OMV Group Factsheet Q2 2026

Key Performance Indicators[1]

Group

- Clean CCS Operating Result increased considerably to EUR 1,706 mn due to a significantly higher contribution from all three business segments
- Clean CCS net income attributable to stockholders of the parent rose sharply to EUR 929 mn; clean CCS Earnings Per Share were EUR 2.85
- Cash flow from operating activities excluding net working capital effects amounted to EUR 1,158 mn
- Organic free cash flow totaled EUR 628 mn
- Clean CCS ROACE stood at 12%
- Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR) was 0.97

Energy

- Production declined by 4% to 291 kboe/d, mainly as a consequence of the conflict in the Middle East
- Production cost amounted to USD 11.2/boe

Fuels

- OMV refining indicator margin Europe more than doubled to USD 20.3/bbl
- Fuels and other sales volumes Europe amounted to 4.14 mn t

Chemicals

- Ethylene indicator margin Europe grew by 38% to EUR 813/t; propylene indicator margin Europe increased by 51% to EUR 704/t
- Borouge International pro-rata polyolefin sales volumes totaled 1.17 mn t

Notes: Figures in the following tables may not add up due to rounding differences. In the interest of a fluid style that is easy to read, non-gender-specific terms have been used.
1 Figures reflect the Q2/26 period; all comparisons described relate to the same quarter in the previous year except where otherwise mentioned.

Outlook 2026

Geopolitical developments in the Middle East remained dynamic throughout Q2/26. Renewed escalations in July, including military activities and restrictions on shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, again led to increased volatility in global energy markets. These developments continued to disrupt supply chains, drive commodity prices higher, and elevate uncertainty across the oil, gas, fuels, and chemicals markets. Accordingly, based on information available at the time of publication of the OMV Group Report January–June 2026, this outlook represents the current assessment of market conditions. Actual outcomes may differ materially if geopolitical or regulatory developments unfold differently from current assumptions.

Market environment

OMV anticipates that the average Brent crude oil price will be between USD 85/bbl and USD 95/bbl (2025: USD 69/bbl). The average realized gas price is expected to be around EUR 40/MWh (previous forecast: between EUR 35/MWh and EUR 40/MWh; 2025: EUR 30/MWh), with a THE price forecast of around EUR 50/MWh (previous forecast: around EUR 45/MWh; 2025: EUR 37/MWh).

Group

- Organic CAPEX is projected to come in at around EUR 3.4 bn (2025: EUR 3.7 bn).

Energy

- OMV expects total hydrocarbon production to be between 280 kboe/d and 290 kboe/d (2025: 305 kboe/d), subject to the timing and extent of the lifting of restrictions on shipping through the Strait of Hormuz.
- Production cost at OMV Group level is expected to be around USD 11/bbl (2025: USD 10.6/bbl).
- Organic CAPEX for Energy is anticipated to come in at around EUR 1.9 bn (2025: EUR 1.9 bn).
- Exploration and Appraisal (E&A) expenditure is expected to be below EUR 200 mn (2025: EUR 148 mn).

Fuels

- The OMV refining indicator margin Europe, based on Dated Brent, is expected to be around USD 20/bbl (previous forecast: between USD 10/bbl and USD 15/bbl; 2025: USD 10.1/bbl). Current market disruptions may lead to a widening of crude oil differentials to Dated Brent, which is not reflected in the OMV refining indicator margin nor in the full year sensitivities.
- The utilization rate of the European refineries is expected to be above 90% (2025: 89%).
- Fuels and other sales volumes in OMV's markets in Europe are projected to be higher than in the previous year (2025: 16.4 mn t). Commercial margins are predicted to be lower than those in 2025. Retail margins are expected to be lower than the 2025 level.
- Organic CAPEX for Fuels is forecast at around EUR 1.1 bn (2025: EUR 0.9 bn).

Chemicals

- The ethylene indicator margin Europe is expected to be above EUR 600/t (previous forecast: above EUR 550/t; 2025: EUR 569/t). The propylene indicator margin Europe is projected to be higher than EUR 500/t (previous forecast: above EUR 420/t; 2025: EUR 445/t).
- The utilization rate of the OMV steam crackers is expected to be between 85% and 90% (previous forecast: around 90%; 2025: 75%).
- Organic CAPEX for Chemicals (incl. Borealis' organic CAPEX for Q1/26) is predicted to be around EUR 0.3 bn (2025: EUR 1.0 bn).

