OMV

Q3 2026
Quarterly Report

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The Schwechat refinery, Austria's only refinery, has a total annual capacity of 9.6 mn t. It features a high conversion rate with a low black product yield and the technical flexibility to process different types of crude. The site receives slightly more than 5% of its crude from domestic sources, while the rest is delivered via the Transalpine (TAL) Pipeline, which is connected to the marine terminal in Trieste, Italy, as well as the Adria-Wien Pipeline (AWP).

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–September 2026 and Q3 2026 including condensed consolidated interim financial statements as of September 30, 2026

Key Performance Indicators[1]

Group

- Clean CCS Operating Result increased considerably to EUR 2,117 mn, mainly due to significantly higher contributions from Fuels and Energy, partly offset by a lower contribution from Chemicals
- Clean CCS net income attributable to stockholders of the parent nearly doubled to EUR 1,153 mn; clean CCS Earnings Per Share were EUR 3.54
- Cash flow from operating activities excluding net working capital effects rose substantially to EUR 2,334 mn
- Organic free cash flow totaled EUR 1,508 mn
- Clean CCS ROACE stood at 14%
- Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR) was 0.86

Energy

- Production declined slightly by 3% to 294 kboe/d due to natural decline in several countries
- Sales volumes declined by 26% to 225 kboe/d, mainly as a consequence of the conflict in the Middle East. This resulted in a significant underlift position, which is expected to be recovered through future liftings.
- Production cost decreased by 4% to USD 10.5/boe

Fuels

- OMV refining indicator margin Europe more than tripled to USD 37.5/bbl
- Fuels and other sales volumes Europe amounted to 4.57 mn t

Chemicals

- Ethylene indicator margin Europe grew by 18% to EUR 675/t; propylene indicator margin Europe increased by 35% to EUR 604/t
- Borouge International pro-rata polyolefin sales volumes totaled 1.31 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 Q3/26 period; all comparisons described relate to the same quarter in the previous year except where otherwise mentioned.

Key publications

- On September 28, 2026: Neptun Deep advances towards first gas, expected in the first half of 2027
- On September 16, 2026: OMV strengthens its organic Upstream growth with Libyan discovery
- On August 7, 2026: Notice of early redemption of the perpetual subordinated fixed to reset rate notes with a first call date 2026
- 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

Directors' Report (condensed, unaudited)

Group performance

Financial highlights

In EUR mn (unless otherwise stated)

Q3/26	Q2/26	Q3/25	Δ[1]		1–9/26	1–9/25	Δ
8,959	8,059	6,260	43%	Sales revenues from continuing operations	22,873	18,263	25%
2,117	**1,706**	**1,262**	**68%**	**Clean CCS Operating Result[2]**	**4,847**	**3,453**	**40%**
936	885	622	51%	Clean Operating Result Energy[2]	2,544	2,120	20%
1,124	446	413	172%	Clean CCS Operating Result Fuels[2]	1,683	771	118%
63	429	222	–72%	Clean Operating Result Chemicals[2]	737	547	35%
–19	–16	–14	–38%	Clean Operating Result Corporate & Other[2]	–48	–52	8%
12	–39	20	–39%	Consolidation: elimination of intersegmental profits	–69	67	n.m.
33	34	39	–6	Clean CCS Group tax rate in %	37	45	–8
1,381	1,043	803	72%	Clean CCS net income[2]	2,919	1,918	52%
1,153	**929**	**594**	**94%**	**Clean CCS net income attributable to stockholders of the parent[2]**	**2,405**	**1,393**	**73%**
3.54	2.85	1.82	95%	Clean CCS EPS in EUR[2]	7.38	4.26	73%
2,117	**1,706**	**1,262**	**68%**	**Clean CCS Operating Result[2]**	**4,847**	**3,453**	**40%**
–105	**–473**	**–67**	**–57%**	**Special items[3]**	**165**	**–221**	**n.m.**
84	86	–26	n.m.	CCS effects: inventory holding gains/(losses)	424	–187	n.m.
—	—	96	n.a.	Operating Result Group from discontinued operations	1,088	268	n.m.
2,095	**1,319**	**1,074**	**95%**	**Operating Result Group from continuing operations**	**4,348**	**2,776**	**57%**
822	802	588	40%	Operating Result Energy	2,286	1,980	15%
1,238	520	400	n.m.	Operating Result Fuels	2,085	568	n.m.
59	119	88	–33%	Operating Result Chemicals from continuing operations	187	227	–18%
–29	–91	–19	–52%	Operating Result Corporate & Other	–136	–71	–90%
5	–32	16	–66%	Consolidation: elimination of intersegmental profits	–74	72	n.m.
–54	–130	64	n.m.	Net financial result from continuing operations	–246	–39	n.m.
2,041	1,189	1,138	79%	Profit before tax from continuing operations	4,102	2,737	50%
39	48	42	–3	Group tax rate from continuing operations in %	40	58	–18
1,252	615	726	72%	Net income	3,512	1,406	150%
1,024	529	543	89%	Net income attributable to stockholders of the parent	3,039	927	n.m.
3.14	1.62	1.66	89%	Earnings Per Share (EPS) in EUR	9.32	2.83	n.m.
2,334	1,158	1,485	57%	Cash flow from operating activities excl. net working capital effects	5,116	3,673	39%
2,199	1,315	1,094	101%	Cash flow from operating activities	4,290	3,534	21%
1,443	561	47	n.m.	Free cash flow	–140	1,565	n.m.
1,358	–1,154	–159	n.m.	Free cash flow after dividends	–1,952	–591	n.m.
1,508	628	163	n.m.	Organic free cash flow[4]	2,012	764	163%
4,403	4,992	4,228	4%	Net debt	4,403	4,228	4%
17	19	16	1	Leverage ratio in %	17	16	1
840	700	898	–6%	Capital expenditure[5]	3,943	2,652	49%
831	693	880	–6%	Organic capital expenditure[6]	2,387	2,595	–8%
14	12	10	5	Clean CCS ROACE in %[2]	14	10	5
14	12	7	8	ROACE in %	14	7	8
15,857	15,936	22,855	–31%	Employees	15,857	22,855	–31%
0.86	0.97	1.45	–41%	Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR)[7]	0.86	1.45	–41%

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 Q3/26 compared to Q3/25

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.

