OMV

Q2 2026
Quarterly Report

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Cover picture

In May 2026, OMV announced the start of gas extraction from the Wittau well in Austria. Once fully developed, the project in Wittau is expected to double OMV's gas production in Austria. With potential recoverable resources of 48 terawatt-hours (roughly 4.2 billion standard cubic meters), it will help to extend and secure gas production in Austria long into the future.

Disclaimer regarding forward-looking statements

This report contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements usually may be identified by the use of terms such as "outlook," "expect," "anticipate," "target," "estimate," "goal," "plan," "intend," "may," "objective," "will," and similar terms or by their context. These forward-looking statements are based on beliefs and assumptions currently held by and information currently available to OMV. By their nature, forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, both known and unknown, because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will or may occur in the future and are outside the control of OMV. Consequently, the actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Therefore, recipients of this report are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Neither OMV nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any of the forward-looking statements contained in this report. OMV disclaims any obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, revised assumptions and expectations, and future developments and events. This report does not contain any recommendation or invitation to buy or sell securities in OMV.

OMV Group Report January–June 2026 including condensed consolidated interim financial statements as of June 30, 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.

Key publications

- ↗ On July 20, 2026: Progress on the Neptun Deep project: the offshore production platform has been installed in the Black Sea
- ↗ On July 13, 2026: OMV receives EUR 450 mn loan from the European Investment Bank for its 140 MW green hydrogen production facility
- ↗ On July 1, 2026: OMV and Energie Steiermark Join Forces in Deep Geothermal Energy
- ↗ On June 15, 2026: OMV Petrom moves Gabare Solar Project into Development Phase
- ↗ On June 3, 2026: OMV issues new perpetual, subordinated hybrid notes with a volume of EUR 750 million
- ↗ On May 27, 2026: Results of the Annual General Meeting 2026 of OMV Aktiengesellschaft
- ↗ On May 18, 2026: OMV starts production of Austria's largest natural gas discovery in 40 years
- ↗ On May 13, 2026: OMV announces redemption of NC6 Hybrid Notes and considers also issue of new hybrid bond
- ↗ On May 6, 2026: OMV invests EUR 65 million in new innovation center in Austria
- ↗ On May 4, 2026: Neptun Deep progress: pipelaying kicks off in the Black Sea
- ↗ On April 22, 2026: Three wind projects of around 300 MW enter the execution phase under the OMV Petrom–RNV Infrastructure partnership
- ↗ On April 20, 2026: Emma Delaney appointed as new Chairwoman of the Executive Board and CEO of OMV
- ↗ On April 10, 2026: Emma Delaney proposed as new CEO of OMV
- ↗ On April 7, 2026: Borouge PLC Market Disclosure Statement Following Incident at Ruwais

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.

January to June 2026 (1–6/26) compared to January to June 2025 (1–6/25)

Consolidated sales revenues from continuing operations improved by 16% to EUR 13,914 mn, mostly as a result of stronger market prices, predominantly in the Fuels segment. Sales in the Chemicals segment also increased, as in Q2/26 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 from EUR 2,191 mn in 1–6/25 to EUR 2,731 mn, driven by a higher contribution from all three business segments. The clean Operating Result of Energy improved to EUR 1,608 mn (1–6/25: EUR 1,498 mn), while the clean CCS Operating Result of Fuels increased considerably to EUR 560 mn (1–6/25: EUR 358 mn). In Chemicals, the clean Operating Result grew substantially to EUR 674 mn (1–6/25: EUR 326 mn), despite the fact that the new company Borouge International is accounted at-equity and this represents only OMV's net income share. The consolidation line was EUR –81 mn in 1–6/26 (1–6/25: EUR 48 mn).

The **clean CCS Group tax rate** decreased to 39% (1–6/25: 48%), mainly due to a higher 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 caused by a higher contribution to the Group profits from equity-accounted investments. The **clean CCS net income** increased significantly to EUR 1,538 mn (1–6/25: EUR 1,115 mn). The **clean CCS net income attributable to stockholders of the parent** amounted to EUR 1,252 mn (1–6/25: EUR 798 mn). **Clean CCS Earnings Per Share** rose to EUR 3.84 (1–6/25: EUR 2.44).

Net **special items** amounted to EUR 270 mn in 1–6/26 (1–6/25: EUR –154 mn) and were mainly the result of a gain from the deconsolidation of Borealis following the Borouge International transaction, partially offset by 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. **CCS effects** of EUR 340 mn (1–6/25: EUR –161 mn) were recorded in 1–6/26 as a consequence of increasing crude oil prices. The **Operating Result from continuing operations** rose to EUR 2,253 mn (1–6/25: EUR 1,703 mn). The **Operating Result from discontinued operations** amounted to EUR 1,088 mn in 1–6/26 (1–6/25: EUR 173 mn).

The **net financial result** amounted to EUR –192 mn (1–6/25: EUR -103 mn). The deviation 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 decrease in the **Group tax rate from continuing operations** to 41% (1–6/25: 70%) was mainly triggered by the reassessment of the deferred tax asset position of the Austrian tax group following the formation of Borouge International and the deconsolidation of the Borealis disposal group (for further details, see chapter "Selected notes to the consolidated interim financial statements," section → OMV and ADNOC to establish a new Polyolefins Joint Venture). Additionally, the decrease in the effective tax rate was driven by 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 strongly to EUR 2,260 mn (1–6/25: EUR 680 mn), mainly due to a gain from the deconsolidation of the Borealis Group following the closing of the Borouge International transaction. **Net income attributable to stockholders of the parent** went up markedly to EUR 2,015 mn (1–6/25: EUR 384 mn). **Earnings Per Share** rose sharply to EUR 6.18 (1–6/25: EUR 1.18).

Total **capital expenditure** increased to EUR 3,103 mn (1–6/25: EUR 1,754 mn), mainly due to the equity injection into Borouge International in the amount of EUR 1.5 bn in Q1/26. **Organic capital expenditure** decreased to EUR 1,557 mn (1–6/25: EUR 1,714 mn) due to lower investments in Chemicals following the closing of the Borouge International transaction at the end of Q1/26, though this was partly offset by higher investments in Fuels and Energy.

Reconciliation of clean CCS Operating Result to reported Operating Result

In EUR mn

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25	Δ%[1]		1–6/26	1–6/25	Δ%
1,706	**1,025**	**1,031**	**65**	**Clean CCS Operating Result[2]**	**2,731**	**2,191**	**25**
–473	**743**	**–59**	**n.m.**	**Special items**	**270**	**–154**	**n.m.**
–115	–10	–13	n.m.	thereof personnel restructuring	–125	–23	n.m.
—	—	5	n.a.	thereof unscheduled depreciation/write-ups	—	5	n.a.
—	911	—	n.a.	thereof asset disposals	911	—	n.a.
–358	–158	–51	n.m.	thereof other[3]	–516	–136	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**

1 Q2/26 compared to Q2/25
2 Adjusted for special items and CCS effects
3 The category "other" includes, for example: temporary commodity hedging effects and associated transactions, donations, and provisions.

The disclosure of **special items** is considered appropriate in order to facilitate the analysis of the ordinary business performance. To reflect comparable figures, certain items affecting the result are added back or deducted. These items can be divided into four subcategories: personnel restructuring, unscheduled depreciation and write-ups, asset disposals, and other.

In Q2/26, the category “other” was 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. In Q2/25, the category “other” was mainly affected by temporary valuation effects and a reassessment of provisions in OMV Petrom.

In 1–6/26, the category “other” was 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. In 1–6/25, the category “other” was mainly affected by temporary valuation effects.

Furthermore, to enable effective performance management in an environment of volatile prices and comparability with peers, the **Current Cost of Supply (CCS) effect** is eliminated from the operating result. The **CCS effect**, also called inventory holding gains and losses, is the difference between the cost of sales calculated using the current cost of supply and the cost of sales calculated using the weighted average method after adjusting for any changes in valuation allowances. In volatile energy markets, measurement of the costs of petroleum products sold based on historical values (e.g., weighted average cost) can have distorting effects on reported results. This performance measurement enhances the transparency of results and is commonly used in the oil industry. OMV therefore publishes this measurement in addition to the Operating Result determined in accordance with IFRS.