Directors' Report (condensed, unaudited)

Group performance

Financial highlights

In EUR mn (unless otherwise stated)

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25	Δ[1]		1–6/26	1–6/25	Δ
8,059	5,855	5,788	39%	Sales revenues from continuing operations	13,914	12,003	16%
1,706	**1,025**	**1,031**	**65%**	**Clean CCS Operating Result[2]**	**2,731**	**2,191**	**25%**
885	723	588	50%	Clean Operating Result Energy[2]	1,608	1,498	7%
446	113	242	85%	Clean CCS Operating Result Fuels[2]	560	358	56%
429	245	200	115%	Clean Operating Result Chemicals[2]	674	326	107%
–16	–14	–20	24%	Clean Operating Result Corporate & Other[2]	–29	–39	24%
–39	–43	22	n.m.	Consolidation: elimination of intersegmental profits	–81	48	n.m.
34	48	45	–12	Clean CCS Group tax rate in %	39	48	–9
1,043	495	554	88%	Clean CCS net income[2]	1,538	1,115	38%
929	**323**	**385**	**141%**	**Clean CCS net income attributable to stockholders of the parent[2]**	**1,252**	**798**	**57%**
2.85	0.99	1.18	142%	Clean CCS EPS in EUR[2]	3.84	2.44	57%
1,706	**1,025**	**1,031**	**65%**	**Clean CCS Operating Result[2]**	**2,731**	**2,191**	**25%**
–473	**743**	**–59**	**n.m.**	**Special items[3]**	**270**	**–154**	**n.m.**
86	254	–119	n.m.	CCS effects: inventory holding gains/(losses)	340	–161	n.m.
–	1,088	134	n.a.	Operating Result Group from discontinued operations	1,088	173	n.m.
1,319	**934**	**718**	**84%**	**Operating Result Group from continuing operations**	**2,253**	**1,703**	**32%**
802	662	563	42%	Operating Result Energy	1,464	1,392	5%
520	327	101	n.m.	Operating Result Fuels	847	167	n.m.
119	8	61	94%	Operating Result Chemicals from continuing operations	127	139	–9%
–91	–16	–33	–174%	Operating Result Corporate & Other	–107	–52	–104%
–32	–47	26	n.m.	Consolidation: elimination of intersegmental profits	–79	56	n.m.
–130	–61	–54	–140%	Net financial result from continuing operations	–192	–103	–86%
1,189	872	664	79%	Profit before tax from continuing operations	2,061	1,599	29%
48	32	62	–14	Group tax rate from continuing operations in %	41	70	–28
615	1,645	392	57%	Net income	2,260	680	n.m.
529	1,486	242	119%	Net income attributable to stockholders of the parent	2,015	384	n.m.
1.62	4.56	0.74	119%	Earnings Per Share (EPS) in EUR	6.18	1.18	n.m.
1,158	1,624	831	39%	Cash flow from operating activities excl. net working capital effects	2,781	2,188	27%
1,315	776	1,083	21%	Cash flow from operating activities	2,091	2,441	–14%
561	–2,144	1,201	–53%	Free cash flow	–1,583	1,518	n.m.
–1,154	–2,155	–748	–54%	Free cash flow after dividends	–3,309	–432	n.m.
628	–125	160	n.m.	Organic free cash flow[4]	504	601	–16%
4,992	4,505	3,218	55%	Net debt	4,992	3,218	55%
19	17	12	7	Leverage ratio in %	19	12	7
700	2,403	901	–22%	Capital expenditure[5]	3,103	1,754	77%
693	864	900	–23%	Organic capital expenditure[6]	1,557	1,714	–9%
12	10	9	3	Clean CCS ROACE in %[2]	12	9	3
12	11	5	7	ROACE in %	12	5	7
15,936	16,056	22,912	–30%	Employees	15,936	22,912	–30%
0.97	1.11	1.45	–33%	Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR)[7]	0.97	1.45	–33%

Note: In March 2025, the Borealis Group, excluding Borouge investments, was reclassified to "held for sale" and in addition classified as "discontinued operations." Since reclassification, the non-current assets are no longer depreciated or amortized and investments are no longer accounted for according to the equity method. If not mentioned otherwise, all indicators in the table above also include items classified as "held for sale" and "discontinued operations." For further details, in particular related to the restated reported figures, see the condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, section > OMV and ADNOC to establish a new Polyolefins Joint Venture.