Third quarter 2026 (Q3/26) compared to third quarter 2025 (Q3/25)

Consolidated sales revenues from continuing operations rose by 43% to EUR 8,959 mn, mostly as a result of stronger market prices, predominantly in the Fuels and Energy segments. Sales in the Chemicals segment also increased, as sales to the 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 854 mn to EUR 2,117 mn, mainly due to significantly higher contributions from Fuels and Energy, though these were partly offset by a lower contribution from Chemicals. The clean Operating Result of the Energy segment increased considerably to EUR 936 mn (Q3/25: EUR 622 mn). In Fuels, the clean CCS Operating Result rose strongly to EUR 1,124 mn (Q3/25: EUR 413 mn), while the contribution from Chemicals decreased significantly to EUR 63 mn (Q3/25: EUR 222 mn). The consolidation line was EUR 12 mn in Q3/26 (Q3/25: EUR 20 mn).

The **clean CCS Group tax rate** decreased to 33% (Q3/25: 39%), mainly due to Fuels having a greater share in the overall Group profits and consequently there being a lower relative contribution of certain Energy segment companies located in countries with a high tax regime. **Clean CCS net income** increased substantially to EUR 1,381 mn (Q3/25: EUR 803 mn). The **clean CCS net income attributable to stockholders of the parent** nearly doubled to EUR 1,153 mn (Q3/25: EUR 594 mn). **Clean CCS Earnings Per Share** rose strongly to EUR 3.54 (Q3/25: EUR 1.82).

Net **special items** amounted to EUR −105 mn in Q3/26 (Q3/25: EUR −67 mn) and were mainly related to the solidarity contribution in Romania and temporary valuation effects. In Q3/26, **CCS effects** of EUR 84 mn were recorded as a result of rising crude oil prices throughout the quarter (Q3/25: EUR −26 mn). The **Operating Result from continuing operations** grew considerably to EUR 2,095 mn (Q3/25: EUR 1,074 mn). Due to the closing of the Borouge International transaction on March 25, 2026, the **Operating Result from discontinued operations** is no longer recorded (Q3/25: EUR 96 mn).

The **net financial result** amounted to EUR −54 mn (Q3/25: EUR 64 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 Q3/25. The **Group tax rate from continuing operations** decreased to 39% (Q3/25: 42%), mainly due to Fuels having a higher share in the overall Group profits and consequently there being a lower relative contribution of certain Energy segment companies located in countries with a high tax regime. These effects were partly offset by the solidarity contribution in Austria in Q3/26. **Net income** increased substantially to EUR 1,252 mn (Q3/25: EUR 726 mn) and **net income attributable to stockholders of the parent** went up markedly to EUR 1,024 mn (Q3/25: EUR 543 mn). **Earnings Per Share** grew to EUR 3.14 (Q3/25: EUR 1.66).

The **leverage ratio,** defined as (net debt including leases) / (equity + net debt including leases), was 17% as of September 30, 2026 (September 30, 2025: 16%). For further information on the leverage ratio, please see the section → Financial liabilities of the condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

In Q3/26, total **capital expenditure** decreased to EUR 840 mn (Q3/25: EUR 898 mn). **Organic capital expenditure** decreased by 6% to EUR 831 mn (Q3/25: EUR 880 mn) due to lower investments in Chemicals following the deconsolidation of Borealis as a result of the closing of the Borouge International transaction. This was partially counterbalanced by higher investments in Energy, driven by the Neptun Deep project, and Fuels.

Reconciliation of clean CCS Operating Result to reported Operating Result

In EUR mn

Q3/26	Q2/26	Q3/25	Δ%[1]		1–9/26	1–9/25	Δ%
2,117	**1,706**	**1,262**	**68**	**Clean CCS Operating Result[2]**	**4,847**	**3,453**	**40**
–105	**–473**	**–67**	**–57**	**Special items**	**165**	**–221**	**n.m.**
–3	–115	–35	93	thereof personnel restructuring	–127	–58	–120
—	—	–55	n.a.	thereof unscheduled depreciation/write-ups	—	–51	n.a.
—	—	—	n.a.	thereof asset disposals	911	—	n.a.
–102	–358	23	n.m.	thereof other[3]	–619	–113	n.m.
84	86	–26	n.m.	CCS effects: inventory holding gains/(losses)	424	–187	n.m.
—	—	96	n.a.	Operating Result Group from discontinued operations	1,088	268	n.m.
2,095	**1,319**	**1,074**	**95**	**Operating Result Group from continuing operations**	**4,348**	**2,776**	**57**

1 Q3/26 compared to Q3/25
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 Q3/26, the category "other" was mainly attributable to the solidarity contribution in Romania and temporary valuation effects. In Q3/25, 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.

Cash flow

Summarized cash flow statement

In EUR mn

Q3/26	Q2/26	Q3/25	Δ%[1]		1–9/26	1–9/25	Δ%
2,334	1,158	1,485	57	Cash flow from operating activities excluding net working capital effects	5,116	3,673	39
2,199	1,315	1,094	101	Cash flow from operating activities	4,290	3,534	21
−756	−755	−1,047	28	Cash flow from investing activities	−4,430	−1,969	−125
1,443	561	47	n.m.	Free cash flow	−140	1,565	n.m.
−1,030	−1,040	−1,408	27	Cash flow from financing activities	−2,179	−3,093	30
1,358	**−1,154**	**−159**	**n.m.**	**Free cash flow after dividends**	**−1,952**	**−591**	**n.m.**
1,508	**628**	**163**	**n.m.**	**Organic free cash flow before dividends[2]**	**2,012**	**764**	**163**

1 Q3/26 compared to Q3/25
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).

Third quarter 2026 (Q3/26) compared to third quarter 2025 (Q3/25)

In Q3/26, **cash flow from operating activities excluding net working capital effects** increased substantially to EUR 2,334 mn (Q3/25: EUR 1,485 mn), being positively impacted by higher commodity prices and stronger refining margins. Moreover, Q3/26 benefited from higher dividends received due to the cash-in of the Borouge International dividend in the amount of EUR 462 mn. Partially offsetting were the missing cash flow contribution from Borealis Group following the deconsolidation due to the closing of the Borouge International transaction and the acquisition of emission certificates of more than EUR 200 mn, that were purchased in Q4 in the prior year.

Net working capital effects generated a cash outflow of EUR −135 mn in Q3/26 (Q3/25: EUR −391 mn), reflecting a high price environment. Both periods were impacted by increased storage levels in the gas business. Q3/25 additionally recorded increased inventories in the Fuels segment.

Cash flow from investing activities showed an outflow of EUR −756 mn compared to EUR −1,047 mn in Q3/25, the deviation mainly being caused by the missing CAPEX from Borealis Group following the deconsolidation due to the closing of the Borouge International transaction.

Free cash flow amounted to EUR 1,443 mn (Q3/25: EUR 47 mn).

Cash flow from financing activities recorded an outflow of EUR −1,030 mn compared to EUR −1,408 mn in Q3/25. Q3/26 reflected the repayment of a EUR 750 mn hybrid bond, compared with repayments totaling EUR 1.25 bn in Q3/25, comprising a EUR 750 mn hybrid bond and a EUR 500 mn senior bond.

