OMV

Letter to stockholders

Interim Report January – June 2001

- Refining and Marketing contributed strongly to results along with Exploration and Production and underpins future earnings prospects.
- Strong half year results reflect favorable business conditions, growth in the businesses, and the benefits of OMV's implemented cost reduction programs.
- Half year EBIT increased by 88% to EUR 364 mn as a result of an impressive improvement in R & M and growth in E & P (1–6/00: EUR 193 mn).
- EBIT in E & P improved due to higher gas prices and favorable exchange rate; R & M benefited from higher product prices, margins and sales volume mainly in bulk; Gas showed a strong performance in all its business units; C & P benefited from strong margins.
- Consolidated sales for the first half increased by 17% to EUR 3,915 mn driven by the good performance in all units.
- Net income increased by 78% to EUR 222 mn with EPS of EUR 8.20.
- Improved full year results expected; strategic focus directed towards growth and efficiency increases.
- Segment headlines:

E & P: Crude price, USD and production growth led to significant improvements.
Gas: Strong performance in all business units.
R & M: EBIT increased by improvement in bulk business and petrochemicals.
C & P: Increased product prices and margins caused EBIT improvements.

Stock price Q2/01 in EUR close: 99.00 high: 122.65 low: 88.00

close August 14, 2001: EUR 105.00

Dear stockholders,

OMV, the Central European oil and gas group, today announces its results for the six months ended June 30, 2001.

Richard Schenz, CEO, said today:
"I am pleased to report another strong set of results where our cost reduction programs and investment policy have allowed us to take full advantage of the favorable business conditions. We expect that this solid first half will allow us to report another improved performance at the end of the year. We will continue to focus on further growth, restructuring programs, and efficiency increases, and we believe that this strategy, along with our excellent earnings and strong financial position, makes OMV an attractive partner in any potential consolidation."

Reported EBIT increased by 88%; clean EBIT up by 76% to EUR 382 mn

Market conditions for the businesses continued to be varied. Average crude oil prices (Brent) in the half year 2001 of USD 26.59/bbl were slightly lower than the half year 2000 prices of USD 26.85/bbl (Q2/01: USD 27.33/bbl; Q2/00: USD 26.94/bbl). The EUR to USD exchange rate decreased from EUR 0.96 to EUR 0.90 during the period (Q2/01: EUR 0.87; Q2/00: EUR 0.93).

All businesses improved their performance, and Q2/01 EBIT increased by 48%

All businesses improved their performances. Refining and Marketing (R & M) showed the largest improvement by growing its half year EBIT 2000 by almost five times mainly due to better bulk results and higher volumes. Chemicals and Plastics (C & P) more than tripled its result due to higher margins. Exploration and Production (E & P) grew by 42% mainly due to favorable oil prices and higher production. The Gas business increased by 10% because of cost savings and higher prices.

Income statement

Consolidated sales excluding excise petroleum tax for the six months increased by 17% to EUR 3,915.30 mn (1–6/00: EUR 3,333.06 mn). Each business segment grew its turnover mainly as a result of high product price levels. In R & M sales increased markedly in the second quarter of 2001 and accounted for 74% of total consolidated sales in the half year. Gas accounted for about 17%, C & P for 5%, and E & P for 3%.

The Group's EBIT (earnings before interest and tax) increased by 88% in the half year to June 30, 2001 to EUR 363.84 mn (1–6/00: EUR 193.27 mn), thus continuing the positive trend. This was chiefly due to the impressive improvement in R & M and the higher result in E & P. Gas and C & P both recorded better results. Special charges for the half year 2001, which mainly consisted of personnel restructuring expenses, decreased to EUR 17.80 mn (1–6/00: EUR 23.52 mn). As a result, the growth rate for the clean figures is smaller than the one for the reported figures. Thus, clean EBIT increased by 76% and amounted to EUR 381.64 mn (1–6/00: EUR 216.79 mn).

In the second quarter 2001, C & P recorded the largest improvement by almost doubling its reported EBIT from Q2/00, mainly due to better prices. E & P and R & M both increased their Q2 results by about 50% over last year. Consequently, total reported EBIT for Q2/01 increased by 48% to EUR 164.46 mn, and clean EBIT grew by 39% to EUR 173.46 mn.