1 Q2/26 compared to Q2/25

2 Adjusted for special items and CCS effects; further information can be found below the table > Reconciliation of clean CCS Operating Result to reported Operating Result

3 Special items from equity-accounted companies and temporary effects from commodity hedging for material transactions are included.

4 Organic free cash flow is cash flow from operating activities and cash flow from investing activities excluding disposals and material inorganic cash flow components.

5 Capital expenditure including acquisitions

6 Organic capital expenditure is defined as capital expenditure including capitalized E&A expenditure and excluding acquisitions and contingent considerations.

7 Calculated as a 12-month rolling average per 1 mn hours worked; the TRIR reflects OMV excluding Borealis for 2026 to avoid disproportionate reporting requirements. Q1/26 figures have been restated to align with the 2026 Company safety KPIs.

Second quarter 2026 (Q2/26) compared to second quarter 2025 (Q2/25)

Consolidated sales revenues from continuing operations rose by 39% to EUR 8,059 mn, mostly as a result of stronger market prices, predominantly in the Fuels segment. Sales in the Chemicals segment also increased, as sales to Borealis Group are no longer eliminated following the deconsolidation due to the closing of the Borouge International transaction. For further details, refer to "Selected notes to the consolidated interim financial statements," section → OMV and ADNOC to establish a new Polyolefins Joint Venture. The **clean CCS Operating Result** increased by EUR 675 mn to EUR 1,706 mn, primarily driven by a significantly higher contribution from all three business segments. The clean Operating Result of the Energy segment rose strongly to EUR 885 mn (Q2/25: EUR 588 mn). In Fuels, the clean CCS Operating Result increased to EUR 446 mn (Q2/25: EUR 242 mn), while the contribution from Chemicals more than doubled to EUR 429 mn (Q2/25: EUR 200 mn). The consolidation line was EUR −39 mn in Q2/26 (Q2/25: EUR 22 mn).

The **clean CCS Group tax rate** decreased to 34% (Q2/25: 45%), mainly due to a greater share in the overall Group profits of Fuels and consequently a lower relative contribution of certain Energy segment companies located in countries with a high tax regime. Additionally, the decrease in the tax rate was driven by a higher contribution from equity-accounted investments to the Group profits. **Clean CCS net income** increased significantly to EUR 1,043 mn (Q2/25: EUR 554 mn). The **clean CCS net income attributable to stockholders of the parent** amounted to EUR 929 mn (Q2/25: EUR 385 mn). **Clean CCS Earnings Per Share** rose strongly to EUR 2.85 (Q2/25: EUR 1.18).

Net **special items** amounted to EUR −473 mn in Q2/26 (Q2/25: EUR −59 mn) and were mainly related to inventory fair value adjustments affecting OMV's share of Borouge International net income following the closing of the Borouge International transaction, and personnel restructuring as part of OMV's Group-wide efficiency program. In Q2/26, **CCS effects** of EUR 86 mn were recorded as a result of rising crude oil prices in April (Q2/25: EUR −119 mn). The **Operating Result from continuing operations** increased significantly to EUR 1,319 mn (Q2/25: EUR 718 mn). Due to the closing of the Borouge International transaction on March 25, 2026, the **Operating Result from discontinued operations** is no longer recorded (Q2/25: EUR 134 mn).

The **net financial result** amounted to EUR −130 mn (Q2/25: EUR −54 mn). The deviation compared to the prior-year quarter was mainly due to a lower net interest result and the absence of the positive litigation outcome in Romania recognized in Q2/25, only partly offset by a more favorable foreign exchange result. The **Group tax rate from continuing operations** decreased to 48% (Q2/25: 62%), mainly due to a higher share in the overall Group profits of Fuels and consequently lower relative contribution of certain Energy segment companies located in countries with a high tax regime. **Net income** increased substantially to EUR 615 mn (Q2/25: EUR 392 mn) and **net income attributable to stockholders of the parent** went up markedly to EUR 529 mn (Q2/25: EUR 242 mn). **Earnings Per Share** increased to EUR 1.62 (Q2/25: EUR 0.74).

The **leverage ratio,** defined as (net debt including leases) / (equity + net debt including leases), was 19% as of June 30, 2026 (June 30, 2025: 12%). For further information on the leverage ratio, please see the section → Financial liabilities of the condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

In Q2/26, total **capital expenditure** decreased to EUR 700 mn (Q2/25: EUR 901 mn), mainly due to the deconsolidation of Borealis following the closing of the Borouge International transaction. **Organic capital expenditure** decreased by 23% to EUR 693 mn (Q2/25: EUR 900 mn) following lower investments in Chemicals, though this was partially offset by higher investments in Energy.