Free cash flow after dividends totaled EUR 1,358 mn (Q3/25: EUR −159 mn).

Organic free cash flow before dividends amounted to EUR 1,508 mn (Q3/25: EUR 163 mn).

Risk management

As an integrated international energy, fuels, and chemicals company, OMV operates across the value chain – from hydrocarbon exploration and production through to the refining, marketing, and trading of mineral oil products, chemical products, and natural gas. This exposes the Group to a wide range of risks, including strategic, financial, operational and HSSE, compliance and 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 may influence the OMV Group's performance include commodity price and foreign exchange risks, as well as operational, geopolitical, and regulatory risks. Commodity price exposure is monitored continuously, and appropriate measures to protect cash flow are taken where required. Safety and environmental risks are managed through HSSE (Health, Safety, Security and Environment) and risk management programs, with the aim of keeping OMV's risk exposure in line with recognized industry standards.

Geopolitical tensions are increasing pressure on energy markets and security of supply. Restrictions on shipping through the Strait of Hormuz and the Bab al-Mandab Strait are making the transport of oil and gas more difficult and increase transportation costs and delivery times. At the same time, Russian attacks are affecting Ukraine's

energy infrastructure, while Ukrainian attacks on major Russian refineries may reduce their processing capacity. As long as these disruptions persist, risks to supply and prices will remain elevated. Europe faces a heightened risk of diesel shortages, as refinery outages and more difficult imports could reduce available supply. Whether this develops into a widespread shortage will depend on inventory levels, replacement supplies, and the duration of the disruptions, among other factors.

High and volatile energy prices increase costs for industry and consumers, putting pressure on investment and competitiveness. Trade conflicts, tariffs, and diverging interest rate paths may also affect the EUR/USD exchange rate, financing costs, and European exports. Geoeconomic fragmentation and shifts in global supply chains could raise OMV's costs and increase commodity price volatility. Weaker economic growth could further reduce demand for OMV's products. The impact will depend on actual supply flows, refinery capacities, wholesale prices, taxes, and exchange rate developments.

OMV regularly assesses the potential consequences of Russia's ongoing war against Ukraine. These include additional sanctions, changes in Russian commodity flows, disruptions to global supply chains, and the continuing threat of cyberattacks on its business activities.

The increase in geopolitically motivated physical and cyberattacks – including hybrid threats – raises the risk to OMV's IT and OT infrastructure and operational security. We also recognize that AI may create or amplify cyber risks by enabling more sophisticated attacks. These risks are being assessed, and appropriate countermeasures are under development. Continuous monitoring of established security perimeters, targeted countermeasures, robust cyber defence, and resilient supply chains are therefore essential to maintaining an adequate level of security.

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 – and the resulting regulatory measures and economic disruptions cannot be reliably estimated at this stage. From today's perspective, however, 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 Q3/26, with elevated volatility in global energy markets continuing, impacting supply chains and commodity prices, and elevating 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–September 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 above USD 95/bbl (previous forecast: between USD 85/bbl and USD 95/bbl; 2025: USD 69/bbl). The average realized gas price is expected to be around EUR 45/MWh (previous forecast: around EUR 40/MWh; 2025: EUR 30/MWh), with a THE price forecast of above EUR 55/MWh (previous forecast: around EUR 50/MWh; 2025: EUR 37/MWh).

Group

- Organic CAPEX is projected to come in at around EUR 3.5 bn (previous forecast: around EUR 3.4 bn; 2025: EUR 3.7 bn), mainly driven by the accelerated execution of the Neptun Deep project by OMV Petrom during the year.

Energy

- OMV expects total hydrocarbon production to be around 290 kboe/d (previous forecast: between 280 kboe/d and 290 kboe/d; 2025: 305 kboe/d), subject to geopolitical developments.
- 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 2.0 bn (previous forecast: 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 25/bbl (previous forecast: around USD 20/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). Retail and commercial margins are predicted to be lower than those in 2025.
- 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 (2025: EUR 569/t). The propylene indicator margin Europe is projected to be higher than EUR 500/t (2025: EUR 445/t).
- The utilization rate of the OMV steam crackers is expected to be above 80% (previous forecast: between 85% and 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)

Q3/26	Q2/26	Q3/25	Δ%[1]		1–9/26	1–9/25	Δ%
1,267	1,191	972	30	Clean Operating Result before depreciation and amortization, impairments and write-ups	3,472	3,085	13
936	885	622	51	Clean Operating Result	2,544	2,120	20
40	6	38	3	thereof Gas Marketing & Power[2]	118	136	–13
–115	–83	–34	n.m.	Special items	–258	–140	–84
822	802	588	40	Operating Result	2,286	1,980	15
574	473	454	26	Capital expenditure[3]	1,462	1,331	10
27	41	45	–41	Exploration expenditure	107	127	–15
13	37	50	–74	Exploration expenses	74	100	–26
10.53	11.21	10.96	–4	Production cost in USD/boe	11.11	10.65	4
				Key Performance Indicators			
294	291	304	–3	Total hydrocarbon production in kboe/d	291	306	–5
176	170	179	–2	thereof crude oil and NGL production in kboe/d	169	179	–5
119	121	125	–5	thereof natural gas production in kboe/d[4]	122	128	–5
225	242	306	–26	Total hydrocarbon sales volumes in kboe/d	240	288	–17
124	140	199	–37	thereof crude oil and NGL sales volumes in kboe/d	136	179	–24
101	102	107	–6	thereof natural gas sales volumes in kboe/d[4]	103	109	–5
96.99	103.85	69.13	40	Average Brent price in USD/bbl	93.92	70.93	32
93.58	97.80	66.31	41	Average realized crude oil price in USD/bbl	87.58	68.30	28
63.65	46.00	33.36	91	Average THE gas price in EUR/MWh	50.44	39.15	29
49.24	37.83	27.30	80	Average realized natural gas price in EUR/MWh[4, 5]	39.27	31.58	24
1.151	1.163	1.168	–2	Average EUR–USD exchange rate	1.161	1.119	4

1 Q3/26 compared to Q3/25
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.

Third quarter 2026 (Q3/26) compared to third quarter 2025 (Q3/25)

- The clean Operating Result rose strongly by over 50% to EUR 936 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 amounted to 294 kboe/d, a reduction of only 3% despite the impact of the conflict in the Middle East. The decrease was mainly caused by natural decline in some countries.
- The Gas Marketing & Power result was similar to the prior-year quarter at EUR 40 mn (Q3/25: EUR 38 mn).

