Factbook 2020

OMV Aktiengesellschaft

The energy for a better life.

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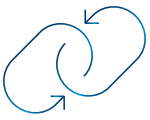
Cover picture: The picture depicts a sports floor application based on Queo™ polyolefin elastomers. Derived from the Latin "I can", Queo™ symbolizes the brand's key strength as an enabler and is closing the gap between thermoplastic products and rubbers.

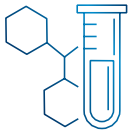
The OMV Factbook 2020 was published in September 2021.

Note: Following the reorganization of the OMV Group, OMV changed its reporting structure as of 2021. The business segments are now reported as follows: Exploration & Production (E&P), Refining & Marketing (R&M), and Chemicals & Materials (C&M). The former business segment Downstream was split into Refining & Marketing and Chemicals & Materials. For comparison only, past figures are presented in the new structure. OMV's income statement was restructured as of 2017. For comparison purposes only, figures from previous periods are presented in the same structure. Figures in tables and graphs throughout the document may not add up due to rounding differences.

Why Invest in OMV?



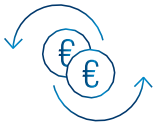
- **Integrated business model** along the value chain



- Focus on non-energy chemical products to prepare for **business success in a low-carbon future**

- Clear commitment to the **Paris Agreement**

- Well positioned to become a **leading player in the circular economy**



- Resilient operating cash flows and **very robust organic free cash flow generation**

- Progressive dividend policy: committed to delivering **attractive shareholder returns**

Dear Investors and Analysts,

It is a real honor to provide the foreword to this year's Factbook as OMV's new CEO. Our business has many important stakeholders – our people, the communities in which we work, our customers, our partners and of course our shareholders and the analysts who cover us. I look forward to hearing the views and perspectives of many of you over the coming months as we work to meet the challenges of both providing the world with the products it needs and delivering on our commitment to align OMV with the Paris climate goals.

There is no doubt that 2020 was one of the most challenging operating environments OMV has ever experienced. Demand for oil fell substantially and the price of Brent was trading at USD 13 per barrel at times, a 21-year low. Central European gas prices dropped sharply and, owing to low demand refining margins decreased temporarily to below USD 1 per barrel, the lowest level in more than a decade. COVID-19 of course didn't just impact our working lives but it also disrupted our home lives and, while clear progress is being made in vaccination efforts, the uncertainty caused by the pandemic is likely to remain for some time.

Given this context, OMV's performance in 2020 was impressive. Despite the sharp fall in demand and difficult market conditions, the business remained profitable through every quarter, and cash flow from operations for the full year came in at EUR 3.1 bn. This reflects the hard work put in by our employees around the world to keep our costs under control. Exploration & Production costs remained flat at USD 6.6 per barrel; we reduced organic capex by around 30% compared with our original budget and achieved savings of more than EUR 300 mn in OPEX and exploration expenditures.

Throughout the period, we maintained our progressive dividend policy to increase the dividend every year or at least maintain it at the respective prior-year level. In 2020, we paid a dividend of EUR 1.75 per share, and thus were one of the few companies in our industry to keep it at the same level as the year before. Our very strong cash generation enabled us to reward our shareholders with a new record dividend of EUR 1.85 per share for the 2020 business year, which we paid out in June 2021.

On behalf of the Company, I would like to thank Rainer Seele, my predecessor as CEO. Our financial resilience through 2020 is testament to his leadership to create a large, profitable, diversified group. The solid financial performance is a good basis for the required transformation to a more sustainable company that is aligned with the Paris climate goals.

OMV's strategic progress continued during the year. Despite the challenges of the pandemic, we successfully closed the acquisition of an additional 39% stake in Borealis, increasing our shareholding to 75%, which gives us a controlling interest in Borealis. And, we made substantial advances towards our EUR 2 bn disposal program – with divestments worth EUR 1.5 bn signed by mid of this year. Alongside tight capital discipline these proceeds will help deleverage our balance sheet following the completion of the Borealis acquisition and put the Group on a stronger financial footing.

"Our solid financial performance is a good basis for the required transformation."

Alfred Stern
Chairman of the Executive Board

The Company has made significant progress toward its Strategy 2025 that was published three years ago. Our business is bigger, more valuable, and better diversified with competitive oil and gas assets across our portfolio. But in the three years since the strategy was set out the world has also changed dramatically. With this in mind OMV has revised some of its targets, including scaling back hydrocarbon production targets to a range of between 450,000 and 500,000 barrels per day weighted toward gas – instead of expanding it to 600,000 barrels per day as originally planned.

The completion of the Borealis transaction and the creation of a separate Chemicals & Materials segment were two key milestones in the transformation of the Company. With the Chemicals & Materials business, we have added a promising new growth market to our business portfolio. By building a sustainable business model that orientates OMV toward innovative, higher-value chemical products and circular economy, the Company is better positioned for a low GHG emission world. The new Chemicals & Materials segment contributed strongly to OMV's earnings and represented about half of its Clean CCS Operating Result of EUR 2.2 bn in the first half of 2021.

Over the weeks and months to come, my Board colleagues and I will be working closely with our teams to look at how we can accelerate OMV's transformation and position the Company successfully for the future in the ongoing energy transition while meeting our stakeholders' needs. I look forward to updating you on the new OMV strategy in early 2022.

I very much hope to have the opportunity to meet many of you before too long – in person as well as virtually!

Best wishes,

Alfred Stern m.p.
Chairman of the Executive Board,
Chief Executive Officer and
Executive Officer Chemicals & Materials

OMV is an international integrated oil, gas, and chemicals company.

1 – OMV GROUP

OMV produces and markets oil and gas as well as chemical products and solutions in a responsible way and develops innovative solutions for a circular economy. With 2020 Group sales revenues of EUR 17 bn, a workforce of around 25,000 employees, and a market capitalization of roughly EUR 11 bn at year-end, OMV is one of Austria's largest listed industrial companies. Sustainability is an integral part of OMV's corporate strategy. OMV supports the transition to a lower-carbon economy and has set measurable targets for reducing carbon intensity.

CLEAN CCS OPERATING RESULT (IN 2019: € 3.5 BN)

€ 1.7 bn

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES BEFORE NET WORKING CAPITAL EFFECTS (IN 2019: € 4.3 BN)

€ 2.8 bn

CLEAN CCS NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO STOCKHOLDERS (IN 2019: € 1.6 BN)

€ 0.7 bn

TOTAL RECORDABLE INJURY RATE (IN 2019: 0.95 PER MN H WORKED)

0.60 per mn h worked

ORGANIC FREE CASH FLOW BEFORE DIVIDENDS (IN 2019: € 2.1 BN)

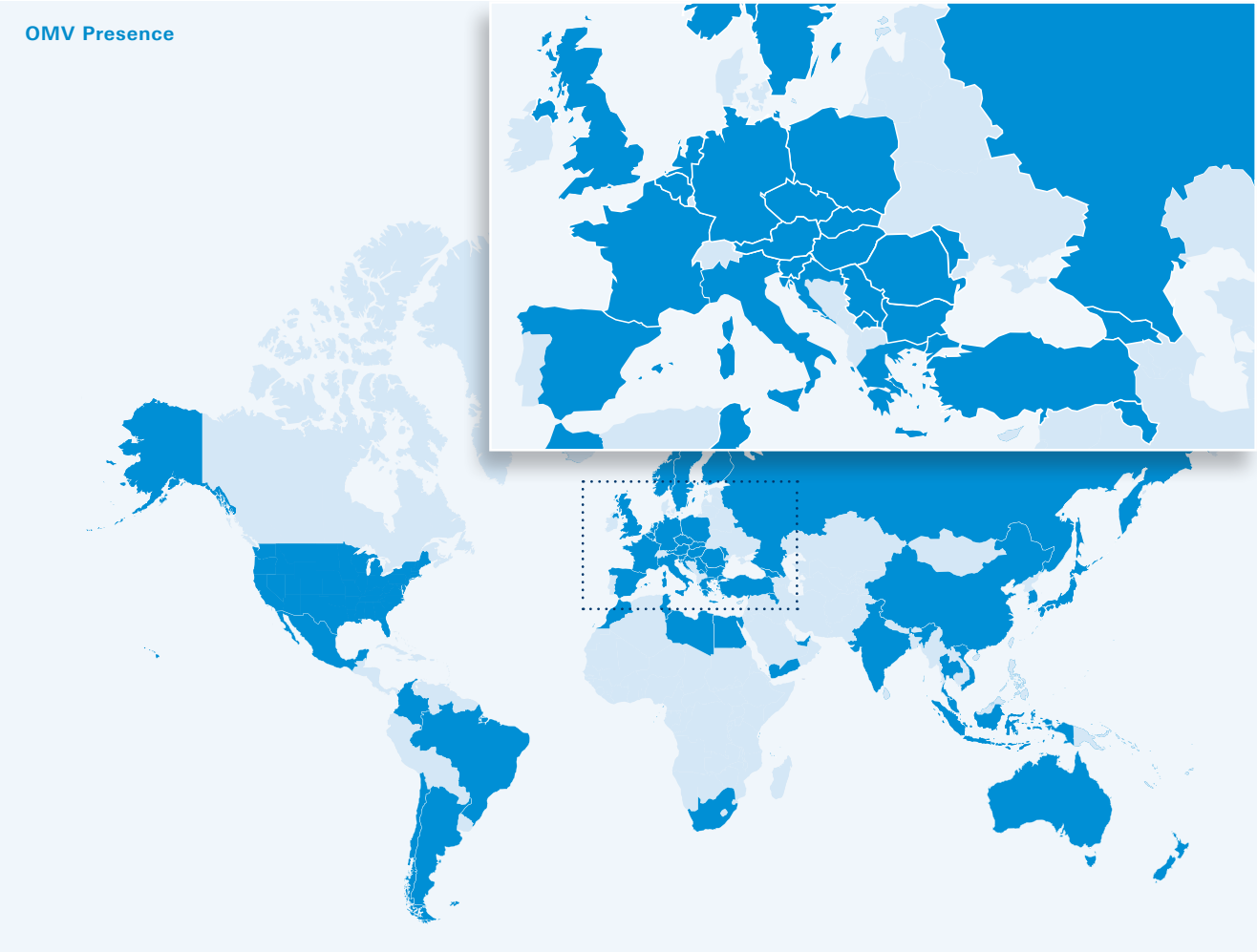
€ 1.3 bn

DIVIDEND PER SHARE (IN 2019: € 1.75)

€ 1.85

OMV at a Glance

OMV is an international integrated oil, gas, and chemicals company. In the Exploration & Production segment, OMV extracts hydrocarbons in Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa, the North Sea, Russia, and the Asia-Pacific region. In 2020, production stood at 463 kboe/d. In the Refining & Marketing segment, OMV processes hydrocarbons in four countries and markets fuels and natural gas in 13 countries. The Group's total refining capacity exceeds 500 kbbl/d. In the Chemicals & Materials segment, OMV together with its subsidiary Borealis is one of the largest producers of ethylene and propylene in Europe and one of the top ten polyolefin producers worldwide.



OMV competitive advantages

- Integrated and balanced portfolio of assets along the hydrocarbon extraction and processing value chain for resilient cash generation
- Geographically well-diversified positions in key extraction provinces and sales markets
- High-quality assets and efficient operations in fuels and chemicals production
- Borealis acquisition extends value chain into chemicals and opens up new growth markets
- Strong organic free cash flow generation
- Commitment to a circular economy and to a low-carbon future

OMV: one company – three strong pillars

E&P

Key Performance Indicators 2020 (change since 2016):
- Production 463 kboe/d (+ 45%)
- 1P reserves 1.34 bn boe (+ 30%)
- Production cost USD 6.6/boe (– 38%)
- 3-year avg. RRR 138% (+ 37 p.p.)

5 core regions:
- Central and Eastern Europe
- Middle East and Africa
- North Sea
- Russia
- Asia-Pacific

R&M

Key Performance Indicators 2020 (change since 2016):
- Refining capacity >500 kbbl/d (+ 40%)
- 2,085 filling stations[1]
- Natural gas sales 164 TWh (+ 50%)
- Natural gas trading volumes 956 TWh (+ 40%)

Locations:
- Refinery locations in 4 countries
- Fuel marketing in 10 countries[1]
- Gas marketing in 7 countries
- Power generation in Romania

C&M

With the increase of its shareholding in Borealis, OMV becomes
- One of Europe's largest ethylene and propylene producers (4.8 mn t)
- Top ten global polyolefin producer (6.3 mn t)
- A leading patent holder in Europe

Production sites:
- 21 plants in Europe, the Americas, and South Korea
- Borouge JV (40%) in UAE and China
- Baystar JV (50%) in the US

Major shareholdings

51% in the Romanian integrated oil and gas company OMV Petrom

75% in Borealis, one of the world's leading producers of polyolefins

50% in the Malaysia-based E&P company SapuraOMV

15% in ADNOC Refining and Trading JV

[1] OMV has agreed to sell its participation in OMV Slovenia (operating 120 filling stations) and OMV's fuel wholesale business in Slovenia to MOL Group. The closing of the transaction is expected in 2022. In Germany, OMV has agreed to sell 285 filling stations to EG Group. The closing of this transaction is expected in the second half of 2021.

Sales per country and region

In %

Austria	21
Romania	21
Germany	20
Rest of Europe	30
Rest of world	8

Clean CCS Operating Result per business[1]

In %

Exploration & Production	9
Refining & Marketing	60
Chemicals & Materials	31

[1] Indicative figures, including a pro-rata adjustment for Corporate & Other and Consolidation

Management Board and Corporate Governance

OMV follows a two-tier system with a transparent and effective separation of company management and supervision between the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board. The Executive Board members have joint responsibility. The individual areas of responsibility, the reporting and approval obligations, and the procedures are defined in the rules of procedure approved by the Supervisory Board.

The OMV Executive Board

Alfred Stern, *1965
Chairman of the Executive Board and Chief Executive Officer since September 2021

Joined OMV in April 2021
Key responsibilities: Strategy, Legal, Human Resources, Group HSSE, Communications, International & Governmental Relations, Internal Audit & Compliance, and Chemicals & Materials

Johann Pleininger, *1962
Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board since July 2017 and Executive Board member since September 2015

Experience at OMV: 44 years
Key responsibilities: Exploration & Production

Reinhard Florey, *1965
Chief Financial Officer since July 2016

Experience at OMV: 5 years
Key responsibilities: Finance, Investor Relations & Sustainability, Procurement, Treasury & Risk Management, Group IT & Digital Office, Global Solutions

Martijn van Koten, *1970
Executive Board member since July 2021

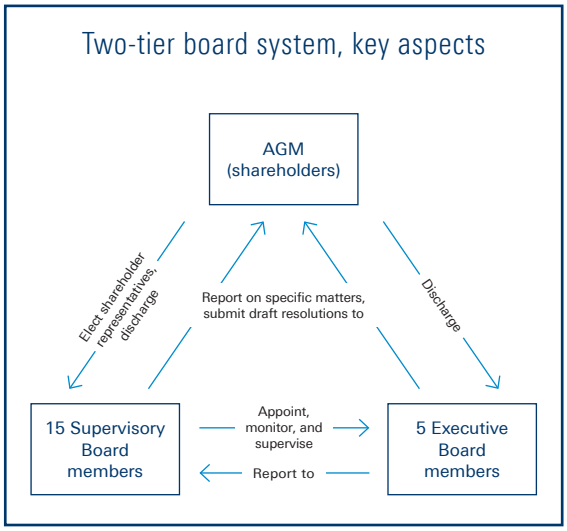
Joined OMV in July 2021
Key responsibilities: Refining

Elena Skvortsova, *1970
Executive Board member since June 2020

Experience at OMV: 1 year
Key responsibilities: Marketing & Trading

The OMV Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board appoints the Executive Board and supervises the management's conduct of business. It consists of ten shareholder representatives elected at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) and five employee representatives delegated by the Group Works Council. Six of the current shareholders' representatives were elected at the 2019 AGM, two at the 2020 AGM, one at the 2021 AGM, and one at the 2021 EGM. The main considerations in selecting the members of the Supervisory Board are relevant knowledge and experience in executive positions. In addition, aspects of diversity of the Supervisory Board with respect to the internationality of the members, the representation of both genders, and the age structure are taken into account. The current Supervisory Board includes seven women and three non-Austrian nationals.



Shareholder representatives (status: September 2021)	Position in Supervisory Board as well as other current functions[1]	Term of office
Mark Garrett	Chairman; Chief Executive Officer, Marquard & Bahls AG Seats: Axalta Coating Systems, Umicore	September 29, 2020, to 2023 AGM
Christine Catasta	Deputy Chairwoman; Chief Executive Officer, Österreichische Beteiligungs AG Seats: Verbund AG, Telekom Austria AG	September 10, 2021, to 2024 AGM
Alyazia Ali Al Kuwaiti	Deputy Chairwoman; Executive Director Upstream & Integrated, Mubadala Investment Company PJSC Seats: no seats in domestic or foreign listed companies	May 22, 2018, to 2024 AGM
Saeed Al Mazrouei	Deputy Chairman; Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Direct Investments, Mubadala Investment Company Seats: Member of the Board of Directors, Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank (ADCB)	June 2, 2021, to 2024 AGM
Stefan Doboczky	Chief Executive Officer Lenzing AG Seats: no seats in domestic or foreign listed companies	May 14, 2019, to 2022 AGM
Karl Rose	Strategy Advisor, Abu Dhabi National Oil Company Seats: no seats in domestic or foreign listed companies	May 18, 2016, to 2024 AGM
Elisabeth Stadler	Chief Executive Officer, VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Gruppe Seats: voestalpine AG	May 14, 2019, to 2022 AGM
Christoph Swarovski	Chief Executive Officer, Tyrolit AG Seats: no seats in domestic or foreign listed companies	May 14, 2019, to 2022 AGM
Cathrine Trattner	–	May 14, 2019, to 2022 AGM
Gertrude Tumpel-Gugerell	Seats: Commerzbank AG, VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Gruppe, AT&S Austria Technologie & Systemtechnik AG	May 19, 2015, to 2022 AGM

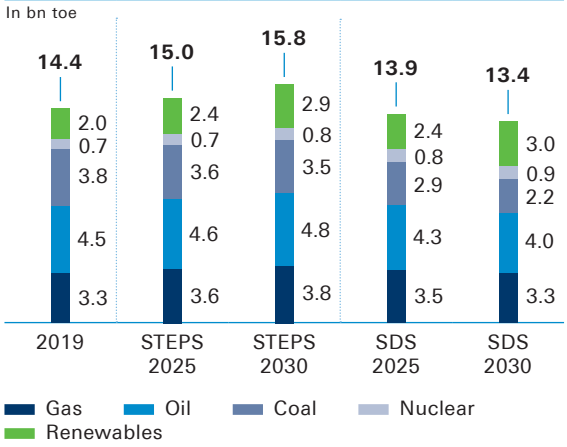
[1] Includes the appointments to supervisory boards of other domestic or foreign listed companies. This overview is based on information received by the Supervisory Board members as of January 2021.

Employee representatives (status: September 2021)	Position and committee memberships	Term of office
Angela Schorna	Chairwoman of the Employees Works Council of OMV Aktiengesellschaft	Since March 23, 2018
Alexander Auer	Chairman of the Company Works Council of OMV Downstream GmbH	Since September 1, 2021
Gerhard Singer	Chairman of the Employees Works Council of OMV Exploration & Production	Since September 26, 2016
Nicole Schachenhofer	Chairwoman of the Employees Works Council of OMV Austria Exploration & Production GmbH	Since January 18, 2021
Hubert Bunderla	Deputy Chairman of the Group Works Council of OMV Aktiengesellschaft	Since January 18, 2021

Market Environment

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on energy markets worldwide in 2020, disrupting supply and demand dynamics. The global economy is now bracing for a multi-year recovery with a strongly divergent pace among different regions. In the short to medium term, energy demand will again grow but will be coupled with the risk that some changes in consumer behavior may remain. Despite the fact that COVID-19 posed the most significant economic challenge of the past 75 years, many countries announced stronger regulations and commitment to decarbonization targets, some even declaring net-zero ambitions. It became obvious that the energy transition is no longer a threat to the Sustainable Development Goals but rather a pathway enabling us to bring the trajectory closer into line with the Paris Agreement.

Global energy consumption



Source: IEA World Energy Outlook 2020

Global energy demand will continue to increase following the outlook in the International Energy Agency's (IEA) Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), which incorporates the impact of the existing policy framework. It is expected to rise 9% by 2030 on account of GDP and population growth. Oil and gas demand continue to grow and will still account for about 55% of global energy demand. This expected growth trajectory might slow down, however, if current emissions target announcements materialize, and the energy transition results in declining fossil fuel demand. This trend is in accordance with the IEA Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) showing a potential path toward fulfillment of the UN climate goals, factoring in high political ambitions.

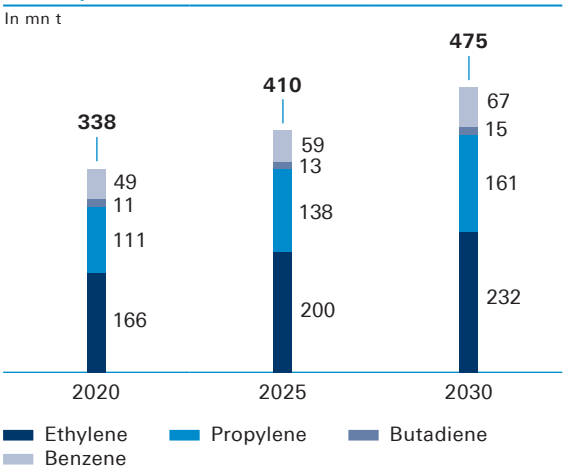
OMV currently uses STEPS as base case scenario, given that it announces and incorporates current policies, targets, and plans. The SDS was used by OMV as downside sensitivity to generally understand how the existing and future OMV portfolio performs in such a business scenario. The SDS charts a path fully aligned with the Paris Agreement by holding the rise in global temperatures to well below 2°C and meets objectives related to universal energy access and cleaner air. The CO_2 price from the IEA SDS for the year 2040 was applied to OMV key indicators projected for 2040.

Despite strong growth in renewables, oil will remain the main source of primary energy in the next decade, capturing a share of about 30% and exhibiting a compound annual growth rate of 0.5% by 2030. The increase in oil consumption will come from rising demand for petrochemical products as well as growing road and aviation transportation sectors in emerging markets. While oil product consumption is expected to decline in mature markets such as North America and Europe, global growth beyond 2030 will come from Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.

Driven by global climate protection ambitions, the refinery industry is putting significant effort into partially replacing conventional oil feedstocks with bio-based feedstocks or recycled plastic materials. New technologies for producing alternative fuels, initially by means of pyrolysis or gasification, are gaining traction. This will help producers contribute to global emissions reduction targets.

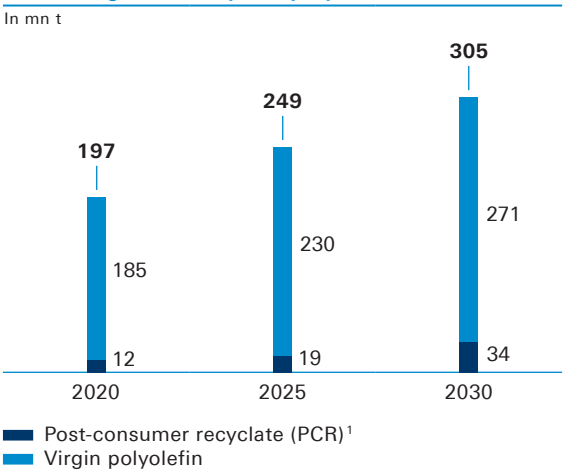
Natural gas will continue to be the fastest-growing major energy source among fossil fuels, supported by strong global decarbonization policies and more stringent emissions standards. Gas demand will grow at an annual rate of 1.2% by 2030. This is attributable to the ability of natural gas to displace coal in the power generation sector. It also provides a reliable fuel source for the energy transition, serving as back-up for the increasing share of renewables in the power generation mix.

Global petrochemical[1] demand



[1] Petrochemicals refer to Ethylene, Propylene, Butadiene and Benzene
Source: IHS Chemical Supply & Demand (2021)

Global virgin and recycled polyolefin demand



[1] Post-consumer recyclate (PCR) refers to mechanically recycled plastics
Source: IHS Chemical Supply & Demand (2021)

Demand for petrochemical products is closely linked to economic development as well as increasing prosperity and living standards in developing economies. With over 80% of petrochemical volumes being converted to plastic products, continued robust demand for plastic goods underpins the demand for petrochemical products.

Polyolefins are the largest building block in producing plastic goods. They offer unique properties and economic benefits such as low material costs, as well as quick and easy processing. Polyolefins are increasingly being used as a substitute for other energy-intensive materials and other plastics due to their advantageous characteristics. Demand for polyolefins continues to grow at a faster rate than the broader petrochemical industry. Polyolefins remain essential for various industries, including packaging, construction, transportation, healthcare, pharmaceuticals, and electronics. These sectors are the source of the robust overall rise in demand, which stems primarily from economic development in Asia, which in turn represents about 75% of global polyolefin demand growth up to 2030. Demand in mature markets such as Europe and North America is expected to remain generally healthy in the long term in line with economic development, but growth rates are expected to slow.