Business segments

Energy

Energy – Key figures

In EUR mn (unless otherwise stated)

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25	Δ%[1]		1–6/26	1–6/25	Δ%
1,191	1,015	879	35	Clean Operating Result before depreciation and amortization, impairments and write-ups	2,206	2,113	4
885	723	588	50	Clean Operating Result	1,608	1,498	7
6	72	–5	n.m.	thereof Gas Marketing & Power[2]	79	97	–19
–83	–61	–25	n.m.	Special items	–144	–106	–35
802	662	563	42	Operating Result	1,464	1,392	5
473	414	427	11	Capital expenditure[3]	887	877	1
41	39	53	–22	Exploration expenditure	80	81	–1
37	25	12	n.m.	Exploration expenses	61	50	22
11.21	11.60	10.88	3	Production cost in USD/boe	11.41	10.50	9
				Key Performance Indicators			
291	288	304	–4	Total hydrocarbon production in kboe/d	289	307	–6
170	163	179	–5	thereof crude oil and NGL production in kboe/d	166	179	–7
121	125	125	–3	thereof natural gas production in kboe/d[4]	123	129	–4
242	252	276	–12	Total hydrocarbon sales volumes in kboe/d	247	279	–12
140	144	169	–17	thereof crude oil and NGL sales volumes in kboe/d	142	170	–16
102	107	107	–4	thereof natural gas sales volumes in kboe/d[4]	105	109	–4
103.85	81.13	67.88	53	Average Brent price in USD/bbl	92.31	71.87	28
97.80	72.29	66.24	48	Average realized crude oil price in USD/bbl	84.92	69.49	22
46.00	41.45	36.37	26	Average THE gas price in EUR/MWh	43.73	42.09	4
37.83	31.08	29.13	30	Average realized natural gas price in EUR/MWh[4, 5]	34.40	33.71	2
1.163	1.170	1.134	3	Average EUR–USD exchange rate	1.167	1.093	7

1 Q2/26 compared to Q2/25
2 Including Gas Marketing Western Europe and Gas & Power Eastern Europe
3 Capital expenditure including acquisitions
4 Does not include Gas Marketing & Power
5 The average realized gas price is converted into MWh using a standardized calorific value across the portfolio of 10.8 MWh for 1,000 cubic meters of natural gas.

Second quarter 2026 (Q2/26) compared to second quarter 2025 (Q2/25)

- The clean Operating Result rose strongly by 50% to EUR 885 mn, mainly due to a significantly higher result in Exploration & Production (E&P). This was primarily a consequence of material positive market effects, which more than compensated for reduced sales volumes caused by the conflict in the Middle East.
- Hydrocarbon production declined by 4% to 291 kboe/d, which was predominantly attributable to lower production resulting from the conflict in the Middle East.
- The Gas Marketing & Power result increased to EUR 6 mn (Q2/25: EUR –5 mn), mainly due to an improved contribution from Gas Marketing Western Europe.

Q2/26 saw a continuation of the huge disruptions to global oil supply and seaborne energy flows as the unprecedented effective closure of the Strait of Hormuz continued. Most typical trans-Hormuz flows of crude oil, refined products, and LNG remained absent, with only a fraction of flows observed moving in April and May. The peak of the price upside was in early April, when backwardation in the market reached extreme levels and Dated Brent was assessed at more than USD 140/bbl for a few sessions. Prices gradually trended lower moving into June, before the signing of an MoU between the US and Iranian governments in mid-June put more pressure on oil prices and brought front-month Brent futures back below USD 80/bbl. By the end of the quarter, the Brent price had given back almost all Hormuz-related gains, closing June in the low 70s. Compared to the prior-year quarter, the **average Brent price** was some 53% higher at USD 104/bbl (Q2/25: USD 68/bbl). In a year-on-year comparison, the Group's quarterly **average realized crude oil price** increased by 48% to USD 98/bbl (Q2/25: USD 66/bbl). The deviation from the Brent benchmark can mainly be explained by varying pricing mechanisms in certain countries. In European gas markets, hub prices also continued to be driven by expectations around the reopening of the Strait. The THE gas price started the quarter above EUR 50/MWh, as the market continued to digest the impact of the lost LNG supply out of the Persian Gulf. Prices averaged lower in April than in the previous month, amid softening seasonal demand, though the decline was generally limited. A more sustained downside in gas prices was observed on the back of the signed MoU in mid-June as the prospects for normalization of flows improved. The **THE gas price** averaged EUR 46/MWh in Q2/26, an upside of EUR 10/MWh compared to the same quarter of the previous year. OMV's **average realized natural gas price** rose by 30% to EUR 38/MWh in Q2/26 (Q2/25: EUR 29/MWh) due to increases across the major producing countries.

