percent. This was mainly due to a reduced share in the overall Group of certain companies in the Energy segment located in high-tax countries, as well as a stronger contribution from at-equity accounted investments. As a result, clean CCS earnings per share remained nearly stable at 1.7 euros per share.

At 1.7 billion euros, our cash flow from operating activities was truly exceptional this quarter, jumping by over 60 percent year-on-year. This very strong operating cash flow clearly demonstrates our continued ability to generate strong liquidity, even in the face of a challenging market environment.

Energy – lower prices and one-off effects, partially offset by stronger Gas Marketing & Power

Clean Operating Result
EUR mn



1 Market effects defined as oil and gas prices, foreign exchange impact and price effect on royalties

- Market environment
  - Lower realized crude oil price (−13%) and realized natural gas price (-14%)
  - Negative impact of EUR/USD FX development of EUR (81) mn
- Oil and gas production of 300 kboe/d (−38 kboe/d)
  - Divestment of OMV Sapura in Malaysia (−24 kboe/d)
  - Norway (−4 kboe/d)
  - Romania (−4 kboe/d)
- Sales volumes of 289 kboe/d (−65 kboe/d) due to Malaysia divestment, lifting schedule Norway and Libya and natural decline
- Production cost increased to USD 10.6/boe (+9%), mainly because of lower production and FX rate, partially offset by a lower absolute cost
- Higher Gas Marketing & Power contribution excluding the arbitration award by EUR 58 mn
  - Gas West decreased by EUR 25 mn mainly due to lower release of transport provision
  - Gas & Power East improved by EUR 83 mn, mostly due to better power business, supported by power market deregulation effective from July 2025

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Slide 7: Energy – lower prices and one-off effects, partially offset by stronger Gas Marketing & Power

The clean Operating Result in the Energy segment dropped markedly to 586 million euros. Around 40 percent of the decrease is explained by one-time effects – the Malaysia divestment and the net arbitration award of 210 million euros received in the prior-year quarter. The remainder – approximately 390 million euros – was largely attributable to decreased oil and gas prices as well as lower sales volumes.

The realized oil price fell by 13 percent to 62 dollars per barrel, mirroring the movement in Brent prices. Our realized gas price decreased by 14 percent, averaging 26 euros per megawatt-hour — thus less than European gas hub prices, which declined by 28 percent. This was mainly due to changes in portfolio composition following the divestment of SapuraOMV. Additionally, negative currency developments impacted our results by about 80 million euros compared to the prior-year quarter.

Production volumes decreased by 11 percent to 300 thousand boe per day. The main reason was the sale of the Malaysian assets, which had contributed 24 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day in the fourth quarter of 2024. Excluding the effect from the divestment, E&P production declined by about 4 percent due to production declines in Norway, Romania, and New Zealand, reflecting their fields' natural decline, partly offset by slightly higher output in the UAE.

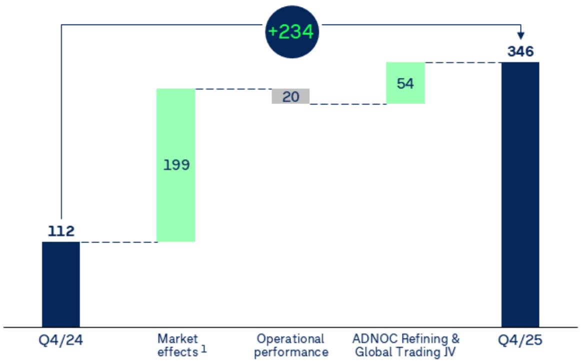
Unit production costs rose slightly to above 10 dollars per barrel. This increase resulted mainly from lower production volumes and unfavorable exchange rate movements. Cost reductions measures taken had a mitigating effect.

Sales volumes decreased by 65 thousand boe per day, thus stronger than production. In addition to the missing volumes from SapuraOMV, the sales in Norway and Libya were lower due to the lifting schedule.