Feedstocks used to produce polyolefins are mainly sourced from the petrochemical industry (virgin polyolefin). However post-consumer recyclate (PCR) continues to increase its market share as a feedstock. This development is the result of increasing consumer and regulatory pressure to reduce the volume of plastic waste in the natural environment and produce plastics from more sustainable sources. Over the next decade, continued improvement in waste collection, the redesign of plastics for increased recyclability and improvements in recycling technologies are expected to be key focus areas for the plastics industry. The recycling of post-consumer waste to produce polyolefins is expected to grow at a faster rate than virgin feedstocks and roughly double its market share by 2030.

Despite the rapid growth rate of PCR as a feedstock for the manufacture of plastics, demand for the main petrochemicals remains robust, and is expected to increase 40% by 2030. The petrochemical market will therefore continue to be an important consumer of oil and gas, and a driver of global liquids demand.

The feedstock required to produce these petrochemicals will largely come from fossil sources. In regions with access to low-cost gas-based feedstock such as North America (shale gas), the Middle East (associated gas from oil production), and Russia, added petrochemical capacity will focus on ethane and LPG/NGL as feedstocks. Since the supply of gas-based feedstock available for petrochemical production is limited, naphtha will contribute the majority (around 40%) of the global petrochemical feedstock supply in 2030. Almost 50% of added petrochemical and polyolefin capacity will be concentrated in Northeast Asia (mainly China) as a result of the country's effort to improve self-sufficiency and balance trade flows.

Strategy

Since the presentation of OMV's Strategy 2025 in March 2018, the Company has achieved significant milestones and has undergone a major transformation. Following the acquisition of a majority stake in Borealis in 2020, the OMV Group became one of the largest olefin producers in Europe and is among the top ten polyolefin producers worldwide. Given the major developments in its portfolio in recent years and the appointment of a new CEO as of September 1, 2021, OMV is currently working on a new long-term strategy, which we plan to present in early 2022.

OMV has largely achieved its strategic goals for 2025

Since the strategy was introduced in 2018, OMV has significantly transformed the Group's portfolio and achieved most of the strategic targets set.

Exploration & Production has developed into a high-quality, low-cost asset base focused on gas. Production and reserves increased and are more regionally balanced. Portfolio optimization focused on four core regions (CEE, Middle East and Africa, the North Sea, and Russia) and the establishment of Asia-Pacific as the fifth core region. In this context, OMV acquired Shell's upstream business in New Zealand and a 50% share in the newly formed company SapuraOMV in Malaysia. Furthermore, OMV increased its footprint in the Middle East and Africa region by acquiring a 20% stake in two oil fields in Abu Dhabi. At the same time, the Group divested its capex-intensive projects in the UK, non-core operations in Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Tunisia, the oil fields in Malaysia, and some marginal fields in Romania, OMV also signed a divestment agreement for the Maari oil field in New Zealand. The Exploration and Appraisal budget has been decreased substantially to below EUR 250 mn p.a.

The Company additionally aimed to ensure sustainable reserve replacement with low-cost barrels in order to improve its resilience against volatility in commodity prices. By 2020, the three-year reserve replacement rate (RRR) had improved to 138%, and E&P production costs were substantially lower at USD 6.6/boe, well below the initial target of USD 8/boe. The production volume increased to 463 kboe/d in 2020, with gas accounting for 62%, thus exceeding the initial target of more than 50%. However, given the latest market developments, the Group revised its 2025 production target of 600 kboe/d. OMV is no longer pursuing production growth in E&P but intends to maintain output at a level of around 450 to 500 kboe/d until 2025. The Group does not target anymore the originally planned increase in reserves.

In Refining & Marketing, OMV was able to utilize its European refineries at a high level and maximize margins. OMV aimed to nearly double its refining capacity by exporting the successful refining model to growth markets outside of Europe. In 2019, the Group acquired a 15% stake in ADNOC Refining and ADNOC Global Trading in Abu Dhabi, expanding its business internationally. However, given the fast-changing landscape of the industry, OMV no longer aims to increase its refining capacity. The Company has also further improved the profitability of its retail business. In 2020, the Operating Result per filling station amounted to EUR 238,000, an increase of 34% compared to 2017 – and this despite the COVID-19 pandemic. To further optimize the portfolio, the Company is exiting the retail business in countries where there is little or no integration with OMV refineries. In this context, OMV signed divestment agreements for its retail networks in Germany and Slovenia.

In 2018, the Company announced the target to build a significant market position in gas in Northwest Europe. By 2020, OMV had achieved a 7% market share in Germany, one of Europe's largest markets, and expanded into the Netherlands and Belgium. At the same time, OMV maintained its market leadership in Austria and Romania. OMV stepped out of the regulated pipeline business with the divestment of its 51% share in Gas Connect Austria.

OMV's chemical business has undergone a truly remarkable transformation. In 2018, the Company set itself the target of expanding its chemicals business. With the acquisition of a majority stake in Borealis in 2020, OMV became one of the largest olefin producers in Europe and among the top ten polyolefin producers globally. This was the Company's largest-ever acquistion and expanded the geographical reach of the Company considerably, as Borealis has a strong European presence and is active in the Middle East, Asia-Pacific, and North and South America. In addition, OMV is further increasing its European chemical capacity with the start-up of a new isobutene extraction

plant in Burghausen, Germany, in the first quarter of 2021 and the announced capacity expansion of its Burghausen steam cracker in 2022. OMV established a new business segment called Chemicals & Materials in 2021 to reflect the importance and size of the chemicals business.

OMV has also made substantial progress in the area of sustainability. In 2020, the Company announced new, more ambitious targets to reduce the carbon intensity (Scope 1 and Scope 3) of its business by 2025, as the previous targets had been already achieved. Moreover, OMV made some important investment decisions: Together with VERBUND, the Company built one of the largest photovoltaic plants in Austria and decided to invest in a green hydrogen plant and biofuel co-processing in Schwechat, Austria. OMV is also exploring projects in the areas of sustainable fuels, carbon capture and utilization, and energy efficiency. Following the acquisition of Borealis, OMV aims to become a leader in the circular economy. The Company is planning to invest EUR 1 bn in the period up to 2025 to achieve this goal.

At the Capital Markets Day in 2018, OMV set the goal of increasing both the clean CCS Operating Result and the cash flow from operating activities excluding net working capital effects to at least EUR 5 bn respectively, while at the same time attaining a ROACE of at least 12% and a gearing ratio of up to 30%. OMV also announced a progressive dividend policy to reward shareholders.

As a result of active portfolio management and substantial cost cutting, OMV was able to significantly increase profitability and cash flow generation. The clean CCS Operating Result rose to EUR 3.5 bn in 2019. Operating cash flow excluding net working capital increased to EUR 4.3 bn, while the gearing ratio excluding leases fell well below 30%. In 2020, the global economy was severly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to a decline in results. At EUR 3.1 bn, OMV's cash flow from operations was very resilient despite the pandemic.

In the first half of 2021, OMV achieved record results – a clean CCS Operating Result of EUR 2.2 bn and a cash flow from operating activities excluding net working capital effects of EUR 3.4 bn. This was attributable to the expansion of the chemicals business through the acquisition of a majority stake in Borealis and the recovery of oil and gas prices. Additional factors were very strong European olefin and polyolefin margins. OMV's robust performance is also reflected in the dividends distributed to shareholders. The Company delivered on its progressive dividend policy and paid a record dividend of EUR 1.85 per share in June 2021. Over the period from 2015 to 2020, OMV has increased its dividend by 13% on average each year.

As the Company achieved major Strategy 2025 milestones as well as following the appointment of a new CEO in September 2021, OMV is currently developing a new long-term strategy, which we plan to present in early 2022.

Borealis – a transformative acquisition in 2020

- Acquired an additional 39% share in Borealis for USD 4.7 bn, increasing OMV's shareholding to 75%.
- Borealis is a leading provider of innovative solutions in the fields of polyolefins, base chemicals, and fertilizers.
- OMV becomes one of the largest producers of ethylene and propylene in Europe and one of the top ten polyolefin producers worldwide.
- OMV gains access to attractive growth businesses and markets.
- Synergies of more than EUR 800 mn to be realized by 2025.
- Technology leader in the circular economy

Disposal program of EUR 2 bn launched in 2020

- Sold 51% share in Gas Connect Austria to VERBUND, leading to a net debt reduction of ~ EUR 0.6 bn.
- Sold E&P business in Kazakhstan to MAGNETIC OIL LIMITED.
- Sold oil assets in Malaysia to Jadestone Energy PLC.
- Signed agreement for the sale of the retail network in Germany to EG Group leading to a net debt reduction of ~ EUR 0.5 bn.
- Signed agreement for the sale of the retail network in Slovenia to MOL Group for a purchase price of ~ EUR 0.3 bn.
- Started process for the divestment of Borealis' nitrogen business unit, which includes the fertilizer, technical nitrogen and melamine products.

Strategy 2025 targets and 2020 status

Strategic targets 2025 Set in 2018	Strategic targets 2025 Revised in 2020	Status by the end of 2020
Group		
▶ Leverage concept of integration ▶ Increase clean CCS Operating Result to ≥ EUR 5 bn by 2025 ▶ Improve cash flow from operating activities excluding net working capital effects to ≥ EUR 5 bn in the medium term ▶ Mid- to long-term ROACE target of ≥12% ▶ Long-term gearing target of ≤ 30% ▶ Progressive dividend policy	▶ Transition into an integrated chemical company ▶ Maximize value of existing traditional oil and gas portfolio ▶ Expand portfolio of low- and zero-carbon products	▶ Cash flow from operating activities of EUR 3.1 bn, despite sharp deterioration of market conditions due to COVID-19 pandemic ▶ Delivered on progressive dividend policy: average dividend increase of 13% p.a. from 2015 to 2020; payment of record dividend of EUR 1.85 per share in June 2021 ▶ Active portfolio management leading to: – Acquisitions of ~ EUR 10 bn – Divestments of ~ EUR 5 bn[1]
Exploration & Production		
▶ Improve quality of asset base ▶ Establish fifth core region ▶ Increase production to 500 kboe/d in 2020 and 600 kboe/d in 2025 ▶ Increase gas share to > 50% ▶ Production cost of < 8 USD/boe ▶ 3-year RRR of ≥100% ▶ Double reserves to 2 bn boe	▶ Production growth no longer pursued – hold production at 450-500 kboe/d until 2025 ▶ Gas share of > 60% ▶ Production cost < USD 7/boe ▶ Reserve increase no longer pursued	▶ Optimized portfolio and established Asia-Pacific as fifth core region ▶ Production at 463 kboe/d ▶ Gas share at 62% ▶ Production cost of USD 6.6/boe ▶ 3-year RRR of 138% ▶ Reserves at 1.3 bn boe
Refining & Marketing		
▶ Export successful European refining model to international growth markets ▶ Nearly double refining capacity ▶ Keep refining utilization rate at > 90% ▶ Strong gas market presence from Northwest to Southeast Europe	▶ No further growth in refining	▶ Acquired 15% interest in ADNOC Refining and ADNOC Global Trading ▶ Average refining utilization rate of 91% in 2016 – 2020 period ▶ Grew gas market share in Germany significantly (by around 7%) and successfully entered Benelux market
Chemicals & Materials		
▶ Export successful European petrochemical model to international growth markets ▶ Strengthen petrochemical position ▶ Focus on Middle East and Asia	▶ Leverage Borealis as platform for chemicals growth ▶ Realize integration synergies of EUR ≥800 mn with Borealis ▶ Strive for leadership in circular plastics economy	▶ Acquired majority stake in Borealis, with a footprint in Europe, the Middle East, and the Americas ▶ OMV among the top ten polyolefin producers worldwide ▶ Chemicals & Materials established as new business segment

[1] Including signed transactions

Digital Transformation – OMV's Digital Journey

Three years into our Digital Journey, digitalization is by now an integral part of our processes, including at Borealis. Digital technology helped us improve safety and efficiency metrics, and ensure that our operations remain stable. The stronger technological resilience and the cultural transformation that the digital initiatives have made possible emphatically underscore the strategic importance of investment in technology platforms.

Harvesting digital success – key results along the value chain

Our investments in technology fundamentals and information security, as well as the cultural shift created a stable backbone for our digitalization efforts. These helped establish remote workplaces using applications and embedded devices that we operate on our own managed hybrid cloud platforms.

By overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic's negative effects, we have proven our ability to operate reliably and without interruption by applying digital tools in our daily work routine. Suitable training plans accelerated their adoption.

OMV's Digital Journey continues alongside key programs in the divisions, which are DigitUP in E&P, DigitalMotion in R&M, and DigiCore for corporate services. Ongoing efforts within these programs make sure the goals of our business strategies and our transformational ambitions are met. Our vast experience, effective collaboration with strategic partners, and a state-of-the-art digital infrastructure landscape are the key success factors in this endeavor.

Boosting synergies – digital value chain extension

Fully including Borealis in our processes accelerated our digitalization and innovation initiatives. IT and digital services are key drivers for boosting synergy potential and streamlining collaboration. Borealis has an impressive track record in applying emerging technologies such as machine learning, autonomous robots, and virtual reality. A dedicated program is driving the harmonization of IT and digital services in both organizations.

DigitUP – the E&P digitalization program

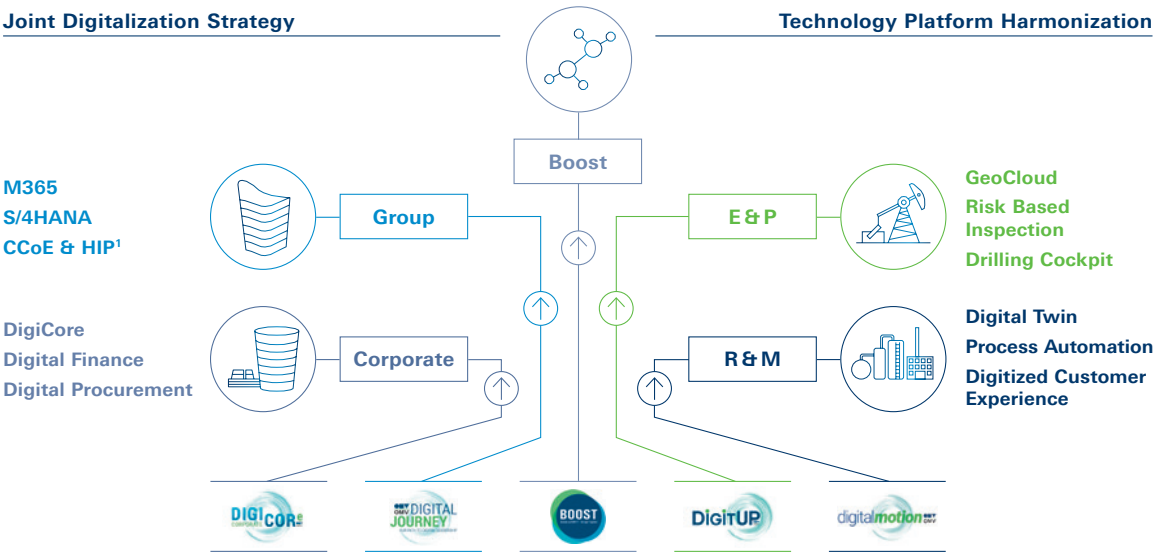
Launching the global E&P digitalization initiative DigitUP two years ago meant a cultural step change for all of the segment's business areas. The initiative aims to obtain information from other industries on how to best benefit from digitalization to make our work safer, more sustainable, and more profitable.

In 2020, we deepened our partnerships with Aker BP, Schlumberger, Aucerna, Microsoft, and Cognite to share experiences and exchange ideas that will take us further along our Digital Journey.

Remote working
aided by strategic platforms

Leveraging
sustainable solutions
through synergy potential

Key digital initiatives deliver results along the entire value chain



[1] Cloud Center of Excellence (CCoE), Hybrid Integration Platform (HIP)

Digitalize – leverage digital technologies to drive business performance and value generation

Initiative	What we do	How we benefit
BOOST "Borealis and OMV IT Stronger Together"	▶ Combines OMV's and Borealis' IT organizations to harmonize delivery of IT services and applications. ▶ Joint IT operating model and optimized IT systems portfolios.	▶ Better productivity thanks to seamless collaboration possibilities and cross-team utilization. ▶ Better information security and operational stability.
DigitUP Digital Subsurface	▶ Focus on E&P and low-carbon activities (e.g., carbon capture and storage, geothermal energy). ▶ Digital Twins, the digital representation of subsurface models, will deliver deep technical and commercial insight into our business opportunities.	▶ The cloud-based Digital Rock Simulation technology accelerates E&P projects, from months to weeks. This will cut costs by up to EUR 1 mn in the next four years. ▶ Four pilots for accelerated prospect identification and automated reservoir management completed.
DigitUP Digital Rig of the Future	▶ Changes the way we look at well delivery, by "commodifying" or "mass producing" wells, while at the same time allowing for change, adaptation, and improvement. ▶ New ways of working will allow us to deliver safer, more cost- and schedule-efficient wells with minimum risk exposure.	▶ The pilot in Austria demonstrated that we can already cut the required time by 45%. ▶ Implementation made drilling operations more predictable. Reducing non-productive time and improving HSSE led to lower costs.
DigitUP Real-time Digital Oilfield	▶ Aims to run assets autonomously and continuously. ▶ The goal is to run assets independently of location and external factors.	▶ We prevented downtimes during lockdowns. This reduced costs by EUR 2 mn in 2020. ▶ We saved EUR 5 mn in 2020 by extending inspection intervals to up to 20 years.
DigitUP Real-time Digital Oilfield	▶ Aims to incorporate digital components into all our production systems.	▶ Digital asset management solutions optimized the maintenance planning and execution process, allowing us to cut costs by at least 5%.
DigitalMotion Optimized rail tank car fleet	▶ GPS trackers in 3,000 rail tank cars to track fleet in real time.	▶ The estimated financial benefit exceeds EUR 2 mn in four years.
DigitalMotion Digital Twin process simulation	▶ Digital Twins reduce CO_2 emissions and cost.	▶ We anticipate a EUR 1 mn p.a. margin increase upon completion.
DigitalMotion Outdoor payment terminals	▶ Fast lane introduced with outdoor payment terminals in Romania.	▶ +15% customer throughput without additional labor cost, attracts convenience-driven customers.
Corporate DigiCore	▶ Workflow automation, artificial intelligence support and predictive modeling.	▶ 80%+ automation rate in Procurement. ▶ 100% automation of payment transactions.

Act – build the required skills and capabilities for the future, along with a culture that embraces digital transformation

Initiative	What we do	How we benefit
OMV Group Digital Academy	▶ OMV's central training portal for digital learning.	▶ 6,500 training hours completed.
OMV Group Digital Culture	▶ Initiatives to increase the use of digital tools by employees.	▶ Experience sharing in virtual Culture Café sessions. ▶ The "Make a Difference Network" focuses sharing learning and tools. ▶ "Digital Democracy" strives to motivate employees to include digital tools in their work routines.
DigitalMotion Digital Bootcamp	▶ A program enabling innovation, value and working at pace.	▶ Prototypes developed reduce manual administration and improve customer experience.
DigitalMotion Digital enthusiast community	▶ Digital engagement drive increasing collaboration and sharing.	▶ 30,000 visits in six months.

Enable – build the foundation for digital technology

Initiative	What we do	How we benefit
DigitUP Digital Office of the Future	▶ Aims to provide information and collaborative tools. ▶ Data and tools are accessible on any device, enabling global collaboration. ▶ "Digital Backbone" means absolute business continuity.	▶ During the COVID-19 lockdown in 2020, we were able to maintain operations equivalent to working time totaling EUR 15 mn in personnel costs.
DigitalMotion Data lake and advanced analytics	▶ New data lake strengthens forecasting with machine learning.	▶ Predictions maximize promotions and prevent filling stations from selling out.
DigitalMotion Robotic process automation	▶ 30 solutions deployed, increase efficiency in aviation sales, retail and tank farms.	▶ Over 50,000 work hours per year freed up, with an impact of EUR 1.2 mn.
Corporate Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	▶ The ERP project S/4Future entailed full remote and virtual development, testing, and implementation.	▶ The first go-live successfully took place in early 2021.
Corporate Digital infrastructure – workplace modernization	▶ Fully digital, more reliable, and higher quality collaboration services from the cloud.	▶ Smooth transition toward remote working as a result of COVID-19.
Corporate Digital infrastructure – platforms	▶ IT infrastructure improvement includes cloud-based technology and hybrid integration.	▶ Allows for greater flexibility, scalability, and global reach.
Corporate InfoSec Program	▶ Building a secure environment. Clear standards meet heightened cybersecurity requirements.	▶ Effective dealing with cybersecurity threats.

Organic Investments

OMV's investment focus for 2021 reflects the Company's new priorities, which are investments in chemicals, circular economy, and low carbon solutions in the C&M and R&M segments, as well as maintaining the strong resource base with a focus on natural gas in the E&P segment. A clearly defined set of strategic and financial criteria is considered when investment decisions are made, ensuring disciplined capital spending.

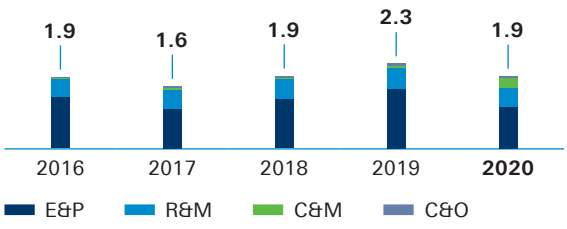
Organic capital spending

OMV continuously reviews and optimizes its organic capital spending with a clear focus on cash flow management. Over a five-year perspective, OMV's total organic CAPEX amounted to EUR 9.5 bn, EUR 5.4 bn of which was earmarked for organic growth and EUR 4.2 bn for maintenance and optimization measures. Out of the total organic capital spent, Exploration & Production received EUR 6.4 bn, which equals 67% of OMV's total organic capital spending.

While organic investment in E&P will remain at the 2020 level of EUR 1.1 bn, we are raising it for the R&M and C&M segments. This concerns expansion projects such as Borealis' PDH plant in Kallo or OMV's steam cracker in Burghausen. We are also pursuing a number of energy efficiency projects. These include installing new steam turbines and heat recovery and exhaust treatment units at several locations. To further our transition towards circular economy and a low-carbon business model, we are investing in recycling (such as OMV's ReOil® project, or Borealis' advanced mechanical recycling demo plant in Germany), 2nd generation biofuels (such as Co-Processing and Glycerin2Propanol), and green hydrogen (such as Austria's largest electrolysis plant in Schwechat).

Organic investments 2016–2020

In EUR bn



Focus shifts to chemicals, circular economy, and low carbon projects

The Borealis acquisition enabled OMV to establish a new Chemicals & Materials business segment. Going forward, the investment focus will increasingly shift toward Chemicals & Materials as well as the circular economy and low-carbon projects. In 2021, around 40% of OMV's organic CAPEX will already be allocated to these areas.

Investment focus

Shift of organic investments: 2016–2020 versus 2021

In %

	2016–2020	2021
Exploration & Production	67	41
Refining & Marketing[1]	29	26
Chemicals & Materials	4	33

[1] Refining & Marketing includes Corporate & Other

Project examples

Polyfuel, Romania, R&M

- Innovative PolyFuel® technology used to convert LPG and low-grade light gasoline into gasoline and diesel
- Location: Petrobrazi Refinery, Romania
- Production began in March 2019

Isobutene plant, Germany, C&M

- Innovative, sustainable technology used for the production of high purity isobutene
- Location: Burghausen refinery, Germany
- Production began in December 2020

World-scale propane dehydrogenation unit in Kallo, Belgium

- New propane dehydrogenation unit with 750 kt capacity
- Location: Kallo in the Antwerp-Rotterdam-Amsterdam area, one of the largest chemical clusters in the world
- Scheduled to start operations in 2023

Maui gas field, New Zealand, E&P

- Drilling of six sidetracks on the Maui A platform from existing wellbores
- Location: New Zealand
- OMV's interest: 100%
- Operator: OMV

Operational Excellence and Cost Efficiency

OMV focuses on value creation and on further increasing its competitiveness. One of OMV's corporate principles is accountability: "Act as if it were your own company." This principle is part of the foundation for a new company culture. In striving for excellence in all operations, OMV has substantially improved performance and cost efficiency.

2015–2017: cost efficiency program

OMV undertook a transformation in response to the major drop in oil prices starting in 2014. Initiatives were launched to streamline the cost base and operations, making OMV fit to perform even in a potentially prolonged lower oil price environment. Strict cost management measures led to total savings of around EUR 330 mn by the end of 2017 compared with 2015, exceeding the cost savings target of EUR 250 mn by EUR 80 mn.[1]

2018/19: new efficiency program

At the beginning of 2018, OMV announced the launch of a new efficiency program, targeting cost savings of at least EUR 100 mn by 2020. Since then, OMV has worked on efficiency in all the program's focus areas. As a result, OMV reached its cost savings target in 2018, two years earlier than initially planned. As of the end of 2019, OMV had reduced its cost base by more than EUR 130 mn compared with 2017.