In Romania, during Q2/26, a Government Emergency Ordinance (OUG 19/2026) imposed a temporary margin cap at 2025 average levels for diesel and gasoline products sold domestically, which prevented the realization of the upside coming from both the higher gasoline and diesel cracks and inventory holding gains on these regulated volumes. Consequently, for gasoline and diesel sold in Romania within the period of OUG 19/2026 (applicable from April 1 to June 30, 2026), no **CCS adjustment** was recorded (impact: EUR 13 mn).

Cash flow

Summarized cash flow statement

In EUR mn

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25	Δ%[1]		1–6/26	1–6/25	Δ%
1,158	1,624	831	39	Cash flow from operating activities excluding 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
−755	−2,920	118	n.m.	Cash flow from investing activities	−3,674	−923	n.m.
561	−2,144	1,201	−53	Free cash flow	−1,583	1,518	n.m.
−1,040	−108	−1,692	39	Cash flow from financing activities	−1,148	−1,685	32
−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 before dividends[2]**	**504**	**601**	**−16**

1 Q2/26 compared to Q2/25
2 Organic free cash flow before dividends is cash flow from operating activities and cash flow from investing activities excluding disposals and material inorganic cash flow components (e.g., acquisitions).

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

In Q2/26, **cash flow from operating activities excluding net working capital effects** increased substantially to EUR 1,158 mn (Q2/25: EUR 831 mn), being positively impacted by higher commodity prices and stronger refining margins. Partially offsetting were the missing cash flow contribution from Borealis Group following the deconsolidation due to the closing of the Borouge International transaction, as well as lower dividends received in Q2/26. Q2/25 included dividend payments from Borouge PLC, which is now part of Borouge International.

Net working capital effects generated a cash inflow of EUR 158 mn in Q2/26 compared to EUR 252 mn in Q2/25. Despite higher prices and inventory levels in the Fuels segment, working capital effects in Q2/26 were benefiting from working capital optimization initiatives, through factoring and securitization programs, as well as from a lower position from margin calls in the gas business in Energy.

Cash flow from investing activities showed an outflow of EUR −755 mn compared to an inflow of EUR 118 mn in Q2/25. Q2/25 was positively impacted by EUR 457 mn cash inflow from the divestment of a 5% stake in the Ghasha concession, located in the United Arab Emirates, and a loan repayment by Bayport Polymers LLC in the amount of EUR 656 mn.

Free cash flow amounted to EUR 561 mn (Q2/25: EUR 1,201 mn).

Cash flow from financing activities recorded an outflow of EUR −1,040 mn compared to EUR −1,692 mn in Q2/25. The deviation is mainly caused by higher dividend payments and higher repayment of debt in Q2/25. Both periods were benefitting from the issuance of hybrid bonds with a nominal value of EUR 750 mn.

Free cash flow after dividends totaled EUR −1,154 mn (Q2/25: EUR −748 mn), impacted by the annual dividend payment to OMV stockholders and by dividend payments to non-controlling interests of OMV Petrom S.A.

Organic free cash flow before dividends amounted to EUR 628 mn (Q2/25: EUR 160 mn).

January to June 2026 (1–6/26) compared to January to June 2025 (1–6/25)

In 1–6/26, **cash flow from operating activities excluding net working capital effects** substantially increased to EUR 2,781 mn (1–6/25: EUR 2,188 mn), amongst other impacts reflecting a higher reported result in the Fuels segment, supported by strong refining margins. Partialy offsetting were lower dividends received from at-equity-accounted investments and missing Borealis Group cash flow contribution following deconsolidation in Q1/26.

Net working capital effects were negative and came in at EUR −690 mn (1–6/25: positive impact of EUR 253 mn), driven by higher inventory levels in Fuels and a higher price environment. As a result, **cash flow from operating activities** totaled EUR 2,091 mn (1–6/25: EUR 2,441 mn).

Cash flow from investing activities showed an outflow of EUR −3,674 mn in 1–6/26, compared to EUR −923 mn in 1–6/25. Cash flow from investing activities in 1–6/26 contained outflows of EUR −1,984 mn in relation to the formation of Borouge International, stemming mostly from a cash capital injection of OMV into Borouge International and cash disposed due to the loss of control over Borealis Group. Cash flow from investing activities in

1–6/25 was positively impacted by the divestment of a 5% stake in the Ghasha concession, located in the United Arab Emirates, and a loan repayment by Bayport Polymers LLC.

Free cash flow totaled EUR −1,583 mn (1–6/25: EUR 1,518 mn).

Cash flow from financing activities showed an outflow of EUR −1,148 mn compared to EUR −1,685 mn in 1–6/25. The deviation is mainly caused by higher dividend payments and higher repayment of debt in 1–6/25.

Free cash flow after dividends amounted to EUR −3,309 mn in 1–6/26 (1–6/25: EUR −432 mn).

Organic free cash flow before dividends was recorded at EUR 504 mn (1–6/25: EUR 601 mn).

Risk management

As an integrated international energy, fuels, and chemicals company with operations extending from hydrocarbon exploration and production through to refining, marketing, and trading of mineral oil products, chemical products, and natural gas, OMV is exposed to a variety of risks, including strategic, financial, operational, regulatory, human capital, and technology risks. A detailed description of these risks and associated risk management activities can be found in the ↗ Annual Report 2025.

The main uncertainties that can influence the OMV Group's performance are commodity price risks, foreign exchange risks, operational risks, geopolitical risks, and regulatory risks. Commodity price risk is monitored continuously, and appropriate protective measures with respect to cash flow are taken, if required. The inherent exposure to safety and environmental risks is monitored through HSSE (Health, Safety, Security, and Environment) and risk management programs, which have a clear commitment to keeping OMV's risks in line with industry standards.

The ongoing conflict in the Middle East involving Iran, the USA, and Israel has led to significant volatility in global energy markets. Due to the failure to reach a ceasefire agreement and renewed escalation between the USA and Iran, the Strait of Hormuz has been closed. As a result, commodity prices have become highly volatile once again, and concerns regarding the duration and potential expansion of the conflict are intensifying. Heightened market uncertainty persists, and further escalation cannot be ruled out.

Given the persistent instability, further price increases and inflationary pressures across multiple sectors remain possible, and they may trigger regulatory market or price interventions, which will have an impact on OMV's business and financial performance. OMV is closely monitoring developments, preparing for potential further trade disruptions, and maintaining robust measures to ensure supply security and business continuity for its customers.

In the Chemicals segment, the establishment of Borouge International enhances geographical diversification and enables the realization of substantial synergies, thereby helping to mitigate any negative impacts of the ongoing conflict.

OMV also regularly assesses the potential risks associated with the ongoing Russian war against Ukraine, including the possible impact of additional sanctions, changes in Russian commodity flows, disruptions to global supply chains, and the continuing threat of cyberattacks on its business activities.

Additionally, ongoing tensions between China and Taiwan in the South China Sea could affect global trade routes and supply security. The introduction of further sanctions against certain countries could lead to restrictions on international trade and increased regulatory risks.

Geoeconomic fragmentation, trade wars, and changes in global supply chains could result in higher costs for OMV as well as volatile commodity prices. This may also negatively affect economic growth and, consequently, the demand for OMV's products.

Furthermore, the increase in geopolitically motivated attacks, whether physical or cyber-based, poses a growing threat to OMV's IT and OT infrastructure and operational security. This threat landscape requires permanent surveillance of the security perimeters that have been implemented and targeted countermeasures to maintain security maturity at an adequate level.

The credit quality of OMV's counterparty portfolio could also be negatively influenced by the risk factors mentioned above. OMV has therefore implemented closer monitoring of its counterparty exposures as part of its credit risk management processes.

Overall, the consequences of increasing geopolitical volatility – including multiple ongoing conflicts around the world – as well as the resulting regulatory measures and economic disruptions cannot be reliably estimated at this stage. From today's perspective, however, we assume that, based on the measures listed above, the Company's ability to continue its business operations is not materially affected.

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).

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.