In Q3/26, Dated Brent rose strongly reflecting ongoing crude-flow disruptions, primarily due to the conflict in the Middle East. At USD 97/bbl, the **average Brent price** was around 40% higher (Q3/25: USD 69/bbl). The Group's quarterly **average realized crude oil price** increased by 41% to USD 94/bbl (Q3/25: USD 66/bbl). The **THE gas price** averaged EUR 64/MWh in Q3/26, which is almost double the level of the same quarter of the previous year (Q3/25: EUR 33/MWh) mainly due to persistently low LNG inflows that kept storage inventories below previous-year levels. OMV's **average realized natural gas price** rose by 80% to EUR 49/MWh in Q3/26 (Q3/25: EUR 27/MWh). The lower increase relative to European hub prices can be explained by the portfolio composition.

The **clean Operating Result** increased by 51% to EUR 936 mn (Q3/25: EUR 622 mn), primarily due to a significantly improved E&P result following the substantial increase in oil and gas prices. These led to substantial positive market effects amounting to EUR 515 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.

Total hydrocarbon production volumes decreased slightly to 294 kboe/d (Q3/25: 304 kboe/d). This was mainly due to natural decline in Romania, New Zealand, and Norway. Despite the conflict in the Middle East, production from the region recovered substantially to 62 kboe/d and was thus essentially at the same level as in Q3/25. **Production cost** excluding royalties improved to USD 10.5/boe (Q3/25: USD 11.0/boe), supported by favorable foreign exchange developments and cost optimization measures, which more than compensated for the lower production volumes. **Total hydrocarbon sales volumes** decreased to 225 kboe/d (Q3/25: 306 kboe/d). The lack of liftings in the Middle East due to the conflict in the region was the main reason for the decline.

The result of **Gas Marketing & Power** was similar to the prior-year quarter at EUR 40 mn (Q3/25: EUR 38 mn). The Gas Marketing Western Europe result was weaker at EUR 11 mn (Q3/25: EUR 17 mn) mainly due to lower LNG result, while the result of Gas & Power Eastern Europe rose to EUR 29 mn (Q3/25: EUR 21 mn) mostly following improved power spreads.

In Q3/26, net **special items** amounted to EUR –115 mn (Q3/25: EUR –34 mn) and were mainly attributable to temporary valuation effects and the E&P solidarity contribution in Romania. In Q3/25, net special items were mainly attributable to the impairment of E&P assets and temporary valuation effects. The **Operating Result** grew substantially to EUR 822 mn (Q3/25: EUR 588 mn).

Capital expenditure including capitalized E&A was EUR 574 mn (Q3/25: EUR 454 mn). Besides ordinary ongoing business investments, organic capital expenditure in Q3/26 was primarily directed at the Neptun Deep megaproject in Romania, the development of Berling in Norway, and Umm Lulu in the United Arab Emirates. **Exploration expenditure** declined in Q3/26 to EUR 27 mn (Q3/25: EUR 45 mn). E&A expenditure in the quarter was mainly related to activities in Romania, Norway, and Libya.

Fuels

Fuels – Key figures

In EUR mn (unless otherwise stated)

Q3/26	Q2/26	Q3/25	Δ[1]		1–9/26	1–9/25	Δ
1,254	582	544	130%	Clean CCS Operating Result before depreciation and amortization, impairments and write-ups[2]	2,086	1,165	79%
1,124	446	413	172%	Clean CCS Operating Result[2]	1,683	771	118%
158	–5	52	n.m.	thereof ADNOC Refining & Trading[3]	160	50	n.m.
24	–5	10	134%	Special items	–27	–11	–147%
90	80	–23	n.m.	CCS effects: inventory holding gains (+)/losses (–)	428	–192	n.m.
1,238	520	400	n.m.	Operating Result	2,085	568	n.m.
234	209	219	7%	Capital expenditure[4]	672	595	13%
				Key Performance Indicators			
37.50	20.33	11.54	n.m.	OMV refining indicator margin Europe based on Brent in USD/bbl[5]	24.11	8.79	174%
92	90	91	1	Utilization rate refineries Europe in %	90	89	1
4.57	4.14	4.40	4%	Fuels and other sales volumes Europe in mn t	12.51	12.12	3%
1.60	1.49	1.54	4%	thereof retail sales volumes in mn t	4.41	4.25	4%

1 Q3/26 compared to Q3/25
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.

Third quarter 2026 (Q3/26) compared to third quarter 2025 (Q3/25)

- The **clean CCS Operating Result** rose considerably to EUR 1,124 mn (Q3/25: EUR 413 mn) due to the high refinery utilization rate, allowing the capture of substantially stronger refining indicator margins and a more favorable production mix. Partly offsetting is a lower contribution from the marketing business.

The **OMV refining indicator margin Europe** more than tripled to USD 37.5/bbl (Q3/25: USD 11.5/bbl), primarily supported by stronger middle distillate and gasoline cracks due to the tight supply of refined products caused by the ongoing conflict in the Middle East and the partial blockage of the Strait of Hormuz. Renewed attacks on Russian refining infrastructure tightened global balances further. In Q3/26, the **utilization rate of the European refineries** improved to 92% (Q3/25: 91%). **Fuels and other sales volumes Europe** came in slightly higher at 4.57 mn t (Q3/25: 4.40 mn t). The contribution of the retail business was significantly impacted by lower fuel unit margins following the steep increase in oil product quotations, which were only partly compensated for by higher sales volumes. The result of the commercial business remained at 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, rose substantially to EUR 158 mn (Q3/25: EUR 52 mn), mainly driven by high utilization rates at ADNOC Refining in an exceptionally strong refining margin environment.

Net **special items** amounted to EUR 24 mn (Q3/25: EUR 10 mn) and were primarily related to the mark-to-market assessment of commodity derivatives, though they were partly offset by the solidarity contribution in Romania. In Q3/26, **CCS effects** of EUR 90 mn were recorded as a result of rising crude oil prices throughout the quarter (Q3/25: EUR –23 mn). The **Operating Result** of Fuels more than tripled to EUR 1,238 mn (Q3/25: EUR 400 mn).

Capital expenditure totaled EUR 234 mn (Q3/25: EUR 219 mn). In Q3/26, besides ordinary ongoing business investments, organic capital expenditure mainly comprised investments in the green hydrogen electrolyzer in Austria and the SAF/HVO plant including electrolyzers in Romania.