Action plan to safeguard financial strength in the challenging environment in 2020

In response to the dramatic events surrounding the global spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, OMV decided to launch a new, extensive cost-saving program in March 2020. OMV's goal at the time was to achieve savings of around EUR 200 mn. At the end of the year, OMV had managed to considerably exceed this target. The cost savings last year totaled EUR 310 mn compared with 2019, around EUR 180 mn of which relates to operating costs.

Borealis synergies of at least EUR 800 mn by year-end 2025

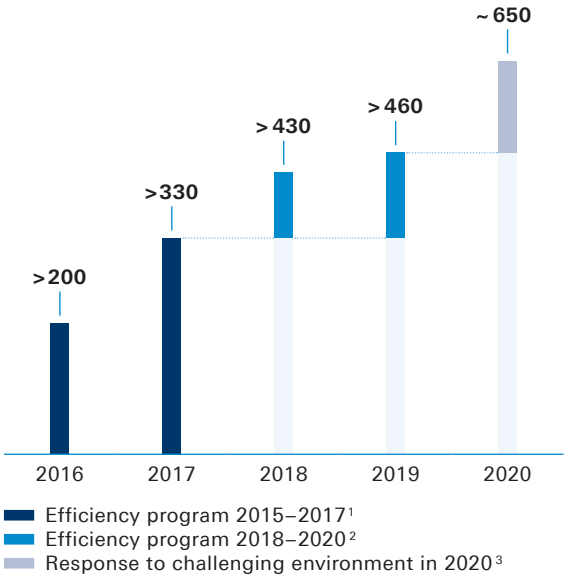
OMV expects synergies of at least EUR 800 mn from operational cost savings, combined purchasing, de-bottlenecking, value chain optimization, and tax benefits by the end of 2025.

Focus areas to realize synergies with Borealis

- Operational cost savings
- Combined purchasing
- De-bottlenecking
- Value chain optimization
- Tax benefits

OPEX savings

In EUR mn



[1] Versus 2015 baseline according to OMV definition on a comparable basis
[2] Versus 2017 baseline according to OMV definition on a comparable basis
[3] Versus 2019 baseline according to OMV definition on a comparable basis

Integrated Business Model

OMV is an international vertically integrated oil, gas, and chemicals company with activities along the entire hydrocarbon value chain from exploration and production to refining, marketing, and chemicals. OMV's balanced portfolio delivers strong and stable cash flows providing for financial resilience in a volatile market environment.

OMV's value chain

OMV explores for and extracts hydrocarbons and processes them into fuels and chemicals in a geographically well-diversified asset portfolio. OMV sells these products and also natural gas on wholesale and retail markets in Europe and all over the world. OMV's fuels and chemicals enable mobility, provide heat for living and working, and form the foundation for a variety of plastics and high-end chemical products used every day. In its quest to extend its value chain towards chemicals, OMV acquired an additional 39% stake in Borealis from Mubadala. Since end of October 2020, OMV fully consolidates Borealis' activities.

On the chemicals side, OMV's business and Borealis' activities are highly integrated as well, using olefin production for captive use in the polyolefin units. This leverages value chain benefits and allows for margin optimization across the Group.

Vertical integration

OMV's vertical integration establishes a natural strategic hedge against oil price volatility. OMV is therefore able to generate the stable cash flows that are needed to ensure sufficient financial resilience in a volatile market environment. This positioning also provides attractive business opportunities in different industry segments as well as in various markets. Thanks to its size, OMV can realize economies of scale in areas such as procurement, financing, and staffing. OMV's knowledge and expertise along the hydrocarbon value chain creates synergies in operational processes and technology applications. OMV's activities extend along the entire hydrocarbon value chain from Exploration & Production to Refining & Marketing and Chemicals & Materials, and the Company maintains a balanced portfolio of extraction and processing assets. By gaining a controlling interest in Borealis, one of Europe's leading polymer producers, OMV further extended its vertical integration through expansion of its chemical exposure. This puts the Company in a highly competitive position in preparation for a low-carbon world and adds further value to the products sold.

Physical oil integration

In 2020, production in Exploration & Production amounted to 463 kboe/d, 62% of which was natural gas. Almost 42% of liquids production came from Romania and Austria, where production, refining, logistics, and marketing processes are physically integrated. Equity crude oil supplies approximately 80% of the feedstock required in the Petrobrazi refinery in Romania and around 10% in the Schwechat refinery in Austria.

OMV markets more than 15 mn t of fuel and other refined products through its retail network and to commercial customers. The filling stations in Romania and Austria account for over 45% of the total filling station network.

The refineries in Austria and Germany are forward-integrated into petrochemicals. Naphtha is being used as feedstock for OMV's steam crackers. Key products are ethylene and propylene, which are mainly supplied to Borealis for further processing into polyolefins. Borealis operates sites in Austria and Germany in the immediate vicinity of OMV's refineries, which are connected to them via pipelines. Similarly, Borealis operates steam crackers in

Vertical integration

- Establishes a natural hedge against oil price volatility
- Provides financial strength and resilience
- Allows for countercyclical funding of investments
- Supports flexible capital allocation for leveraging acquisition opportunities along the entire value chain
- Enables OMV to maximize value along the value chain

Physical integration

- Secures sales outlets for retail and petrochemical products
- Ensures a high level of capacity utilization and efficient operations
- Provides market knowledge for optimizing the integrated margin
- Creates cost benefits

Stenungsund, Sweden, and Porvoo, Finland, as well as a propane dehydrogenation unit in Kallo, Belgium. The olefins output is to a large extent fed to the polyolefin units.

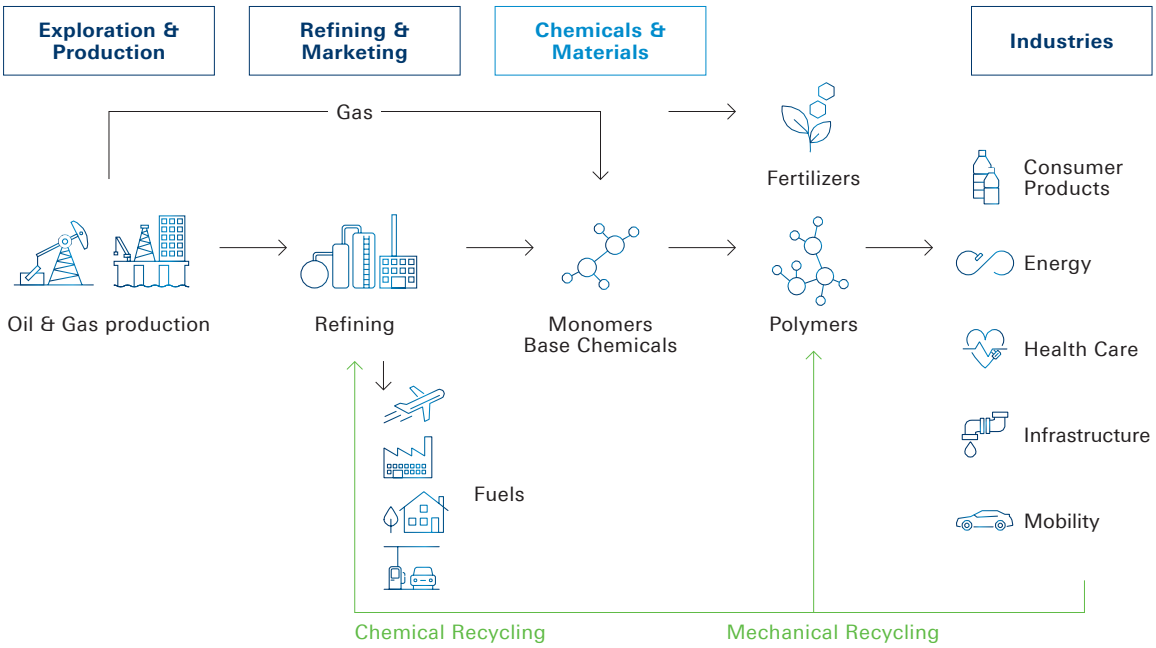
This physical integration of the retail, commercial, and petrochemicals business results in a captive oil demand of about 50% of OMV's total refinery capacity and supports a high level of refinery utilization.

By making use of the latest chemical and mechanical recycling technology, OMV will establish a circular business model. An increasing share of the polyolefins OMV produces will thus be based on recycled feedstock. This way, OMV will continue its integrated business approach in the future.

Gas value chain

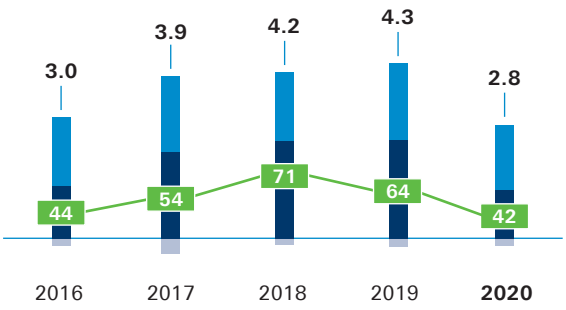
OMV produces natural gas and is active in storage and trading, as well as power generation and sales. In 2020, gas production was more than 280 kboe/d. Almost three-quarters of it came from Russia, Romania, and Norway. OMV also owns gas storage capacities in Austria and Germany. Natural gas sales volumes amounted to 164 TWh in 2020. OMV operates one gas-fired power plant in Brazi, Romania, with a capacity of 860 MW. OMV captures the full value of natural gas from the wellhead to the burner tip with this strong positioning along the gas value chain.

Our value chain



Cash generation and oil price development[1]

In EUR bn



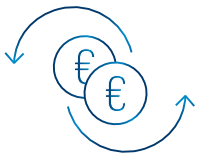
OMV refining indicator margin in USD/bbl

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
4.7	6.0	5.2	4.4	2.4

E&P R&M + C&M Other
Oil price in USD/bbl

[1] Cash flow from operating activities excluding changes in net working capital

Vertical integration delivers strong cash generation



- Balanced portfolio provides resilience in cash generation
- The acquisition of the majority in Borealis substantially increases cashflow generation potential as of 2021
- Strong cash conversion allows for reliable and continuous dividend policy

Sustainability

OMV responsibly delivers affordable energy to ensure a sustainable supply: the energy for a better life. Doing business sustainably is crucial for OMV in order to create and protect value in the long term, to build trust-based partnerships, and to attract customers as well as the best employees, investors, and suppliers.

Sustainability strategy

≥ 30%
lower carbon intensity of OMV's operations by 2025

OMV recognizes climate change as one of the most important global challenges today and fully supports the goals set forth by the Paris Climate Change Agreement. We are committed to building a sustainable world worth living in for everyone. OMV aims to provide a secure supply of affordable energy for the sustainable development of society and the economy while respecting the environment. We are therefore transforming our business model step by step with the aim of reducing the carbon footprint of the Company. Growing demand for energy and accelerating climate change pose immense challenges for the energy sector. The key lies in finding the balance between climate protection efforts, affordable energy, and reliable supply. The economy needs alternative energy systems as well as economically viable and scalable technologies to satisfy the growing demand for energy, and OMV will make a significant contribution to a sustainable energy supply for future generations. In 2020, OMV acquired a majority stake in

Key Performance Indicators

		2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Lost-Time Injury Rate (LTIR)[1] – employees and contractors	per mn hours worked	0.40	0.34	0.30	0.34	0.32
Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR)[2] – employees and contractors	per mn hours worked	0.70	0.79	0.78	0.95	0.60
Fatalities – employees and contractors	number	2	2	3	0	0
Process safety events (Tier 1 and Tier 2)[3]	number	25	10	16	11	19
Energy consumption	in PJ	126.8	130.8	127.4	117.4	131.1
GHG (direct, Scope 1)[4]: total OMV	in mn t CO_2 equivalent	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.7
thereof from Exploration & Production activities	in mn t CO_2 equivalent	4.0	3.5	3.6	4.2	3.5
thereof from OMV legacy Downstream activities	in mn t CO_2 equivalent	7.0	7.7	7.6	6.4	6.6
thereof from Borealis	in mn t CO_2 equivalent	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	0.6
Hydrocarbons flared	in t	180,452	185,832	233,770	337,512	388,644
Hydrocarbons vented	in t	50,173	32,834	37,420	34,282	17,909
GHG Scope 2[5]	in mn t CO_2 equivalent	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
GHG Scope 3[5, 6]	in mn t CO_2 equivalent	113	108	108	126	118
GHG intensity of product portfolio (Scope 3)[5, 6]	mn t CO_2 equivalent per mn t oil equivalent	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Carbon intensity of energy supply[7]	in g CO_2/MJ	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	67.2
Spills volume	in liters	103,490	173,909	36,874	56,641	41,355
Environmental protection expenditures excluding depreciation	in EUR mn	208	197	196	220	135
Environmental investment for assets put into operation	in EUR mn	105	57	134	98	84

[1] Lost-Workday Injuries: incidents with more than one lost workday, restricted work cases, and medical treatment cases
[2] The Total Recordable Injury Rate includes lost-time injuries, any injuries resulting in fatalities, permanent total disabilities, lost-workday cases, restricted work cases, and medical treatment cases.
[3] Tier 1 and Tier 2 events are related to loss of primary containment with the greatest and lesser consequences.
[4] GHG Scope 1: direct emissions from operations that are majority-owned or controlled by the organization. For Borealis, only EU ETS emissions from November and December are included.
[5] Excluding Borealis
[6] GHG Scope 3: other indirect emissions that occur outside the organization (e.g., from use of OMV's products)
[7] The carbon intensity of the energy supply is measured by assessing the intensity of the Scope 1 and 2 emissions plus Scope 3 emissions (in g CO_2) from the use of energy products sold against the total energy value of all externally sold energy products (in MJ).

Note: For more detailed information, please click **here** or visit www.omv.com > Sustainability > Sustainability Reporting and Performance > Sustainability Report

leading polyolefins producer Borealis. Polyolefins are used to make products that are important for the energy transition, such as solar panels and cables for transmitting renewable electricity. Together with Borealis, OMV is committed to playing a leading role in driving the circular economy and energy transition. OMV's responsible approach to business requires preventing and mitigating the sustainability risks associated with OMV's activities. We also aim to seize the opportunities presented by taking a sustainable approach to business.

By 2025, up to EUR 1 bn will be invested in innovative solutions that contribute to the energy transition and to the circular economy, such as ReOil®, mechanical recycling, and Bio-Oil Co-Processing.

New carbon targets

In 2020, OMV set the ambition of achieving net-zero operations by 2050 or sooner. In addition, we set ambitious, short-term targets on the road to achieving that ambition. The Scope 1 emissions intensity will be reduced by at least 30% by 2025 (vs. 2010). This translates into a reduction of over 1 mn t of CO_2 equivalent and will be achieved by reducing the carbon intensity of E&P operations by at least 60% and of refining operations by at least 20%. OMV is also taking an active approach in transforming its future business operations. With the help of leading polyolefins producer Borealis, in which OMV holds the majority since end-2020, OMV will transform its product portfolio to include a greater proportion of non-energy products and reposition itself for a low-carbon future. In the short-term, by 2025, the carbon intensity of the product portfolio (Scope 3 emissions) will be reduced by at least 6% (previously 4% vs. 2010) by ensuring that at least 60% of our product portfolio is made up of low-carbon or zero-carbon products by 2025. The strategic targets referred to in the table below do not yet include Borealis.

≥ 60%
low- or zero-carbon products in total product portfolio by 2025

Net-zero operations
by 2050 or sooner

OMV's sustainability commitments and targets

Commitments	Targets 2025	Status 2020
Health, Safety, Security, and Environment (HSSE)		
▶ Health, safety, security, and protection of the environment have the highest priority in all activities. ▶ Proactive risk management is essential for realizing OMV's HSSE Vision of "ZERO harm – NO losses."	▶ Achieve zero work-related fatalities ▶ Stabilize Lost-Time Injury Rate at below 0.30 (per 1 million hours worked) ▶ Keep leading position in Process Safety Event Rate	▶ Zero work-related fatalities ▶ 0.32 (per 1 million hours worked) ▶ Leading position maintained
Carbon Efficiency		
▶ OMV focuses on improving the carbon efficiency of its operations and product portfolio. ▶ OMV is fully committed to acting on climate change mitigation and responsible resource management. ▶ OMV aims for net-zero operations by 2050 or sooner.	**Operations (Scope 1):** ▶ Reduce OMV Group carbon intensity of operations by ≥ 30% by 2025[1] ▶ Lower the carbon intensity of OMV's E&P operations by ≥ 60%[1] ▶ Lower the carbon intensity of OMV's refining operations by ≥ 20%[1] ▶ ≥ 1 mn t CO_2 equivalent emissions reduction in operated assets[2] ▶ Achieve zero routine flaring and venting of associated gas as soon as possible, no later than 2030 **Products (Scope 3):** ▶ Low- or zero-carbon products account for ≥ 60% of total products by 2025[3]	 ▶ –19% vs. 2010 achieved ▶ –37% vs. 2010 achieved ▶ –11% vs. 2010 achieved ▶ 77,900 t CO_2e reduced in 2020 through concrete emissions reduction initiatives ▶ Volume of gas routinely flared decreased from 501 mn m^3 in 2019 to 462 mn m^3 in 2020 ▶ 61% in 2020[4]

≥ 60%
lower carbon intensity of OMV's E&P operations by 2025

≥ 20%
lower carbon intensity of OMV's refining operations by 2025

[1] CO_2 equivalent emissions produced to generate a certain business output using the following business-specific metric – E&P: t CO_2 equivalent/toe produced; refineries: t CO_2 equivalent/t throughput (crude and semi-finished products without blended volumes); power: t CO_2 equivalent/MWh produced – consolidated into an OMV Group Carbon Intensity Operations Index, based on weighted average of the business segments' carbon intensity
[2] Including divestments. The reduction will be achieved in the 2020–2025 period.
[3] Low- or zero-carbon sales comprise oil and gas to non-energy, gas to energy, renewables, power, and petrochemicals third-party sales. This target will result in a >6% reduction of the carbon intensity of OMV's product portfolio by 2025 vs. 2010 (CO_2 equivalent emissions generated by the use of OMV's products sold to third parties in t CO_2 equivalent/toe sold)
[4] Nearly all major oil products were impacted negatively in 2020 due to COVID-19. Read more about the impact of COVID-19 on OMV's business in the 2020 Annual Report.

Commitments	Targets 2025	Status 2020
Innovation		
▶ OMV's innovation efforts focus on optimizing production, exploring high-end petrochemical solutions, developing innovative energy solutions, and embracing digital technologies. ▶ Innovation is supported by investment and partnerships in research and development.	▶ ReOil® Develop ReOil® into a commercially viable, industrial-scale process (unit size of ~200,000 t per year) ▶ Co-Processing Increase the share of sustainable feedstock co-processed in the refineries to ~200,000 t per year by 2025	▶ 250 t of post-consumer plastic transformed into synthetic feedstock in 2020; ReOil® plant integrated into the refinery's 24/7 operations ▶ Basic engineering finalized for Schwechat refinery; process studies finalized for Petrobrazi refinery
Employees		
▶ OMV is committed to building and retaining a talented team of experts for integrated and international growth. ▶ OMV is committed to its diversity strategy with a focus on gender equality and internationality.	▶ Increase share of women at management level [1] to 25% by 2025 ▶ Keep high share of executives with international experience [2] at 75%	▶ 20.7% women at management level in 2020 ▶ 76% executives with international experience in 2020
Business Principles and Social Responsibility		
▶ OMV strives to uphold equally high ethical standards at all locations. ▶ OMV is a signatory to the United Nations (UN) Global Compact, is fully committed to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and aims to contribute to the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.	▶ Promote awareness of ethical values and principles: conduct in-person or online business ethics trainings for all employees ▶ Assess Community Grievance Mechanisms of all sites against UN Effectiveness Criteria [3] by 2025 ▶ Conduct human rights trainings for all employees exposed to human rights risks [4] by 2025 ▶ Increase the number of supplier audits covering sustainability elements to >20 per year by 2025	▶ Around 500 employees took part in face-to-face business ethics trainings ▶ 7 out of 10 sites in scope assessed ▶ 63% of total employees trained by end of 2020; 80% of target group trained ▶ 18 supplier audits conducted

[1] Management level: executives and advanced career level
[2] Equal to or greater than three years of living and working abroad
[3] Legitimate, accessible, predictable, equitable, transparent, rights-compatible, a source of continuous learning, based on engagement and dialogue
[4] Employees in corporate functions managing human rights risks as well as the corresponding functions in countries with elevated human rights risks. The target group was redefined in 2020.

Health, Safety, Security, and Environment (HSSE)

In 2020, the combined Lost-Time Injury Rate (LTIR) for OMV employees and contractors was 0.32 (2019: 0.34), and our combined Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR) was 0.60 (2019: 0.95). We had no work-related fatalities.

In E&P, our combined efforts resulted in an LTIR of 0.22 (2019: 0.43). This was a significant improvement year on year. We had twelve High Potential Incidents (HiPos) which could have resulted in serious or even fatal injuries under slightly different circumstances. We continued our focus on the wellbeing of the workforce and our safety culture. We conducted five global contractor performance meetings, which all had a significant HSSE component. At Hub level, contractor and supplier management continued to offer opportunities for HSSE improvement through auditing and review.

The 2020 HSSE performance of OMV's legacy downstream operations was again very good and remained at competitive levels compared to international benchmarks in an overall challenging environment heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Process safety assessments as well as improvement measures were always a high priority. The number of High Potential Incidents (HiPos) dropped significantly from 29 in 2019 to 21 in 2020. The LTIR in 2020 was 0.41 (2019: 0.22). Special emphasis during the year was placed on contractor management, training on various emergency and crisis management scenarios, and leadership engagement.

Employee wellbeing and health are the foundation for successful company performance as they are core elements of ensuring the ability to work. The year 2020 was dominated by the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic. Our medical teams and service providers were challenged to support the emergency management teams in updating and implementing pandemic preparedness plans, guidelines, and health information and supporting COVID-19-infected employees at home and in hospitals. In addition, OMV continued its long tradition of offering healthcare and preventive

health programs, such as cardiovascular disease prevention programs, voluntary health checks, vaccinations (mainly flu), and virtual health hours, which far exceed local statutory requirements.

Carbon Efficiency

OMV recognizes climate change as one of the most important global challenges and fully supports the goals set forth by the Paris Climate Change Agreement. OMV integrates risks and opportunities related to climate change impacts into the development of the Company's business strategy and the planning of operational activities. In this regard, OMV aims to reduce its carbon footprint in an effort to mitigate the impact of its operations and product portfolio on climate change.

OMV implements measures aimed at optimizing its operational processes, increasing energy efficiency, reducing flaring and venting, and reducing methane emissions through leakage detection and improvement of asset integrity. For instance four steam turbines generate 85% of the electricity needed to operate the Schwechat refinery. During the revision program, three of the four steam turbines were overhauled. Two of the turbines have already been fitted with state-of-the-art 3D blade geometry, with the third set to follow in the coming year. Cutting-edge blading enhances the performance of the steam turbines and thereby their efficiency, while simultaneously reducing CO_2 emissions. By the end of 2020, emissions were down by 40,000 t. We will continue phasing out routine flaring and venting as soon as possible, but no later than 2030, as part of OMV's commitment to the World Bank's "Zero routine flaring by 2030" initiative. We are also increasingly turning to renewable sources of electricity to power our operations. OMV and electricity producer VERBUND joined forces to build Austria's largest photovoltaic plant. The east-west facing solar park, which started operating in December 2020, uses 34,600 PV modules to produce around 10.96 GWh of solar power in the first phase of construction. This reduces emissions by around 8,000 t of CO_2 per year in the first step. This number will increase to 10,000 t once the second construction phase is finalized.

A cornerstone of our climate strategy is increasing the share of low- and zero-carbon products in our product portfolio. Natural gas is the fossil fuel with the lowest carbon intensity and supports the integration of renewable energy into the energy grid. Based on our E&P production project pipeline, we will increase the share of natural gas in our E&P portfolio to around 60% by 2025. This reinforces OMV's strategy of placing the focus on natural gas production rather than oil.

Oil remains a valuable and important raw material which, however, will be refined in petrochemical processes rather than burned as a fuel. OMV focuses on high-quality refinery products such as low-emission premium fuels and feedstocks for the chemical industry. The acquisition of Borealis in 2020 was a key step to transforming our product portfolio with the goal of using our equity oil to produce petrochemicals.

In addition to increasing the share of natural gas and petrochemical products in our portfolio, we also explore on alternative fuels such as hydrogen and e-mobility options.

For instance, OMV is currently developing a first-of-its-kind green hydrogen production system based on a 10 MW electrolysis plant at the Schwechat refinery as part of the UpHy project. The total investment in the plant will be around EUR 25 mn, with OMV and Kommunalkredit Austria AG each bearing half the cost. The plant is expected to go live in the second half of 2023. The electrolysis will be powered by renewable electricity, producing true green, zero-carbon hydrogen. The initial plan is to use the green hydrogen in the refinery in Schwechat for the hydration of vegetable oil and fossil fuels, thereby reducing the CO_2 emitted by up to 15,000 t per year. The second step will be to explore the use of green hydrogen for decarbonizing hard-to-electrify transportation segments like buses and trucks. As part of the H2Accelerate initiative, OMV, Shell, Daimler Truck AG, IVECO, and the Volvo Group made a commitment in 2020 to work together to help create the conditions for the mass-market rollout of hydrogen trucks in Europe. In addition, in February 2021, OMV and Österreichische Post AG, Austria's leading provider of transportation and logistics services, signed a memorandum of understanding for the use of green hydrogen in heavy goods transport. The joint goal is to promote commercial e-mobility for heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) in Austria powered by hydrogen fuel cells and to facilitate availability. Together, OMV and Post are laying the foundation so that by 2030 a total of 2,000 fuel cell-powered HGVs can be operated in Austria by various users.