January to June 2026 (1–6/26) compared to January to June 2025 (1–6/25)

In 1–6/26, the **average Brent price** amounted to USD 92/bbl, representing an increase of 28% compared to the level of the prior-year period (1–6/25: USD 72/bbl). The Group's **average realized crude oil price** increased by 22% to USD 85/bbl (1–6/25: USD 69/bbl), slightly less than the Brent benchmark. The difference is due to the varying pricing mechanisms in some countries. The **THE gas price** grew by 4% to EUR 44/MWh (1–6/25: EUR 42/MWh), while the **average realized gas price** increased slightly to around EUR 34/MWh (1–6/25: EUR 34/MWh).

The **clean Operating Result** improved by 7% to EUR 1,608 mn in 1–6/26 (1–6/25: EUR 1,498 mn), mainly owing to positive market effects. The higher oil and gas prices more than compensated for the unfavorable movement in foreign exchange rates. The resulting market effects amounted to EUR 269 mn. Reduced sales volumes, mainly due to the conflict in the Middle East, negatively impacted the result. In addition, the absence of the one-off, net positive impact of litigation that had supported the 1–6/25 E&P result in Romania contributed to an adverse year-on-year development. These effects were partially offset by increased liftings in Libya and Tunisia.

The **total hydrocarbon production volume** decreased by 18 kboe/d to 289 kboe/d. This was largely a consequence of lower production in the Middle East, which was caused by the ongoing conflict in the region. Additionally, production in Norway and New Zealand was lower, mostly due to natural decline. The increased output in Libya, which was supported by new wells, had a partially compensating effect. **Production cost** excluding royalties rose to USD 11.4/boe in 1–6/26 (1–6/25: USD 10.5/boe) due to lower production volumes and an unfavorable foreign exchange development, though these factors were partly mitigated by a reduced absolute cost base. **Total hydrocarbon sales volumes** declined by 32 kboe/d to 247 kboe/d. The larger reduction compared to production levels was mainly due to reduced sales volumes in the Middle East in 1–6/26 because of logistical limitations resulting from the conflict in the region. In addition, sales volumes from New Zealand, Norway, and Romania declined compared to the prior-year period, largely in line with production development. This was partially offset by higher sales in Libya driven by increased production and the lifting schedule.

The result of **Gas Marketing & Power** decreased to EUR 79 mn in 1–6/26 (1–6/25: EUR 97 mn). This was primarily caused by the marked decline in the Gas Marketing Western Europe result to EUR 16 mn (1–6/25: EUR 116 mn), which was largely attributable to a lower storage result due to decreased summer/winter spreads and a one-off effect related to an arbitration award that had a positive impact on the prior-year period. The result of Gas & Power Eastern Europe improved significantly compared to the prior-year period to EUR 62 mn (1–6/25: EUR −18 mn), largely due to a much improved power result, which was supported by power market deregulation in Romania starting in July 2025. In addition, the result was supported by higher gas sales volumes.

Net **special items** amounted to EUR −144 mn in 1–6/26 (1–6/25: EUR −106 mn) and were mainly attributable to the E&P solidarity tax in Romania in Q2/26, an impairment of other financial assets related to abandonment obligations in Romania, and temporary valuation effects. In 1–6/25, net special items were mainly related to temporary valuation effects. The **Operating Result** increased to EUR 1,464 mn (1–6/25: EUR 1,392 mn).

Capital expenditure including capitalized E&A amounted to EUR 887 mn in 1–6/26 (1–6/25: EUR 877 mn). Besides ordinary ongoing business investments, organic capital expenditure in 1–6/26 was primarily directed at the Neptun Deep megaproject and renewable projects in Romania, as well as the development of Solveig in Norway and Wittau in Austria. **Exploration expenditure** was EUR 80 mn in 1–6/26, down slightly from the 1–6/25 level of EUR 81 mn. E&A expenditure in 1–6/26 was mainly directed at 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.

January to June 2026 (1–6/26) compared to January to June 2025 (1–6/25)

- The **clean CCS Operating Result** grew considerably to EUR 560 mn (1–6/25: EUR 358 mn) due to substantially stronger refining indicator margins, a favorable production mix, and a better trading result. Partially offsetting were the impacts from elevated crude differentials, temporary regulatory measures, especially in Romania and Austria, and a one-off operational hedging loss related to equity production of around EUR 100 mn during Q1/26.

The **OMV refining indicator margin Europe** increased significantly to USD 17.0/bbl (1–6/25: USD 7.4/bbl) due to higher middle distillate cracks. In 1–6/26, the **utilization rate of the European refineries** was 88% (1–6/25: 88%). The prior-year period was impacted by planned shutdowns at the Burghausen and Petrobrazi refineries, while this year the Schwechat refinery experienced a lower utilization rate due to smaller-scale planned and unplanned shutdowns. At 7.9 mn t, **fuels and other sales volumes in Europe** were slightly higher compared to 1–6/25. The retail business result decreased, primarily due to lower fuel margins as a consequence of higher oil product quotations and price regulations in several countries, which were only partly offset by increased fuel sales volumes and better non-fuel business performance. The result of the commercial business also declined due to lower margins, partly offset by a higher aviation business contribution.

In 1–6/26, the contribution of **ADNOC Refining & ADNOC Global Trading**, accounted for as OMV's share of clean CCS net income of the at-equity consolidated companies, amounted to EUR 2 mn (1–6/25: EUR –1 mn). A higher trading result offset the impact of the conflict in the Middle East.

Net **special items** totaled EUR –50 mn (1–6/25: EUR –21 mn) and were primarily related to personnel restructuring as part of OMV's Group-wide efficiency program and mark-to-market assessment of commodity derivatives. **CCS effects** of EUR 338 mn were recorded in 1–6/26 as a consequence of increasing crude oil prices (1–6/25: EUR –170 mn). The **Operating Result** of Fuels grew strongly to EUR 847 mn (1–6/25: EUR 167 mn).

Capital expenditure in Fuels amounted to EUR 438 mn (1–6/25: EUR 376 mn). The increase compared to the prior-year period was mainly driven by investments in business transformation. 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.

January to June 2026 (1–6/26) compared to January to June 2025 (1–6/25)

- The **clean Operating Result** doubled in 1–6/26 to EUR 674 mn (1–6/25: EUR 326 mn), mainly due to substantially improved prices for olefins and polyolefins caused by market disruptions triggered by the conflict in the Middle East, and as a result of the strong contribution from Borouge International following the successful closing of the transaction in March 2026. Borouge International is reflected in OMV's results for the first time as of Q2/26 as a share of clean net income of the at-equity consolidated company.

The contribution of OMV base chemicals grew substantially in 1–6/26, mainly due to stronger olefin indicator margins and an improved utilization rate of the steam crackers. Elevated price levels led to higher absolute discounts, which partially offset the overall increase. At 81%, the **utilization rate of the steam crackers** operated by OMV was 7 percentage points higher than in the prior-year period (1–6/25: 74%), mainly attributable to the substantially higher utilization rate at the Burghausen steam cracker. Utilization in 1–6/25 was impacted by the shutdown of the crude distillation unit at the Burghausen refinery, as well as turnarounds at customers. The **ethylene indicator margin Europe** grew by 13% to EUR 629/t (1–6/25: EUR 558/t), while the **propylene indicator margin Europe** increased by 17% to EUR 506/t (1–6/25: EUR 433/t). This was primarily due to substantially higher olefin contract prices in the second quarter, which more than offset increasing naphtha costs resulting from the supply disruptions triggered by the conflict in the Middle East.

The contribution of **Borealis excluding JVs**, which was classified as held for sale and thus had non-current assets no longer depreciated or amortized, was EUR 223 mn in 1–6/26, while the contribution of Borealis JVs came in at EUR 35 mn in 1–6/26, both respectively prior to the completion of the Borouge International transaction at the end of March 2026.

The contribution of **Borouge International**, accounted for as OMV's share of clean net income of the at-equity consolidated company, came in strong in 1–6/26 at EUR 349 mn, reflecting the contribution after the closing of the Borouge International transaction at the end of March 2026. 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 1–6/26 amounted to EUR 541 mn (1–6/25: EUR −14 mn) and were mainly the result of a gain from the deconsolidation of the Borealis Group following the Borouge International transaction, partially offset by 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 discontinued operations** grew markedly in 1–

6/26 to EUR 1,088 mn (1–6/25: EUR 173 mn), while the **Operating Result from continuing operations** declined slightly to EUR 127 mn (1–6/25: EUR 139 mn).