Financial charges were EUR 23.62 mn (1–6/00: EUR 10.54 mn), resulting from lower income from investments (decreasing from EUR 19.81 mn to EUR 8.81 mn). Equity income attributable to OMV from the Company's stake in Borealis decreased from EUR 15.68 mn to a loss of EUR 2.01 mn in the six month period under review. Borealis' results suffered from squeezed profit margins although this effect was mitigated by an increase in sales volume in the second quarter and better plant performance.

Income from ordinary activities increased markedly to EUR 340.21 mn (1–6/00: EUR 182.73 mn). At EUR 117.91 mn taxes on income showed an appreciation compared to the corresponding period last year, and the corporate tax rate rose from 32% to almost 35%. This is in particular due to the abolishment of an Austrian investment incentive, the lower results from Borealis (profits from this company generally reduce the average Group tax rate), and last year's benefit of the tax reform in Germany. This led to a net income for the half year period 2001 of EUR 222.31 mn which represented an increase by 78% (1–6/00: EUR 124.85 mn). Compared to the second quarter 2000, this year's quarter improved by 30% to EUR 94.89 mn.

Balance sheet, capital expenditure and gearing

Balance sheet and cash flow from operating activities remained strong; Gearing ratio improved and stood at 21%

In the six month period, the Company's balance sheet remained strong. Total assets increased marginally to EUR 5.84 bn (December 31, 2000: EUR 5.83 bn) due to an increase in financial assets and a change in the number of fully consolidated companies. Fixed assets increased by about 2% to EUR 3.99 bn (December 31, 2000: EUR 3.93 bn), and additions to fixed assets were EUR 299 mn (1–6/00: 234.02 mn). The lion's share again came from additions to tangible assets which amounted to EUR 228.98 mn (1–6/00: 206.05 mn), additions to financial assets were EUR 52.87 mn (1–6/00: 17.15 mn), and additions to intangible assets EUR 17.15 mn (1–6/00: 10.82 mn). Current assets decreased by 2% to EUR 1.67 bn (December 31, 2000: EUR 1.71 bn).

Capital expenditure increased by 19% in the six month period from EUR 218.35 to EUR 259.60 mn. The majority was invested in R & M, amounting to 42% of the total, with E & P and Gas receiving 23% and 22% respectively. The Corporate segment, including the financial investment in the Hungarian oil and gas company MOL of 10%, which was reached during the first quarter 2001, accounted for about 8% and C & P for 5% of the total.

As of June 30, 2001, bank loans, overdrafts and Group clearing liabilities of EUR 641.54 mn (December 31, 2000: EUR 732,97 mn) compared with current financial assets and Group clearing receivables totaling EUR 200.40 mn (December 31, 2000: EUR 175.36 mn). Thus, net debt decreased by 21% from EUR 557.61 mn to EUR 441.15 mn in the six-month period. Consequently, the gearing ratio (net debt divided by stockholders' equity) also declined markedly from 28% at the end of 2000 to 21%.

Cash flows

Net cash provided by operating activities grew significantly from EUR 358.34 to EUR 580.47 mn. The increase resulted mainly from the increase in net income, higher depreciation and non-cash earnings from deferred taxes. Sources of funds similarly showed a marked growth to EUR 373.82 mn (1–6/00: EUR 231.39 mn). Net working capital was higher at EUR 206.65 mn (1–6/00: EUR 126.95 mn), mainly due to increases in liabilities and short-term provisions, i.e. taxes, as well as decreases in accounts receivable and stocks, thus adding to the cash flow of operating activities.

Net cash used in investing activities increased from EUR 153.44 mn to EUR 229.25 mn and included inflows from disposals of EUR 42.91 mn (1–6/00: EUR 51.56 mn).

Net cash used in financing activities grew to an outflow of EUR 309.03 mn (1–6/00: EUR 152.75 mn) due to a decrease in short term financing activities. Cash and cash equivalents increased by EUR 46.42 mn to EUR 168.38 mn since the beginning of the year at EUR 121.96 mn (1–6/00: increase of EUR 54.26 mn to EUR 206.34 mn).

