OMV Group Factsheet Q3 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.

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).

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.

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.

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.