OMV discloses climate change-related considerations in accordance with the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). For our detailed disclosures, see the TCFD Recommendations Index **here** or in our 2020 Sustainability Report available at www.omv.com > Sustainability > Sustainability Reporting and Performance > Sustainability Report.

Environmental, Social, and Governance Ratings and Indices

OMV actively engages with Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) rating agencies and socially responsible investors to ensure that the information investors need to evaluate sustainability risks and opportunities related to the Company's performance is disclosed.

Recognition of OMV performance reflected in ESG ratings

Corporate ESG Performance Prime
RATED BY ISS ESG

▶ Since 2018

OMV again attained Prime Status according to the ISS ESG rating with a score of B– in 2020, which positions the Company among the top 5% oil and gas companies with the best ESG performance.

ISS QualityScore ENVIRONMENTAL
ISS QualityScore SOCIAL
ISS QualityScore GOVERNANCE

▶ Since 2019

OMV received Quality Score 1 from ISS in the Environmental, Social, and Governance categories. This puts OMV in the top 10% of energy companies under review.

MSCI ESG RATINGS AAA
CCC B BB BBB A AA AAA

▶ Since 2013

In 2021, OMV Aktiengesellschaft was rated AAA in the MSCI ESG Ratings assessment. This score places OMV among the best 10% oil and gas companies in terms of ESG performance.

CDP
DISCLOSURE INSIGHT ACTION

▶ Since 2016

CDP awarded OMV an A– (Leadership) score for the fifth year in a row in 2020. This ranks OMV as one of the top 20 companies in the global oil and gas sector, and among the top five companies in Austria.

Transition Pathway Initiative

▶ Since 2019

The Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI) has assigned OMV the highest Level 4 rating for carbon management quality.

SUSTAINALYTICS
a Morningstar company

▶ Since 2017

OMV is ranked in the top 5% of the Oil & Gas Producers Industry and top 11% of the Integrated Oil & Gas Subindustry in Sustainalytics' ESG Risk Ratings as of October 2020, achieving a score of 28.4 (medium risk). OMV's management of sustainability is rated as strong.

Highlights of OMV's inclusion in ESG indices

Member of
Dow Jones Sustainability Indices
Powered by the S&P Global CSA

▶ Since 2018

OMV is included in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI World) since 2018, as the only Austrian company. Its ESG performance is among the top 10% in its sector. OMV is a member of the SAM Yearbook 2021 and of the S&P Europe 350 ESG Index – a recently launched sustainability-focused S&P index based on SAM's Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA).

FTSE4Good

▶ Since 2015

OMV has been included in the FTSE4Good Index Series every year since 2015.

STOXX ESG LEADERS INDICES

▶ Since 2014

Based on an assessment by Sustainalytics, OMV was again included in the STOXX® Global ESG Leaders index, among other STOXX® indices.

EURONEXT vigeo eiris INDICES

▶ Since 2020

OMV was included in the Euronext Vigeo Europe 120 index for the first time and was relisted in the Eurozone 120 index.

Key highlights 2020

- New ambition set: net-zero emissions in operations by 2050 or sooner
- Investments in sustainability innovations doubled vs. 2019
- OMV again listed in Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI World) as only Austrian company
- Zero fatalities and lowest-ever TRIR
- 20.7% share of women at management level
- 21% share of R&D earmarked for low-carbon solutions

Employees

We are proud of everything we have achieved together, thanks to our 25,000 employees who turn our strategy into results and success. Trust and pride in the organization fuel our employees' energy and determination to tackle challenges and to focus on innovative solutions to make us even stronger.

Employee key figures[1]

		2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Total personnel expenses	in EUR mn	1,169	1,116	1,108	1,228	1,308
Employees by region						
Austria		3,431	3,482	3,632	3,965	3,938
Romania/rest of Europe		16,618	15,722	15,232	14,219	12,539
Middle East and Africa		2,091	1,093	683	686	587
Rest of world		404	424	684	975	974
Borealis Group		–	–	–	–	7,253
Total number of employees		22,544	20,721	20,231	19,845	25,291
Diversity						
Number of nationalities[2]		69	74	74	77	101
Female employees	in %	25	25	26	26	25
Female senior vice presidents[3]	in %	23	18	17	16	15

[1] Regional split available for the OMV Group excluding Borealis (based on legal entity)
[2] Excluding Avanti GmbH, DUNATÀR Kòolajtermék Tároló és Kereskedelmi Kft., Gas Connect Austria GmbH, and SapuraOMV Upstream
[3] Excluding Avanti GmbH, Borealis Group, DUNATÀR Kòolajtermék Tároló és Kereskedelmi Kft., Gas Connect Austria GmbH, and SapuraOMV Upstream

Employee structure

At the end of 2020, OMV employed 25,291 persons. Compared with 2019, the number of employees increased by 27.4%, which is mainly driven by the full consolidation of Borealis.

OMV's People Strategy

In 2020, the COVID-19 situation required considerable additional focus from our organization's HR function. We continue to build on our strategic priorities to unlock our organization's full potential and to strengthen the foundation for growth and success:

- Increase **engagement** with employees
- Increase **organizational agility**
- Increase focus on **diversity and inclusion**
- Ensure OMV remains a **great place to work**

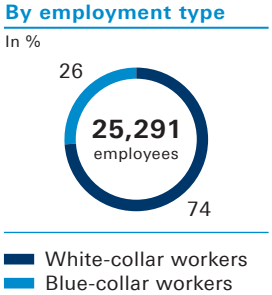
During the COVID-19 pandemic, many employment-related measures were newly implemented to not only protect the health, wellbeing, and economic situation of our employees, but also to ensure that we foster a supportive culture throughout the year. By closely monitoring the immense legislative output, we succeeded in maintaining full labor law compliance while also offering our staff new options for relief for their pandemic-induced personal situations and needs. Work from home was made available to all staff where practically and technically feasible. Due to the extensive organizational efforts and the outstanding flexibility of our employees, we were able to avoid measures like short-time work or redundancies. Especially in 2020, we had to ensure increased communication with our employees. Part of this communication effort was an employee engagement strategy that checked-in with our employees on their well-being and their coping mechanism with the pandemic situation by obtaining their feedback as well as their input and ideas (through quick polls, Q&A and listening circles).

Continuing our Digital Journey, our focus last year was on stepping up global and virtual programs that are easily accessible and facilitated in-house. By switching to virtual and online training, we were able to continue these despite COVID-19 restrictions.

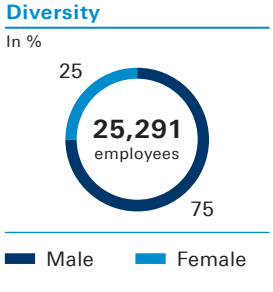
OMV and Borealis have joined forces and will continue to grow stronger together. A larger business means that a broader range of professional development opportunities are available.

Moreover, we have introduced several global initiatives as part of our ongoing commitment to gender diversity at OMV. The first highlight is the launch of a new women's leadership program, SHEnergy. We also held Career Aspiration Talks to raise the visibility of women in our Company.

By employment type



Diversity



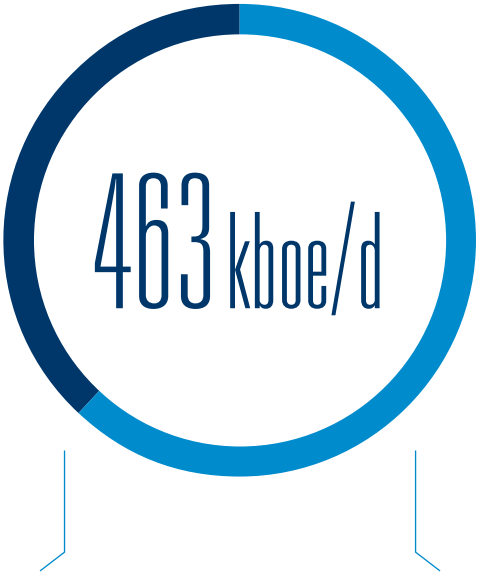
101 different nationalities employed

The newly built Innovation & Technology Center (ITC) showcases the technologies deployed by OMV with the aid of state-of-the-art visualizations.

2 – EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION

OMV Exploration & Production has a strong base in Central and Eastern Europe as well as a balanced international portfolio including activities in the Middle East and Africa, the North Sea, Russia, and Asia-Pacific. In 2020, E&P delivered resilient performance despite an overall challenging environment. Even with COVID-19-related restrictions in 2020, daily production reached 463 kboe/d; half of this volume was produced from non-operated assets.

DAILY PRODUCTION
(IN 2019: 487 KBOE/D)



38%
Crude oil and NGL

62%
Natural gas

PRODUCTION COST
(IN 2019: $ 6.6/BOE)

$ 6.6 /boe

1P RESERVES
(IN 2019: 1,332 MN BOE)

1,337 mn boe

ORGANIC CAPEX
(IN 2019: € 1,568 MN)

€ 1,090 mn

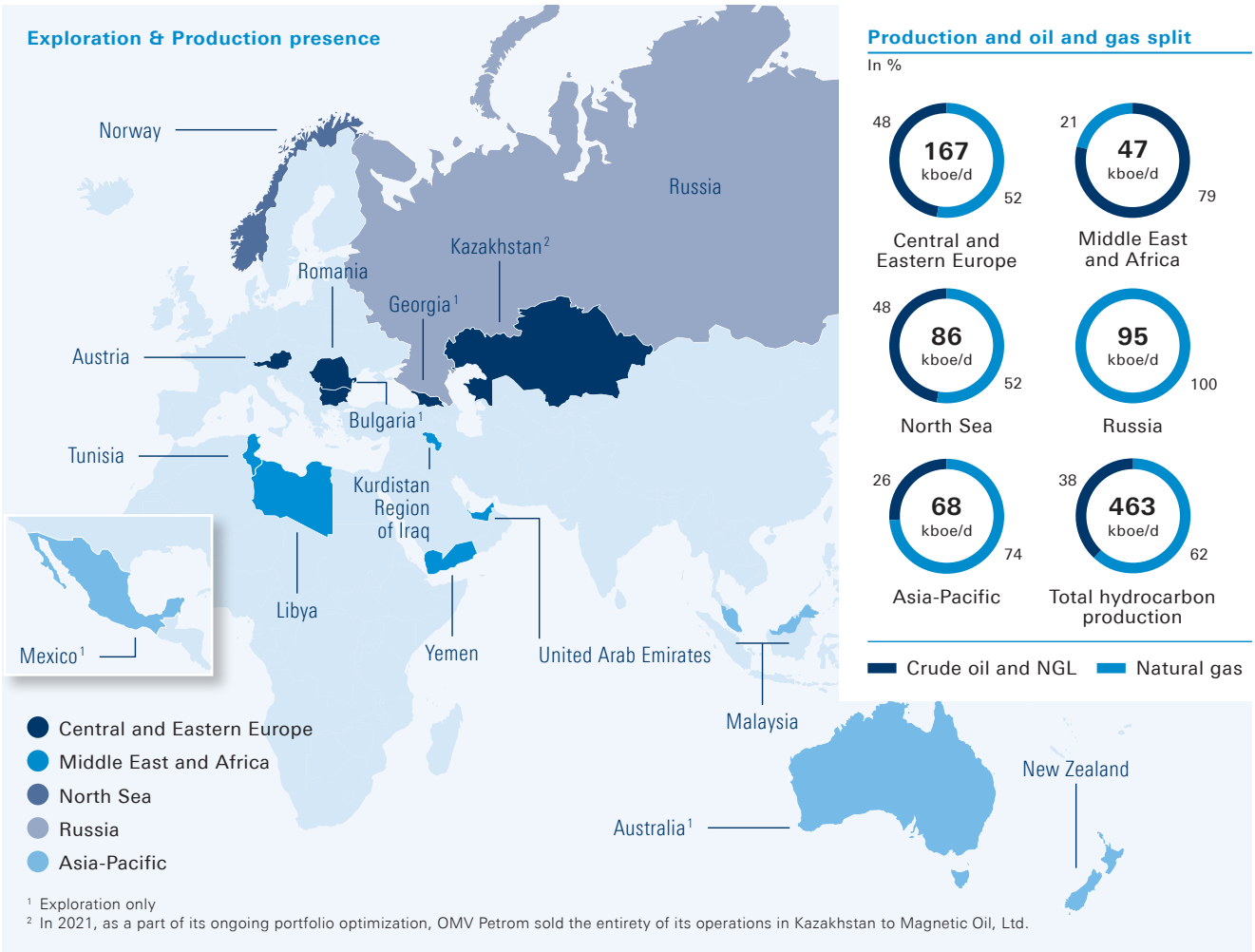
CLEAN OPERATING RESULT
(IN 2019: € 1,951 MN)

€ 145 mn

Note: All figures in the Exploration & Production section are net to OMV unless stated otherwise.

Exploration & Production at a Glance

OMV's E&P Segment explores, develops, and produces crude oil, natural gas liquids, and natural gas. In 2020, despite COVID-19 related restrictions, OMV E&P made good progress with the implementation of the OMV Strategy 2025. We successfully started up Nawara in Tunisia and commissioned the GoLaBa (Gorek, Larak, and Bakong) fields in Malaysia. In the UAE, Umm Lulu Super Complex was brought into full field mode. Additionally, we streamlined the portfolio by selling OMV Petrom's operations in Kazakhstan, and progress was made toward divesting the Maari field in New Zealand. Furthermore, OMV closed the sale of its oil assets in Malaysia.



[1] Exploration only
[2] In 2021, as a part of its ongoing portfolio optimization, OMV Petrom sold the entirety of its operations in Kazakhstan to Magnetic Oil, Ltd.

Key achievements 2020

- Production cost reduced to USD 6.6/boe
- Three-year average Reserve Replacement Rate of 138%
- Key development projects brought on stream
- Divestment of Kazakhstan E&P operations and the oil assets in Malaysia

Competitive advantages

- Focused portfolio with five core regions
- Ambitious front-runners in digitalization
- Well positioned in attractive regions
- Low production cost
- Strong partnerships with major players in hydrocarbon-rich regions

Focused international player

The E&P business has been significantly transformed since the introduction of OMV's strategy in 2018. The business is aimed at building a higher-quality portfolio that generates more cash, renewing and improving the asset base, and increasing reserves and production, as well as extending its track record of operational excellence.

By the end of 2020, E&P had ensured a three-year Reserve Replacement Rate (RRR) of 138% and lowered the cost of production to USD 6.6/boe, well below the target of USD 8/boe. This successful execution of the strategy enabled E&P to optimize its portfolio as OMV expanded production in UAE and the Asia-Pacific region. 43% of OMV group's oil and gas production came from assets located offshore. Moreover, assets were shifted toward natural gas as the bridge fuel for the transition to a low-carbon future. In 2020, 62% of hydrocarbon production constituted natural gas, outperforming the initial Group target of above 50%.

Financial and operational KPIs

		2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Clean Operating Result	in EUR mn	40	1,225	2,027	1,951	145
Exploration expenses[1]	in EUR mn	808	222	175	229	896
Exploration expenditure	in EUR mn	307	230	300	360	227
Production cost[2]	in USD/boe	10.6	8.8	7.0	6.6	6.6
Finding costs (single year)	in USD/boe	6.4	3.2	2.3	2.3	1.5
Finding & development costs (single year)	in USD/boe	32.0	17.0	11.3	11.1	8.7
Reserves replacement cost (single year)	in USD/boe	17.1	9.9	16.3	14.0	8.7
Total hydrocarbon production	in mn boe	116.5	127.0	156.0	177.9	169.4
thereof oil and NGL	in mn boe	58.7	65.6	66.5	76.1	64.7
thereof natural gas	in mn boe	57.8	61.4	89.5	101.7	104.7
Hydrocarbon sales volumes	in mn boe	109	118	149	169	161
Average realized crude oil price	in USD/bbl	39.8	49.9	66.0	61.7	38.0
Average realized natural gas price	in USD/1,000 cf	4.5	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.1
Average realized natural gas price	in EUR/MWh	13.2	14.8	13.1	11.9	8.9
1P reserves at year-end	in mn boe	1,030	1,146	1,270	1,332	1,337
thereof oil and NGL	in mn boe	628	571	642	649	680
thereof natural gas	in mn boe	403	575	628	683	657
TRIR Exploration & Production	per mn hours worked	0.84	0.89	1.28	1.59	0.58

[1] Exploration expenses exclude administrative costs as of 2017.
[2] In 2016, the reported production cost was USD 11.6/boe. Effective January 1, 2017, production cost excludes administrative expenses and selling and distribution costs. The 2016 production cost figure of USD 10.6/boe presented in the table and throughout the document was calculated based on the new definition for future comparability.

Capital expenditure[1]

In EUR mn

	2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Central and Eastern Europe	533	623	813	844	514
Middle East and Africa	242	138	1,525	285	189
North Sea	538	276	255	248	237
Russia	–	1,719	0	0	0
Asia-Pacific	43	25	482	693	150
Total	**1,356**	**2,781**	**3,075**	**2,070**	**1,090**

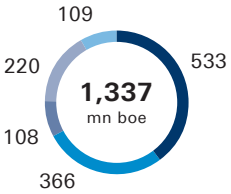
[1] Capital expenditure including capitalized E&A and acquisitions

Total organic CAPEX per region

In EUR mn

1P reserves per region

In mn boe

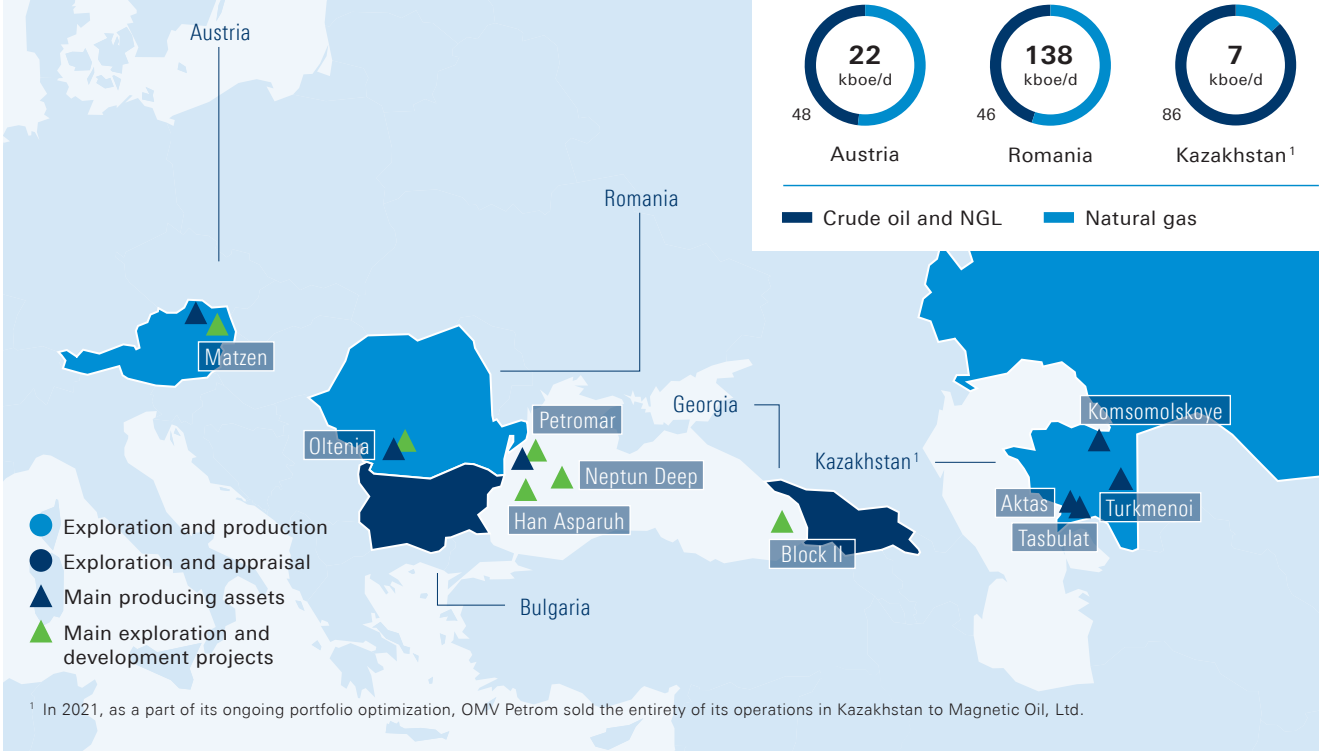


Central and Eastern Europe · Middle East and Africa · North Sea · Russia · Asia-Pacific

Central and Eastern Europe

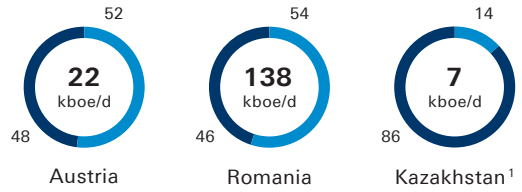
In Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), OMV is active in Austria, Romania, Bulgaria, and Georgia. With production totaling 167 kboe/d in 2020, OMV is among the largest producers in the region. Proven (1P) reserves in CEE amount to 533 mn boe. OMV's main objectives in the region are maximizing the profitable recovery of hydrocarbons and unlocking Black Sea growth potential.

Presence in Central and Eastern Europe



Production and oil and gas split

In %



[1] In 2021, as a part of its ongoing portfolio optimization, OMV Petrom sold the entirety of its operations in Kazakhstan to Magnetic Oil, Ltd.

Key facts 2020

- Production: 167 kboe/d
- Proven reserves: 533 mn boe
- Signed divestment of operations in Kazakhstan in 2020 and closed the transaction in May 2021
- Entered offshore Georgia
- >70% automated wells and modernized/automated facilities
- Agreement to sell 40 marginal onshore oil and gas fields in Southern Romania signed

Strategic directions

- Maximize profitable recovery
- Develop Black Sea potential
- Continue active portfolio optimization
- Fully automated production systems enabling remote control

Austria

OMV has been an active player in Austria since the Company's founding over 60 years ago. In 2020, OMV Austria's production amounted to 22 kboe/d, which provided 10% of the oil and gas consumed in Austria. Production comes from approximately 1,000 wells, more than 80% of which are automated. Its major producing asset, Matzen, was discovered in 1949 and is the largest continuous onshore oil field in Central Europe, with around 2 bn bbl of initial hydrocarbons in place.

State-of-the-art technologies such as produced salt-water management and directional drilling, as well as the increased uptime of pumping units, drive OMV's performance in Austria.

OMV E&P has also gained substantial knowledge in exploring and producing in an environmentally friendly, sustainable manner and is renowned for its technological innovations.

In 2020, Austria's largest ground-mounted photovoltaic plant began operating. It will generate 14.25 GWh of carbon-neutral electricity in the final stage to be distributed via OMV's own mining power grid to our own production facilities.

Austria not only plays a part in the Company's international oil and gas production program, it is also the center for OMV's global research and development activities. Once these technologies have been successfully applied in Austria, they are then put to use worldwide by OMV's Exploration & Production units.

To showcase these technological innovations, OMV has built an Innovation & Technology Center (ITC) in Gänserndorf in Lower Austria, where the exceptional technologies deployed by OMV are presented with the aid of state-of-the-art visualizations. The ITC was opened in summer 2020.

Romania

OMV has held 51% of the share capital of OMV Petrom, Southeastern Europe's leading integrated oil and gas company, since 2004. In that year, OMV Petrom began its successful transformation from a state-owned company into a modern, competitive European oil and gas player.

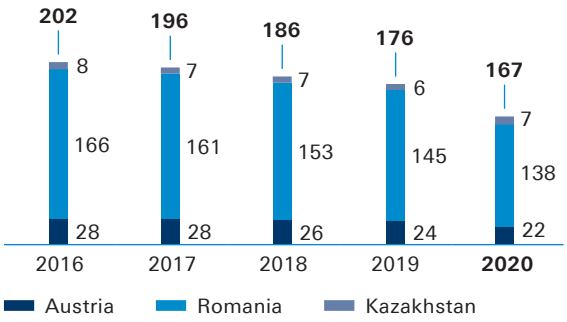
Major investments since the acquisition have significantly improved the quality and efficiency of OMV Petrom's operations. Since its privatization, more than 2,100 new wells and sidetracks have been drilled, and the existing infrastructure has been modernized and automated. Significant progress has been made in increasing the run life of subsurface production equipment, thus significantly reducing the required number of well intervention jobs.

As of the end of 2020, OMV Petrom was operating 193 onshore and offshore production licenses, including shallow water operations in the Black Sea, and has been active in ten exploration licenses in Romania covering over 26,000 km^2. Total production in Romania amounted to 138 kboe/d, with 16.4% of production generated by offshore platforms. In 2020, OMV Petrom supplied 40% of the natural gas used in Romania.

As part of the Neptun Deep license, the Company performed two seismic acquisition campaigns and two exploration drilling campaigns between 2008 and 2016. For the Domino and Pelican South natural gas discoveries, the conceptual evaluation work was completed, and a potential development concept was selected. Neptun Deep provides a strategic growth opportunity and could transform Romania into a natural gas-exporting country.