US GAAP

The main differences between net income and stockholders' equity as reported under the Austrian Commercial Code (ACC) and US GAAP derive from differing standards for the valuation of assets and liabilities, for the treatment of changes in the basis of valuation and for the timing of the recording of transactions. The largest reconciliation items for both positions comprise depreciation, restructuring expenses, pensions, severance and jubilee payments, and the deferred tax adjustments on these items.

Stockholders' equity according to US GAAP increased to EUR 2.24 bn (December 31, 2000: EUR 2.12 bn), thus being about 7% higher than the corresponding ACC equity of EUR 2.10 bn. Net income according to US GAAP for the half year 2001 was EUR 206.63 mn (1–6/00: EUR 127.91 mn).

Personnel

As of the end of June 2001, the OMV Group's headcount had decreased by about 1% to 5,703 employees (December 31, 2000: 5,757). Compared to the half year 2000 figure of 5,941 people, the number of employees decreased by 238, or 4%, due to personnel reductions and the change in the number of consolidated companies.

Exploration and Production (E & P)

Q2/01	Q2/00	in EUR million	1–6/01	1–6/00	1–12/00
83.02	55.27	EBIT	182.25	128.35	319.54
84.54	58.57	Clean EBIT	185.28	134.81	372.79

Sales increased by 7% due to strong EUR/USD exchange rate and to higher gas prices

The demand for crude oil grew by a lacklustre 0.9% to 75.5 mn bbl/d, however, for the full year 2001 the IEA prognosis has been adjusted to 76 mn bbl/d. Global production rose by 1.4% to 76.8 million bbl/d with OPEC and CIS being each responsible for half of this increase. After a Brent crude price average of USD 25.84/bbl in the first quarter and the price decreasing by the end of March to USD 23.90/bbl, crude prices recovered again and peaked at above USD 30/bbl by mid May. At USD 26.59/bbl crude prices in the first six months of 2001 were down by 1% compared to the same period in 2000 (1–6/00: USD 26.85/bbl). OPEC production limits (24.2 mn bbl/d) were maintained in the second quarter, however a reduction can be expected for September this year. As the US currency continued to be strong, the euro exchange rate fell further over the second quarter, averaging 0.90 USD/EUR in 1–6/01. In comparison to the first half of the year 2000 (0.96 USD/EUR), the euro lost 6.5% of its value.

Segment sales in E & P increased by 7% to EUR 424.12 mn (1-6/00: EUR 394.90 mn), mainly due to higher gas prices and the significantly increased USD/EUR exchange rate, which has offset the lower crude oil price.

The increase in production output was also a contributing factor. Accord-

Total production up by 5%; major contributors to earnings were domestic, Libyan and UK operations

ingly, EBIT showed a significant improvement and rose by 42% to EUR 182.25 mn (1–6/00: EUR 128.35 mn). The Company's average realized crude price in the first six months of 2001 rose to USD 26.80/bbl (1–6/00: USD 22.98/bbl). Operating expenditure (OPEX) in the six month period again showed progress declining to USD 4.18/boe (1–6/00: USD 4.66/boe). The major contributors to earnings were the Company's domestic, Libyan and UK operations. Exploration costs for the first six months doubled to EUR 37.67 mn (1–6/00: EUR 18.64 mn), due to additional activities in Australia, Sudan and Vietnam.

Compared on a quarterly basis, EBIT in Q2/01 was in line with the cumulative figures and increased by 50% over Q2/00 to EUR 83.02 mn. The decline compared to Q1/01 at EUR 99.23 mn is attributable to higher exploration cost and higher OPEX, both of which fluctuate with the progress of ongoing projects and therefore cannot be evenly allocated across the four quarters. Other factors were seasonally lower gas sales as well as lower sales volume stemming from differing quarterly lifting schedules.