Chemicals

Chemicals – Key figures

In EUR mn (unless otherwise stated)

Q3/26	Q2/26	Q3/25	Δ[1]		1–9/26	1–9/25	Δ
85	450	231	–63%	Clean Operating Result before depreciation and amortization, impairments and write-ups	801	690	16%
63	429	222	–72%	Clean Operating Result	737	547	35%
—	—	132	n.a.	thereof Borealis excluding JVs	223	337	–34%
—	—	73	n.a.	thereof Borealis JVs[2]	35	158	–78%
16	349	—	n.a.	thereof Borouge International[2]	365	—	n.a.
–4	–309	–38	90%	Special items	538	–51	n.m.
—	—	96	n.a.	Operating Result from discontinued operations	1,088	268	n.m.
59	119	88	–33%	Operating Result from continuing operations	187	227	–18%
21	14	213	–90%	Capital expenditure[3]	1,793	699	156%
				Key Performance Indicators			
675	813	570	18%	Ethylene indicator margin Europe in EUR/t	645	562	15%
604	704	448	35%	Propylene indicator margin Europe in EUR/t	540	438	23%
82	77	79	3	OMV steam cracker utilization rate in %	81	76	6
1.31	1.17	—	n.a.	Borouge International pro-rata polyolefin sales volumes in mn t[4]	2.48	—	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 Q3/26 compared to Q3/25

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

Third quarter 2026 (Q3/26) compared to third quarter 2025 (Q3/25)

- 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. As a result of this major transaction, direct comparability with prior periods is limited.
- The **clean Operating Result** came in at EUR 63 mn (Q3/25: EUR 222 mn). The contribution from OMV base chemicals improved considerably, mainly due to stronger olefin indicator margins. In 2025, the Borealis Group was reflected as "held for sale" leading to, amongst other effects, non-current assets not being depreciated or amortized and therefore substantially positively impacting the contribution to the clean Operating Result. As of Q2/26, Borouge International is reflected in OMV's results as a share of clean net income of the at-equity consolidated company.

The result of OMV base chemicals increased substantially compared to Q3/25, mainly due to significantly stronger olefin indicator margins. Elevated price levels led to higher absolute discounts, which partially limited the overall increase. At 82%, the **utilization rate of the steam crackers** operated by OMV increased by 3 percentage points (Q3/25: 79%), reflecting a lower impact of maintenance works and unplanned shutdowns at customers, and providing further support to the result. The **ethylene indicator margin Europe** grew by 18% to EUR 675/t (Q3/25: EUR 570/t), whereas the **propylene indicator margin Europe** showed a stronger increase of 35% to EUR 604/t (Q3/25: EUR 448/t). Indicator margins were supported by strong contract prices, despite the drop at the beginning of the quarter, and mainly reflected supply constraints due to the conflict in the Middle East, while substantially higher naphtha prices acted as a limiting factor.

The contribution of **Borouge International**, accounted for as OMV's share of clean net income of the at-equity consolidated company, came in at EUR 16 mn in Q3/26. Compared to Q2/26, when benchmark prices reflected global shortages due to the conflict in the Middle East, Q3/26 was characterized by broad-based price corrections across global olefins and polyolefins markets. While Q2/26 was marked by high general market uncertainty, Q3/26 saw easing supply availability risks and lower summer demand, which partially improved during September.

Moreover, Borouge International experienced the impact of negative inventory effects in Q3/26. Partly compensating for the weaker market environment was Borouge International's success in increasing the supply of differentiated products, with OMV's attributable **sales volumes from Borouge International** (50% of the total sales volumes) reaching 1.3 mn t in Q3/26. In North America and Europe, plants continued to operate at high utilization rates with unrestricted access to feedstock and logistics services. In the Middle East, as reported separately by Borouge PLC, the Group's facilities improved utilization rates to 76% in Q3/26 compared to 60% in Q2/26 as a result of improving ethane supply during the quarter.

Net **special items** in Q3/26 amounted to EUR −4 mn (Q3/25: EUR −38 mn). The **Operating Result from continuing operations** came in at EUR 59 mn (Q3/25: EUR 88 mn).

Capital expenditure declined to EUR 21 mn in Q3/26 (Q3/25: EUR 213 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.

Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (condensed, unaudited)

Consolidated Income Statement (unaudited)

In EUR mn (unless otherwise stated)

Q3/26	Q2/26	Q3/25		1–9/26	1–9/25
8,959	8,059	6,260	Sales revenues	22,873	18,263
55	72	50	Other operating income	209	335
205	150	130	Net income from equity-accounted investments	383	252
9,219	**8,281**	**6,440**	**Total revenues and other income**	**23,465**	**18,851**
−5,281	−4,981	−3,544	Purchases (net of inventory variation)	−13,497	−10,490
−504	−521	−525	Production and operating expenses	−1,582	−1,668
−244	−198	−152	Production and similar taxes	−561	−546
−491	−457	−519	Depreciation, amortization, impairments and write-ups	−1,395	−1,429
−504	−523	−486	Selling, distribution, and administrative expenses	−1,559	−1,519
−13	−37	−50	Exploration expenses	−74	−100
−86	−246	−91	Other operating expenses	−450	−323
2,095	**1,319**	**1,074**	**Operating Result**	**4,348**	**2,776**
0	−0	1	Dividend income	5	7
59	41	157	Interest income	162	344
−100	−155	−92	Interest expenses	−368	−292
−14	−16	−2	Other financial income and expenses	−45	−99
−54	**−130**	**64**	**Net financial result**	**−246**	**−39**
2,041	**1,189**	**1,138**	**Profit before tax**	**4,102**	**2,737**
−789	−574	−477	Taxes on income and profit	−1,640	−1,593
1,252	**615**	**661**	**Net income from continuing operations**	**2,462**	**1,144**
—	—	65	Net income from discontinued operations	1,050	262
1,252	**615**	**726**	**Net income for the period**	**3,512**	**1,406**
1,024	529	543	thereof attributable to stockholders of the parent	3,039	927
17	14	17	thereof attributable to hybrid capital owners	44	47
212	72	167	thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	430	432
1,024	**529**	**494**	**Net income for the period from continuing operations attributable to stockholders of the parent**	**2,030**	**732**
3.14	**1.62**	**1.66**	**Basic Earnings Per Share in EUR**	**9.32**	**2.83**
3.14	1.62	1.51	Basic Earnings Per Share in EUR from continuing operations	6.23	2.24
3.14	**1.62**	**1.66**	**Diluted Earnings Per Share in EUR**	**9.31**	**2.83**
3.14	1.62	1.51	Diluted Earnings Per Share in EUR from continuing operations	6.22	2.24

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (condensed, unaudited)