Capital expenditure in Chemicals grew substantially to EUR 1,771 mn (1–6/25: EUR 487 mn), primarily due to the equity injection into Borouge International in the amount of EUR 1.5 bn. Besides ordinary ongoing business investments, organic capital expenditure in 1–6/26 was predominantly related to Borealis' construction of the new PDH plant in Kallo, Belgium, and investments fostering growth in specialty products prior to the deconsolidation of the Borealis Group at the end of Q1/26, as well as to the construction of the chemical feedstock sorting facility in Walldürn, Germany.

Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (condensed, unaudited)

Consolidated Income Statement (unaudited)

In EUR mn (unless otherwise stated)

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25		1–6/26	1–6/25
8,059	5,855	5,788	Sales revenues	13,914	12,003
72	82	158	Other operating income	154	285
150	28	47	Net income from equity-accounted investments	178	122
8,281	**5,965**	**5,992**	**Total revenues and other income**	**14,246**	**12,411**
−4,981	−3,234	−3,454	Purchases (net of inventory variation)	−8,215	−6,946
−521	−557	−531	Production and operating expenses	−1,078	−1,143
−198	−120	−159	Production and similar taxes	−317	−394
−457	−448	−449	Depreciation, amortization, impairments and write-ups	−904	−910
−523	−532	−528	Selling, distribution, and administrative expenses	−1,055	−1,033
−37	−25	−12	Exploration expenses	−61	−50
−246	−117	−141	Other operating expenses	−363	−232
1,319	**934**	**718**	**Operating Result**	**2,253**	**1,703**
−0	5	1	Dividend income	5	6
41	62	112	Interest income	102	187
−155	−113	−97	Interest expenses	−268	−199
−16	−15	−70	Other financial income and expenses	−31	−97
−130	**−61**	**−54**	**Net financial result**	**−192**	**−103**
1,189	**872**	**664**	**Profit before tax**	**2,061**	**1,599**
−574	−277	−415	Taxes on income and profit	−851	−1,116
615	**595**	**249**	**Net income from continuing operations**	**1,210**	**483**
—	1,050	143	Net income from discontinued operations	1,050	197
615	**1,645**	**392**	**Net income for the period**	**2,260**	**680**
529	1,486	242	thereof attributable to stockholders of the parent	2,015	384
14	13	15	thereof attributable to hybrid capital owners	27	31
72	146	135	thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	218	265
529	**478**	**135**	**Net income for the period from continuing operations attributable to stockholders of the parent**	**1,007**	**238**
1.62	**4.56**	**0.74**	**Basic Earnings Per Share in EUR**	**6.18**	**1.18**
1.62	1.47	0.41	Basic Earnings Per Share in EUR from continuing operations	3.09	0.73
1.62	**4.55**	**0.74**	**Diluted Earnings Per Share in EUR**	**6.17**	**1.17**
1.62	1.46	0.41	Diluted Earnings Per Share in EUR from continuing operations	3.09	0.73

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (condensed, unaudited)

In EUR mn

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25		1–6/26	1–6/25
615	**1,645**	**392**	**Net income for the period**	**2,260**	**680**
–21	171	–787	Currency translation differences	150	–1,141
—	—	—	Gains (+)/losses (–) on hedges	—	–8
23	–88	–12	Share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investments	–65	–11
2	**83**	**–799**	**Total of items that may be reclassified (“recycled”) subsequently to the income statement**	**85**	**–1,160**
9	0	0	Share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investments	10	–0
9	**0**	**0**	**Total of items that will not be reclassified (“recycled”) subsequently to the income statement**	**9**	**–0**
0	3	1	Income taxes relating to items that may be reclassified (“recycled”) subsequently to the income statement	3	2
–0	–6	–0	Income taxes relating to items that will not be reclassified (“recycled”) subsequently to the income statement	–6	–0
–0	**–3**	**1**	**Total income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income**	**–3**	**2**
11	**80**	**–798**	**Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax from continuing operations**	**91**	**–1,158**
—	–10	–34	Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax from discontinued operations	–10	–28
11	**70**	**–833**	**Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax**	**80**	**–1,186**
626	675	–549	Total comprehensive income for the period from continuing operations	1,301	–675
—	1,039	109	Total comprehensive income for the period from discontinued operations	1,039	169
626	**1,714**	**–440**	**Total comprehensive income for the period**	**2,340**	**–506**
631	1,543	–433	thereof attributable to stockholders of the parent	2,174	–601
14	13	15	thereof attributable to hybrid capital owners	27	31
–20	159	–23	thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	139	64
631	**541**	**–514**	**Total comprehensive income for the period from continuing operations attributable to stockholders of the parent**	**1,173**	**–726**

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (unaudited)

In EUR mn

	June 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Assets		
Intangible assets	1,073	1,049
Property, plant, and equipment	16,332	15,719
Equity-accounted investments	12,484	5,255
Other financial assets	1,070	979
Other assets	285	278
Deferred taxes	1,281	1,205
Non-current assets	**32,525**	**24,486**
Inventories	2,613	1,962
Trade receivables	2,255	1,900
Other financial assets	1,392	1,093
Income tax receivables	114	34
Other assets	1,059	1,192
Cash and cash equivalents	3,005	5,077
Current assets	**10,438**	**11,258**
Assets held for sale	–	10,594
Total assets	**42,963**	**46,338**
Equity and liabilities		
Share capital	327	327
Hybrid capital	2,722	1,985
Reserves	14,814	14,019
Equity of stockholders of the parent	**17,863**	**16,331**
Non-controlling interests	3,385	6,235
Equity	**21,248**	**22,567**
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	590	530
Bonds	5,707	5,703
Lease liabilities	810	878
Other interest-bearing debts	6	0
Provisions for decommissioning and restoration obligations	4,546	4,213
Other provisions	390	393
Other financial liabilities	236	210
Other liabilities	48	54
Deferred taxes	855	754
Non-current liabilities	**13,187**	**12,735**
Trade payables	2,837	2,633
Bonds	1,093	1,050
Lease liabilities	256	265
Other interest-bearing debts	125	101
Income tax liabilities	574	506
Provisions for decommissioning and restoration obligations	143	97
Other provisions	1,074	1,043
Other financial liabilities	1,153	827
Other liabilities	1,273	1,003
Current liabilities	**8,528**	**7,525**
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	–	3,510
Total equity and liabilities	**42,963**	**46,338**

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (condensed, unaudited)

In EUR mn

	Share capital	Capital reserves	Hybrid capital	Revenue reserves	Other reserves[1]	Treasury shares	Equity of stockholders of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
January 1, 2026	**327**	**1,531**	**1,985**	**14,027**	**–1,480**	**–59**	**16,331**	**6,235**	**22,567**
Net income for the period	–	–	–	2,041	–	–	2,041	218	**2,260**
Other comprehensive income for the period	–	–	–	–7	166	–	160	–79	**80**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,035**	**166**	**–**	**2,201**	**139**	**2,340**
Increase hybrid capital	–	–	736	–	–	–	736	–	**736**
Dividend distribution and hybrid coupon	–	–	–	–1,435	–	–	–1,435	–345	**–1,780**
Share-based payments	–	–10	–	–	–	7	–3	–	**–3**
Increase (+)/decrease (–) in non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–3	–	–	–3	–2,650	**–2,653**
Reclassification of cash flow hedges to balance sheet	–	–	–	–	35	–	35	6	**42**
June 30, 2026	**327**	**1,521**	**2,722**	**14,624**	**–1,278**	**–53**	**17,863**	**3,385**	**21,248**

	Share capital	Capital reserves	Hybrid capital	Revenue reserves	Other reserves[1]	Treasury shares	Equity of stockholders of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
January 1, 2025	**327**	**1,522**	**1,986**	**14,525**	**–492**	**–1**	**17,868**	**6,749**	**24,617**
Net income for the period	–	–	–	415	–	–	415	265	**680**
Other comprehensive income for the period	–	–	–	–0	–985	–	–985	–201	**–1,186**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**–**	**–**	**–**	**415**	**–985**	**–**	**–570**	**64**	**–506**
Increase hybrid capital	–	–	744	–	–	–	744	–	**744**
Dividend distribution and hybrid coupon	–	–	–	–1,553	–	–	–1,553	–405	**–1,959**
Share-based payments	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	–	**4**
Repurchase of own shares	–	–	–	–	–	–14	–14	–	**–14**
Increase (+)/decrease (–) in non-controlling interests	–	–	–	1	0	–	2	–2	**0**
June 30, 2025	**327**	**1,523**	**2,731**	**13,388**	**–1,477**	**–11**	**16,481**	**6,406**	**22,887**