The result of Gas Marketing & Power declined to 116 million euros, primarily due to the missing positive impact from the arbitration award received in the fourth quarter of 2024. Aside from the arbitration award, Gas West decreased, mainly due to lower release of transport provision. The contribution of Gas East rose strongly, driven by excellent results across both, the gas and power business lines, supported by higher gas sales volumes and increased production of the Brazi power plant in the context of power market deregulation.

Fuels – substantially stronger refining margins and a higher ADNOC Refining & Trading result

Clean CCS Operating Result
EUR mn



- Refining indicator margin more than doubled to USD 14.0/bbl driven by stronger middle distillate and gasoline cracks amid tight supply conditions in the region
- Stable utilization rate Europe (89%)
- Higher Retail contribution, driven by improved fuel margins, better non-fuel business and slightly higher sales volumes
- Better Commercial performance due to higher aviation business contribution and increased sales volumes
- ADNOC Refining & Global Trading JV performance increased by EUR 54 mn, mainly attributable to a better market environment

1 Market effects based on refining indicator margin Europe

Slide 8: Fuels – substantially stronger refining margins and a higher ADNOC Refining & Trading result

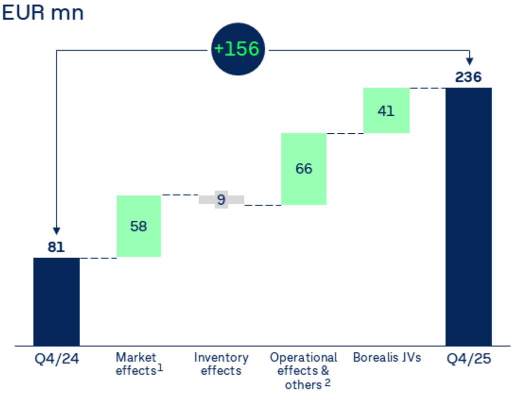
The clean CCS Operating Result of the Fuels segment more than tripled to 346 million euros, primarily driven by substantially stronger refining indicator margins, a significantly higher contribution from ADNOC Refining and Global Trading, and improved results of the Marketing business. This strong performance was partially offset by, amongst others, negative production effects related to repairs at the Burghausen refinery.

The European refining indicator margin rose sharply to 14 dollars per barrel, while the refining utilization rate remained high at 89 percent. The Marketing business delivered a higher contribution compared to the prior-year quarter, with retail performance benefiting from slightly improved fuel margins due to a more favorable quotation development for oil products, higher non-fuel business profitability, and slightly higher sales volumes following the acquisition of retail stations in Slovakia. The performance of the commercial business came in slightly better as well, supported by higher contributions from the aviation business and increased sales volumes.

The contribution of ADNOC Refining and Global Trading increased significantly to 51 million euros, mainly due to a better market environment.

Chemicals – improved olefin indicator margins and positive effect of Borealis reclassification

Clean Operating Result
EUR mn



1 Based on externally published sensitivities for OMV base chemicals and Borealis excl. JVs; not adjusted to account for effect of intercompany profit elimination

2 Includes the contribution from OMV base chemicals, Borealis excl. JVs, the effect of intercompany profit elimination, and elimination of Borealis excl JVs depreciation

- Market environment
  - Higher olefin indicator margins (ethylene +16%, propylene +21%)
  - Stable PE indicator margin, lower PP indicator margin (PE -1%, PP –19%)
- Operational effects & others
  - Lower cracker utilization rate (-12 pp)
  - Improved OMV base chemicals contribution driven by higher olefin indicator margins, partially offset by lower utilization rate and weaker benzene and butadiene margins
  - Lower Borealis base chemicals contribution driven by decreased utilization rate, lower inventory effects, a lower light feedstock advantage and phenol margins
  - Decreased polyolefins contribution impacted by lower margins, partially compensated for by lower fixed costs
  - Following the reclassification of Borealis as “asset held for sale,” depreciation for Borealis (EUR ~140 mn per quarter) is no longer recorded in the clean Operating Result
- Borealis JVs
  - Stable Borouge contribution; substantially higher sales volumes were offset by weaker market environment in Asia
  - Positive impact from exclusion of negative contribution of Baystar in Q4/24

Slide 9: Chemicals – better olefin indicator margins and positive effect of Borealis reclassification

The clean Operating Result of the Chemicals segment rose sharply to 236 million euros, driven to a large extent by the stop of Borealis depreciation.