In EUR mn

Q3/26	Q2/26	Q3/25		1–9/26	1–9/25
1,252	**615**	**726**	**Net income for the period**	**3,512**	**1,406**
3	–21	–22	Currency translation differences	152	–1,163
—	—	—	Gains (+)/losses (–) on hedges	—	–8
21	23	4	Share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investments	–44	–8
24	**2**	**–19**	**Total of items that may be reclassified ("recycled") subsequently to the income statement**	**109**	**–1,179**
–15	9	0	Share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investments	–5	–0
–14	**9**	**0**	**Total of items that will not be reclassified ("recycled") subsequently to the income statement**	**–5**	**–0**
0	0	0	Income taxes relating to items that may be reclassified ("recycled") subsequently to the income statement	3	3
–1	–0	–2	Income taxes relating to items that will not be reclassified ("recycled") subsequently to the income statement	–7	–2
–1	**–0**	**–2**	**Total income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income**	**–4**	**0**
9	**11**	**–21**	**Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax from continuing operations**	**100**	**–1,179**
—	—	21	Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax from discontinued operations	–10	–8
9	**11**	**–0**	**Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax**	**89**	**–1,186**
1,261	626	640	Total comprehensive income for the period from continuing operations	2,562	–34
—	—	86	Total comprehensive income for the period from discontinued operations	1,039	254
1,261	**626**	**726**	**Total comprehensive income for the period**	**3,601**	**220**
1,057	631	540	thereof attributable to stockholders of the parent	3,232	–60
17	14	17	thereof attributable to hybrid capital owners	44	47
187	–20	169	thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	326	233
1,057	**631**	**477**	**Total comprehensive income for the period from continuing operations attributable to stockholders of the parent**	**2,230**	**–250**

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (unaudited)

In EUR mn

	Sep. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Assets		
Intangible assets	1,071	1,049
Property, plant, and equipment	16,403	15,719
Equity-accounted investments	12,269	5,255
Other financial assets	1,474	979
Other assets	290	278
Deferred taxes	1,290	1,205
Non-current assets	**32,797**	**24,486**
Inventories	2,750	1,962
Trade receivables	2,799	1,900
Other financial assets	1,665	1,093
Income tax receivables	117	34
Other assets	1,198	1,192
Cash and cash equivalents	3,405	5,077
Current assets	**11,933**	**11,258**
Assets held for sale	–	10,594
Total assets	**44,730**	**46,338**
Equity and liabilities		
Share capital	327	327
Hybrid capital	1,977	1,985
Reserves	15,855	14,019
Equity of stockholders of the parent	**18,159**	**16,331**
Non-controlling interests	3,571	6,235
Equity	**21,729**	**22,567**
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	575	530
Bonds	4,958	5,703
Lease liabilities	803	878
Other interest-bearing debts	4	0
Provisions for decommissioning and restoration obligations	4,275	4,213
Other provisions	387	393
Other financial liabilities	557	210
Other liabilities	44	54
Deferred taxes	860	754
Non-current liabilities	**12,463**	**12,735**
Trade payables	3,315	2,633
Bonds	1,816	1,050
Lease liabilities	223	265
Other interest-bearing debts	3	101
Income tax liabilities	982	506
Provisions for decommissioning and restoration obligations	198	97
Other provisions	1,051	1,043
Other financial liabilities	1,611	827
Other liabilities	1,338	1,003
Current liabilities	**10,538**	**7,525**
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	–	3,510
Total equity and liabilities	**44,730**	**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	—	—	—	3,082	—	—	3,082	430	**3,512**
Other comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	–7	200	—	193	–104	**89**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3,075**	**200**	**—**	**3,275**	**326**	**3,601**
Increase hybrid capital	—	—	736	—	—	—	736	—	**736**
Dividend distribution and hybrid coupon	—	—	—	–1,449	—	—	–1,449	–347	**–1,797**
Decrease hybrid capital	—	—	–745	–22	—	—	–767	—	**–767**
Share-based payments	—	–7	—	—	—	7	0	0	**0**
Increase (+)/decrease (–) in non-controlling interests	—	—	—	–3	—	—	–3	–2,650	**–2,653**
Reclassification of cash flow hedges to balance sheet	—	—	—	—	35	—	35	6	**41**
September 30, 2026	**327**	**1,524**	**1,977**	**15,628**	**–1,244**	**–53**	**18,159**	**3,571**	**21,729**

	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	—	—	—	974	—	—	974	432	**1,406**
Other comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	3	–990	—	–987	–199	**–1,186**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**—**	**—**	**—**	**977**	**–990**	**—**	**–13**	**233**	**220**
Increase hybrid capital	—	—	744	—	—	—	744	—	**744**
Dividend distribution and hybrid coupon	—	—	—	–1,586	—	—	–1,586	–648	**–2,235**
Decrease hybrid capital	—	—	–745	–40	—	—	–785	—	**–785**
Share-based payments	—	4	—	—	—	3	7	—	**7**
Repurchase of own shares	—	—	—	—	—	–14	–14	—	**–14**
Increase (+)/decrease (–) in non-controlling interests	—	—	—	1	0	—	2	–2	**0**
Reclassification of cash flow hedges to balance sheet	—	—	—	—	–1	—	–1	–0	**–1**
September 30, 2025	**327**	**1,526**	**1,985**	**13,877**	**–1,483**	**–11**	**16,222**	**6,332**	**22,554**

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

Q3/26	Q2/26	Q3/25		1–9/26	1–9/25
1,252	**615**	**726**	**Net income for the period**	**3,512**	**1,406**
493	476	558	Depreciation, amortization, and impairments including write-ups	1,431	1,587
–14	111	–14	Deferred taxes	–6	159
803	463	516	Current taxes	1,681	1,502
–403	–551	–433	Income taxes paid incl. tax refunds	–1,332	–1,550
–3	0	7	Losses (+)/gains (–) on the disposal of non-current assets	–2	14
–205	–150	–133	Income from equity-accounted investments and other dividend income	–388	–234
503	5	218	Dividends received from equity-accounted investments and other companies	520	510
49	47	44	Interest expenses	148	132
–77	–42	–84	Interest paid	–136	–155
–40	–44	–158	Interest income	–139	–379
29	41	122	Interest received	117	283
–144	240	145	Net change in provisions and emission certificates	321	548
90	–54	–28	Other changes	–611	–151
2,334	**1,158**	**1,485**	**Cash flow from operating activities excluding net working capital effects**	**5,116**	**3,673**
–127	–459	–434	Increase (–)/decrease (+) in inventories	–787	143
–598	306	–43	Increase (–)/decrease (+) in receivables	–1,354	–66
590	311	86	Decrease (–)/increase (+) in liabilities	1,315	–216
–135	**158**	**–391**	**Changes in net working capital components**	**–825**	**–138**
2,199	**1,315**	**1,094**	**Cash flow from operating activities**	**4,290**	**3,534**
–	–	25	thereof Cash flow from operating activities from discontinued operations	1	283
			Investments		
–770	–721	–930	Intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment	–2,419	–2,833
–49	–56	–132	Investments, loans, and other financial assets	–1,677	–353
–5	–3	0	Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses net of cash acquired	–9	–11
			Divestments and other investing cash inflows		
68	26	15	Cash inflows in relation to non-current assets and financial assets	137	769
–	–	–	Cash inflows from the sale of subsidiaries and businesses, net of cash disposed	0	458
–	–1	–	Cash disposed due to the loss of control	–462	–
–756	**–755**	**–1,047**	**Cash flow from investing activities**	**–4,430**	**–1,969**
–	–	–191	thereof Cash flow from investing activities from discontinued operations	–642	57
–171	–67	–591	Decrease (–)/increase (+) in long-term borrowings	–352	–1,064
–	736	–	Increase hybrid bond	736	744
–750	–	–750	Repayment hybrid bond	–750	–750
–	–	–	Repurchase of own shares	–	–14
–24	2	138	Decrease (–)/increase (+) in short-term borrowings	–4	147
–	3	–	Increase in non-controlling interests	3	–
–32	–1,435	–64	Dividends paid to stockholders of the parent (incl. hybrid coupons)	–1,467	–1,617
–53	–279	–141	Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–344	–538
–1,030	**–1,040**	**–1,408**	**Cash flow from financing activities**	**–2,179**	**–3,093**
–	–	–60	thereof Cash flow from financing activities from discontinued operations	–41	–537
–13	–21	–3	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	–33	–46
400	**–501**	**–1,365**	**Net increase (+)/decrease (–) in cash and cash equivalents**	**–2,351**	**–1,574**
3,005	3,506	5,973	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,756	6,182
3,405	**3,005**	**4,608**	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**3,405**	**4,608**
–	–	162	thereof cash disclosed within Assets held for sale	–	162
3,405	**3,005**	**4,447**	**Cash and cash equivalents presented in the consolidated statement of financial position**	**3,405**	**4,447**