Daily production in CEE

In kboe/d



▲ Neptun Deep project, offshore, natural gas, Romania

Licensees
ExxonMobil (operator, 50%),
OMV Petrom (50%)

Production
Estimated natural gas volumes:
125–250 mn boe[1]

Investments
Joint venture expenditures to date
(Exploration & Appraisal): over USD 1.5 bn

[1] Initial estimate for the Domino-1 well communicated in February 2012

Kazakhstan

In 2021, as a part of its ongoing portfolio optimization, OMV Petrom sold the entirety of its operations in Kazakhstan to Magnetic Oil, Ltd.

Bulgaria

In Bulgaria, OMV Petrom holds a non-operated interest (as of the end of August 2020: TotalEnergies (operator) 57.14%, OMV 42.86%) in the Han Asparuh exploration block offshore in the Black Sea, which is strategically well positioned next to Neptun Deep, located offshore in Romania. The Polshkov-1 exploration well is the first oil discovery in Bulgaria's sector of the Black Sea.

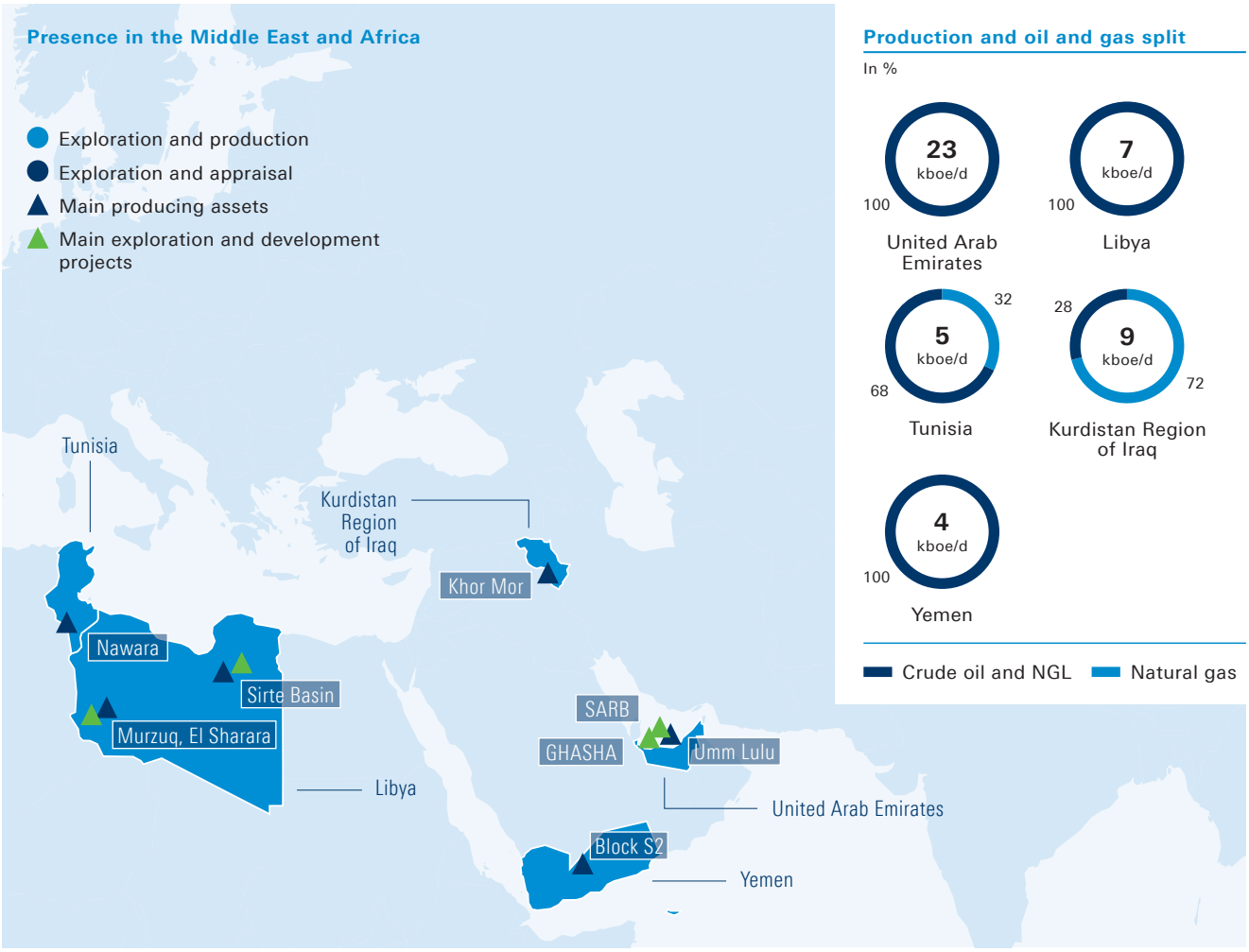
Georgia

In 2020, OMV Petrom successfully participated in an open international tender to obtain the rights to conduct oil and gas exploration activities in the Black Sea waters of Georgia. In 2021, OMV Petrom signed a Production Sharing Contract for Block II, offshore in Georgia. This exploration license covers a total area of 5,282 km^2 at a water depth of between 400 and 2,000 m.

Middle East and Africa

In the Middle East and Africa (MEA) region, OMV is active in the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Tunisia, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, and Yemen and produced 47 kboe/d in 2020. OMV's key objectives in the region are to develop the position in UAE and secure a stable contribution from Libya. In addition, OMV continues to assess further growth opportunities in this hydrocarbon-rich and low-production-cost region to ensure sustainable reserves replacement.

Presence in the Middle East and Africa



Production and oil and gas split

In %

Key facts 2020

- Production: 47 kboe/d
- Proven reserves: 366 mn boe
- Nawara successfully started up in Tunisia
- Umm Lulu Super Complex brought into full field mode

Strategic directions

- Further ramp-up of SARB in UAE
- Develop Ghasha concession in UAE
- Secure stable contribution from Libya
- Enhance value in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq
- Pursue growth options in the region

United Arab Emirates

OMV has held a 20% stake in the SARB and Umm Lulu oil offshore concessions in UAE since 2018. OMV's share of the reserves for the 40-year period of the concession agreement amounts to approximately 450 mn bbl of crude oil, while long-term plateau production of 43 kboe/d, net to OMV, is expected to be reached in 2023. In 2020, the UAE produced an average of 23 kboe/d, net to OMV.

OMV also holds a 5% interest in the Ghasha concession, comprising three major sour gas and condensate greenfield development projects, which will undergo a phased approach to development, as well as other offshore fields. This development is expected to deliver plateau production of around 370 kboe/d (18.5 kboe/d, net to OMV) of natural gas, crude oil, and condensate by the middle of the decade. The concession is valid until 2058.

Libya

OMV has been present in Libya since 1975 and holds licenses, as well as Exploration and Production Sharing Agreements, in the Murzuq and Sirte Basins. Libya features low production costs and brings high-quality crude oil to the European market. However, due to the security situation, production in Libya has been interrupted several times in recent years. In early 2020, force majeure was declared due to the security situation, and production restarted only in October after approximately nine months. Operations ramped up to previously produced levels by the end of December. The OMV-operated Essar well suspension was successfully executed by Zueitina with remote supervision from Vienna in October 2020. In 2020, OMV produced an average of around 7 kboe/d in Libya.

Tunisia

In 2003, OMV acquired exploration and production assets in Tunisia. More recently, OMV optimized its portfolio by divesting the non-core Ashtart and TPS assets.

In March 2020, Nawara officially started producing natural gas, and the first gas has been delivered to STEG, the national electricity and gas utility company. The Nawara field is located in southern Tunisia. The gas is transported via pipeline to the gas treatment plant at the Gulf of Gabes. The Nawara project is a key strategic infrastructure project for Tunisia that enables South Tunisia's natural gas resources to be unlocked. In 2020, OMV produced an average of 5 kboe/d.

Kurdistan Region of Iraq

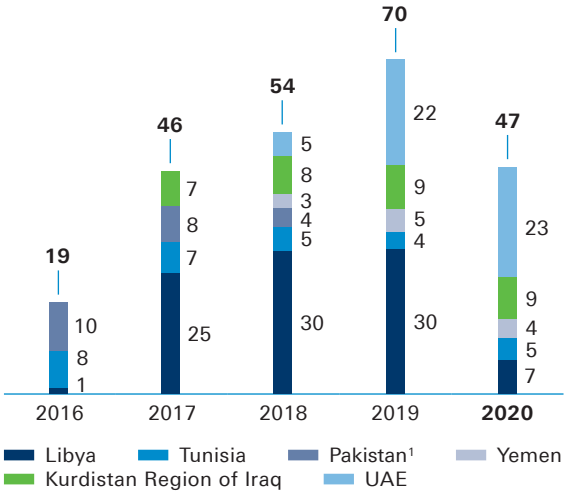
OMV holds a 10% share in Pearl Petroleum Company Limited ("Pearl"), a gas field operator with rights to appraise, develop, produce, market, and sell petroleum from the Khor Mor and Chemchemal fields in the KRI. In 2020, Pearl's production reached 9 kboe/d, net to OMV. We expect to generate additional value in the region in the coming years, mainly from the development of the Khor Mor field. OMV made the final investment decision for the first 42 kboe/d train and the drilling of five infill wells in October 2019.

Yemen

OMV holds four large exploration and production licenses in Yemen: Blocks S2, 3, 86, and 70. Comprehensive technical, commercial, and security arrangements have been put in place to resume production at Block S2 after a two-year security shutdown. Production was restarted in 2018 and averaged 5 kboe/d in 2019. In 2020, workover activities in Yemen also had to be discontinued due to COVID-19, which depressed production levels to around 4 kboe/d.

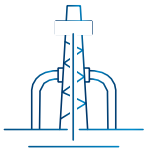
Daily production in MEA

In kboe/d



[1] The E&P business in Pakistan was divested on June 28, 2018.

▲ Nawara project, onshore, natural gas, Tunisia



Licensees
OMV (operator, 50%), ETAP (50%)

Production
Cumulative production: 40–50 mn boe of natural gas
Peak production: ~10 kboe/d
First gas: Q1/20

Investments
Final investment decision taken in 2014

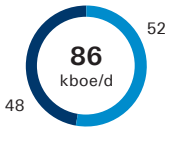
North Sea

OMV is active in exploration, appraisal, development, and production projects in Norway. The Company is focusing on developing the Wisting project in the Barents Sea and maturing the Hades/Iris discovery in the Norwegian Sea.

Presence in the North Sea

Production and oil and gas split

In %



Crude oil and NGL
Natural gas

Hades/Iris exploration discovery

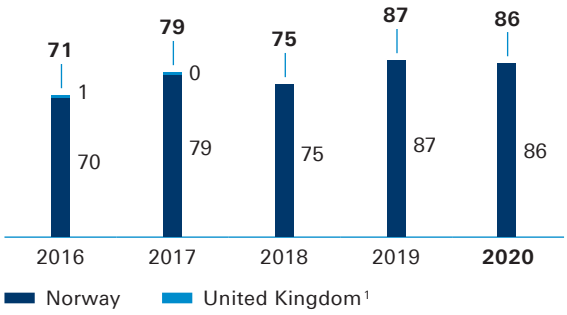
Licensees
OMV (operator, 30%), Equinor (40%), DNO (20%), Spirit Energy (10%)

Production
Exploration well in April 2018
Recoverable volume: 15–30 mn boe

Investments
Iris appraisal well drilled in 2019
Hades appraisal well planned for 2020

Daily production in the North Sea

In kboe/d



[1] The E&P business in the United Kingdom was divested in January 2017.

Norway

OMV became a major offshore oil and gas producer in Norway in 2013 after the acquisition of the Gullfaks producing field (19% share) and the Gudrun development (24% share). The Gullfaks oil and gas field has been producing since 1986. In 2013, OMV made the Wisting discovery in the Barents Sea. The Gudrun oil and gas field (20% share) came on stream in 2014. The Edvard Grieg oil field (20% share) started production in 2015. The Aasta Hansteen deep-water natural gas field (15% share) came on stream and the significant Hades/Iris discovery was made in 2018.

In 2020, the Norwegian authorities approved the plan for development and operation of the Hywind project, which will contribute to reducing emissions from the Snorre and Gullfaks oil and gas fields. They also introduced a tax incentive scheme allowing immediate expensing of CAPEX, including a 24% uplift for the special petroleum tax in 2020 and 2021. The Wisting and Iris/Hades projects will both benefit from this rule. The Hades appraisal well confirmed the presence of hydrocarbons in 2020. In total, OMV produced an average of 86 kboe/d in 2020.

Key facts 2020

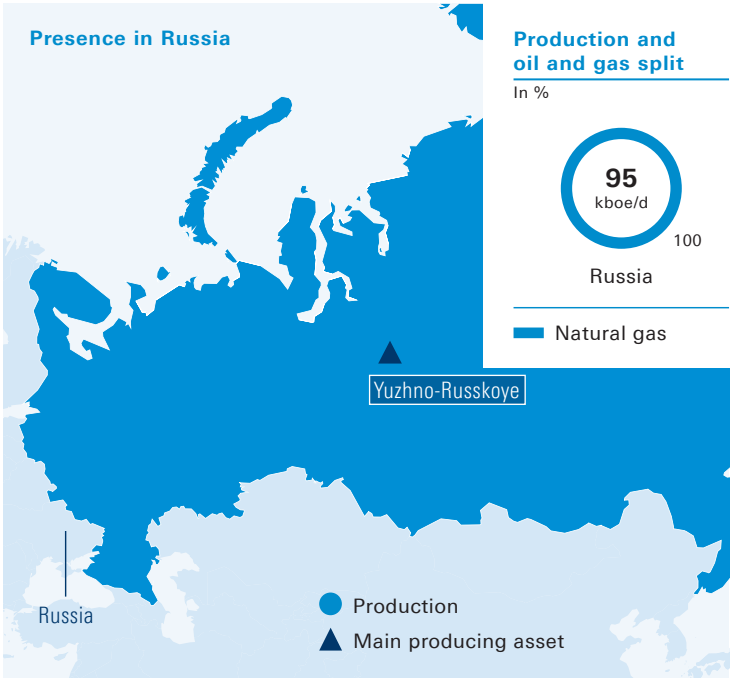
- Production: 86 kboe/d
- Proven reserves: 108 mn boe
- Hywind Tampen windmill project plan for development and operations approved
- Appraisal well completed in the Iris discovery

Strategic directions

- Mature Wisting to unlock potential of up to 440 mn bbl gross total recoverable oil resources
- Appraise and mature Hades and Iris as a potential development project
- Maximize value with existing production portfolio
- Expand exploration portfolio leading to discoveries

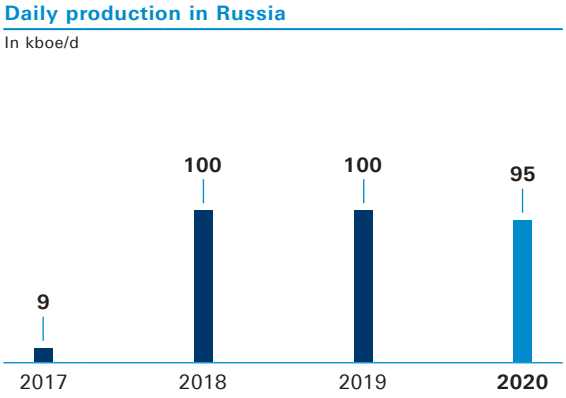
Russia

In 2017, OMV established Russia as a new core region following the acquisition of 24.99% of the giant Yuzhno-Russkoye natural gas field. Russia offers abundant remaining hydrocarbon reserves, a low-cost structure, and established pipeline access to the European natural gas markets.



Yuzhno-Russkoye

In 2017, OMV completed the acquisition of a 24.99% share in the Yuzhno-Russkoye natural gas field located in Western Siberia. The field produced 95 kboe/d in 2020, net to OMV. To sustain plateau production in the Gazprom-operated Yuzhno-Russkoye natural gas field, a three-phase drilling campaign targeting the shallower Turonian layer with 135 wells was launched in October 2018. All twelve wells in Phase 1 were completed by the end of 2019. In 2020, the first tranche of Phase 2 of the Turonian development drilling program was successfully finalized: 45 out of 45 wells have been drilled, and 28 wells started production.



Achimov 4A/5A

In 2018, OMV signed a "Basic Sale Agreement" with Gazprom for the potential acquisition of a 24.98% interest in the Achimov 4A/5A development in the Urengoy natural gas and condensate field. This would add around 600 mn boe to OMV's recoverable reserves and feature peak production of around 90 kboe/d. In March 2020, OMV and Gazprom signed an "Amendment Agreement" stipulating in particular the extension of the negotiation phase for the final transaction documents on a non-exclusive basis until June 2022.

Key facts 2020

- Production: 95 kboe/d
- Milestone of 300 bcm of cumulative natural gas sales from Yuzhno-Russkoye since October 2007 (when production started) achieved in 2020
- Proven reserves: 220 mn boe
- Signing of the "Amendment Agreement" to the Basic Sale Agreement extending negotiation on a non-exclusive basis until June 2022

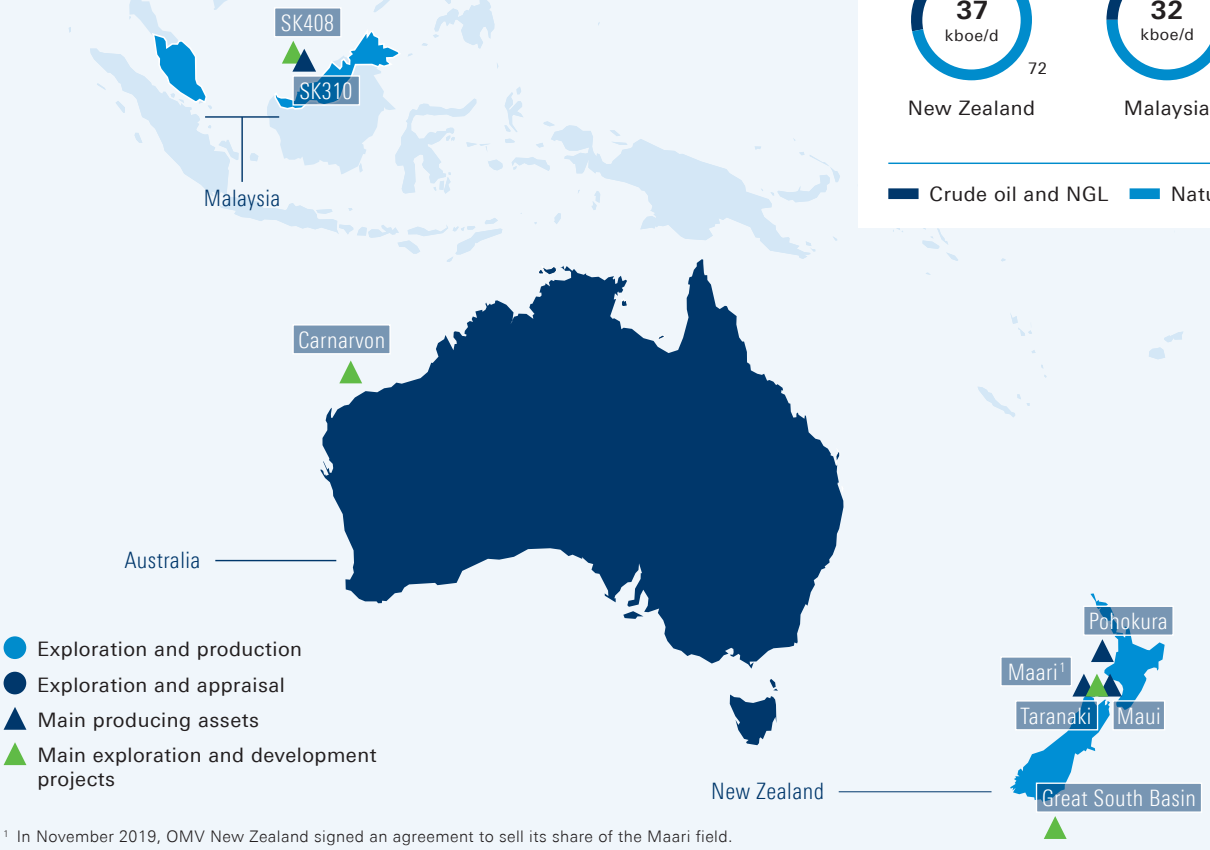
Strategic directions

- Sustain plateau production in Yuzhno-Russkoye
- Further strengthen strategic partnership with Gazprom
- Review further business opportunities

Asia-Pacific

OMV is engaged in exploration and production activities in New Zealand and Malaysia, and in offshore exploration in Australia. In 2020, production from the Malaysian offshore natural gas fields Gorek, Larak, and Bakong (GoLa-Ba) came on stream. This significantly raised our natural gas production in the Asia-Pacific region.

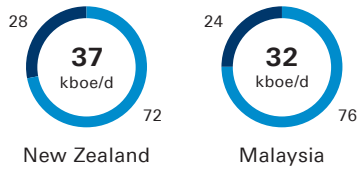
Presence in Asia-Pacific



[1] In November 2019, OMV New Zealand signed an agreement to sell its share of the Maari field.

Production and oil and gas split

In %



Key facts 2020

- Production: 68 kboe/d
- Proven reserves: 109 mn boe
- SapuraOMV partnership set up and fully functional
- SapuraOMV and partners achieved first gas from the GoLaBa fields located in SK408

Strategic directions

- Leverage SapuraOMV's growth prospects, capitalizing on growing Asian markets
- Realize upside of current position in New Zealand
- Exploit promising exploration potential

New Zealand

OMV began operations in New Zealand in 1999 and is active in exploration and production activities there. In 2020, production averaged 37 kboe/d from onshore and offshore assets operated by OMV in the Taranaki region (Maari, Pohokura, and Maui). OMV is prioritizing the redevelopment and optimization of the existing Maui and Pohokura natural gas assets. Major infill drilling campaigns on both assets also advanced during 2020, and drilling started in Maui. The Company will invest around NZD 500 mn (EUR 270 mn) over the next two years to rejuvenate production in the Maui and Pohokura natural gas fields.

OMV holds 74% of the equity and operatorship of the Pohokura field, which has been producing since 2006 and is the largest single supplier of natural gas in New Zealand. Production from the field is processed by the Pohokura Production Station, which is a fully unmanned facility managed by a remote control room located in OMV's New Plymouth office. The Maui field, 100% owned and operated by OMV, is also a material contributor to New Zealand's natural gas production. Together, Pohokura and Maui meet about half of New Zealand's annual natural gas demand.

Maari is New Zealand's largest oil field. OMV holds a 69% stake. In November 2019, OMV New Zealand signed an agreement to sell its share of the Maari field effective January 1, 2019. The divestment of the Maari field to Jadestone Energy is expected to be completed in 2021. Average production from the asset in 2020 was 4 kboe/d net to OMV (in 2019: 5 kboe/d).

OMV New Zealand also holds New Zealand's largest offshore exploration acreage, including 52.93% equity and operatorship of the Great South Basin exploration block, as well as five exploration permits in the Taranaki Basin (40–70%).

In March 2020, OMV New Zealand's exploration drilling campaign made the first offshore hydrocarbon discovery in New Zealand in over ten years: the Toutouwai-1 exploration well drilled in the Taranaki Basin (PEP60093). This discovery is currently under evaluation with the Toutouwai joint venture partners. Further appraisal is required to firm up volumes and inform appraisal and development planning.

Malaysia

In 2020, SapuraOMV delivered substantial incremental production from the Phase 1 development of the SK408 Production Sharing Contract (PSC) and increased production to 32 kboe/d.

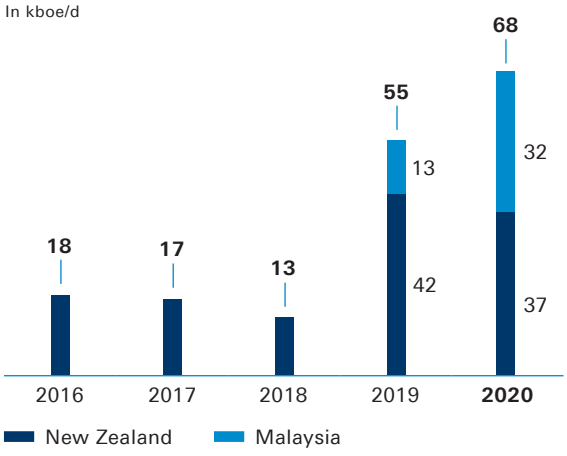
The first field, Larak, was started up at the end of December 2019, while Gorek commenced production in May 2020. With the Bakong natural gas field beginning to produce in June 2020, Phase 1 of the SK408 development is now entirely on stream.

SapuraOMV made progress on the development of its other discovered resources, which include SK408's Jerun and Teja fields and SK310's B14 field. This effort culminated in the final investment decision by SapuraOMV's Board of Directors for the Jerun project in December 2020.

SapuraOMV secured several new exploration permits in Australia to maintain a robust exploration portfolio for future growth of the business in the region. In 2020, SapuraOMV completed two exploration wells on block SK408 with non-commercial natural gas volumes in Remayong.