In our European business, we recorded favorable market effects totaling 58 million euros, reflecting higher olefin indicator margins. Inventory effects were slightly lower.

The utilization rate of our European crackers stood at 72 percent, which is significantly below the level of the prior-year quarter. This was mainly because of weaker demand and inventory optimization measures at year-end. Nevertheless, the result of OMV base chemicals improved due to stronger olefin margins.

The contribution from Borealis, excluding joint ventures, increased to 89 million euros, mostly driven by the stop of depreciation. However, the results of both base chemicals and polyolefins declined. The base chemicals result was affected by lower utilization rate, as well as decreased feedstock advantage and phenol margins. Improved olefin indicator margins in Europe and lower fixed costs provided some support. For polyolefins, the contribution decreased primarily due to softer indicator margins and greater market discounts. This was partially counterbalanced by reduced fixed costs.

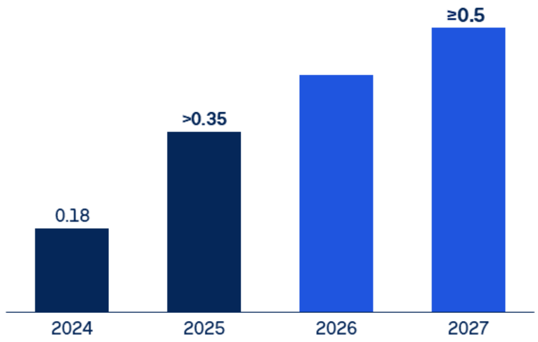
Polyolefin sales volumes for Borealis (excluding joint ventures) grew by 4 percent, largely attributable to higher sales in the infrastructure and consumer products sectors.

Contributions from our joint ventures rose by 41 million euros, mainly reflecting the deconsolidation of Baystar. The contribution from Borouge remained broadly stable versus the fourth quarter of 2024, as a less favorable market environment in Asia was compensated for by substantially higher sales volumes.

Thank you for your attention. I will now hand over to Reinhard.

Group-wide efficiency measures of EUR >350 mn delivered in 2025

Impact on cash flow from operating activities[1]
EUR bn



[1] Compared to 2023

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Main initiatives in 2025

- Additional oil volumes via technical improvements and optimization of gas flows
- Reduction of E&P cost base via maintenance optimization, shared logistics and active non operator role in technical studies and renegotiations
- Various margin improvement measures and refining optimization related to utilities, crude supply and energy efficiency as well as growth in aviation business

Slide 11: Group-wide efficiency measures of EUR >350 mn delivered in 2025

Thank you, Alfred and good morning from my side as well.

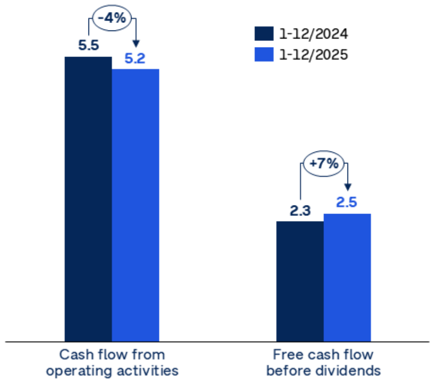
At the beginning of 2024, we launched a comprehensive efficiency program aimed at generating at least half a billion euros of additional sustainable annual operating cash flow by the end of 2027. This initiative helps to mitigate inflationary cost increases we have experienced over the past years as well as effects from lower commodity prices. In October, we had announced that even considering the BGI transaction and resulting deconsolidation of Borealis we expect to achieve the originally targeted at least 500 million euros from the efficiency program, as we introduced a new cost savings target of 400 million euros by end of 2027, further de-risking the program's implementation.