Total production of oil, NGL (natural gas liquids) and gas rose by some 5% to 14.47 mn boe (1–6/00: 13.84 mn boe) representing a daily production rate of almost 80,000 boe/d (1–6/00: about 78,000 boe/d). Oil and NGL production increased by 2% to 9.96 mn bbl (1–6/00: 9.77 mn bbl). This rise was attributable to higher output in Libya and Austria which compensated for lower production in Australia. Gas production rose by 11% to 27.06 bcf (1–6/00: 24.46 bcf) due to an increase in domestic, Libyan and Australian volumes compensating for the decline in UK gas production.

Gas

Q2/01	Q2/00	in EUR million	1–6/01	1–6/00	1–12/00
25.23	21.29	EBIT	58.23	52.82	104.97
25.51	21.55	Clean EBIT	58.78	53.30	111.95

High gas prices and good cost position lead to strong performance in all three businesses

The decline in natural gas consumption seen in the first quarter 2001 was offset by an improvement in the second quarter. All consumer groups showed increased demand compared to last year, mainly resulting from weather conditions. In the first half of 2001, the consumption estimates of natural gas in Austria were at about 4.0 bcm (growth by 4%). Segment sales of Gas increased by 21% in the period under review to EUR 678.42 mn (1–6/00: EUR 562.79 mn), mainly as a result of the higher gas prices that traditionally lag behind the crude price development on the world market. This led to higher revenues, in particular in the gas supply business.

This was also the main reason for the improvement in EBIT which increased by 10% to EUR 58.23 mn (1–6/99: EUR 52.82 mn). All three business units – supply, carrier and marketing – showed a strong performance compared to the first half year 2000 mainly due to a good cost position and favorable market conditions.

On a quarterly basis, EBIT in the second quarter 2001 rose markedly to EUR 25.23 mn versus the second quarter 2000 where EBIT reached EUR 21.55 mn. This was achieved through improved performance in gas supply, storage and marketing. Earnings in Q2/01 lagged behind Q1/01 as sales volume and import revenues slowed down in line with long-term seasonal demand patterns.

Over the first six months a slight decrease in import volumes of 1% to 2.94 bcm was noted as a result of higher gas price levels (1–6/00: 2.96 bcm). However, sales volume (excluding own production) remained constant at 2.81 bcm. The financial result of the transit and storage business is mainly influenced by long-term contracts. In the two quarters, one storage service package expired and was renewed at comparable conditions. Additionally, minor transit contracts on an interruptible basis were concluded for the first time. As of June 30, physical storage levels of gas reserves held for OMV customers remained stable at 1.10 bcm. The new marketing unit continued to prepare the ground for strengthening its position in the market with attractive proposals for existing and potential customers.

Refining and Marketing (R & M)

Q2/01	Q2/00	in EUR million	1–6/01	1–6/00	1–12/00
61.14	40.44	EBIT	116.32	23.84	79.21
68.35	49.12	Clean EBIT	130.74	38.38	191.71

R & M showed largest increase, multiplying its EBIT five times; improvement in bulk business and petrochemicals

Consumer patterns differed across the various markets for petroleum products. Total Austrian consumption in the half year 2001 grew by 3% to about 5.3 mn t, mainly due to low fuel oil consumption in the previous year. Therefore, growth was recorded in middle distillates consumption only, with a marked increase in extra light heating oil. Gasoline declined by about 4%.

In Germany consumption estimates suggest an increase of 2%, mainly due to higher fuel oils sales. Gasoline and diesel recorded decreases because of lower prices in neighboring countries (tank tourism) and reduced motor vehicle usage because of high prices.

In Central and Eastern Europe, a stable market volume is expected in the period under review. Lower consumption is envisaged for Hungary and the Czech Republic, stable use for Slovenia, and a moderate growth of up to 2% in the other countries. In total, a small increase of about 1% is expected in gasoline consumption and about 2% for diesel.

This segment's sales rose by 16% to EUR 2,906.96 mn (1–6/00: EUR 2,507.18 mn) mainly due to higher product prices and sales volume. After successfully completing the necessary turnarounds of some refinery plants last year, volumes returned to normal levels in 2001.