1 "Other reserves" include currency translation differences, unrealized gains and losses from hedges, and the share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investments.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (condensed, unaudited)

In EUR mn

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25		1–6/26	1–6/25
615	**1,645**	**392**	**Net income for the period**	**2,260**	**680**
476	462	450	Depreciation, amortization, and impairments including write-ups	938	1,029
111	−102	13	Deferred taxes	8	173
463	415	432	Current taxes	878	986
−551	−378	−686	Income taxes paid incl. tax refunds	−929	−1,117
0	1	8	Losses (+)/gains (−) on the disposal of non-current assets	1	7
−150	−33	−49	Income from equity-accounted investments and other dividend income	−183	−100
5	11	213	Dividends received from equity-accounted investments and other companies	16	292
47	52	46	Interest expenses	99	89
−42	−17	−54	Interest paid	−59	−71
−44	−55	−126	Interest income	−100	−221
41	47	95	Interest received	88	161
240	225	129	Net change in provisions and emission certificates	465	403
−54	−646	−33	Other changes	−700	−123
1,158	**1,624**	**831**	**Cash flow from operating activities excluding net working capital effects**	**2,781**	**2,188**
−459	−200	201	Increase (−)/decrease (+) in inventories	−660	578
306	−1,062	263	Increase (−)/decrease (+) in receivables	−755	−23
311	414	−212	Decrease (−)/increase (+) in liabilities	725	−302
158	**−848**	**252**	**Changes in net working capital components**	**−690**	**253**
1,315	**776**	**1,083**	**Cash flow from operating activities**	**2,091**	**2,441**
—	1	138	thereof Cash flow from operating activities from discontinued operations	1	258
			Investments		
−721	−929	−965	Intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment	−1,649	−1,903
−56	−1,572	−67	Investments, loans, and other financial assets	−1,628	−221
−3	−1	−10	Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses net of cash acquired	−4	−11
			Divestments and other investing cash inflows		
26	43	702	Cash inflows in relation to non-current assets and financial assets	69	755
—	0	457	Cash inflows from the sale of subsidiaries and businesses, net of cash disposed	0	458
−1	−461	—	Cash disposed due to the loss of control	−462	—
−755	**−2,920**	**118**	**Cash flow from investing activities**	**−3,674**	**−923**
—	−642	429	thereof Cash flow from investing activities from discontinued operations	−642	248
−67	−113	−383	Decrease (−)/increase (+) in long-term borrowings	−180	−473
736	—	744	Increase hybrid bond	736	744
—	—	—	Repurchase of own shares	—	−14
2	17	−103	Decrease (−)/increase (+) in short-term borrowings	19	8
3	—	—	Increase in non-controlling interest	3	—
−1,435	—	−1,553	Dividends paid to stockholders of the parent (incl. hybrid coupons)	−1,435	−1,553
−279	−12	−397	Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	−291	−397
−1,040	**−108**	**−1,692**	**Cash flow from financing activities**	**−1,148**	**−1,685**
—	−41	−455	thereof Cash flow from financing activities from discontinued operations	−41	−477
−21	2	−38	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	−20	−43
−501	**−2,250**	**−528**	**Net increase (+)/decrease (−) in cash and cash equivalents**	**−2,751**	**−209**
3,506	5,756	6,501	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,756	6,182
3,005	**3,506**	**5,973**	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**3,005**	**5,973**
—	—	712	thereof cash disclosed within Assets held for sale	—	712
3,005	**3,506**	**5,261**	**Cash and cash equivalents presented in the consolidated statement of financial position**	**3,005**	**5,261**

Selected notes to the consolidated interim financial statements

Legal principles

The consolidated interim financial statements for the period from January 1 to June 30, 2026, have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 “Interim Financial Statements.”

They do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Group’s annual financial statements as of December 31, 2025.

The consolidated interim financial statements for Q2/26 are unaudited and an external review by an auditor was not performed.

They have been prepared in million EUR (EUR mn, EUR 1,000,000). Accordingly, there may be rounding differences.

Significant judgments and estimates

Uncertainties related to accounting estimates and judgments arising from the conflict involving the USA, Israel, and Iran

The conflict involving the USA, Israel, and Iran and the related escalation of tensions in the Middle East have increased geopolitical and economic uncertainty. Potential consequences include disruptions to production and logistics, restrictions on shipping routes, damage to regional infrastructure, increased security and insurance costs, volatility in crude oil, natural gas, and petrochemical prices, changes in refining and petrochemical margins etc.

The duration, geographical extent, and further development of the conflict cannot be reliably predicted. Accordingly, the assessment of its potential financial effects requires significant judgment and is subject to a higher degree of estimation uncertainty.

OMV has operations and investments in the United Arab Emirates, including interests in upstream oil and gas assets, the investment in ADNOC Refining, and the participation in Borouge. These assets and investments may be affected directly by physical or operational disruptions and indirectly through changes in commodity prices, margins, logistics, financing conditions, and the broader economic environment.

On the basis of the facts and circumstances existing as of June 30, 2026, and taking into account information obtained up to the date on which the condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issue, management concluded that the conflict did not require an impairment of the above-mentioned assets and investments.

Due to the continuing uncertainty concerning the further development, duration, and geographical extent of the conflict, actual outcomes may differ materially from the assumptions used. OMV continues to monitor operational developments, commodity and product markets, sanctions, shipping and logistics restrictions, and other relevant indicators. Changes in these factors will be reflected in the relevant accounting estimates when new or more reliable information becomes available.aw

Accounting policies

The accounting policies in effect on December 31, 2025 remain largely unchanged. The amendments effective since January 1, 2026 did not have a material effect on the consolidated interim financial statements.

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Even though IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, its impact on presentation and disclosure is expected to be significant. OMV is currently working to identify and assess all impacts of the new standard on OMV’s primary financial statements and Notes. For a summary of the main impacts identified at this stage please refer to the OMV Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes 2025, subchapter “New and Amended Accounting Standards That Are Not Yet Mandatory.”

Changes in the consolidated Group

Compared with the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025, the consolidated Group changed as follows:

Changes in the consolidated Group

Name of company	Registered office	Type of change[1]	Effective date
Energy			
OMV Abu Dhabi Offshore GmbH	Vienna	Deconsolidation (I)	April 30, 2026
OMV Gas Marketing & Trading Belgium BVBA	Brussels	Deconsolidation (I)	April 30, 2026
JR REPONO THREE S.R.L.	Bucharest	First consolidation (A)	June 30, 2026
Fuels			
OMV Renewable Fuels & Feedstock US Inc.	Wilmington	Deconsolidation (I)	April 30, 2026
Chemicals			
Borouge Group International AG	Schwechat	Decrease in share[2]	March 25, 2026

1 "First consolidation (A)" refers to acquisition of a company. "Deconsolidation (I)" refers to companies that were deconsolidated due to immateriality.
2 Interest in Borouge Group International AG decreased from 75% to 50%, which led to the change in the consolidation method from full consolidation to at-equity consolidation. Borouge Group International AG held 100% of the shares in Borealis GmbH, and following this decrease, OMV lost control over Borealis Group, resulting in the deconsolidation of entities within the Borealis Group. For further details, please refer to the subchapter "OMV and ADNOC to establish a new Polyolefins Joint Venture."

Seasonality and cyclicality

Due to the seasonal nature of the supply and demand of natural gas, higher sales volumes are usually seen during the heating season from October to March in the Energy segment. Additional seasonality effects impact the Fuels segment, mainly because of retail, with an expected fuel and non-fuel business peak in the third quarter. This information is provided to allow for a better understanding of the results, however the OMV Group does not have a highly seasonal business.

Other significant events

In Q2/26, a provision for personnel restructuring of approximately EUR 100 mn was recognized in Austria and is reflected in "Other operating expenses."