This program is well on track. By the end of 2025, we successfully delivered more than 350 million euros of additional cash flow compared to 2023 – which represents around 70 percent of our 2027 target. We achieved this through technical improvements in oil production, optimization of gas flows, reduction of E&P cost base, as well as various margin improvement measures and refining optimization related to utilities, crude supply and energy efficiency. Overall, more than 100 million euros are attributable to operational cost reduction measures.

This builds upon our continued drive for operational excellence following initiatives from prior years, with the impact clearly visible on our cash flow from operating activities.

Very strong cash flow from operations of EUR 5.2 bn

EUR bn



- Cash flow from operating activities of **EUR 5.2 bn** in 2025
  - Dividends from at-equity accounted companies of **EUR 542 mn** (2024: EUR 784 mn), thereof Borouge EUR 413 mn
  - Net working capital effects of **EUR 721 mn** (2024: EUR 148 mn)
- Organic cash flow from investing activities[1] of **EUR –3.7 bn** (2024: EUR – 3.5 bn)
- Organic free cash flow before dividends of **EUR 1.5 bn** (2024: EUR 2.0 bn)
- Dividends paid: **EUR 2.3 bn** in 2025, thereof:
  - OMV stockholders regular and additional variable dividends for the 2025 fiscal year: **EUR 1.6 bn** (2024: EUR 1.7 bn)
  - OMV Petrom minority shareholders regular and special dividends for the 2025 fiscal year: **EUR 369 mn** (2024: EUR 430 mn)
  - Borealis minority shareholders for the 2025 fiscal year: **EUR 275 mn** (2024: EUR 286 mn)
  - Hybrid bond holders: EUR 81 mn (2024: EUR 91 mn)
- Inorganic cash flow from investing activities of **EUR 962 mn**, mainly from the Ghasha divestment and Bayport loan repayment

1 Organic cash flow from investing activities is cash flow from investing activities excluding divestments and material inorganic cash flow components (e.g., acquisitions).

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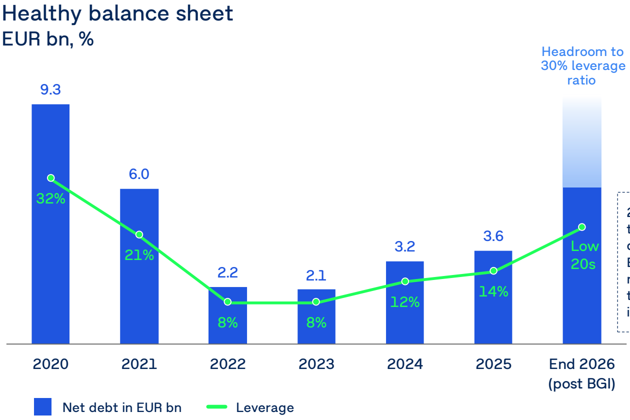
Slide 12: Very strong cash flow from operations of EUR 5.2

Turning to cash flows, our fourth-quarter operating cash flow excluding net working capital effects was 821 million euros. This figure was impacted by a significant net cash outflow related to CO_2 emission certificates of around 330 million euros, which is always booked for the year in the fourth quarter. In the fourth quarter of 2024, the net cash flow related to CO_2 emission certificates was around 270 million euros, largely offset by the one-off net gas arbitration award of more than 200 million euros. The year-on-year decline also reflects a lower contribution from Energy, partially compensated by lower tax payments and a higher contribution from Fuels.

Net working capital cash inflows were very strong at 860 million euros and more than reversed the minus 400 million euros recorded in the third quarter of 2025. This was largely driven by substantial inventory reduction in the fourth quarter of 2025, whereas in the prior-year quarter we recorded a negative effect of around 140 million euros. As a result, the cash flow from operating activities amounted to around 1.7 billion euros in the fourth quarter of 2025, an increase of more than 60 percent compared with the previous year's quarter.