The **clean Operating Result** increased by 50% to EUR 885 mn in Q2/26 (Q2/25: EUR 588 mn), primarily due to a significantly improved E&P result. Stronger oil and gas prices were able to more than compensate for the impact of higher royalties and gas supplemental taxes in Romania, as well as unfavorable foreign exchange rate developments. This led to substantial positive market effects amounting to EUR 415 mn. Furthermore, the E&P result reflected lower sales volumes, primarily due to a lack of liftings in the Middle East owing to logistical constraints. In addition, the prior-year quarter was supported by a one-off, net positive impact from litigation in Romania. These factors were partially offset by higher sales volumes in Libya and Tunisia.

Total hydrocarbon production volumes decreased to 291 kboe/d (Q2/25: 304 kboe/d). This was mainly due to lower production volumes in the Middle East caused by the conflict in the region. Production was also affected by natural decline in Norway and New Zealand, while output in Libya improved significantly, supported by the increased production from new wells. **Production cost** excluding royalties came in slightly higher at USD 11.2/boe (Q2/25: USD 10.9/boe), predominantly due to the lower production volumes and adverse foreign exchange rate developments. This was partly mitigated by a reduced absolute cost base. **Total hydrocarbon sales volumes** decreased to 242 kboe/d (Q2/25: 276 kboe/d). The lack of liftings in the Middle East due to the conflict in the region was the main reason for the decline. In addition, sales volumes from New Zealand were lower, in line with production levels. This was partially offset by higher sales volumes from Libya and Norway, mainly due to the lifting schedules and elevated production in Libya.

The result of **Gas Marketing & Power** increased to EUR 6 mn (Q2/25: EUR –5 mn). This was driven by an improved result in Gas Marketing Western Europe, which rose to EUR 11 mn in Q2/26 (Q2/25: EUR –4 mn). The Q2/26 result was positively impacted by the release of a transport provision related to booked pipeline capacities. In contrast, Q2/25 was negatively affected by an increase in the transport provision. The result of Gas & Power Eastern Europe came in at a fairly similar level to the prior-year quarter at EUR –4 mn (Q2/25: EUR –1 mn). Compared to Q2/25, the Brazi power plant underwent longer planned maintenance during the quarter, which affected power production.

In Q2/26, net **special items** amounted to EUR –83 mn (Q2/25: EUR –25 mn) and were mainly attributable to the E&P solidarity tax in Romania, an impairment of other financial assets related to abandonment obligations in Romania, and temporary valuation effects. In Q2/25, net special items were mainly caused by temporary valuation effects. The **Operating Result** grew to EUR 802 mn (Q2/25: EUR 563 mn).

Capital expenditure including capitalized E&A in Q2/26 was EUR 473 mn (Q2/25: EUR 427 mn). Besides ordinary ongoing business investments, organic capital expenditure in Q2/26 was primarily directed at the Neptun Deep megaproject in Romania, the development of Berling in Norway, and Wittau in Austria. **Exploration expenditure** declined to EUR 41 mn in Q2/26 (Q2/25: EUR 53 mn). E&A expenditure in the quarter was mainly related to activities in Bulgaria, Romania, and Norway.

Fuels

Fuels – Key figures

In EUR mn (unless otherwise stated)

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25	Δ[1]		1–6/26	1–6/25	Δ
582	250	372	57%	Clean CCS Operating Result before depreciation and amortization, impairments and write-ups[2]	832	621	34%
446	113	242	85%	Clean CCS Operating Result[2]	560	358	56%
–5	7	0	n.m.	thereof ADNOC Refining & Trading[3]	2	–1	n.m.
–5	–45	–17	68%	Special items	–50	–21	–141%
80	259	–124	n.m.	CCS effects: inventory holding gains (+)/losses (–)	338	–170	n.m.
520	327	101	n.m.	Operating Result	847	167	n.m.
209	229	215	–3%	Capital expenditure[4]	438	376	17%
				Key Performance Indicators			
20.33	13.88	8.08	152%	OMV refining indicator margin Europe based on Brent in USD/bbl[5]	17.03	7.35	132%
90	87	83	7	Utilization rate refineries Europe in %	88	88	1
4.14	3.80	4.20	–1%	Fuels and other sales volumes Europe in mn t	7.94	7.72	3%
1.49	1.32	1.44	3%	thereof retail sales volumes in mn t	2.81	2.71	4%