EBIT of R & M continued to improve markedly and stood at EUR 116.32 mn for the first half 2001 (1–6/00: EUR 23.84 mn). This increase again was mainly due to a substantial improvement in margins and volumes in the bulk business and the growth in marketing albeit to a lesser degree. In addition EBIT was helped by the higher petrochemicals' contribution of EUR 52.46 mn due to increased volumes which compensated for the decrease in margins (1–6/00: EUR 34.75 mn).

These are also the reasons for the increatse in Q2/01 over Q2/00 with the exception of petrochemicals, whose contribution was lower in the second quarter this year as a result of significantly lower margins which negated the increases in volumes. When compared to Q1/01, the results were down because of lower margins and slightly lower quantities sold. In Marketing conditions have improved compared to last year and therefore the quarters consistently showed improved contributions. Of the total, the larger portion stems from the Group's international activities, in particular from commercial business.

Refining sales volume increased by 10% to 5.91 mn t (1–6/00: 5.37 mn t). Schwechat sold 4.24 mn t, including exports, petrochemicals and third party processing, an increase of some 9% (1–6/00: 3.90 mn t). Burghausen's sales were up by 13% at 1.66 mn t (1–6/00: 1.47 mn t). Exports from Schwechat, mainly to our CEE marketing subsidiaries, showed a remarkable increase of 16% to 0.73 mn t (1–6/00: 0.63 mn t). OMV again had full processing capacity without any turnaround stops and therefore crude input increased to 6.04 mn t and capacity utilization grew to 94% (1–6/00: 90%). The utilization rate in Schwechat stepped up to 91% (1–6/00: 84%) and Burghausen was above full capacity (1–6/00: 99%). Third party processing in Schwechat increased by 5% to 0.96 mn t (1–6/00: 0.92 mn t).

Marketing sales volume up by 13% to 3.77 mn t; market share at 15% remained stable

In Marketing, sales volume by the consolidated domestic and international companies increased by almost 13% to 3.77 mn t (1–6/00: 3.35 mn t). This was mainly due to higher commercial volumes, especially from abroad, which easily compensated for a small volume decrease in the Austrian retail network. The temporary caution in consumer purchasing behavior is believed to be over. International sales volume increased markedly by 18% to 2.16 mn t (1–6/00: 1.83 mn t) and in Austria, total sales volume increased by almost 7% from 1.51 mn t to 1.61 mn t.

Since the year end 2000, the Group's total retail network decreased by five to a total of 1,131 stations (Austria: 535; International: 596). The closure of Austrian stations was almost entirely compensated for by the increase in the international network: Since the year end 2000, 6 stations were added in Italy, and 5 outlets were finished and put on the market in both Romania and Bulgaria. In total and less closures, the international network grew by 8 stations. Compared to June 30, 2000 with 561 domestic stations, the end of June 2001 saw 535 stations in operation in Austria. Abroad, 34 new filling stations were added, growing the network to 596 (1–6/00: 562 stations).

According to preliminary figures, the average retail market share held by the OMV Group was stable at about 15%, with Austria at some 20% and the international retail market share at about 12%.

Chemicals and Plastics (C & P)

Q2/01	Q2/00	in EUR million	1–6/01	1–6/00	1–12/00
6.05	3.07	EBIT	23.73	6.70	35.47
6.05	4.23	Clean EBIT	23.53	8.01	28.57

Order levels and sales volume for fertilizers began to decrease unexpectedly in spring 2001 as a result of bad weather conditions. However, the permanent closure of about 4 mn t of production capacity in Western Europe helped to stabilize the price levels in the calcium ammonium nitrate and compound fertilizers markets. Demand for melamine in the first half and especially in Q2 of 2001 was significantly lower than in 2000 due to weak economic outlooks in European and American markets. However, price levels increased significantly in both quarters.

Increased product prices and margins caused EBIT improvements

Segment sales in Chemicals and Plastics rose by 2% to EUR 210.77 mn (1–6/00: EUR 206.30 mn) as a result of higher product prices for fertilizers and melamine despite lower sales volume. Accordingly, EBIT more than tripled due to higher margins and stood at EUR 23.73 mn (1–6/00: EUR 6.70 mn). Compared to Q2/00, the second quarter 2001 was approximately double last year's figure, reflecting these improved margins at lower sales volume.