Let us now look at the full-year picture: at 5.2 billion euros, cash flow from operating activities was once again very strong, only 4 percent below the high 2024 level. After payment of dividends of 2.3 billion euros, our free cash flow stood at positive 180 million euros, supported by inorganic cash inflows coming from the Ghasha divestment and Bayport loan repayment.

Very strong balance sheet



Note: Leverage ratio = Net Debt / (Equity + Net Debt)

2026 leverage ratio to reflect the deconsolidation of Borealis' equity and net debt, as well as the EUR 1.6 bn[1] cash injection into BGI

A-
Outlook stable
July 15, 2025
FitchRatings

A3
Outlook stable
July 23, 2025
MOODY'S

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1 Determined as of the reference date Jan 1, 2025, to be reduced by dividends paid out until completion of the transaction

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Slide 13: Very strong balance sheet

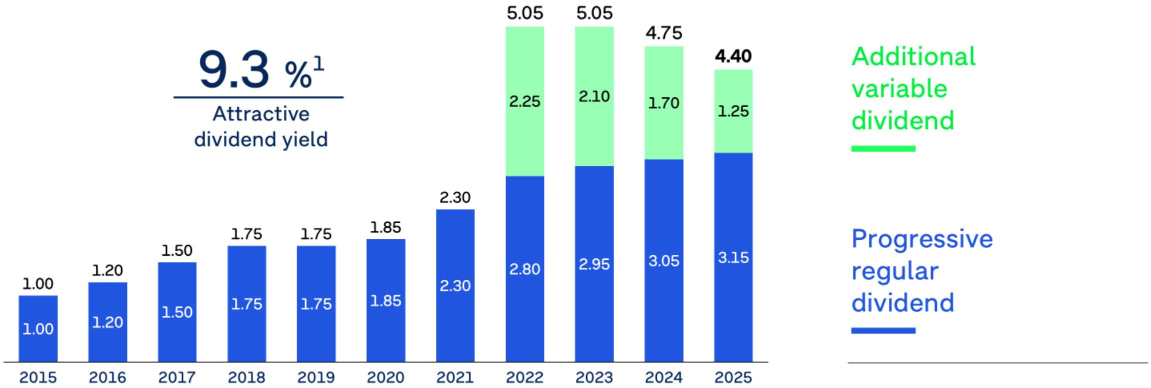
Our balance sheet remains very strong, with a leverage ratio of only 14 percent at the end of 2025, despite ongoing macro challenges. Our financial strength is also reflected in our investment grade credit ratings: A– from Fitch and A3 from Moody's, both with stable outlook. These strong ratings underscore our healthy capital structure and prudent financial management.

Following the closing of the BGI transaction, we anticipate our leverage ratio to increase, mainly as a result of the deconsolidation of Borealis' equity and net debt from our balance sheet as well as the agreed equity injection of up to 1.6 billion euros into BGI to equalize OMV's and ADNOC's shareholdings.

I think it is worth highlighting, that even after this game-changing transaction, we anticipate our leverage ratio to be in the low twenties by year-end — well below the mid- and long-term threshold of 30 percent. This reflects our commitment to maintaining a robust capital structure and healthy balance sheet.

Such a strong financial position provides us with the ability to do both: continue with attractive shareholder distributions, and moving forward based on our headroom with our strategic growth initiatives.

Attractive shareholder distributions through growing regular dividend plus additional variable dividend



	2022	2023	2024	2025
% of CFFO	21	29	28	**28**
Dividend yield %	10.5	12.7	12.7	**9.3**

[1] Based on share price as of Dec 31, 2025

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Internal

Slide 14: Attractive shareholder distributions through growing regular dividend plus additional variable dividend

Ladies and gentlemen,

We once again deliver on our promise and offer our shareholders attractive distributions. We will propose to the Annual General Meeting an increased regular dividend of 3 euros and 15 cents per share plus an additional dividend of 1 euro and 25 cents per share.