OMV and ADNOC to establish a new Polyolefins Joint Venture

Description of the transaction

On March 31, 2026, OMV and XRG, a wholly owned subsidiary of ADNOC, announced the completion of the formation of Borouge Group International AG. This follows the closing of their transaction on March 25, 2026, which combined their shareholdings in Borealis Group and Borouge investments[1] into Borouge Group International AG, alongside a cash capital injection of EUR 1.5 bn by OMV into Borouge Group International AG. As a result, Borouge Group International AG is jointly controlled in an equal partnership between OMV and XRG, each holding a 50% stake. Additionally, end of March, 2026, Borouge Group International AG concluded the acquisition of 100% of NOVA Chemicals. With this transaction, Borouge International has become the world's leading pure-play polyolefins company and fourth-largest polyolefins producer, distinguished by its premium products, pioneering technology, and a global footprint.

The newly formed joint venture is headquartered and tax domiciled in Austria, with regional headquarters in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). A planned tender offer, which will convert Borouge PLC shares held by free float shareholders into new Borouge Group International AG shares, will align with the new company's future equity raise and maximize value for all shareholders. The tender offer is expected to take place in 2027, subject to market conditions and approval by the UAE Capital Market Authority. Until then, Borouge Group International AG will be privately held, and Borouge PLC shares will remain listed on the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX).

1 Borouge investments include Borouge PLC and Borouge Pte. Ltd.

Furthermore, an asset usage agreement for the Borouge 4 production complex was signed in March 2026. Borouge 4 is a new integrated polyolefins production complex with 1.5 mn t ethane cracker and 1.4 mn t of polyethylene capacity. The agreement enables Borouge PLC, and subsequently Borouge Group International AG, to operate and market the volumes of Borouge 4 in return for a utilization fee.

Impact of the transaction

Due to the closing of the transaction, OMV's share in its previously fully consolidated subsidiaries Borouge Group International AG and Borealis GmbH declined from formerly 75% to now 50%, leading to a loss of control for these companies, including their subsidiaries ("Borealis disposal group"[1]), which led to their deconsolidation as of March 25, 2026.

Following the closing of the transaction, OMV has a shareholding of 50% in Borouge Group International AG. The investment classifies as a joint venture due to the fact that decision taking in relation to the relevant activities requires the unanimous consent of both parties (OMV and XRG). The investment is consequently accounted for using the equity method according to IAS 28.

Prior to the closing of the transaction, OMV and ADNOC jointly controlled the Borouge investments. Following the transaction, joint control continues through the investment in Borouge Group International AG. The previously held 27% stake in Borouge investments – indirectly owned through Borealis's 36% shareholding – was not remeasured under IAS 28, as there was no substantive change to the level of control over Borouge.

The transaction resulted in the derecognition of non-controlling interests stemming from the Borealis disposal group deconsolidation, as well as from the derecognition of the indirect 9% shareholding in Borouge investments previously held through Borealis. This is reflected in the "Increase (+)/decrease (–) in non-controlling interests" line in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

Deconsolidation impact

Borealis disposal group – Deconsolidated book values due to loss of control[1]

In EUR mn	
Non-current assets	7,692
Current assets	3,114
Total assets	**10,806**
Non-current liabilities	1,798
Current liabilities	1,736
Total liabilities	**3,535**

1 Excluding Borouge investments

The gain associated with the loss of control attributable to OMV's 75% share in Borealis disposal group amounted to EUR 886 mn and was recognized in "Net income from discontinued operations" in the Consolidated Income Statement in line with IFRS 10.25. This amount included a reclassification of net losses from other comprehensive income to "Net income from discontinued operations" in the amount of EUR 25 mn, which were mainly related to currency translation differences and hedges.

There is a conflict between the requirements in IFRS 10 and IAS 28 regarding how to recognize gains or losses when a parent company loses control of a subsidiary by contributing it to an associate or joint venture. IFRS 10 requires the full gain or loss related to the parent company's controlling interest in the subsidiary to be recognized in profit or loss, without eliminating the portion of the gain or loss related to the investor's continuing interest. In contrast, IAS 28 requires elimination for any continuing interest. OMV applies the IFRS 10 approach.

1 Borealis disposal group: Borouge Group International AG, Borealis GmbH and its subsidiaries and excluding Borouge investments

Joint venture – Initial recognition

Equity-accounted investment Borouge Group International AG

In EUR mn	
Fair value of net assets	5,333
Goodwill (preliminary)	2,447
Fair value of consideration for Borouge Group International AG	**7,780**
Previously held stake in Borouge investments (not remeasured)	2,578
Investment value Borouge Group International AG	**10,358**

In line with IAS 28, the investment in Borouge Group International AG is initially recognized at cost, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration transferred. The consideration amounted to EUR 7,780 mn and included the fair value of OMV's previously held share in the Borealis disposal group, the capital injection into Borouge Group International AG, and directly attributable transaction costs. The fair value of the assets and liabilities as at the date of closing of the transaction is preliminary and may be adjusted if additional information is obtained.

Cash flow impacts

The gain associated with the loss of control of EUR 886 mn is reflected as non-cash adjustment in the line "Other changes" in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. The cash flow from investing activities in 1–6/26 contained a cash outflow of EUR 1,523 mn related to the capital injection in Borouge Group International AG and related transaction costs, reflected in the line "Investments, loans, and other financial assets," and EUR 461 mn related to the cash disposed of Borealis disposal group, which is reflected in the line "Cash disposed due to loss of control."

Net cash outflows related to the transaction in 1–6/26

In EUR mn	
Capital injection	–1,499
Cash disposed Borealis disposal group	–461
Transaction costs	–23
Net cash outflows in 1–6/26	**–1,984**

Tax impacts

OMV Aktiengesellschaft and XRG Austria have established a joint tax group (Beteiligungsgemeinschaft), effective retrospectively from January 1, 2026. Through this joint tax grouping, Borouge Group International AG and certain entities of the Borealis Group continue to be included as members of the OMV Austrian tax group, with the proportional share of their taxable results being attributable to the OMV Austrian tax group.

Following the closing of the transaction and the deconsolidation of Borealis disposal group, the deferred tax asset (DTA) position of the OMV Austrian tax group was reassessed. As a result, the DTA valuation allowance was decreased leading to the recognition of deferred tax income of EUR 173 mn in the line "Taxes on income and profit" in the Consolidated Income Statement as of the transaction closing date.

Additional disclosures related to discontinued operations

Net income from discontinued operations

In EUR mn (unless otherwise stated)

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25		1–6/26	1–6/25
–	1,920	2,055	Sales revenues	1,920	4,134
–	912	53	Other operating income	912	71
–	–	1	Net income from equity-accounted investments	–	–29
–	**2,832**	**2,109**	**Total revenues and other income**	**2,832**	**4,176**
–	–	–	Depreciation, amortization, impairments and write-ups	–	–91
–	–1,744	–1,975	Other operating expenses	–1,744	–3,912
–	**1,088**	**134**	**Operating result**	**1,088**	**173**
–	–3	40	Net financial result	–3	66
–	**1,085**	**174**	**Profit before tax**	**1,085**	**239**
–	–35	–31	Taxes on income and profit	–35	–42
–	**1,050**	**143**	**Net income from discontinued operations**	**1,050**	**197**
–	1,008	107	thereof attributable to stockholders of the parent	1,008	147
–	**3.09**	**0.33**	**Basic Earnings Per Share in EUR from discontinued operations**	**3.09**	**0.45**
–	3.09	0.33	Diluted Earnings Per Share in EUR from discontinued operations	3.09	0.45

Moreover, Borealis disposal group had the following material intercompany transactions, which have been eliminated:

Material eliminated intercompany transactions of discontinued operations

In EUR mn

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25		1–6/26	1–6/25
–	14	15	Sales revenues to continuing operations	14	32
–	–340	–332	Purchases from continuing operations	–340	–717
–	–18	–6	Current income tax charges from continuing operations	–18	–25

Sales revenues to continuing operations were mainly related to the sale of chemical products, which were predominantly sold to OMV's chemicals sites in Schwechat (Austria) and Burghausen (Germany) for production. These sales revenues were eliminated before reclassification to "Net income from discontinued operations." The gross margin related to them is reflected in "Net income from discontinued operations." The previously mentioned sales contracts are still effective after closing of the transaction.