Melamine revenues rose due to price increases which already started in the last quarters of 2000 and which more than compensated for the lower sales volumes compared to 1–6/2000, mainly caused by lower demand from the European wood processing industry. The fertilizer business unit developed in line with the industry: Sales volume decreased by 38% compared to 1–6/00, which led to higher stock levels. However, revenues improved significantly, in particular due to calcium ammonium nitrate. In the geo-textile business, a marked increase in sales volume of 11% in the first six month of 2001 offset pressure on margins due to strong increases in polypropylene prices, thus providing a stable contribution to segment results, which increased by 30% compared to last year.

Outlook for 2001

Reported results are expected to improve compared to last year

The strong results in the first half of the year reflect both the favorable environment and the benefits of cost reductions. The management expects that it will improve the Company's reported full year results compared to last year. The second half however is unlikely to match the first half since some pressure on margins is foreseen.

In E & P, the continued high crude oil prices and the positive effects of lower production costs should help to produce a comparable result to last year. The factors influencing the Gas business are expected to remain largely unchanged from those experienced in 2000. Lower trading income should be largely offset by better earnings from transportation. In R & M, both business fields should improve their profitability. Pressure on petrochemical margins is anticipated, but the absence of the large maintenance shutdowns and one-time charges witnessed in 2000 should lead to a significant overall improvement in refining earnings this year. In August, the FCC plant (fluid catalytic cracker) has to be shut down in order to improve the production process. OMV anticipates higher earnings from Marketing in 2001 principally as a result of a better performance by the international subsidiaries. The Company has established a subsidiary in Serbia and is planning another in Bosnia-Herzegovina by the end of the year. Trading conditions indicate a marked rise in earnings in the C & P segment. The low prices for plant nutrients, melamine and urea, which dominated in 1999 and 2000, have recovered significantly, although lower demand in melamine is expected for the remainder of the year.

At-equity income from the stake in Borealis is expected to be well below last year's level. Borealis faces low demand during the second half and margins will remain under pressure, therefore showing a cyclical downswing in 2001.

Capital expenditure plans remain unchanged for the next three years, with about 70% of total capital expenditure (CAPEX) of EUR 2.00 bn being scheduled for R & M and E & P and about 20% for Gas. For 2001 CAPEX (excluding any acquisitions) is likely to be slightly lower than the annual average of the three-year-budget due to delays in some development projects in E & P and in some projects in R & M. The focus is directed towards growth, restructuring programs, and efficiency increases. These are the management's strategic cornerstones aimed at improving OMV's earning power.

OMV submitted a conditional offer for a 17.58% stake in PKN Orlen, the Polish oil company OMV has been invited to make an offer for a 17.58% stake in PKN Orlen, the Polish oil company. On August 13, OMV submitted a conditional offer in accordance with the tender regulations, which could result in a further cooperation with PKN in the relevant markets and could be seen as a first step towards regional CEE consolidation. The timetable provides that the Polish authorities will take a decision during the next week with respect to the opening of exclusivity talks with one of the interested parties, and within the next few weeks negotiations with respect to the acquisition of a participation will be held.

Vienna, August 14, 2001

The Executive Board

If you need further information or if you would like to be included in our mailing list for stockholders information OMV TICKER, please contact us:

OMV Aktiengesellschaft, Internet: www.omv.com
Investor Relations, Brigitte H. Juen, Otto-Wagner-Platz 5, A 1090 Vienna, Austria
Tel. +43 (0)1 404 40-1324 or 1622, Fax +43 (0)1 404 40-9496
24-hour-hotline: +43 (0)1 404 40-1600; e-mail: investor.relations@omv.com

Golin Harris Ludgate
Claudine Cartwright, 111 Charterhouse Street, London EC1M 6AW, UK
Tel.: + 44 20 7324 8506, Fax: +44 20 7216 4502,
e-mail: ccartwright@golinharris.com