1 Q2/26 compared to Q2/25
2 Adjusted for special items and CCS effects; further information can be found below the table "Reconciliation of clean CCS Operating Result to reported Operating Result"
3 OMV's share of clean CCS net income of the at-equity consolidated companies
4 Capital expenditure including acquisitions
5 Actual refining margins realized by OMV may vary from the OMV refining indicator margin due to factors including different crude oil slate, product yield, and operating conditions.

Second quarter 2026 (Q2/26) compared to second quarter 2025 (Q2/25)

- The **clean CCS Operating Result** rose considerably to EUR 446 mn (Q2/25: EUR 242 mn) due to substantially stronger refining indicator margins, a more favorable production mix, and higher utilization at the refineries, as well as a better trading result. Partially offsetting were the impacts of elevated crude differentials and temporary regulatory measures, especially in Romania and Austria.

The **OMV refining indicator margin Europe** more than doubled to USD 20.3/bbl (Q2/25: USD 8.1/bbl), primarily supported by stronger middle distillate cracks due to the tight supply of refined products. In Q2/26, the **utilization rate of the European refineries** increased to 90% (Q2/25: 83%), as the prior-year quarter was impacted by planned shutdowns at the Burghausen and Petrobrazi refineries. **Fuels and other sales volumes Europe** decreased slightly to 4.14 mn t (Q2/25: 4.20 mn t). The contribution of the retail business decreased, predominantly due to lower fuel unit margins following price regulations in several countries, which were only partly offset by increased retail fuel sales volumes. The result of the commercial business remained on a comparable level.

The contribution from **ADNOC Refining & ADNOC Global Trading**, accounted for as OMV's share of clean CCS net income of the at-equity consolidated companies, decreased slightly to EUR –5 mn (Q2/25: EUR 0 mn) due to the impact of the conflict in the Middle East.

Net **special items** amounted to EUR –5 mn (Q2/25: EUR –17 mn) and were primarily related to personnel restructuring as part of OMV's Group-wide efficiency program, though this was partly offset by mark-to-market assessment of commodity derivatives. In Q2/26, **CCS effects** of EUR 80 mn were recorded as a result of rising crude oil prices in April (Q2/25: EUR –124 mn). Consequently, the **Operating Result** of Fuels rose substantially to EUR 520 mn (Q2/25: EUR 101 mn).

Capital expenditure totaled EUR 209 mn (Q2/25: EUR 215 mn). In Q2/26, besides ordinary ongoing business investments, organic capital expenditure mainly comprised investments in green hydrogen electrolyzers in Austria and the SAF/HVO plant including electrolyzers in Romania.

Chemicals

Chemicals – Key figures

In EUR mn (unless otherwise stated)

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25	Δ[1]		1–6/26	1–6/25	Δ
450	266	221	103%	Clean Operating Result before depreciation and amortization, impairments and write-ups	716	459	56%
429	245	200	115%	Clean Operating Result	674	326	107%
–	223	134	n.a.	thereof Borealis excluding JVs	223	205	9%
–	35	41	n.a.	thereof Borealis JVs[2]	35	85	–59%
349	–	–	n.a.	thereof Borouge International[2]	349	–	n.a.
–309	851	–5	n.m.	Special items	541	–14	n.m.
–	1,088	134	n.a.	Operating Result from discontinued operations	1,088	173	n.m.
119	8	61	94%	Operating Result from continuing operations	127	139	–9%
14	1,758	251	–95%	Capital expenditure[3]	1,771	487	n.m.
				Key Performance Indicators			
813	453	589	38%	Ethylene indicator margin Europe in EUR/t	629	558	13%
704	318	467	51%	Propylene indicator margin Europe in EUR/t	506	433	17%
77	85	65	11	OMV steam cracker utilization rate in %	81	74	7
1.17	–	–	n.a.	Borouge International pro-rata polyolefin sales volumes in mn t[4]	1.17	–	n.a.