Selected notes to the consolidated interim financial statements

Legal principles

The consolidated interim financial statements for the period from January 1 to September 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 Q3/26 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 continue to create significant geopolitical and economic uncertainty. During the third quarter of 2026, the conflict continued to affect regional shipping and logistics and contributed to volatility in global energy markets. Potential consequences for OMV 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, and changes in refining and petrochemical margins.

The further development, duration, and geographical extent of the conflict cannot be reliably predicted. Accordingly, the assessment of its potential financial effects continues to require 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.

The conflict and related disruptions have affected the timing of crude oil liftings in the United Arab Emirates, resulting in an underlift position as of September 30, 2026.

Based on the facts and circumstances existing as of September 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.

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, personnel restructuring costs of approximately EUR 100 mn were recognized in Austria and are 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.

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

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).

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

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

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.

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 1–9/26 contained a cash outflow of EUR 1,525 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 1–9/26

In EUR mn	
Capital injection	–1,499
Cash disposed Borealis disposal group	–461
Transaction costs	–25
Net cash outflows in 1–9/26	**–1,986**

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)

Q1/26	Q3/25		1–9/26	1–9/25
1,920	1,597	Sales revenues	1,920	5,731
912	31	Other operating income	912	102
—	1	Net income from equity-accounted investments	—	–28
2,832	**1,628**	**Total revenues and other income**	**2,832**	**5,804**
—	—	Depreciation, amortization, impairments and write-ups	—	–91
–1,744	–1,533	Other operating expenses	–1,744	–5,445
1,088	**96**	**Operating result**	**1,088**	**268**
–3	–5	Net financial result	–3	61
1,085	**90**	**Profit before tax**	**1,085**	**330**
–35	–25	Taxes on income and profit	–35	–67
1,050	**65**	**Net income from discontinued operations**	**1,050**	**262**
1,008	48	thereof attributable to stockholders of the parent	1,008	195
3.09	**0.15**	**Basic Earnings Per Share in EUR from discontinued operations**	**3.09**	**0.60**
3.09	0.15	Diluted Earnings Per Share in EUR from discontinued operations	3.09	0.60

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

Material eliminated intercompany transactions of discontinued operations

In EUR mn

Q1/26	Q3/25		1–9/26	1–9/25
14	14	Sales revenues to continuing operations	14	45
–340	–330	Purchases from continuing operations	–340	–1,047
–18	–1	Current income tax charges from continuing operations	–18	–26

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

Q1/26	Q3/25		1–9/26	1–9/25
1,050	**65**	**Net income for the period from discontinued operations**	**1,050**	**262**
54	**20**	**Total of items that may be reclassified ("recycled") subsequently to the income statement**	**54**	**6**
–75	**4**	**Total of items that will not be reclassified ("recycled") subsequently to the income statement**	**–75**	**–6**
–7	–5	Income taxes relating to items that may be reclassified ("recycled") subsequently to the income statement	–7	–11
17	1	Income taxes relating to items that will not be reclassified ("recycled") subsequently to the income statement	17	4
10	**–3**	**Total income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income**	**10**	**–7**
–10	**21**	**Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax from discontinued operations**	**–10**	**–8**
1,039	**86**	**Total comprehensive income for the period from discontinued operations**	**1,039**	**254**
1,002	64	thereof attributable to stockholders of the parent	1,002	189

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

	1–9/26	1–9/25
Revenues from contracts with customers	22,389	17,941
Revenues from other sources	484	323
Total sales revenues	**22,873**	**18,263**

Since 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

	1–9/26				
	Energy	Fuels	Chemicals	Corporate & Other	**Total**
Crude oil, NGL, condensates	469	543	–	–	**1,012**
Natural gas and LNG	4,184	14	–	–	**4,198**
Fuel, heating oil, and other refining products	–	13,587	–	–	**13,587**
Chemical products	–	31	1,459	–	**1,490**
Other goods and services[1]	1,238	823	26	15	**2,102**
Total	**5,892**	**14,998**	**1,485**	**15**	**22,389**

Revenues from contracts with customers

In EUR mn

	1–9/25				
	Energy	Fuels	Chemicals	Corporate & Other	**Total**
Crude oil, NGL, condensates	387	1,272	—	—	**1,659**
Natural gas and LNG	4,327	11	—	—	**4,338**
Fuel, heating oil, and other refining products	—	9,919	—	—	**9,919**
Chemical products	—	32	419	—	**450**
Other goods and services[1]	850	715	0	9	**1,575**
Total	**5,565**	**11,948**	**419**	**9**	**17,941**

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)

Q3/26	Q2/26	Q3/25		1–9/26	1–9/25
–803	–463	–511	Current taxes	–1,664	–1,474
14	–111	34	Deferred taxes	25	–119
–789	**–574**	**–477**	**Taxes on income and profit**	**–1,640**	**–1,593**
39	48	42	Effective tax rate from continuing operations in %	40	58

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.