Thus, we will distribute total dividends of 4 euros and 40 cents per share, which is an attractive yield of 9.3 percent, based on the closing price year-end 2025. With a total payout of 28 percent of our operating cash flow, we once again went to the upper part of the guided corridor of 20 to 30 percent of operating cash flow.

Since 2015, we have delivered every single year on our progressive dividend policy, which aims to increase the dividend every year or at least to maintain it at the respective prior-year level. Over that period, we have more than tripled our regular dividend from 1 euro per share to now 3 euros and 15 cents. In 2022, to further enhance our shareholder distributions, we had introduced an additional variable dividend, which we now also paid for the fourth consecutive year.

OMV remains committed to pay attractive dividends to its shareholders.

Dividend policy update: clear benefits for OMV shareholders from BGI transaction

- Starting with the fiscal year 2026, **OMV will distribute 50% of BGI dividends attributable to OMV plus 20-30% of cash flow from operating activities excluding BGI dividends** (to be paid in 2027)
- Principle of **progressive regular plus additional variable dividends maintained**
  - OMV aims to **increase regular dividends every year** or at least to maintain the level of the respective previous year
  - Additional variable dividends will be awarded provided that the leverage ratio is <30%

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Slide 15: Dividend policy update: clear benefits for OMV shareholders from BGI transaction

As announced at our Capital Markets Update in October last year, we are introducing a new dividend policy effective as of this financial year that builds upon our previous approach and incorporates the clear benefits arising from the BGI transaction for our shareholders.

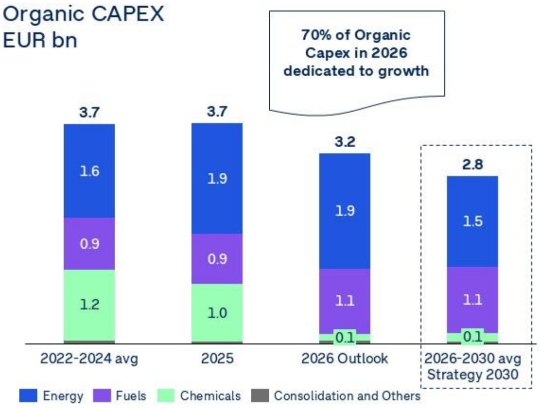
Under the new policy, OMV will distribute 50 percent of the BGI dividends attributable to OMV, in addition to distributing 20 to 30 percent of cash flow from operating activities from our consolidated businesses.

Our dividend will continue to consist of two components: a progressive regular dividend, which we strive to increase each year or at least maintain at the respective previous year's level, and an additional variable dividend, which will be paid if our leverage ratio remains below the 30 percent threshold. This approach aligns with our commitment to deliver attractive and growing shareholder returns, supported by strengthened cash flows and a solid capital structure.

Based on the estimated closing in the first quarter of this year, we expect Borouge Group International to pay at least the floor dividend for the full year 2026, which means net to OMV at least 1 billion dollars. The dividend will be paid in two tranches.

Lower organic investments with a focus on growth

Organic CAPEX
EUR bn



Main organic growth projects in 2026

- **Energy**
  - Neptun Deep, Romania (2027)
  - Developments in Norway, Austria and UAE
  - Renewable power in Romania
- **Fuels**
  - SAF/HVO plant in Romania (2028)
  - 140 MW hydrogen plant in Austria (2027)
- **Chemicals**
  - Reflects organic investments only for OMV chemicals business (steam crackers, Walldürn recycling plant)
  - Excludes entirely Borealis Capex

Note. The year indicates the estimated project start-up.

Slide 16: Lower organic investments with a focus on growth

Now, let me move on to the outlook, beginning with capital spending.

For the year 2026, we expect organic CAPEX to be around 3.2 billion euros — substantially lower than in the past few years, reflecting the deconsolidation of the Borealis business and our ongoing capital discipline. The major growth projects in 2026 are the Neptun Deep project, which is scheduled to start up next year, the SAF/HVO plant in Romania and the green hydrogen plants in Austria and Romania.