Purchases from continuing operations were mainly related to the sale of feedstock (base chemicals) from OMV's refinery sites in Schwechat (Austria) and Burghausen (Germany). These sales revenues from OMV's continuing operations to Borealis were eliminated and are therefore not included in the line "Sales revenues" in the Consolidated Income Statement. The gross margin related to them is reflected in "Net income from continuing operations." In the table "Net income from discontinued operations," those purchases from OMV's continuing operations are reflected in the line "Other operating expenses." The previously mentioned sales contracts are still effective after closing of the transaction.

The current income tax charges to the Borealis disposal group for members of the Austrian tax group were pooled with the tax result of the other members of the Austrian tax group in OMV Aktiengesellschaft. These income taxes were eliminated prior to reclassification to "Net income from discontinued operations" and are therefore not included in the line "Taxes on income and profit" in the table "Net income from discontinued operations."

Statement of Comprehensive Income from discontinued operations

In EUR mn

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25		1–6/26	1–6/25
–	1,050	143	**Net income for the period from discontinued operations**	1,050	197
–	54	–27	**Total of items that may be reclassified ("recycled") subsequently to the income statement**	54	–15
–	–75	–3	**Total of items that will not be reclassified ("recycled") subsequently to the income statement**	–75	–10
–	–7	–5	Income taxes relating to items that may be reclassified ("recycled") subsequently to the income statement	–7	–6
–	17	1	Income taxes relating to items that will not be reclassified ("recycled") subsequently to the income statement	17	2
–	10	–4	**Total income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income**	10	–4
–	–10	–34	**Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax from discontinued operations**	–10	–28
–	1,039	109	**Total comprehensive income for the period from discontinued operations**	1,039	169
–	1,002	81	thereof attributable to stockholders of the parent	1,002	126

Further details on cash flows attributable to discontinued operations can be found in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

Notes to the income statement

Sales revenues

Sales revenues

In EUR mn

	1–6/26	1–6/25
Revenues from contracts with customers	13,647	11,787
Revenues from other sources	267	217
Total sales revenues	**13,914**	**12,003**

In Q2/26, 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 subchapter "OMV and ADNOC to establish a new Polyolefins Joint Venture."

Revenues from other sources mainly include revenues from commodity transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and the adjustment of revenues considering the national oil company's profit share as income tax in certain production sharing agreements in the Energy business segment. Moreover, revenues from other sources contain the impact of fair value accounting of commodity derivative hedge contracts, as well as rental and lease revenues.

Revenues from contracts with customers

In EUR mn

	1–6/26				
	Energy	Fuels	Chemicals	Corporate & Other	Total
Crude oil, NGL, condensates	319	404	–	–	**723**
Natural gas and LNG	2,671	9	–	–	**2,680**
Fuel, heating oil, and other refining products	–	8,092	–	–	**8,092**
Chemical products	–	21	835	–	**857**
Other goods and services[1]	743	527	16	10	**1,296**
Total	**3,733**	**9,053**	**852**	**10**	**13,647**

Revenues from contracts with customers

In EUR mn

	1–6/25				
	Energy	Fuels	Chemicals	Corporate & Other	Total
Crude oil, NGL, condensates	212	827	–	–	**1,040**
Natural gas and LNG	3,040	8	–	–	**3,048**
Fuel, heating oil, and other refining products	–	6,402	–	–	**6,402**
Chemical products	–	20	280	–	**300**
Other goods and services[1]	539	451	1	6	**997**
Total	**3,791**	**7,709**	**281**	**6**	**11,787**

1 Mainly power sales in Energy and retail non-oil business in Fuels

Taxes on income and profit

Taxes on income and profit

In EUR mn (unless otherwise stated)

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25		1–6/26	1–6/25
–463	–398	–426	Current taxes	–861	–963
–111	121	12	Deferred taxes	10	–153
–574	**–277**	**–415**	**Taxes on income and profit**	**–851**	**–1,116**
48	32	62	Effective tax rate from continuing operations in %	41	70

In the consolidated interim financial statements, taxes on income and profit are determined based on the actual profit before tax and the relevant permanent and temporary differences of the period, rather than applying the estimated average annual effective tax rate. This is due to the fact that the average annual effective tax rate is significantly impacted by the result contribution of Group companies, the volatility of the lifting schedule in the E&P business, and the changes in tax value of investments. Consequently, there is an inherent uncertainty in estimating the annual effective tax rate.

Deferred taxes for the period 1–6/26 relate mostly to the Austrian tax group, with deferred tax income in Q1/26 driven by the reassessment of the deferred tax asset position following the closing of the Borouge International transaction and the deconsolidation of Borealis disposal group, partly offset in Q2/26 by deferred tax expense resulting from the depreciation of the related purchase price allocation adjustments.

Notes to the statement of financial position

Equity

The deconsolidation of Borealis Group as of March 25, 2026 led to a decrease in non-controlling interests in the amount of EUR 2,656 mn, which is reported in the line "Increase (+)/decrease (–) in non-controlling interests" in the statement of changes in equity. For more details, see subchapter "OMV and ADNOC to establish a new Polyolefins Joint Venture."

On May 27, 2026, the Annual General Meeting approved the payment of a total dividend of EUR 4.40 per share for 2025, of which EUR 3.15 per share represents the regular dividend and EUR 1.25 per share the additional dividend, resulting in a total dividend payment of EUR 1,435 mn to OMV Aktiengesellschaft stockholders.

Dividends distributed to minority shareholders amounted to EUR 345 mn in 1–6/26.

On May 13, 2026, the Executive Board approved that OMV exercises its right to call and redeem the EUR 750 mn hybrid bond issued on September 1, 2020, with the first call date on September 1, 2026.

A hybrid bond with a total size of EUR 750 mn was issued on June 10, 2026. The hybrid bond has no maturity date and will bear until but excluding December 10, 2032 ("First Reset Date") a fixed interest rate of 4.375% per annum. According to IFRS, the proceeds of the hybrid bond (less costs of issuance) were fully treated as equity, because the repayment of the principal and the payments of interest are solely at the discretion of OMV. The issuance of the hybrid bond is shown in the line “Increase hybrid capital” in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The total number of own shares held by the Company as of June 30, 2026, amounted to 1,128,150 (December 31, 2025: 1,271,670).

Financial liabilities

Leverage ratio[1]

In EUR mn (unless otherwise stated)

	June 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025	Δ
Bonds	6,800	6,753	1%
Lease liabilities	1,066	1,838	−42%
Other interest-bearing debts	130	798	−84%
Debt	**7,997**	**9,390**	**−15%**
Cash and cash equivalents	3,005	5,756	−48%
Net debt[2]	**4,992**	**3,633**	**37%**
Equity	**21,248**	**22,567**	**−6%**
Leverage ratio in %	**19**	**14**	**5**

1 The leverage ratio is defined as (net debt including leases) / (equity + net debt including leases).
2 Including items that were reclassified to assets or liabilities held for sale

Fair value measurement

Financial instruments recognized at fair value are disclosed according to the fair value measurement hierarchy as stated in Note 30 of the OMV Consolidated Financial Statements 2025.

Fair value hierarchy of financial assets,[1] other assets, and net amount of assets and liabilities held for sale at fair value

In EUR mn

	June 30, 2026				Dec. 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	**Total**	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	**Total**
Trade receivables	—	1	—	**1**	—	—	—	**—**
Equity investments	14	69	19	**102**	14	69	19	**102**
Derivatives	22	346	—	**368**	7	323	—	**331**
Other non-financial assets at fair value	—	9	—	**9**	—	—	—	**—**
Total	**36**	**424**	**19**	**479**	**21**	**392**	**19**	**432**

1 Excluding assets held for sale

Fair value hierarchy of financial liabilities and other liabilities at fair value[1]

In EUR mn

	June 30, 2026			Dec. 31, 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	**Total**	Level 1	Level 2	**Total**
Derivatives	63	392	**456**	26	231	**257**
Other financial liabilities at fair value	—	15	**15**	—	14	**14**
Other liabilities at fair value[2]	—	—	**—**	—	18	**18**
Total	**63**	**407**	**470**	**26**	**263**	**289**

1 Excluding liabilities that were reclassified to held for sale
2 Including hedged items designated in fair value hedge relationship related to product swaps with the national stockholding company in Germany

Financial assets and liabilities valued at amortized cost for which fair values are disclosed[1]

In EUR mn

	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2
				June 30, 2026
Bonds	6,800	6,643	6,643	—
Other interest-bearing debt	130	130	—	130
Financial liabilities	**6,930**	**6,772**	**6,643**	**130**
				Dec. 31, 2025
Bonds	6,753	6,596	6,596	—
Other interest-bearing debt	101	99	—	99
Financial liabilities	**6,854**	**6,694**	**6,596**	**99**

1 Excluding liabilities that were reclassified to held for sale

The table above shows the carrying amount and fair value of financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information of other financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost, as the carrying amount represents an adequate approximation to the fair value.