Note: In March 2025, the Borealis Group, excluding Borouge investments, was reclassified to "held for sale" and in addition classified as "discontinued operations." For the period between reclassification and closing of the Borouge International transaction, the non-current assets were no longer depreciated or amortized and investments were no longer accounted for according to the equity method. If not mentioned otherwise, all indicators in the table above also include items classified as "held for sale" and "discontinued operations." For further details, in particular related to the restated reported figures, see the condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements, section → OMV and ADNOC to establish a new Polyolefins Joint Venture.

1 Q2/26 compared to Q2/25

2 OMV's share of clean net income of the at-equity consolidated companies

3 Capital expenditure including acquisitions, notably the equity injection of EUR 1.5 bn into Borouge International in Q1/26

4 Pro-rata sales volume of the 50% at-equity share in Borouge International

Second quarter 2026 (Q2/26) compared to second quarter 2025 (Q2/25)

- On March 31, 2026, OMV and XRG, ADNOC's international investment arm, announced the closing of the Borouge International transaction, comprising the combination of Borouge and Borealis, and the separate acquisition of NOVA Chemicals. Borouge International is now jointly controlled as an equal partnership between OMV and XRG, with each holding a 50% stake, and is accounted for according to the at-equity method.
- The **clean Operating Result** more than doubled to EUR 429 mn compared to EUR 200 mn in Q2/25. This was largely driven by substantial increases in the prices for olefins and polyolefins, as well as by the strong contribution from Borouge International following the successful closing of the transaction. Borouge International is reflected in OMV's results for the first time in Q2/26 as a share of clean net income of the at-equity consolidated company.

The result of OMV base chemicals surged in Q2/26, mainly due to substantially stronger olefin indicator margins, but was also supported by an improved utilization rate of the steam crackers. Elevated price levels led to higher absolute discounts, which partially offset the overall increase. At 77% in Q2/26, the **utilization rate of the steam crackers** operated by OMV increased by 11 percentage points (Q2/25: 65%), mainly as a result of a substantially higher utilization rate at the Burghausen steam cracker. Utilization in Q2/25 was impacted by the shutdown of the crude distillation unit at the Burghausen refinery, as well as turnarounds at customers. A lower utilization rate of the Schwechat steam cracker had a partially mitigating effect. The **ethylene indicator margin Europe** grew significantly by 38% to EUR 813/t (Q2/25: EUR 589/t), whereas the **propylene indicator margin Europe** showed an even stronger increase of 51% to EUR 704/t (Q2/25: EUR 467/t). Indicator margins were supported by record-high contract price increases at the start of the quarter, reflecting supply constraints resulting from the conflict in the Middle East, and experienced additional support from declining naphtha prices at the end of Q2/26 when eased tensions softened feedstock prices.

The contribution of **Borouge International**, accounted for as OMV's share of clean net income of the at-equity consolidated company, came in strong at EUR 349 mn in Q2/26. Price benchmarks increased considerably compared to the previous quarter, driven by global shortages of polyolefins due to the conflict in the Middle East. Borouge International was able to maintain the supply of differentiated products across all regions and continued to serve its customers despite logistical limitations in the Middle East, as Borouge PLC successfully developed alternative logistics routes. OMV's attributable **sales volumes from Borouge International** (50% of the total sales volumes) totaled 1.17 mn t. In North America and Europe, plants operated at high utilization rates with unrestricted access to feedstock and logistics services. In the Middle East, production volumes at the Group's facilities, as reported separately by Borouge PLC, were impacted by asset damage resulting from an incident on April 5, 2026, reducing utilization to 60% in Q2/26. Repair works were successfully expedited throughout the quarter and full asset availability was restored by the end of June.

Net **special items** in Q2/26 amounted to EUR –309 mn (Q2/25: EUR –5 mn) and were mainly a result of inventory fair value adjustments affecting OMV's share of Borouge International net income following the closing of the Borouge International transaction. The **Operating Result from continuing operations** doubled to EUR 119 mn (Q2/25: EUR 61 mn).

Capital expenditure declined to EUR 14 mn in Q2/26 (Q2/25: EUR 251 mn), primarily as a result of the deconsolidation of Borealis following the closing of the Borouge International transaction. Besides ordinary ongoing business investments, organic capital expenditure was predominantly related to the construction of the chemical feedstock sorting facility in Walldürn, Germany.

Disclaimer regarding forward-looking statements