In August 2021, SapuraOMV announced the completion of the transaction to sell its stakes in PM323, PM329, PM318, and AAKBNLP Production Sharing Contracts.

Daily production in Asia-Pacific



▲ SK408 project, offshore, natural gas, Malaysia

Licensees
SapuraOMV (operator, 40%)
Shell (Gorek operator, 30%)
Petronas (30%)

Phase 1
Gorek, Larak, and Bakong fields
First gas in 2019–2020
Cumulative production: ~70 mn boe

Phase 2
Jerun field
First gas in 2024

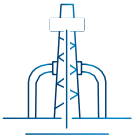
Australia

OMV New Zealand is active in one non-operated exploration permit that covers the Zola, Bianchi, and Antiope natural gas discoveries. In 2020, SapuraOMV was awarded two exploration blocks in Western Australia and has participated in one seismic survey.

Innovation & Technology

OMV E&P explores new solutions and technologies in an open-minded and truly collaborative way, utilizing synergies to open up even more opportunities along the entire value chain. We constantly strive for innovative solutions to meet today's business requirements and to prepare for the challenges of tomorrow. This starts with maximizing production at mature assets and ends with contributing to the definition of energy storage in the future. To achieve this, two mindsets are indispensable: thinking outside the box while keeping the big picture in mind and having a comprehensive digital strategy in place that enables faster and smarter solutions.

Optimized drilling, production, and reserves



Increased and enhanced oil recovery

OMV is among the best in the world in terms of achieving high recovery rates in mature fields. While the international average recovery rate for crude oil is about 40%, OMV succeeded in pushing the recovery rate beyond 55% for the supermature Matzen field in Austria by using produced water re-injection. OMV applies various enhanced oil recovery methods with a special focus on intelligent water injection projects under the Smart Oil Recovery 3.0 program (SOR 3.0). This enables OMV to ultimately increase oil recovery by up to 15 percentage points in certain fields, thus extending their production lifetime. In total, SOR 3.0 had already produced more than 580 kboe of incremental crude oil for OMV in Austria and Romania by the end of 2020. Incremental oil production in both countries looks very promising. Consequently, we are extending SOR 3.0 to full-field implementation.

Artificial lift

OMV experts have been working intensively with academia on optimizing artificial lift systems. We were thus able to raise the Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) metric to a new all-time-high. An analysis of the past five years revealed that these measures achieved an additional NPV of approximately EUR 6 mn in Austria alone. In 2020, we cut costs by around EUR 1.3 mn in Austria thanks to a decrease in required well interventions, which in turn reduced associated HSSE risk. On a global scale, we saw even more impressive MTBF numbers and project ten years of successful MTBF reduction compared to a do-nothing case. In the ten years between 2016 and 2026, the additional NPV would amount to EUR 76.2 mn. In addition, a globally unique pump test facility at the Mining University Leoben (MUL) gave us an early-on understanding of the impact of viscous fluids on both sucker rod pumps and electrical submersible pumps. We could thus adjust the artificial lift designs for our smart oil recovery project and avoid negative effects before they could occur. This is a great step forward both technically and financially.

Material and corrosion technology

Thorough material selection and corrosion management programs are essential for a safe and reliable operation of our subsurface and surface equipment. These are captured in OMV's Global Corrosion Management Framework. We intend to establish a Corrosion Management Plan for each facility and pipeline in cooperation with global operations. Introducing alternative materials more suited to challenging environments when it comes to temperature and acid service conditions helps us raise cost efficiency. For this reason, we increased testing capacity by commissioning a unique plastic/multilayer pipe test rig and implementing various electrochemical testing methods. For corrosion monitoring purposes, the portfolio comprises not only corrosion coupons, but also online corrosion monitoring tools, like ultrasonic sensors and guided wave technology. In preparation for the transformation to low-carbon operations, we are evaluating new corrosion management approaches for modified and adopted facilities and pipeline networks.

Appendix

In 2020, OMV reached a production level of 463 kboe/d, with natural gas volumes representing 62% of production. Following portfolio optimization, OMV's 1P reserves reached 1,337 mn boe in 2020, almost equally distributed between oil and gas reserves.

Production

In kboe/d

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central and Eastern Europe	**202**	**196**	**186**	**176**	**167**
Austria	28	28	26	24	22
Romania	166	161	153	145	138
Kazakhstan[1]	8	7	7	6	7
Middle East and Africa	**19**	**46**	**54**	**70**	**47**
United Arab Emirates	–	–	5	22	23
Libya	1	25	30	30	7
Tunisia	8	7	5	4	5
Kurdistan Region of Iraq	–	7	8	9	9
Yemen	–	–	3	5	4
Pakistan[2]	10	8	4	–	–
North Sea	**71**	**79**	**75**	**87**	**86**
Norway	70	79	75	87	86
United Kingdom[3]	1	0	–	–	–
Russia	**–**	**9**	**100**	**100**	**95**
Asia-Pacific	**18**	**17**	**13**	**55**	**68**
New Zealand	18	17	13	42	37
Malaysia	–	–	–	13	32
Total	**311**	**348**	**427**	**487**	**463**

Crude oil and NGL production

In kboe/d

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central and Eastern Europe	**93**	**88**	**85**	**83**	**80**
Austria	14	13	12	11	10
Romania	72	68	67	66	64
Kazakhstan[1]	8	6	6	6	6
Middle East and Africa	**8**	**33**	**44**	**62**	**37**
United Arab Emirates	–	–	5	22	23
Libya	1	25	30	30	7
Tunisia	7	5	4	2	2
Kurdistan Region of Iraq	–	2	2	3	3
Yemen	–	–	3	5	4
Pakistan[2]	1	1	0	–	–
North Sea	**47**	**51**	**47**	**45**	**41**
Norway	47	51	47	45	41
United Kingdom[3]	1	0	–	–	–
Russia	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Asia-Pacific	**9**	**8**	**6**	**18**	**18**
New Zealand	9	8	6	13	10
Malaysia	–	–	–	6	8
Total	**158**	**180**	**182**	**209**	**177**

[1] In 2021, as a part of its ongoing portfolio optimization, OMV Petrom sold the entirety of its operations in Kazakhstan to Magnetic Oil, Ltd.
[2] The E&P business in Pakistan was divested in June 2018.
[3] The E&P business in the United Kingdom was divested in January 2017.

Natural gas production

In kboe/d

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central and Eastern Europe	**109**	**108**	**100**	**93**	**86**
Austria	14	16	14	13	11
Romania	94	92	86	79	74
Kazakhstan[1]	1	1	1	1	1
Middle East and Africa	**11**	**13**	**10**	**8**	**10**
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–
Tunisia	2	1	1	1	3
Kurdistan Region of Iraq	–	5	5	6	7
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan[2]	9	7	3	–	–
North Sea	**24**	**28**	**28**	**41**	**44**
Norway	23	28	28	41	44
United Kingdom[3]	0	0	–	–	–
Russia	**–**	**9**	**100**	**100**	**95**
Asia-Pacific	**9**	**9**	**7**	**37**	**51**
New Zealand	9	9	7	30	26
Malaysia	–	–	–	7	24
Total	**153**	**168**	**245**	**279**	**286**

[1] In 2021, as a part of its ongoing portfolio optimization, OMV Petrom sold the entirety of its operations in Kazakhstan to Magnetic Oil, Ltd.
[2] The E&P business in Pakistan was divested in June 2018.
[3] The E&P business in the United Kingdom was divested in January 2017.

Total 1P reserves

In mn boe

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central and Eastern Europe	686	641	602	569	533
Middle East and Africa	185	186	266	285	366
North Sea	139	110	120	122	108
Russia	–	194	232	229	220
Asia-Pacific	21	15	49	128	109
Total	**1,030**	**1,146**	**1,270**	**1,332**	**1,337**

Crude oil and NGL 1P reserves

In mn boe

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central and Eastern Europe	393	379	361	350	333
Middle East and Africa	148	139	222	229	289
North Sea	79	48	48	51	45
Russia	–	–	–	–	–
Asia-Pacific	9	5	10	19	14
Total	**628**	**571**	**642**	**649**	**680**

Natural gas 1P reserves

In mn boe

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Central and Eastern Europe	293	261	241	218	200
Middle East and Africa	37	47	45	57	78
North Sea	60	63	72	70	64
Russia	–	194	232	230	220
Asia-Pacific	12	10	39	109	95
Total	**403**	**575**	**628**	**683**	**657**

Note: 1P reserves are defined as proved developed and undeveloped reserves from subsidiaries and equity-accounted investments.

Major licenses[1]

Country	Working interest[2, 3]	Type of production and license	OMV operatorship	Primary type of hydrocarbon[4]
Central and Eastern Europe				
Austria				
AREA 1 Nord	100%	Production	☑	Oil and NGL
AREA 2 Matzen	100%	Production	☑	Oil and NGL
AREA 4 Hochleiten	100%	Production	☑	Oil and NGL
AREA 36	100%	Production	☑	Natural gas
AREA 5 SüdGAS	100%	Production	☑	Natural gas
AREA 7 West	100%	Production	☑	Natural gas
AREA 8 Thann	100%	Production	☑	Natural gas
Romania				
Asset Crisana	100%	Production	☑	Oil and NGL
Asset Muntenia Vest	100%	Production	☑	Oil and NGL
Asset Muntenia	100%	Production	☑	Oil and NGL
Asset Oltenia	100%	Production	☑	Natural gas
Asset Moesia	100%	Production	☑	Oil and NGL
Asset Moldova	100%	Production	☑	Oil and NGL
Asset Petromar	100%	Production	☑	Natural gas
PEC Ticleni	100%	Production	☐	Oil and NGL
PEC Turnu	100%	Production	☐	Oil and NGL
PEC Timis	100%	Production	☐	Oil and NGL
Asset Hunt JOA	50%	Production	☐	Natural gas
Neptun Deep	50%	Appraisal	☐	Natural gas
Middle East and Africa				
United Arab Emirates				Oil and NGL
SARB/Umm Lulu	20%	Development/ production	☐	Oil and NGL
Ghasha	5%	Development	☐	Natural gas
Libya				
Nafoora, Sirte Basin	100%	Production	☐	Oil and NGL
NC103, Sirte Basin	100%	Production	☐	Oil and NGL
NC163_ZOC, Sirte Basin	100%	Production	☐	Oil and NGL
NC115 (OILP), Murzuq Basin	30%	Production	☐	Oil and NGL
NC186 (OILEX), Murzuq Basin	24%	Production	☐	Oil and NGL
Tunisia				
Adam	20%	Production	☐	Natural gas
Cherouq	50%	Production	☑	Oil and NGL
Durra	50%	Production	☑	Oil and NGL
Anaguid East	50%	Production	☑	Oil and NGL
Jinane	50%	Production	☑	Oil and NGL
Nawara	50%	Production	☑	Natural gas
Sondes	50%	Production	☑	Oil and NGL
Kurdistan Region of Iraq				Oil and NGL
Khor Mor	10%	Development/ production	☐	Natural gas
Chemchemal	10%	Development/ production	☐	Natural gas
Yemen				
Block S2	44%	Development/ production	☑	Oil and NGL
North Sea				
Norway				
Aasta Hansteen	15%	Production	☐	Natural gas
Edvard Grieg	20%	Production	☐	Oil and NGL
Gudrun	24%	Production	☐	Oil and NGL
Gullfaks	19%	Production	☐	Oil and NGL
Wisting	25%	Appraisal	☐[5]	Oil and NGL
Hades/Iris	30%	Appraisal	☑	Natural gas

☑ Operated ☐ Non-operated Oil and NGL Natural gas

Major licenses[1]

Country	Working interest[2, 3]	Type of production and license	OMV operatorship	Primary type of hydrocarbon[4]
Russia				
Russia				
Yuzhno-Russkoye	24.99%	Production	☐	Natural gas
Asia-Pacific				
New Zealand				
Maari[6]	69%	Production	☑	Oil and NGL
Pohokura (NZEA)	74%	Production	☑	Natural gas
Maui (NZEA)	100%	Production	☑	Natural gas
Great South Basin	52.93%	Exploration	☑	
Malaysia				
SK310	30%	Development/ production	☑	Natural gas
SK408	40%	Development/ production	☑[7]	Natural gas

☑ Operated ☐ Non-operated Oil and NGL Natural gas

Note: As of August 2021

[1] Due to their large numbers, the licenses in Romania (more than 190) and Austria (more than 150) are clustered into asset units.

[2] The Romania and Kazakhstan working interest is via OMV Petrom, in which OMV owns a 51% stake. The Malaysia working interest is via SapuraOMV, in which OMV owns a 50% share.

[3] The Libya working interest represents OMV's stake in the Second Party shareholding.

[4] Based on predominant hydrocarbon production of the respective year

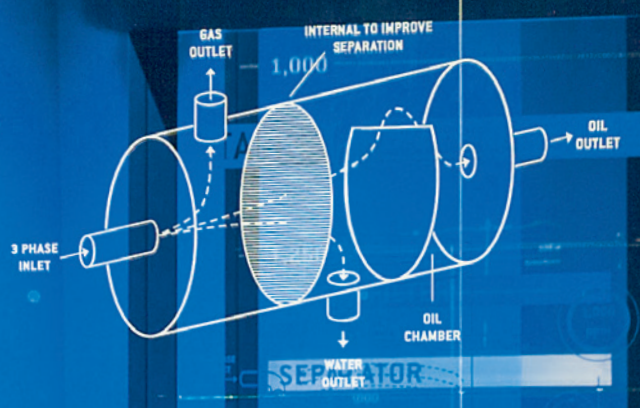
[5] Wisting is non-operated in the development phase and will be operated in the production phase as per the 2019 MoU with Equinor.

[6] Maari divestment signed in November 2019; closing pending authority approvals

[7] SK408 includes several fields with different operatorship (SapuraOMV/Shell).

1,750

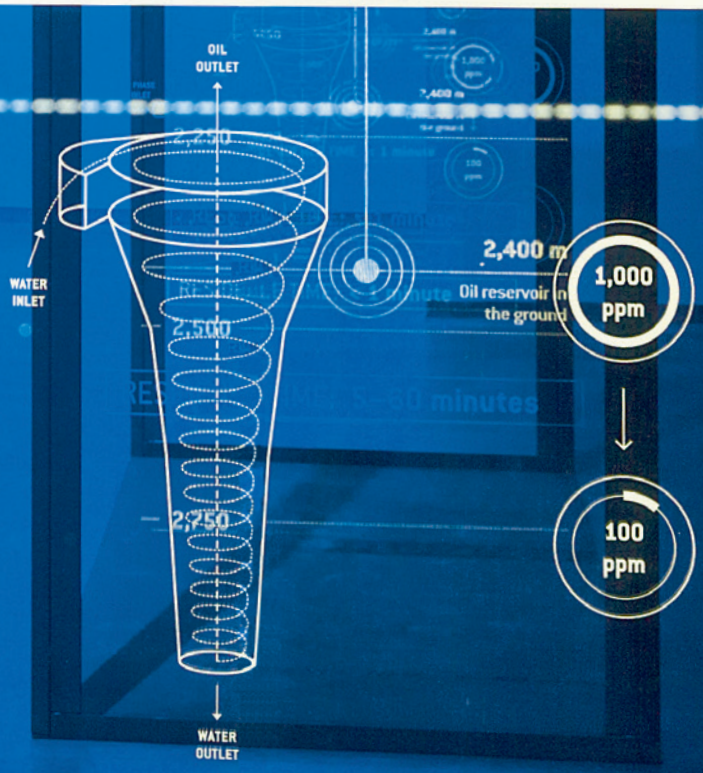
SEPARATOR



RESIDENCE TIME: **10 minutes**

2,000

HYDROCYCLONE



RESIDENCE TIME: **< 1 minute**

OMV was able to identify innovative flotation and filtration technologies which can also effectively treat challenging emulsions.

OMV's high-performance MaxxMotion fuels ensure improved efficiency and engine longevity.

3 – REFINING & MARKETING

The R&M business segment refines crude oil and other feedstocks, and markets fuels as well as natural gas. Its activities include Refining, Supply and Trading, Commercial, Retail, and Gas. OMV owns a total refining capacity of more than 500 kboe/d, with three wholly owned refineries in Europe and a 15% share in ADNOC Refining & Trading. In Europe, refining activities are highly integrated with marketing to serve a strong branded retail network and a broad base of commercial customers. In the gas business, OMV is active in integrated supply, marketing, and trading from Northwest to Southeast Europe.

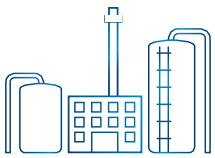
CLEAN CCS OPERATING RESULT
(IN 2019: € 1,122 MN)

OMV REFINING INDICATOR MARGIN EUROPE
(IN 2019: $ 4.4/BBL)

$ 2.4 /bbl

UTILIZATION RATE REFINERIES EUROPE
(IN 2019: 97%)

86 %



FUELS AND OTHER SALES VOLUMES EUROPE
(IN 2019: 18.6 MN T)

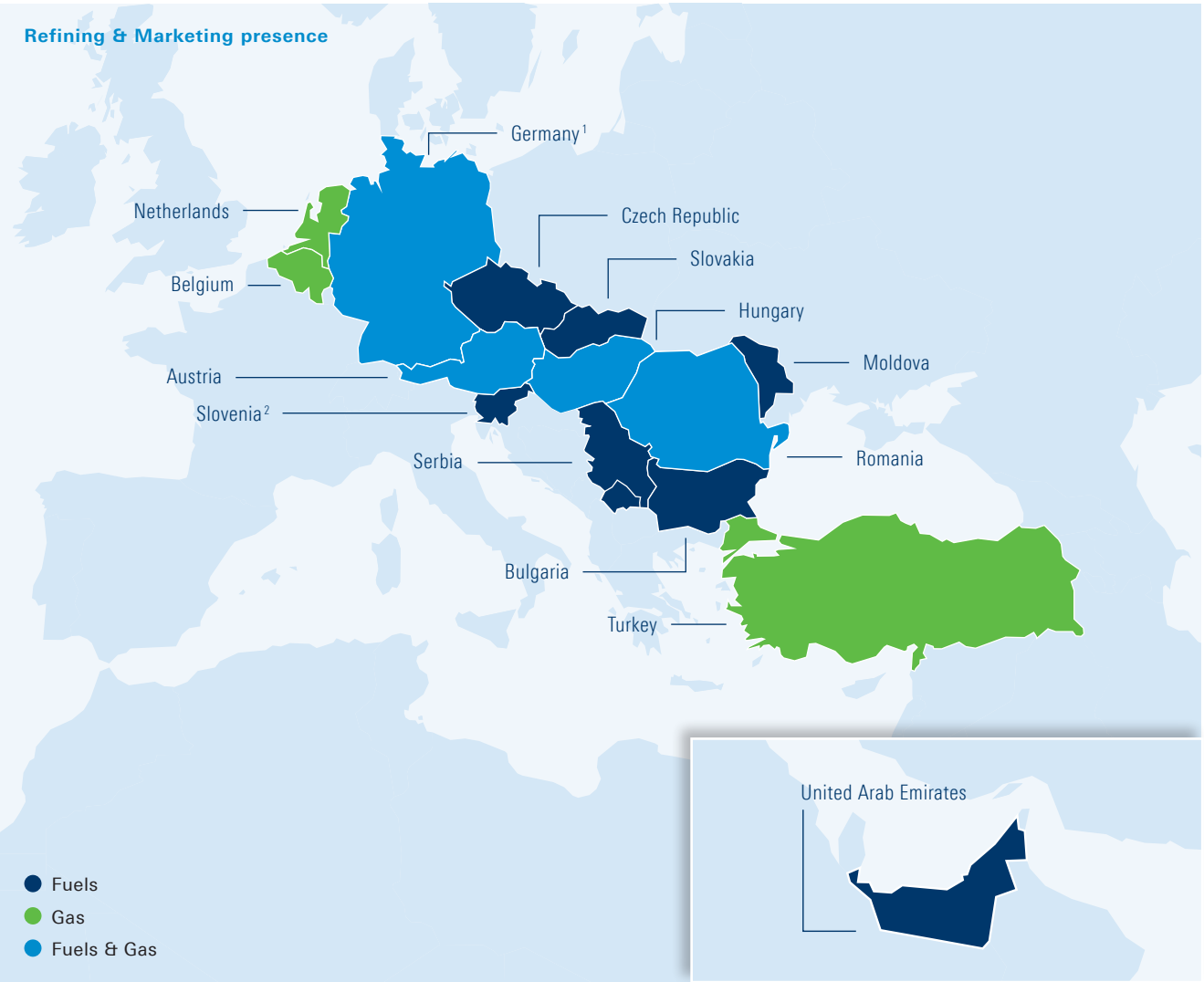
15.5 mn t

NATURAL GAS SALES VOLUMES
(IN 2019: 137 TWH)

164 TWh

Refining & Marketing at a Glance

OMV operates three inland refineries, two in Austria and Germany, strongly integrated with petrochemicals, and one in Romania with a total capacity of around 370 kboe/d. We have expanded internationally since 2019 and now hold a 15% share in ADNOC Refining, which operates the fourth largest single-site refinery in the world. OMV markets fuels, which include gasoline, diesel, aviation fuel, biofuels, bitumen, and heating oil, as well as natural gas. In the gas business, OMV is the market leader in Austria and Romania, where it also operates a large-scale gas-fired power plant. In recent years, OMV expanded its market share in Germany and entered the Benelux region.



[1] In Germany, OMV has agreed to sell 285 filling stations to EG Group. The closing of this transaction is expected in the second half of 2021.
[2] OMV has agreed to sell its participation in OMV Slovenia (operating 120 filling stations) and OMV's fuel wholesale business in Slovenia to MOL Group. The closing of the transaction is expected in 2022.

Financial and operational KPIs

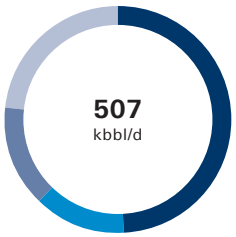
		2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Clean CCS Operating Result before depreciation and amortization, impairments and write-ups	in EUR mn	1,482	1,538	1,413	1,604	1,434
Clean CCS Operating Result	in EUR mn	896	1,126	1,008	1,122	996
thereof ADNOC Refining & Trading (15%)	in EUR mn	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	(107)
thereof gas	in EUR mn	200	222	212	194	337
OMV refining indicator margin Europe	in USD/bbl	4.7	6.0	5.2	4.4	2.4
Utilization rate refineries Europe	in %	89	90	92	97	86
Fuels and other sales volumes Europe	in mn t	17.7	17.6	17.8	18.6	15.5
thereof retail sales volumes[1]	in mn t	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	5.9
thereof OMV Petrol Ofisi	in mn t	10.7	4.0	–	–	–
Number of filling stations[1]		2,068	2,039	2,064	2,075	2,085
Average throughput per filling station[1]	in mn l	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.5
Natural gas sales volumes	in TWh	109	113	114	137	164
Capital expenditure	in EUR mn	497	513	559	2,739	570
thereof organic capital expenditure	in EUR mn	469	490	538	576	510

Note: Downstream operational KPIs do not include the equity-accounted investments. Following the reorganization of the OMV Group, OMV changed its reporting structure as of 2021. The former business segment Downstream was split into Refining & Marketing and Chemicals & Materials. For comparison only, past figures are presented in the new structure.