In the following years to 2030, the average organic CAPEX will be below the guided level of 2.8 billion euros per annum outlined at our Capital Markets Update.

About 60 percent of our organic CAPEX in 2026 will be allocated to Energy, with the majority of the remaining spend going to Fuels. Following the BGI transaction and the deconsolidation of the Borealis business, organic investments explicitly shown in our financial statements in Chemicals will be relatively small, reflecting only our fully consolidated chemicals business: specifically, the refinery-integrated crackers in Austria and Germany and the new plastic waste sorting plant in Germany. The latter is expected to start-up this year.

Around 70 percent of our organic CAPEX in 2026 is dedicated to growth, positioning OMV for the future. In addition to Neptun Deep, major organic growth projects initiatives include developments in Norway, Austria, the UAE, and renewable power initiatives in Romania. In the Fuels segment, we are advancing key projects like the SAF/HVO plant, as well as the two hydrogen plants in Romania and Austria. Around 30 percent of the investments planned for 2026 are allocated to sustainable projects, in line with our average guidance for 2030. Please note that our guidance for organic CAPEX of 3.2 billion euros in 2026 excludes any expenditures related to Borealis.

Outlook 2026

		2024	2025	FY 2026
MARKET	Brent oil price (USD/bbl)	81	69	~65
	THE (Trading Hub Europe) gas price (EUR/MWh)	35	37	>30
	OMV average realized gas price (EUR/MWh)	25	30	<30
	OMV refining indicator margin Europe (USD/bbl)	7.1	10.1	~8
	Ethylene indicator margin Europe (EUR/t)	505	569	~550
	Propylene indicator margin Europe (EUR/t)	384	445	~420
OPERATIONS	Hydrocarbon production (kboe/d)	340	305	slightly <300
	Production cost (USD/boe)	10.0	10.6	<11
	Utilization rate European refineries (%)	87	89	>90
	Fuel sales volumes (mn t)	16.2	16.4	>16.4
	Utilization rate steam crackers (%)[1]	84	82	~90
	E&A expenditures (EUR mn)	229	148	<200
	Organic CAPEX (EUR bn)[1]	3.7	3.7	~3.2

1 2026 figures exclude Borealis

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Slide 17: Outlook 2026

Let me conclude with our outlook for key market assumptions and operations for 2026.

We forecast an average Brent price of around 65 dollars per barrel. The average THE gas price is estimated above 30 euros per megawatt hour, while the OMV average realized gas price is expected to be below 30 euros per megawatt hour.

In Energy, we expect average oil and gas production of slightly below 300 thousand boe per day, reflecting natural decline and assuming no interruption in Libya. The unit production cost is expected to stay below 11 dollars per barrel, supported by various planned cost initiatives. Exploration and Appraisal expenditure for the Group is expected to be below 200 million euros, in line with previous year's spending.

In Fuels, the refining indicator margin is projected to be around 8 dollars per barrel. We anticipate the utilization rate of our European refineries to be above 90 percent. No major maintenance is planned throughout the year at our refineries, supporting high operational availability.

Total fuel sales volumes are expected to be higher than last year. Retail margins are projected to be slightly below the levels seen in 2025, while commercial margins are also anticipated to decline.

In Chemicals, we do not anticipate a significant market recovery in the first half of 2026. Following the closing of the BGI transaction, Borealis will become part of the new company, in which OMV and ADNOC will hold equal shares. BGI will be reported at-equity within our financial statements. Hence, we will no longer report separate KPIs for the polyolefin business; these will henceforth be published by BGI. However, we will continue to provide an outlook for European olefin indicator margins, which will impact our fully consolidated Chemicals business. We expect market indicator margins to be slightly below the levels of the previous year with realized margins continuing to being affected by prevailing market discounts. The utilization rate of our two crackers is expected to rise to approximately 90 percent in 2026. There are no major turnarounds planned for the year.

The clean tax rate for the full year is expected to be around 45 percent.

Thank you for your attention. Alfred and I will now be happy to take your questions.