Peter Zambelli, The Chrysler Building, 405 Lexington Avenue,
New York, NY 10022, USA
Tel.: + 1 212-304-1414, Fax: + 1 212-697-3720
e-mail: pzambelli@golinharris.com

Statements according to ACC in EUR

1 EUR = ATS 13.7603; rounded figures sometimes do not add up

Q2/01	Q2/00	Sales in EUR 1,000	1–6/01	1–6/00	FY 2000
203,044	186,275	E & P	424,122	394,897	954,027
292,769	258,548	Gas	678,415	562,786	1,242,546
1,566,593	1,307,661	R & M	2,906,964	2,507,184	5,625,292
89,040	91,779	C & P	210,769	206,303	426,895
1,829	1,083	Corporate and Other	10,569	7,267	10,051
2,153,275	**1,845,345**	**Segment subtotal**	**4,230,839**	**3,678,437**	**8,258,810**
(147,883)	(174,237)	less: internal sales	(315,539)	(345,374)	(804,342)
2,005,392	**1,671,108**	**OMV Group**	**3,915,300**	**3,333,063**	**7,454,468**

Q2/01	Q2/00	EBIT in EUR 1,000	1–6/01	1–6/00	FY 2000
83,021	55,268	E & P	182,253	128,347	319,535
25,230	21,289	Gas	58,234	52,819	104,969
61,138	40,443	R & M	116,321	23,844	79,213
6,052	3,069	C & P	23,727	6,700	35,472
(10,980)	(9,253)	Corporate and Other	(16,692)	(18,437)	(48,696)
164,46	**110,81**	**Segment subtotal**	**363,84**	**193,27**	**490,49**
9,000	14,141	Special items	17,800	23,516	176,732
1,514	*3,301*	*thereof: E & P*	*3,028*	*6,462*	*53,255*
274	*263*	*Gas*	*549*	*481*	*6,983*
7,211	*8,681*	*R & M*	*14,422*	*14,538*	*112,498*
0	*1,163*	*C & P*	*(200)*	*1,308*	*(6,904)*
0	*727*	*Corporate and Other*	*0*	*727*	*10,900*
173,461	**124,957**	**OMV Group clean**	**381,643**	**216,789**	**667,225**

Q2/01	Q2/00	Consolidated statement of income in EUR 1,000	1–6/01	1–6/00
2,484,209	**2,078,469**	**Sales including excise petroleum tax**	**4,821,941**	**4,099,978**
(478,817)	(407,361)	Petroleum excise tax	(906,641)	(766,915)
2,005,392	**1,671,108**	**Sales excluding excise petroleum tax**	**3,915,300**	**3,333,063**
(26,422)	(22,033)	Direct selling expenses	(48,219)	(43,534)
(1,671,140)	(1,407,354)	Cost of goods sold	(3,251,379)	(2,864,741)
307,530	**241,721**	**Gross profit**	**615,402**	**424,788**
(1,981)	4,475	Other operating income	15,603	16,262
(73,255)	(72,582)	Selling expenses	(133,088)	(128,232)
(33,261)	(36,586)	Administrative expenses	(65,623)	(64,680)
(16,324)	(7,721)	Exploration expenses	(30,314)	(13,058)
(5,960)	(4,052)	Research and development	(10,514)	(8,629)
(12,288)	(14,439)	Other operating expenses	(27,623)	(33,178)
164,461	**110,816**	**Earnings before interest and tax**	**363,843**	**193,273**
(9,007)	(1,360)	Financial expenses	(23,624)	(10,539)
155,454	**109,456**	**Income from ordinary activities**	**340,219**	**182,734**
(60,595)	(36,604)	Taxes on income	(117,906)	(57,880)
94,859	**72,852**	**Net income for the period**	**222,313**	**124,854**