[1] Excluding OMV Petrol Ofisi, which was divested in June 2017

Annual refining capacities

In kbbl/d



Schwechat	294
Burghausen	79
Petrobrazi	86
ADNOC Refining[1]	138

Fuels and other sales volumes Europe

In mn t

Gasoline	3.4
Diesel	7.7
Jet	0.7
Black products	1.5
Other	2.1

HSB Solomon Associates LLC ranking – Fuels Study[1]

Net Cash Margin in USD/bbl

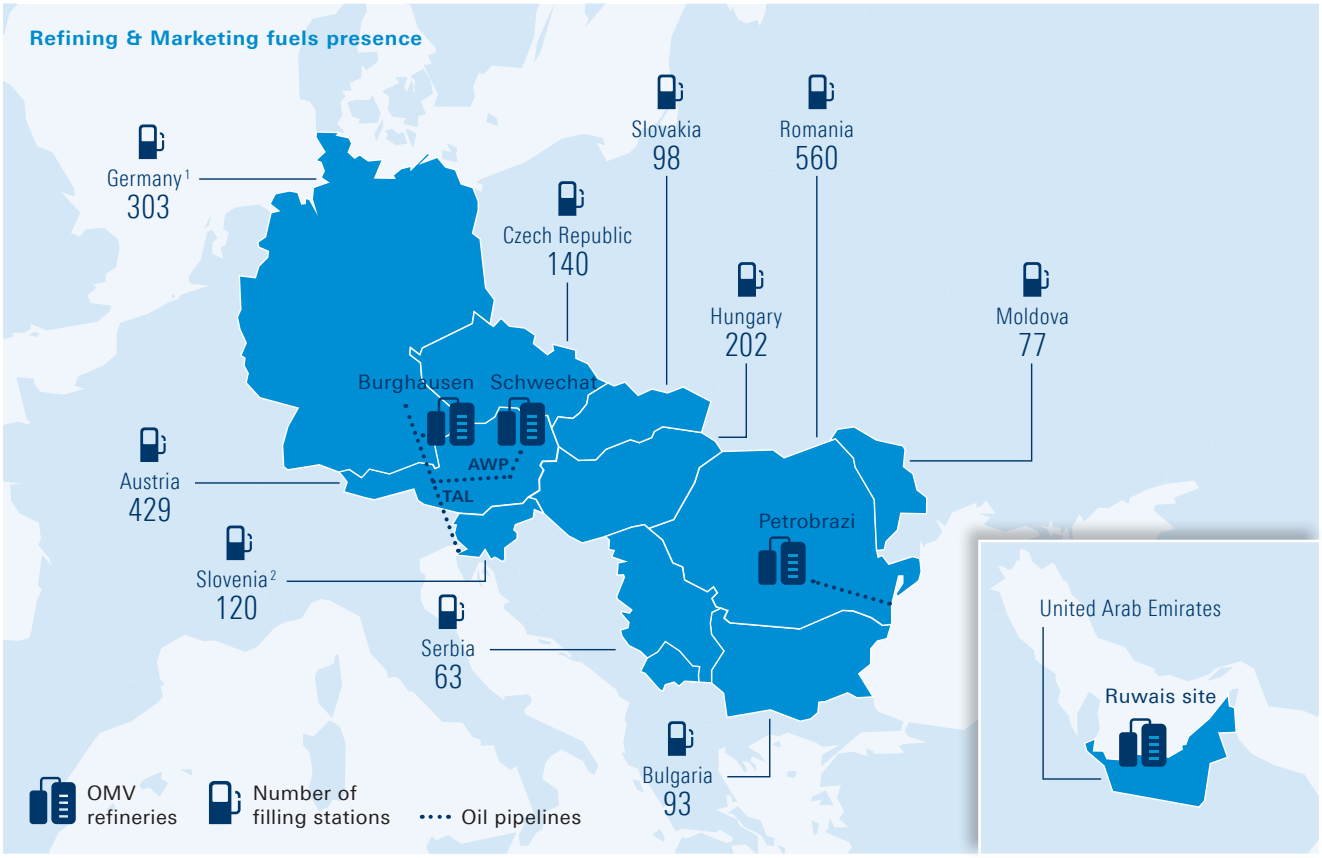
		2014	2016	2018	2020
Schwechat	1st quartile	■	■	■	■
	2nd quartile				
	3rd quartile				
	4th quartile				
Burghausen	1st quartile	■		■	■
	2nd quartile		■		
	3rd quartile				
	4th quartile				
Petrobrazi	1st quartile				■
	2nd quartile	■		■[2]	
	3rd quartile		■[2]		
	4th quartile				

[1] Worldwide Fuels Refinery Performance Analysis (Fuels Study) quartile position considered within Western Europe peers for Schwechat and Burghausen and Central South Europe Peers for Petrobrazi

[2] Turnaround in Petrobrazi

Fuels

OMV operates the three refineries in Austria, Germany, and Romania as one integrated system, optimizing asset utilization and maximizing margins. The refineries have access to both domestic and international crude, which is supplied via pipelines. OMV is an industry leader, ranking in the top two quartiles of the Solomon European refining benchmark. In Retail, OMV operates a strong multi-brand retail network of approximately 2,100 filling stations in the CEE region[1, 2]. In the Middle East region, OMV holds a 15% share in ADNOC Refining and Trading JV. Launched at the end of 2020, ADNOC Global Trading optimizes refinery flows and markets refined products globally, unlocking an additional level of integrated value creation.



Key facts 2020

- 369 kboe/d annual refining capacity in Europe
- 138 kboe/d annual refining capacity in the Middle East
- 15.5 mn t fuels and other sales volumes Europe
- ~2,100 filling stations in Europe

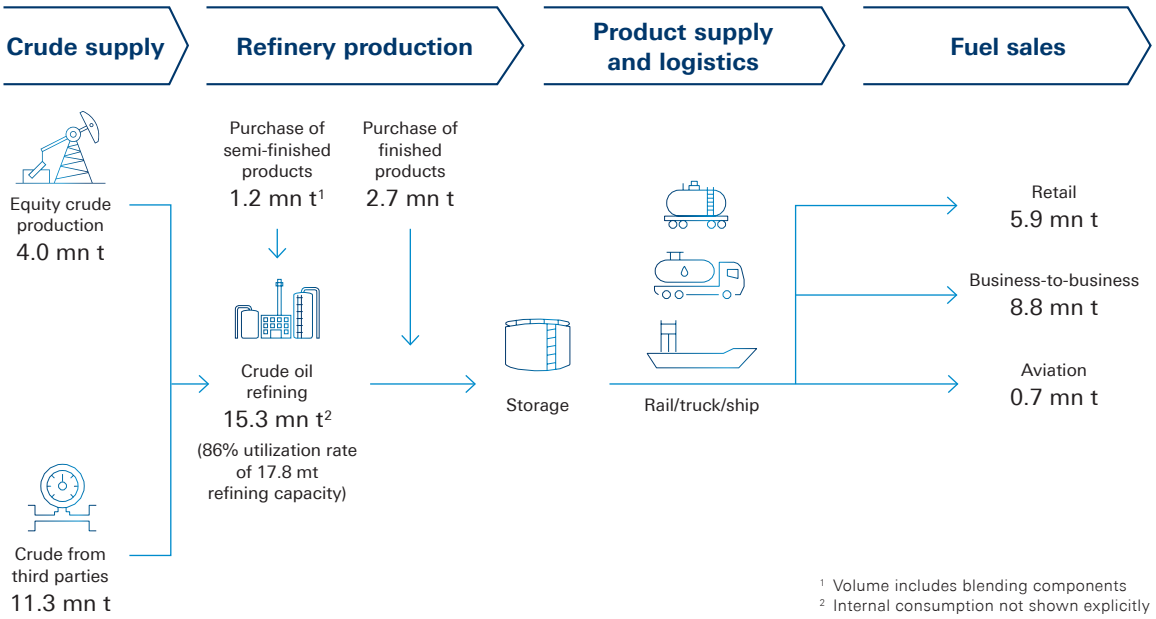
Competitive advantages

- Leading European refiner[3]
- Large share of secure product outlets
- Strong retail brands, a high share of premium fuels, leading non-oil business
- Excellent management of integrated oil value chain

[1] OMV signed the agreement to divest the OMV-branded retail network in Germany (285 stations) in December 2020; closing expected in 2021.
[2] OMV announced the divestment of Slovenian operations in 2021 (120 stations).
[3] According to HSB Solomon Associates Fuels Study benchmark: Net Cash Margin, Cash OpEx, Maintenance Index & Energy Intensity Index

Refining & Marketing – fuels value chain in Europe

2020 figures

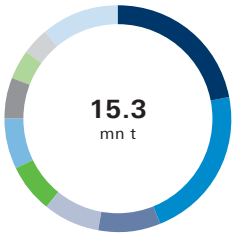


[1] Volume includes blending components
[2] Internal consumption not shown explicitly

OMV's European R&M business model is characterized by a high degree of physical integration along the value chain from equity crude production to refining, retail, and commercial sales. OMV's comprehensive market and technology expertise is translated into optimizing supplies, balancing demand and production capacities, and offering an optimum product mix. In 2020, a quarter of the crude processed in OMV's three refineries came from OMV's Austrian and Romanian oil fields. The remainder is supplied seaborne via a reliable and cost-effective pipeline system from the Adriatic Sea and the Black Sea. Fuel sales volumes amounted to 1.5 mn t. OMV marketed 5.9 mn t of fuel products plus a broad range of non-fuel products and services through its own network of filling stations. Commercial sales of fuel products totaled 8.9 mn t. Jet fuel decreased significantly from 1.9 mn t in 2019 to 0.6 mn t as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sources of processed crude oil

In %



Kazakhstan	22
Romania	22
Russia	9
Algeria	8
Iraq	7
Libya	7
Azerbaijan	6
Austria	4
USA	4
Other	11

Processed crude oil quality

In %

Heavy	14
Medium	24
Light	62

Note: Heavy crude API <24; light crude API >34; according to US SEC

Refining in Europe

3 Sites
–
1 Refinery concept
enabling optimal returns

OMV operates refineries in Schwechat (Austria), Burghausen (Germany), and Petrobrazi (Romania) with a total annual capacity of 17.8 mn t, equaling around 370,000 bbl/d. The regional proximity of the three sites allows OMV to operate them as one integrated refining system. Intermediate products are exchanged between the refineries to optimize product flows and maximize returns.

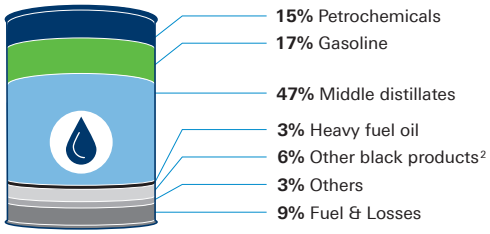
Over the last few years, OMV has put a lot of effort into increasing refining profitability and improving performance indicators. The challenging market environment during 2012 and 2014 caused by overcapacity and high crude oil prices prompted OMV to initiate an efficiency program to increase competitiveness. This resulted in significant cost reductions and an improved margin.

These efforts are reflected in the high ratings of the Schwechat and Burghausen refineries in the Solomon studies, which benchmark refineries worldwide. The two refineries rank in the top two quartiles in Europe for fuels and olefins in the personnel intensity, energy efficiency, maintenance costs, and total cash OPEX categories. In addition, Schwechat and Burghausen are in the top two quartiles for operational availability, utilization, and net cash margin for fuels.

The geographical location of OMV's refineries and their connection to a strong pipeline infrastructure ensure sourcing flexibility with access to both domestic and international crude oil supplies. The flexible refinery configuration and access to broad feedstock supplies enable profit optimization along the entire value chain.

Integrated refinery yield[1] 2020

In %



[1] Operated as "3 Sites – 1 Refinery"; LPG and naphtha used as feedstock for petrochemicals
[2] Bitumen, coke, and other residues

A high utilization rate is key to the profitable operation of a refinery. OMV has consistently outperformed the European average for refiners, receiving a boost from strong petrochemical integration and robust marketing activities. During the COVID-19 crisis, OMV's deep downstream value chain integration in chemicals secured the continued operation of OMV refineries, although lockdown measures reduced fuel product demand substantially. OMV achieved a utilization rate of 86%.

Schwechat (9.6 mn t / 204 kboe/d)

Schwechat is Austria's only refinery. It features a very high conversion rate with low black-product yield and the technical flexibility to process a mixture of heavy, medium, and light sweet crude oils. The site is supplied with around 10% domestic equity crude, with the remaining crude supplied via the Transalpine (TAL) and Adria-Wien Pipelines (AWP). Schwechat is forward integrated into petrochemicals and produces ethylene, propylene, butadiene, and aromatics. The refinery also supplies fuels to OMV's large network of filling stations as well as to Vienna International Airport via pipeline. In addition, the refinery produces low-sulfur heavy fuel oil to serve the market with IMO 2020-compliant products. In the long term, Schwechat aims to become heavy fuel oil-free.

Burghausen (3.8 mn t / 79 kboe/d)

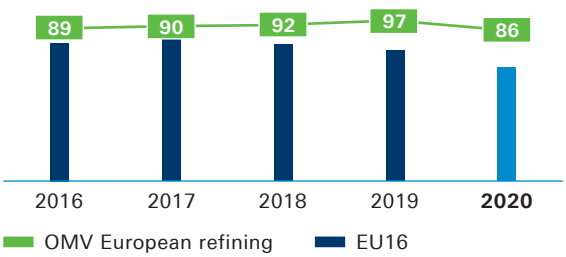
The Burghausen refinery, located on the German-Austrian border, is a specialized, heavy fuel oil-free facility. All heavy components are converted to high-quality calcinate. It ranks among the top refineries in the German market. Burghausen processes medium and light crude oils and is supplied with crude via the Transalpine (TAL) pipeline connected to the marine terminal in Trieste, Italy. It focuses on jet fuel, middle distillates, and petrochemical products. Burghausen ranks top tier with one of the highest petrochemical yields in Europe. Neither gasoline nor heavy fuel oil is produced at the refinery. Jet fuel output is delivered to Munich airport by pipeline.

Petrobrazi (4.5 mn t / 86 kboe/d)

The Petrobrazi refinery, located about 60 km from Bucharest, Romania, processes approximately 80% local equity heavy crude oil with the rest of its crude supplied via import pipelines from the Constanța oil terminal. The refinery's yield structure allows the production of gasoline, middle distillates, and low-sulfur heavy fuel oil. The refinery is highly integrated with the regional fuels marketing business, which includes over 700 filling stations in Romania, Moldova, Bulgaria, and Serbia.

Refinery utilization rates – OMV versus EU16 peers

In %



Retail and commercial

OMV sells its refined products via several retail filling station brands and also serves a very large base of commercial customers. The Group's total product sales amounted to 15.5 mn t in 2020. Around 40% of the total volumes were marketed through the retail channel, while approximately 60% were sold through the commercial channel.

Retail

At the end of 2020, OMV operated a network of around 2,100 filling stations. The network covers ten countries in Central and Eastern Europe. Around half of the filling stations are in Austria (429 sites) and Romania (560 sites). OMV also operates filling stations in Germany, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Moldova. The filling station network's geographical focus is on markets close to OMV's three refineries. This allows the Group to maximize the integrated margins from refineries to the retail network.

The Company is in the process of divesting the OMV branded filling stations in Germany (285 sites) and Slovenia (120 sites). Both transactions are signed and will close in 2021 and 2022, respectively.

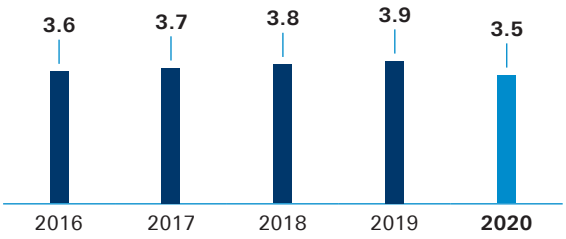
Over the last five years, OMV has significantly transformed its retail business by pursuing network optimization, clear customer segmentation, value creation through the focus on brands' equity builders, and strategic operational improvements.

All measures have improved Operating Result per filling station to almost EUR 240,000, up 6% compared with 2019. OMV's average throughput per filing station reached 3.5 mn liters per year, a figure significantly impacted by the travel restrictions in Europe.

The retail segment serves as an important and stable distribution channel for fuel products and plays an essential role in building OMV's brand image. OMV pursues a multi-brand strategy that addresses different customer needs.

Throughput per station[1]

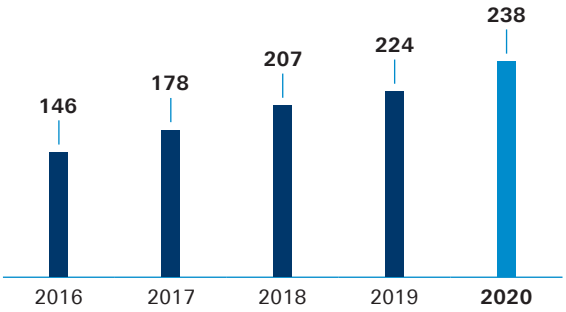
In mn liters



[1] Excluding OMV Petrol Ofisi, which was divested in June 2017

Retail Operating Result per filling station[1]

In thousand EUR



[1] Excluding OMV Petrol Ofisi, which was divested in June 2017; including the OMV card business

OMV brand

OMV is the Group's top-quality brand, offering the highest-quality fuels, modern convenience stores including freshly prepared food, and a wide range of services linked to mobility. OMV's highest-performance MaxxMotion fuels ensure engine longevity, improved efficiency, and lower emissions. Due to our extensive experience and position as one of the first movers in gastronomy on the go, VIVA has the expertise to combine smart convenience with a pleasurable experience on site. VIVA is quality driven and offers the best-in-class VIVA Coffee, an assortment of tasty, freshly prepared, healthy food and drinks tailored to the needs of people on the go. Additionally, we strive to increase the sustainability of our products, processes, and services. OMV's corporate vision "The energy for a better life" expresses precisely what VIVA stands for except that VIVA focuses on people's needs on the road. OMV operates around 1,350 filling stations under the OMV brand in nine European countries.

Petrom brand

The Petrom brand is THE "value for money" brand on the retail market, offering reliable fuels at very accessible prices. The brand is well known in Romania and Moldova, where it has been marketed since 1988 and 2000, respectively. Petrom is currently undergoing an ambitious process to modernize the brand and tailor its products and services to the core target market: young families. The physical spaces are being transformed in a rebranding process including integration of the MyAuchan convenience stores, which add a contemporary shopping experience.

Avanti and DISKONT brands

These two brands target the discount segment. Avanti and DISKONT unmanned filling stations provide customers with a very cost-efficient way to fill their tanks that also saves time. The majority of

Avanti filling stations are located in Austria. DISKONT filling stations are strategically located at HOFER/ ALDI SÜD supermarkets, allowing them to benefit from strong customer traffic and a similar customer proposition.

MaxxMotion

At its technology center in Austria, OMV continuously improves its OMV MaxxMotion Premium Fuels for outstanding quality and performance. OMV's innovation teams work in close collaboration with leading automotive OEMs, research institutes, and universities to secure a place at the forefront of future developments in fuel technology.

−40°C
OMV MaxxMotion Diesel ensuring reliable engine operation at low temperatures

The successful MaxxMotion Performance Fuels are a great example of OMV's innovation capabilities. MaxxMotion represents longer engine life, full control in every situation, and lower emissions. Whether diesel or gasoline, MaxxMotion delivers maximum performance with a clean combustion process. OMV MaxxMotion 100plus and OMV MaxxMotion Diesel actively clean a car's engine from the inside, as well as remove and minimize harmful deposits. Special, innovative additive formulations keep engines clean, reduce wear, and sustainably prolong an engine's lifespan in the long run.

VIVA

For many years now, OMV filling stations have not only been a place to find top-quality fuels but also to enjoy an increasing range of services that make stops as convenient as possible for people on the go. VIVA, OMV's convenience store brand, has established a new filling station culture, where a stop at the service station offers a welcome break from the daily hustle and bustle. VIVA stores have an appealing atmosphere, a first-rate product range, and helpful, service-oriented staff. In addition to freshly prepared snacks, VIVA offers the unique VIVA Coffee, made from carefully selected coffee beans that are sourced 100% responsibly (OMV has been a Fairtrade partner since 2016). It is always freshly ground by our staff and served according to VIVA standards, which are second to none. One of our latest additions to the VIVA Coffee portfolio is the Single-Origin Columbia, 100% Arabica option, a variant that has proven very successful in countries like Romania, Hungary, and Bulgaria. Consumer research ranks OMV's VIVA Coffee products highly as the best solution for people in a hurry.

In our stores, we also offer more than 1,500 everyday products, gifts, the VIVA wine store, and much more. In addition to freshly prepared snacks, VIVA introduced private-label products, such as VIVA Iced Coffee, VIVA Snacks, and VIVA Smoothie bars, starting in 2019. In 2020, a successful range of VIVA near-water beverages followed.

The VIVA convenience store concept has developed into a very attractive business that contributes significantly to OMV's retail earnings. VIVA has the expertise to combine smart to-go convenience with a pleasurable experience on site. VIVA is quality driven and offers a best-in-class assortment of tasty, freshly prepared and healthy food and drinks tailored to the needs of people on the go. OMV operates around 890 OMV filling stations with VIVA-branded convenience stores in nine European countries from Germany to Romania. We additionally strive to increase the sustainability of our products, processes, and services in line with OMV's brand promise: "The energy for a better life."

OMV aims to stand apart from the competition by going beyond customer expectations and providing more value – by caring more about customer needs.

Retail competitive advantages

- Clear regional focus, filling stations in close proximity to OMV's refineries
- Strong brands in all markets
- Above-average throughput per station compared to branded peers
- High share of premium fuels (MaxxMotion trademark)
- Successful convenience store concept with high contribution to total retail margin

Commercial sales

OMV provides transportation and industrial fuel products to a broad range of business customers in Central and Eastern Europe. Besides being the leading fuels supplier in its core markets of Austria and Romania, OMV's commercial sales channel has a strong market presence in more than ten other CEE countries. In the aviation segment, OMV is an important provider, supplying the two largest airports in CEE region, Vienna and Munich, with a pipeline connection to its nearby refineries.

The commercial business focuses on large industrial customers in the main segments of road transportation, construction and industry, oil companies and resellers, marine business, and the aviation sector.

The commercial sales channel allows OMV to ensure a high level of refinery utilization and enables the maximization of integrated margins along the value chain, while maximizing value and market success for its B2B customers as well.

Refining in the Middle East

OMV has held a 15% share in ADNOC Refining and ADNOC Global Trading since July 2019. This transaction enabled OMV to establish a strong integrated position along the value chain in Abu Dhabi similar to the successful business model in Europe. The value chain spans from Upstream production to refining, trading, and chemicals.

ADNOC Refining

ADNOC Refining is situated at the heart of the Abu Dhabi hydrocarbon value chain and operates the fourth largest single-site refinery complex in the world. It has a total capacity of (922 kbbl/d), consisting of Ruwais East (420 kbbl/d), Ruwais West (417 kbbl/d), and the Abu Dhabi refinery (85 kbbl/d).

Besides OMV, the other shareholders of ADNOC Refining are ADNOC (65%) and ENI (20%).

The Ruwais megasite is well integrated into petrochemicals. The complex includes a propylene capacity of more than 1.7 mn t, mostly sold to Borouge, the largest polyolefins site in the world. Borouge is jointly owned by Borealis (40%) and ADNOC (60%), which generates synergies along the value chain.

ADNOC Refining's assets also include the associated infrastructure featuring an advanced logistics network with pipelines and storage. In addition, there are utility assets such as a general utility plant that produces power and generates steam, a plant for waste handling and treatment, as well as a disposal facility. The associated infrastructure supports the Ruwais site and provides predictable income.

Thanks to a high conversion rate, these refineries have a heavy fuel oil position close to zero. White products make up 95% of the total production volume.

ADNOC Refining's investment program includes the Crude Flexibility Project, which expands Ruwais' crude slate to include heavier, more sour crudes and allows the refinery to optimize its feedstock costs. Throughout its history, ADNOC has predominantly refined Murban-grade crude, extracted from its onshore fields in Abu Dhabi. Once complete in 2022, the Crude Flexibility Project will allow the refinery to process up to 420 kboe/d of heavier and more sour grades of crude. These will include Upper Zakum-grade crude, extracted from Abu Dhabi's offshore fields, as well as over 50 other varieties sourced from around the world.

The investment program also features a waste heat recovery project to capture waste heat from gas turbine operations to generate power and desalinated water. Upon completion in 2023, the innovation will increase the thermal efficiency of the site by nearly 30% and reduce dependence on the national grid.

Ruwais refinery – fourth-largest single-site refinery in the world

ADNOC Global Trading

The Ruwais site has direct access to a deep-water port, unlocking the opportunity for OMV to participate in attractive, high-growth markets, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region.

Approximately 30% of ADNOC Refining's production is sold domestically, while roughly 70% is exported. ADNOC Global Trading is ADNOC Refining's international exporter and will manage the non-Abu Dhabi crude feedstock supply, optimizing refinery flows and unlocking an additional layer of value creation. ADNOC Global Trading started operations in December 2020.

Pak-Arab Refinery (PARCO)

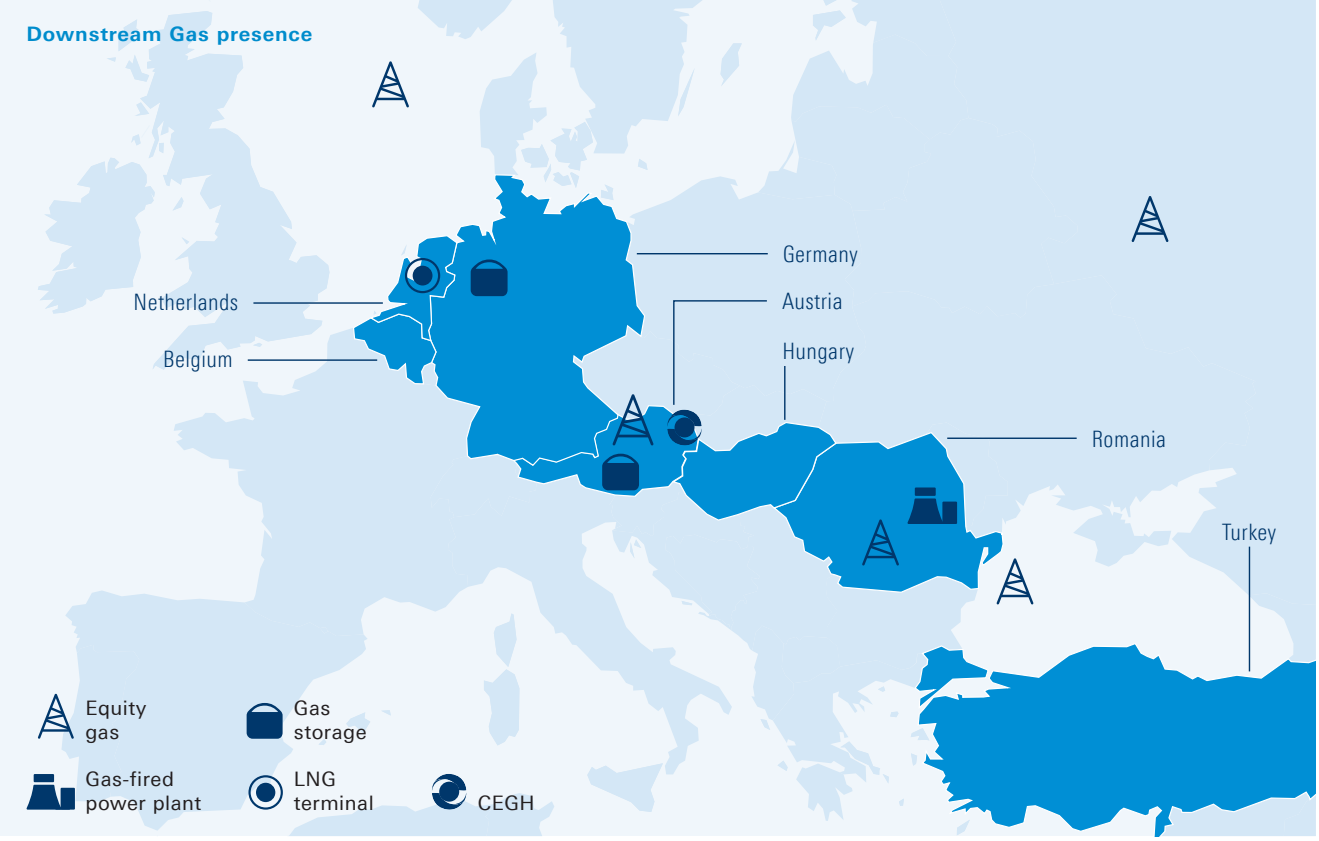
OMV holds an indirect interest of 10% in PARCO, which is active in the refining, transportation, and marketing business in Pakistan.