In July 2026, the Austrian National Council approved the Austrian Budget Accompanying Act 2027–2028. The legislation stipulates an increase in the corporate income tax rate from 23% to 24% for the portion of taxable income exceeding EUR 1 mn, effective for financial years beginning after December 31, 2027. As of September 30, 2026, the Group measured deferred taxes of its Austrian entities using a tax rate of 24% as a simplification. The remeasurement of deferred tax balances increased the Group's net deferred tax asset position by EUR 12 mn.

Current taxes for the period 1–9/26 in the amount of EUR 1,664 mn include solidarity contribution in Austria.

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 347 mn in 1–9/26.

An interest payment to hybrid capital owners amounting to EUR 14 mn was made in 1–9/26.

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.

On August 6, 2026, OMV announced on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange the notice of early redemption and thus exercised its right to call and redeem the EUR 750 mn hybrid note issued on September 1, 2020. Consequently, the fair value of the hybrid bond was reclassified as of August 6, 2026, from equity and the nominal value plus interest was repaid on August 27, 2026. The reclassification of the hybrid bond is shown in the line "Decrease hybrid capital" in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. The repayment of the nominal value is reported in the line "Repayment hybrid bond" in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

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

Financial liabilities

Leverage ratio[1]

In EUR mn (unless otherwise stated)

	Sep. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025	Δ
Bonds	6,774	6,753	0%
Lease liabilities	1,026	1,838	–44%
Other interest-bearing debts	7	798	–99%
Debt	**7,807**	**9,390**	**–17%**
Cash and cash equivalents	3,405	5,756	–41%
Net debt[2]	**4,403**	**3,633**	**21%**
Equity	**21,729**	**22,567**	**–4%**
Leverage ratio in %	**17**	**14**	**3**

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

	Sep. 30, 2026				Dec. 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	**Total**	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	**Total**
Equity investments	14	69	19	**102**	14	69	19	**102**
Derivatives	70	994	—	**1,064**	7	323	—	**331**
Other non-financial assets at fair value	—	11	—	**11**	—	—	—	**—**
Total	**84**	**1,073**	**19**	**1,176**	**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

	Sep. 30, 2026			Dec. 31, 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	**Total**	Level 1	Level 2	**Total**
Derivatives	121	1,062	**1,184**	26	231	**257**
Other financial liabilities at fair value	—	12	**12**	—	14	**14**
Other liabilities at fair value[2]	—	—	**—**	—	18	**18**
Total	**121**	**1,074**	**1,195**	**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
				Sep. 30, 2026
Bonds	6,774	6,453	6,453	—
Other interest-bearing debt	7	7	—	7
Financial liabilities	**6,781**	**6,460**	**6,453**	**7**
				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

Q3/26	Q2/26	Q3/25	Δ%[1]		1–9/26	1–9/25	Δ%
622	663	771	–19	Energy	1,922	2,391	–20
486	490	320	52	Fuels	1,346	1,002	34
112	99	80	40	Chemicals	286	229	25
121	117	124	–2	Corporate & Other	370	378	–2
1,342	**1,368**	**1,296**	**3**	**Total**	**3,924**	**4,001**	**–2**

Sales to third parties

In EUR mn

Q3/26	Q2/26	Q3/25	Δ%[1]		1–9/26	1–9/25	Δ%
2,342	2,157	1,873	25	Energy	6,411	5,827	10
5,979	5,201	4,246	41	Fuels	14,961	12,007	25
633	692	138	n.m.	Chemicals	1,485	419	n.m.
5	10	4	39	Corporate & Other	16	10	52
8,959	**8,059**	**6,260**	**43**	**Total**	**22,873**	**18,263**	**25**

Total sales (not consolidated)

In EUR mn

Q3/26	Q2/26	Q3/25	Δ%[1]		1–9/26	1–9/25	Δ%
2,964	2,820	2,644	12	Energy	8,333	8,218	1
6,465	5,690	4,566	42	Fuels	16,307	13,009	25
746	791	218	n.m.	Chemicals	1,771	648	173
126	126	128	–1	Corporate & Other	386	389	–1
10,301	**9,428**	**7,556**	**36**	**Total**	**26,797**	**22,264**	**20**

Segment and Group result

In EUR mn

Q3/26	Q2/26	Q3/25	Δ%[1]		1–9/26	1–9/25	Δ%
822	802	588	40	Operating Result Energy	2,286	1,980	15
1,238	520	400	n.m.	Operating Result Fuels	2,085	568	n.m.
59	119	88	–33	Operating Result Chemicals	187	227	–18
–29	–91	–19	–52	Operating Result Corporate & Other	–136	–71	–90
2,090	**1,351**	**1,058**	**98**	**Operating Result segment total**	**4,422**	**2,704**	**64**
5	–32	16	–66	Consolidation: Elimination of intersegmental profits	–74	72	n.m.
2,095	**1,319**	**1,074**	**95**	**OMV Group Operating Result**	**4,348**	**2,776**	**57**

1 Q3/26 compared to Q3/25

Assets[1]

In EUR mn

	Sep. 30, 2026	Dec. 31, 2025
Energy	10,667	10,142
Fuels	5,554	5,333
Chemicals	1,032	1,048
Corporate & Other	222	246
Total	**17,475**	**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

	1–9/26	1–9/25
Abu Dhabi Oil Refining Company	—	44
ADNOC Global Trading LTD	31	24
Borouge Group International AG	462	—
Borouge investments[1]	—	419
Pearl Petroleum Company Limited	20	18

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 1–9/26 from a shareholder loan agreement led to undrawn financial commitments to Borouge 4 LLC as of September 30, 2026, of EUR 136 mn (December 31, 2025: EUR 227 mn) and resulted in a loan receivable (including interest) of EUR 627 mn as of September 30, 2026 (December 31, 2025: EUR 490 mn).

Loan receivables by OMV Petrom S.A. from Electrocentrale Borzesti SRL amounted to EUR 72 mn as of September 30, 2026 (December 31, 2025: EUR 55 mn), reflecting mainly further drawings during the reported period.

In 2026, a long-term power purchase agreement between OMV Petrom S.A. and Dunav Solar Plant OOD became effective, under which OMV Petrom S.A. will acquire 50% of the future electricity output generated by the solar park.

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 supported 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

There were no material subsequent events leading up to the publication of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for 1–9/26.

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 nine months of the financial year and their impact on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining three months of the financial year, and the major related-party transactions to be disclosed.

Vienna, October 29, 2026

The Executive Board

Emma Delaney m.p.
Chair of the Executive Board
and Chief Executive Officer

Reinhard Florey m.p.
Deputy Chair 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 Q4 2026: January 18, 2027
- OMV Group Report January–December and Q4 2026: February 4, 2027

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

Contacts and Imprint

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