Statements according to ACC in EUR

rounded figures, sometimes do not add up

Q2/01	Q2/00	Summarized statement of cash flows in EUR 1,000	1–6/01	1–6/00
94,859	72,852	Net income for the period	222,313	124,854
70,228	69,957	Depreciation and other	151,509	106,533
165,087	142,809	Sources of funds	373,822	231,387
13,159	122,483	Decrease (increase) in net working capital	206,652	126,953
178,246	**265,292**	**Net cash provided by operating activities**	**580,474**	**358,340**
(116,474)	(139,377)	Capital expenditure	(272,169)	(204,998)
9,203	39,356	Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets and subsidiaries	42,918	51,557
(107,271)	**(100,021)**	**Net cash used in investing activities**	**(229,251)**	**(153,441)**
(58,749)	**(136,571)**	**Net cash used in financing activities**	**(309,032)**	**(152,748)**
2,545	(1,822)	Effect of exchange rate changes	4,229	2,112
14,771	26,878	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	46,420	54,263
153,612	179,462	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	121,963	152,077
168,383	206,340	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	168,383	206,340

Consolidated balance sheet in EUR 1,000 **Assets**	June 30, 2001	Dec. 31, 2000
A. Fixed assets		
I. Intangible assets	117,448	115,448
II. Tangible assets	2,936,057	2,946,428
III. Financial assets	936,873	867,021
	3,990,378	**3,928,897**
B. Current assets		
I. Inventories	425,052	422,523
II. Accounts receivable and other assets	1,031,758	1,111,634
III. Cash in hand and cash at bank, securities	208,292	171,264
	1,665,102	**1,705,421**
C. Deferred taxes	149,796	167,289
D. Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	31,049	32,210
	5,836,325	**5,833,817**

Stockholders´ equity and liabilities in EUR 1,000	June 30, 2001	Dec. 31, 2000
A. Stockholders´ equity		
I. Capital stock	196,290	196,290
II. Capital and revenue reserves, unappropriated income	1,871,998	1,742,582
III. Treasury stock	6,479	5,775
IV. Minority interests	23,414	23,077
	2,098,181	**1,967,724**
B. Provisions		
I. Provisions for severance payments and pensions	715,496	719,847
II. Other provisions	432,294	400,502
	1,147,790	**1,120,349**
C. Liabilities	1,927,522	2,412,244
D. Accrued decommissioning and restoration costs	222,703	222,329
E. Deferred income	440,129	111,171
	5,836,325	**5,833,817**

US GAAP reconciliation of net income and stockholders' equity

rounded figures, sometimes do not add up

Stockholders' equity June 30, 2001	Stockholders' equity Dec. 31, 2000	US GAAP reconciliation in EUR 1,000	Net income 1–6/01	Net income 1–6/00	Net income FY 2000
2,098,181	**1,967,724**	**Equity and net income according to ACC**	**222,313**	124,854	**322,562**
(23,414)	(23,077)	Income attributable to minority interests	(1,538)	(727)	(1,448)
2,074,767	**1,944,647**	**Equity and net income after minority interests**	**220,775**	**124,127**	**321,114**
176,048	195,697	Depreciation of fixed assets (other than E & P)	(19,649)	(20,273)	(40,334)
38,491	41,021	Depreciation of fixed assets in E & P	(2,107)	(232)	2,674
(8,217)	(5,775)	Treasury stock	(704)	–	704
(2,145)	(3,217)	Sale and leaseback	1,072	1,072	2,143
(13,424)	(13,838)	Purchases of associates	474	254	1,016
(66,971)	(60,154)	Severance payments, pensions and jubilee payments	(6,817)	8,411	2,974
74,873	74,945	Restructuring costs	(72)	–	74,945
56,792	53,901	Other provisions	2,943	15	(2,123)
393	2,588	Foreign currency translations and transactions	(2,194)	167	1,840
9,498	(1,940)	Securities	(2,792)	(232)	766
5,234	–	Derivative instruments	5,007	16,410	16,635
1,307	2,017	Changes in accounting principles: plant upgrades	(710)	(5,945)	(11,894)
(106,845)	(113,023)	Deferred taxes	11,404	3,669	(11,524)
165,034	**172,223**	**Total reconciliation**	**(14,145)**	**3,780**	**37,822**
2,239,801	**2,116,870**	**Equity and net income according to US GAAP**	**206,630**	**127,907**	**358,935**