Segment reporting

Intersegmental sales

In EUR mn

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25	Δ%[1]		1–6/26	1–6/25	Δ%
663	637	739	–10	Energy	1,300	1,620	–20
490	370	279	76	Fuels	860	681	26
99	75	66	51	Chemicals	174	149	17
117	132	127	–8	Corporate & Other	248	254	–2
1,368	**1,214**	**1,211**	**13**	**Total**	**2,582**	**2,705**	**–5**

Sales to third parties

In EUR mn

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25	Δ%[1]		1–6/26	1–6/25	Δ%
2,157	1,912	1,736	24	Energy	4,069	3,954	3
5,201	3,782	3,938	32	Fuels	8,983	7,762	16
692	160	110	n.m.	Chemicals	852	281	n.m.
10	1	4	135	Corporate & Other	11	7	58
8,059	**5,855**	**5,788**	**39**	**Total**	**13,914**	**12,003**	**16**

Total sales (not consolidated)

In EUR mn

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25	Δ%[1]		1–6/26	1–6/25	Δ%
2,820	2,549	2,475	14	Energy	5,369	5,575	–4
5,690	4,152	4,216	35	Fuels	9,842	8,443	17
791	235	176	n.m.	Chemicals	1,026	430	139
126	133	132	–4	Corporate & Other	259	261	–1
9,428	**7,069**	**6,999**	**35**	**Total**	**16,496**	**14,708**	**12**

Segment and Group result

In EUR mn

Q2/26	Q1/26	Q2/25	Δ%[1]		1–6/26	1–6/25	Δ%
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	127	139	–9
–91	–16	–33	–174	Operating Result Corporate & Other	–107	–52	–104
1,351	**981**	**692**	**95**	**Operating Result segment total**	**2,332**	**1,646**	**42**
–32	–47	26	n.m.	Consolidation: Elimination of intersegmental profits	–79	56	n.m.
1,319	**934**	**718**	**84**	**OMV Group Operating Result**	**2,253**	**1,703**	**32**

1 Q2/26 compared to Q2/25

Assets[1]

In EUR mn

	June 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Energy	10,679	10,142
Fuels	5,471	5,333
Chemicals	1,032	1,048
Corporate & Other	223	246
Total	**17,405**	**16,769**

1 Segment assets consist of intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment. They do not include assets reclassified to held for sale.

Other notes

Transactions with related parties

Transactions in relation to Borouge Group International AG

On March 3, 2025, OMV and ADNOC signed a binding agreement for the combination of their shareholdings in Borealis and Borouge into Borouge Group International AG. The transaction was completed on March 25, 2026. Following the closing and change in ownership, Borouge Group International AG is now treated as a joint venture accounted for using the equity method, and therefore both Borouge Group International AG and its subsidiaries qualify as related parties under IAS 24. For more details, see subchapter "OMV and ADNOC to establish a new Polyolefins Joint Venture."

As a result, there are significant changes in the Group's related-party disclosures with respect to transactions and balances with Borouge Group International AG (and its subsidiaries). Prior reported transactions between Borealis Group and Borouge investments and Bayport are not reported any longer. Instead, related party transactions will be reported for transactions between OMV Group and Borouge Group International AG (and its subsidiaries).

The most significant transactions comprise transactions with Borealis Group, a subsidiary of Borouge Group International AG, related to the sale of base chemicals, with the majority of these products being sold by OMV's refinery sites in Schwechat (Austria) and Burghausen (Germany) to Borealis Group. Further, Borealis Group sells chemical products to OMV's chemicals sites in Schwechat (Austria) and Burghausen (Germany) for production.

OMV Aktiengesellschaft and XRG Austria have established a joint tax group (Beteiligungsgemeinschaft), effective retrospectively from January 1, 2026. Through this joint tax grouping, Borouge Group International AG and certain entities of the Borealis Group continue to be included as members of the OMV Austrian tax group, with the proportional share of their taxable results being attributable to the OMV Austrian tax group.

All of these transactions were conducted on an arm's length basis.

Prior to deconsolidation of Borealis Group and Borouge Group International AG, those intercompany transactions have been eliminated and are disclosed in the table "Material eliminated intercompany transactions of discontinued operations" in the subchapter "OMV and ADNOC to establish a new Polyolefins Joint Venture." Following deconsolidation on March 25, 2026, those transactions are not eliminated any longer.

Transactions in relation to other equity-accounted investments

Material dividend distributions from equity-accounted investments are reflected in the table below:

Material dividends distributed from equity-accounted investments

In EUR mn

	1–6/26	1–6/25
Abu Dhabi Oil Refining Company	–	44
ADNOC Global Trading LTD	31	24
Borouge investments[1]	–	215
Pearl Petroleum Company Limited	15	15

1 Includes Borouge PLC and Borouge Pte. Ltd.

Due to the deconsolidation of Borealis Group and derecognition of balances effective March 25, 2026, guarantees and commitments previously reported in relation to Bayport Polymers LLC are no longer reported as related parties transactions.

Additional drawings in 1–6/26 from a shareholder loan agreement led to undrawn financial commitments to Borouge 4 LLC as of June 30, 2026, of EUR 171 mn (December 31, 2025: EUR 227 mn).

Loan receivables by OMV Petrom S.A. from Electrocentrale Borzesti SRL amounted to EUR 71 mn as of June 30, 2026 (December 31, 2025: EUR 55 mn), reflecting further drawings during the reported period.

In accordance with the Austrian Federal Government's decision and a regulation enacted by the Ministry of Economic Affairs as part of coordinated measures by the International Energy Agency (IEA), OMV signed a contract with Erdöl-Lagergesellschaft m.b.H., the national reserves holding company and a related party to OMV, and purchased in April 2026, at prevailing market conditions, a tranche of crude oil released from Austria's national emergency reserves. The transaction amounted to EUR 45 mn. The purchased volumes support the stabilization of the Austrian market amid ongoing global supply disruption.

For the description of transactions and balances with related parties, refer to the OMV Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes 2025 (Note 35 "Related parties"). Other than the above, there have been no new significant types of transactions with related parties since December 31, 2025, with regard to exchange of goods and services in the normal course of business.

Subsequent events

On July 13, 2026, OMV received a EUR 450 mn loan commitment from the European Investment Bank to finance the construction of a 140 MW green hydrogen production facility in Bruck an der Leitha, Lower Austria, with a total project investment of approximately EUR 600 mn. The plant is currently under construction, scheduled to start operations by the end of 2027, and is expected to produce up to 23,000 t of green hydrogen per year, supporting the decarbonization of the Schwechat refinery and reducing OMV's annual CO_2 emissions by an estimated 150,000 t.

Declaration of the Management

We confirm to the best of our knowledge that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, and profit or loss of the Group as required by the applicable accounting standards, and that the Group Directors' Report gives a true and fair view of the important events that have occurred during the first six months of the financial year and their impact on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year, and the major related-party transactions to be disclosed.

Vienna, July 31, 2026

The Executive Board

Alfred Stern m.p.
Chairman of the Executive Board
and Chief Executive Officer

Reinhard Florey m.p.
Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board
and Chief Financial Officer

Martijn van Koten m.p.
Executive Vice President Fuels and
Executive Vice President Chemicals

Berislav Gaso m.p.
Executive Vice President Energy

Further information

Next events

- OMV Group Trading Update Q3 2026: October 9, 2026
- OMV Group Report January–September and Q3 2026: October 29, 2026

The OMV financial calendar and additional information can be found at: ↗ www.omv.com/financial-calendar

Contacts and Imprint

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