OMV's integrated value chain in the United Arab Emirates

[1] Via Borealis; ADNOC (60%), Borealis (40%). OMV holds a majority shareholding (75%) in Borealis.

Gas

The gas business operates across the entire gas value chain from the wellhead to the burner tip. It comprises gas supply, marketing, and trading in Europe and Turkey, as well as storage activities in Austria and Germany. The gas business also includes a large-scale gas-fired power plant in Romania.



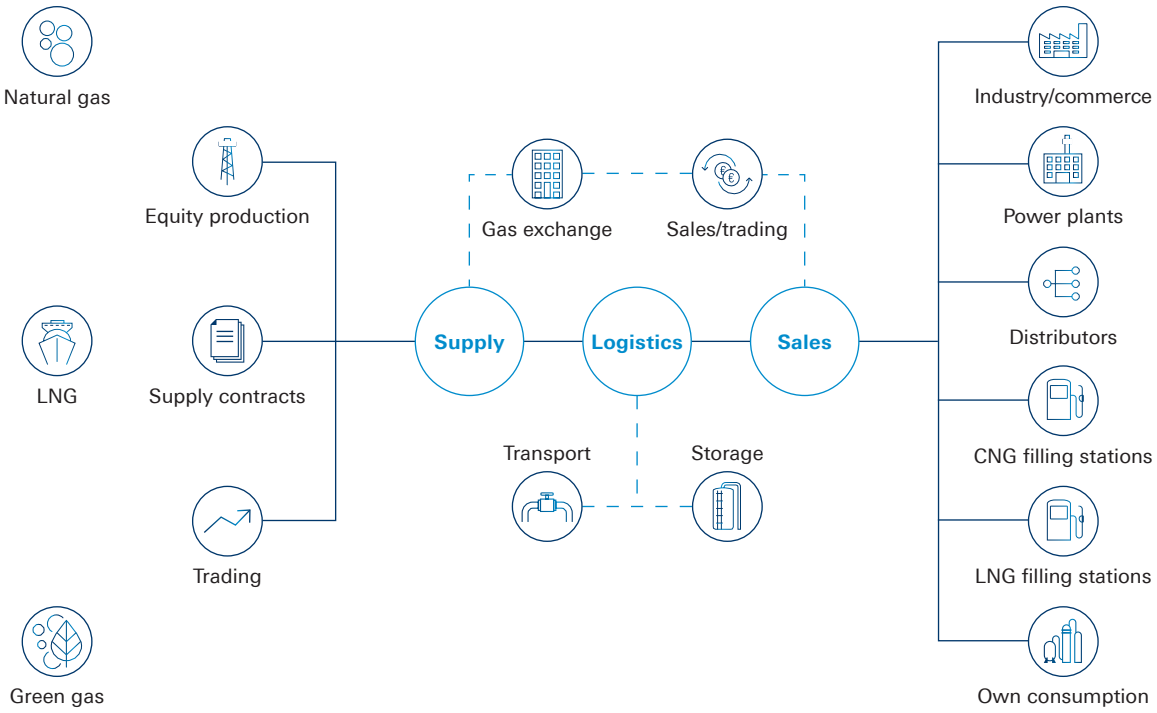
Key facts 2020

- EUR 337 mn clean Operating Result
- ~30 TWh (~2.7 bcm) gas storage capacity in Austria and Germany
- ~74 TWh equity production
- 164 TWh gas sales volume in Europe

Competitive advantages

- Strongly integrated portfolio along the value chain
- Market leader in Austria and Romania
- Long-standing reliable partnerships and contracts with Europe's major gas suppliers

Downstream gas value chain



OMV is active along the entire gas value chain to capture higher returns for the complete gas supply portfolio. Total gas volumes from equity production in Romania, Norway, and Austria amounted to 74 TWh. Third-party volumes are supplied under a number of long-, medium-, and short-term contracts for a modern and diversified portfolio.

OMV runs gas storage facilities with a total capacity of about 30 TWh. The Group ensures security of supply as well as flexibility and short-term balancing of supply and consumption by using some of its storage capacities together with trading gas on European hubs.

Total gas sales volumes amounted to 164 TWh in 2020, an increase of 20% compared to 2019. The gas is marketed to end consumers as well as commercial customers, with a strong focus on industrial customers and municipalities in six European countries and in Turkey. In the power business, OMV runs a modern large-scale gas-fired power plant in Brazi, Romania. Total power output amounted to 4.1 TWh in 2020.

Operational KPIs

		2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Natural gas sales volumes	**in TWh**	**109**	**113**	**114**	**137**	**164**
thereof OMV Gas	in TWh	56	57	66	88	115
thereof OMV Petrom	in TWh	44	45	39	47	48
thereof OMV Turkey	in TWh	9	11	9	1	1
Natural gas trading volumes	**in TWh**	**687**	**712**	**771**	**963**	**956**
Gas supply volumes	**in TWh**	**130**	**156**	**146**	**163**	**169**
thereof equity gas	in TWh	71	77	70	74	74
thereof 3rd-party supply	in TWh	59	79	76	89	94
Net electrical output	in TWh	5.2	7.1	5.1	3.4	4.1

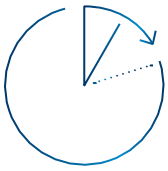
Supply, marketing, and trading

Natural gas trading volumes totaling almost 1,000 TWh

OMV markets and trades natural gas in nine European countries and in Turkey. Total gas sales volumes amounted to 164 TWh in 2020. OMV holds the market leader position in its domestic market, Austria, as well as in Romania. In 2020, 45% of OMV gas sales volumes were marketed in Northwest Europe. In addition to the gas sales business, OMV runs a vital gas trading business across Europe totaling almost 1,000 TWh in 2020. Next to the sizable trading activities on the European trading hubs and energy exchanges, the main trading platforms used are the Central European Gas Hub (CEGH) in Austria and the energy exchange platform OPCOM in Romania. OMV holds a 65% stake in Central European Gas Hub AG.

OMV has successfully restructured the gas business, which has been confronted with significant adverse market changes in recent years. In 2020, OMV was able to substantially improve the capacity utilization of the Gate Regasification Terminal. OMV's LNG business provides an additional gas supply source to meet OMV's ambitious sales growth targets in Northwest Europe.

Growth offensive Northwest Europe



The natural gas market in Northwest Europe offers significant growth opportunities for OMV. The Group is aiming for a market share of 10% in Germany by 2025, equaling approximately 100 TWh. In 2020, OMV took a big step toward this target by selling about 52 TWh to large-scale consumers in Germany, reaching a market share of around 7% at year-end, about 17 TWh in the Netherlands, and 3 TWh in Belgium.

LNG terminal Rotterdam

OMV also holds a throughput agreement in Gate, a liquefied natural gas (LNG) regasification terminal in the Netherlands. The terminal allows OMV full flexibility for gas supply optimization and ensures supply security.

Logistics

Nord Stream 2 pipeline project

As European gas production is declining, more imports are needed. Nord Stream 2 will provide Europe with cost-efficient and reliable gas supplies. It will enhance Baumgarten's leading role as a gas hub for Central Europe.

OMV is co-financing the Nord Stream 2 pipeline project along with four other European companies. The Nord Stream 2 AG project company is constructing a twin pipeline through the Baltic Sea, connecting Russia with Europe. The pipeline will have a capacity of 55 bcm and a length of about 1,200 km and will run roughly parallel to the existing Nord Stream 1 pipeline. Nord Stream 2 AG is based in Zug, Switzerland, and is wholly owned by Gazprom. The European partners are committed to providing long-term financing for 50% of the total project cost, estimated up to EUR 9.5 bn. Per year-end 2020, OMV funded approximately EUR 729 mn and will receive an attractive interest rate for this investment.

Pipe laying recommenced in December 2020. The offshore part of the first string was mechanically completed in June 2021.

Gas Connect Austria

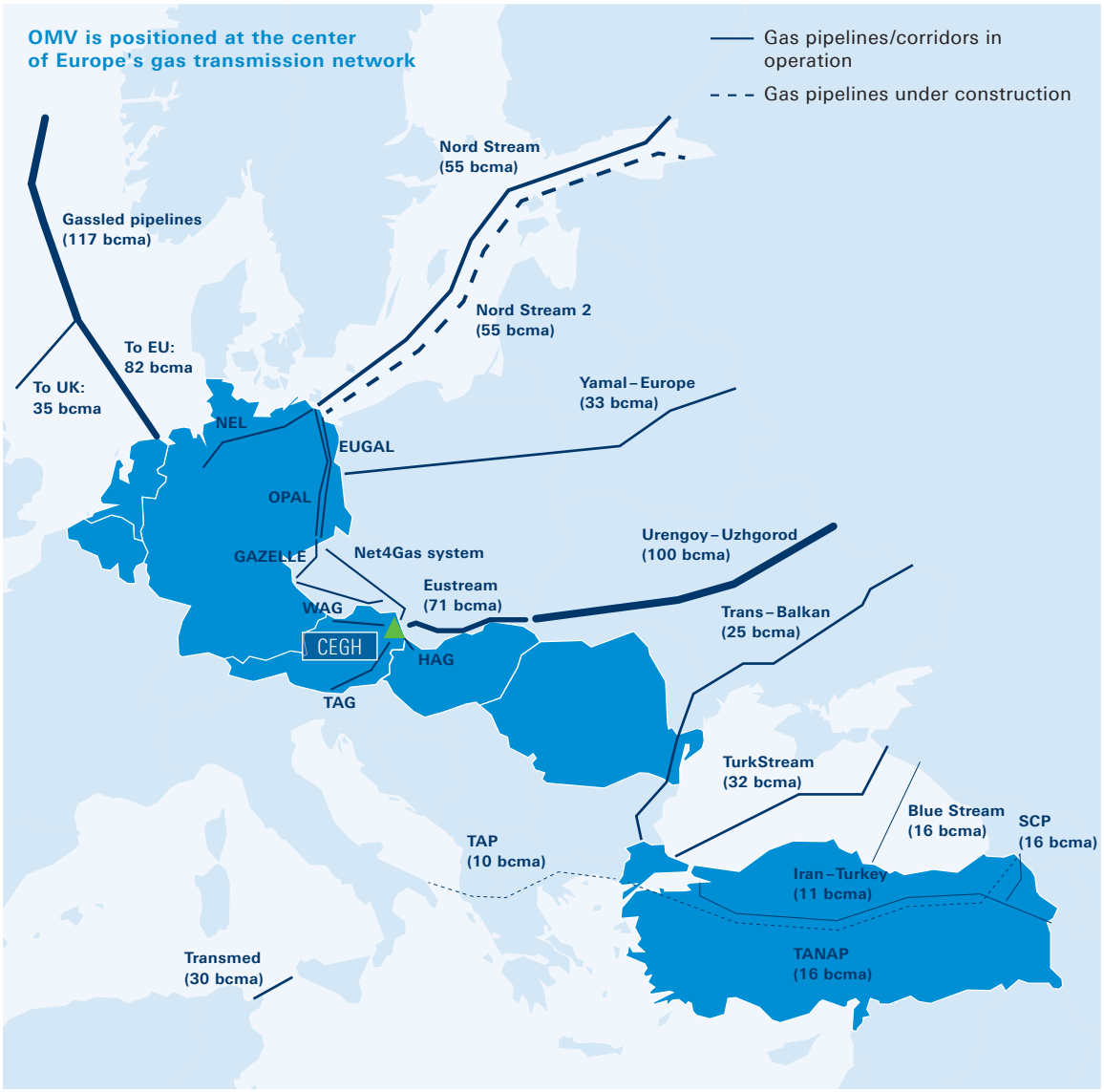
Per year-end 2020, OMV held a 51% stake in Gas Connect Austria (GCA). GCA operates a 900 km-long high-pressure natural gas pipeline network in Austria with a total entry/exit capacity of roughly 151 bcm per year.

In line with its strategy to exit the regulated gas transportation business, OMV has divested its entire share in GCA to Verbund, Austria's leading electricity company and one of the largest hydropower producers in Europe. On September 23, 2020, OMV signed the respective sale and purchase agreement and on May 31, 2021, it closed the transaction.

CEGH

Central European Gas Hub AG (CEGH) is the operator of the Virtual Trading Point (VTP) in Austria and provides a gas nomination platform for international gas companies. Gas exchange products for the Austrian and Czech markets are offered on EEX Gas in a partnership between EEX and CEGH.

CEGH is a subsidiary of OMV (65%), Wiener Boerse (20%), and Eustream (15%). The CEGH VTP saw an all-time high in 2020: 827 TWh of natural gas was traded, providing strong evidence for the leading position of CEGH as the main gas trading platform in the CEE region.



Gas storage

OMV operates gas storage facilities in Austria and Germany with a total capacity of about 30 TWh (~2.7 bcm). The Austrian storage facilities are located at the terminals of the major transit pipeline system (Baumgarten) and in the vicinity of important urban areas of consumption, such as Vienna. In Germany, the gas storage site is well connected to the pipeline grid, enabling not only the supply to the German market but also allowing exports to the Netherlands.

Power plant

OMV operates one gas-fired power plant in Brazi, Romania, with a capacity of 860 MW. This plant uses state-of-the-art combined-cycle power processes with an efficiency of around 60% and is among the most efficient plants in Europe. Overall emissions are very low compared with other processes.

Innovation & Technology

On our journey to a carbon neutral world, innovation is one of the key enablers. R&M focuses on sustainable technologies to reduce virgin crude oil intake and hence lower the carbon footprint. OMV is working on increasingly using combinations of new feedstocks – such as biomass, vegetable oil, waste and residue streams. We are also exploring renewable electricity and captured CO_2 to create renewable products for a low-carbon future. The Company runs projects to innovate products, such as low-carbon fuels, green hydrogen for hard-to-decarbonize road transportation, and aviation fuels.

Sustainable refinery

Biofuels – Co-Processing

The term "Co-Processing" means "working together." This technology enables us to process bio feedstocks (e.g., domestic rapeseed oil, used cooking oils, algae-based oil) together with fossil-based materials in an existing refinery hydrotreating plant during the fuel refining process. Co-Processing makes a significant contribution to increasing the share of biofuels in the transportation sector.

The final investment decision (FID) for the co-processing of renewable feedstock components in Schwechat was made in December 2020. Up to 160,000 t of waste and vegetable oil will be hydrogenated. OMV utilizes certified feedstock that is labeled as waste or residue, does not involve land use issues, and does not compete with food production or contribute to deforestation. The output is a diesel with improved fuel quality, energy content, and cetane number. As a result, OMV's carbon footprint will be reduced by up to 360,000 t due to the substitution of fossil diesel. Construction has started, and commercial operation is expected by 2023.

Besides the Co-Processing, OMV and AustroCel Hallein signed a bioethanol supply agreement for up to 1.5 mn l per month starting in January 2021. This cooperation on second-generation biofuels will lower emissions by 45,000 t of CO_2 per year.

Biofuels – Advanced fuels

Unlike conventional biofuels, advanced or second generation biofuels do not compete with food production. The principal sources of advanced fuels include biomass fraction from mixed municipal or industrial waste, agricultural residues such as straw and animal manure, residues from forestry and wood processing such as bark, branches, leaves/needles, and sawdust, as well as cultivated algae and waste streams such as sewage sludge. OMV has developed a proprietary technology to convert these biomass sources into advanced fuel.

In February 2021, OMV approved the construction of a pilot plant for the production of advanced biofuels and chemicals. The technology and catalyst were developed in-house and involve the conversion of raw glycerin, a side stream from the biodiesel and soap production, into propanol, which is both a gasoline blend component and a biogenic chemical. The new plant in the Schwechat refinery will be operational by 2023.

Furthermore, OMV collaborates with a number of technology providers, industry and feedstock partners, and academic institutions to produce advanced biofuels at scale.

Green hydrogen

In January 2021, OMV made a final investment decision on the development of the largest Austrian electrolyzer, a 10 MW electrolysis plant at the Schwechat refinery which is expected to begin operating in 2023. The electrolysis will be powered by renewable electricity and will produce green, zero-carbon hydrogen. Initially, the plan is to use the green hydrogen in the refinery for the hydration of vegetable oil and fossil fuels. In a second phase OMV will assess the use of this green hydrogen in long-haul heavy-duty transportation to decarbonize transportation segments where it is difficult to use battery-powered vehicles, such as commercial buses and trucks. To this end, OMV signed an MoU with the Österreichische Post AG in February 2021 to put the first hydrogen fuel cell trucks onto Austrian roads by 2023. OMV is also in contact with several European companies to embed this electrolysis project in a related International Project of Common European Interest (IPCEI).

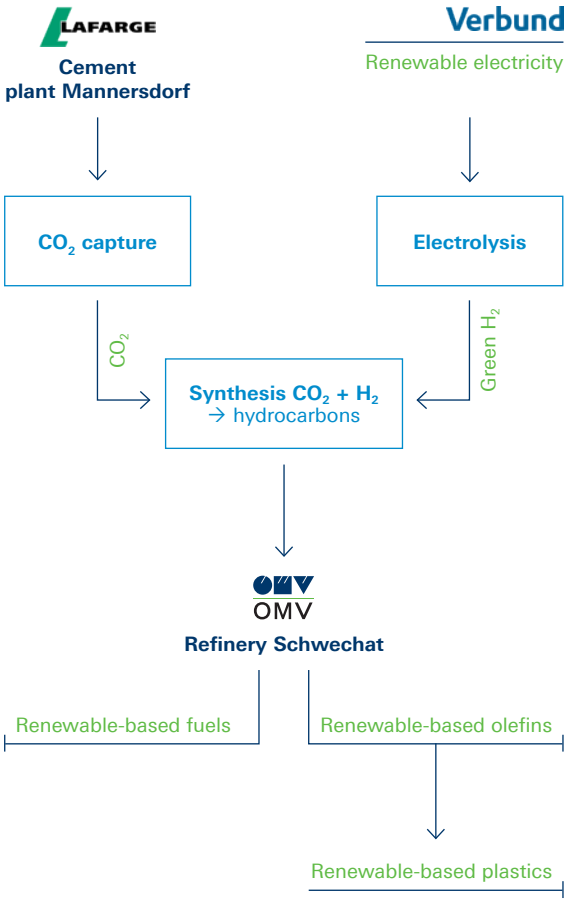
Carbon2ProductAustria (C2PAT)

In June 2020, Lafarge, OMV, VERBUND, and Borealis announced a memorandum of understanding for the joint planning and construction of a demo-sized plant in the next couple of years. The project will also include a full-scale plant to capture CO_2 and process it into synthetic fuels, plastics, or other chemicals by 2030.

The objective is to create a cross-sectoral value chain and to operate a full-scale plant by 2030 which will eventually capture almost 100% of the 700,000 t of CO_2 emitted annually at Lafarge's cement plant in Mannersdorf, Austria. The aim is to ultimately use the captured CO_2 as a resource. The captured CO_2 will be combined with green hydrogen from renewable sources produced by VERBUND and transformed by OMV into renewable-based hydrocarbons. These in turn can be used to produce renewable-based fuels or utilized by Borealis as a feedstock to manufacture value-add plastics.

An industrial-scale demonstration project of the carbon value chain will be built and operated in a first step to be completed by 2025. It will convert up to 10,000 t of CO_2 per year into renewable-based polyolefins. The estimated CAPEX of more than EUR 100 mn comprises the costs of an off-grid PV plant, an electrolyzer, a Liquid Organic Hydrogen Carrier (LOHC) plant, a carbon capture facility, hydrocarbon synthesis facilities, and a hydrocarbon integration facility at the refineries in Schwechat and Burghausen. The objective of this phase is to produce more than 2,000 t/a of renewable-based polyolefins (e.g., polypropylene and polyethylene).

C2PAT – Cross-sectoral value chain to drive climate neutrality



The activities in the demonstration phase will provide the necessary learning curve and data to address key technological, economic, social, and regulatory questions as well as the constraints to scaling up to industrial size. Due to the novelty of the technology and the inherent costs, EU funding has been requested for the project.

Future mobility

OMV is actively involved in the development of alternative energy sources for major mobility applications in line with market developments for emissions reduction.

CNG and LNG

Compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquefied natural gas (LNG) can reduce CO_2 and particulate emissions from vehicles by 20% and 90%, respectively. To leverage this potential, OMV is conducting a strategic evaluation of LNG as an alternative fuel for heavy-duty vehicles. OMV has started the construction of a LNG filling station in Himberg, Austria, which will be operational in Q3/21. In addition, OMV has launched initial activities with industrial partners to increase use of the existing CNG network in Austria.

Hydrogen mobility

As a pioneer in hydrogen mobility, OMV currently operates five hydrogen filling stations in Austria and is a joint venture partner in H2 MOBILITY, whose goal is to operate a nation-wide hydrogen filling station network in Germany by the end of 2023. OMV together with Daimler Trucks, IVECO, Shell, and the Volvo Group launched the "H2Accelerate" collaboration in December 2020. All parties committed to supporting a mass-market rollout of hydrogen trucks in Europe.

Sustainable aviation fuels

Synthetic fuels, which are made of CO_2 and water, are a key technology for decarbonizing the aviation industry. OMV is working on a project to construct and operate a high-temperature co-electrolyzer using green electricity, water, and CO_2 from the refinery to produce what is known as "syngas." This syngas will then be synthesized into sustainable aviation fuel using the Fischer-Tropsch process.

Leading innovator Borealis files record number of patent applications in 2020.

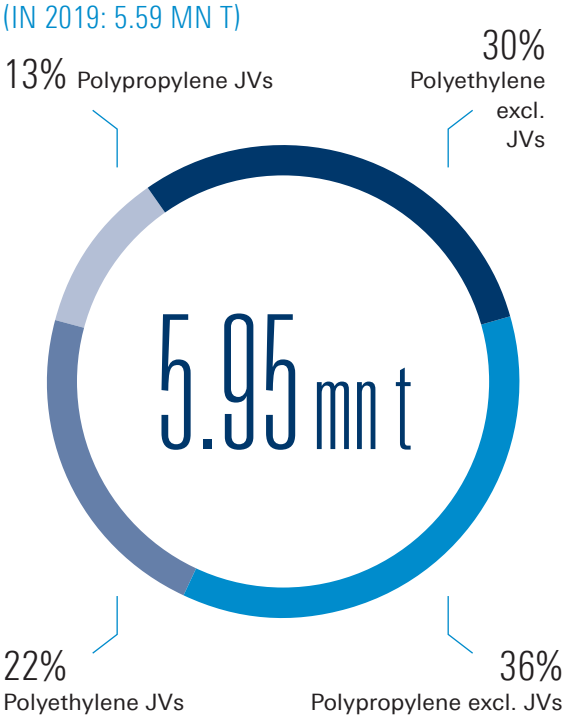
4 – CHEMICALS & MATERIALS

Following the acquisition of the majority stake in Borealis in 2020, OMV substantially grew its chemical business and extended the value chain into polymers. OMV Group is now one of the world's leading providers of advanced and circular polyolefin solutions and a European market leader in base chemicals, fertilizers, and plastics recycling. The company supplies services and products to customers around the globe through Borealis and its two joint ventures: Borouge (with ADNOC, based in UAE and Singapore) and Baystar (with TotalEnergies, based in the United States).

CLEAN OPERATING RESULT
(IN 2019: € 555 MN)

€ 519 mn

POLYOLEFIN SALES VOLUMES
(IN 2019: 5.59 MN T)



POLYETHYLENE INDICATOR MARGIN EUROPE
(IN 2019: € 295/T)

€ 350/t

POLYPROPYLENE INDICATOR MARGIN EUROPE
(IN 2019: € 407/T)

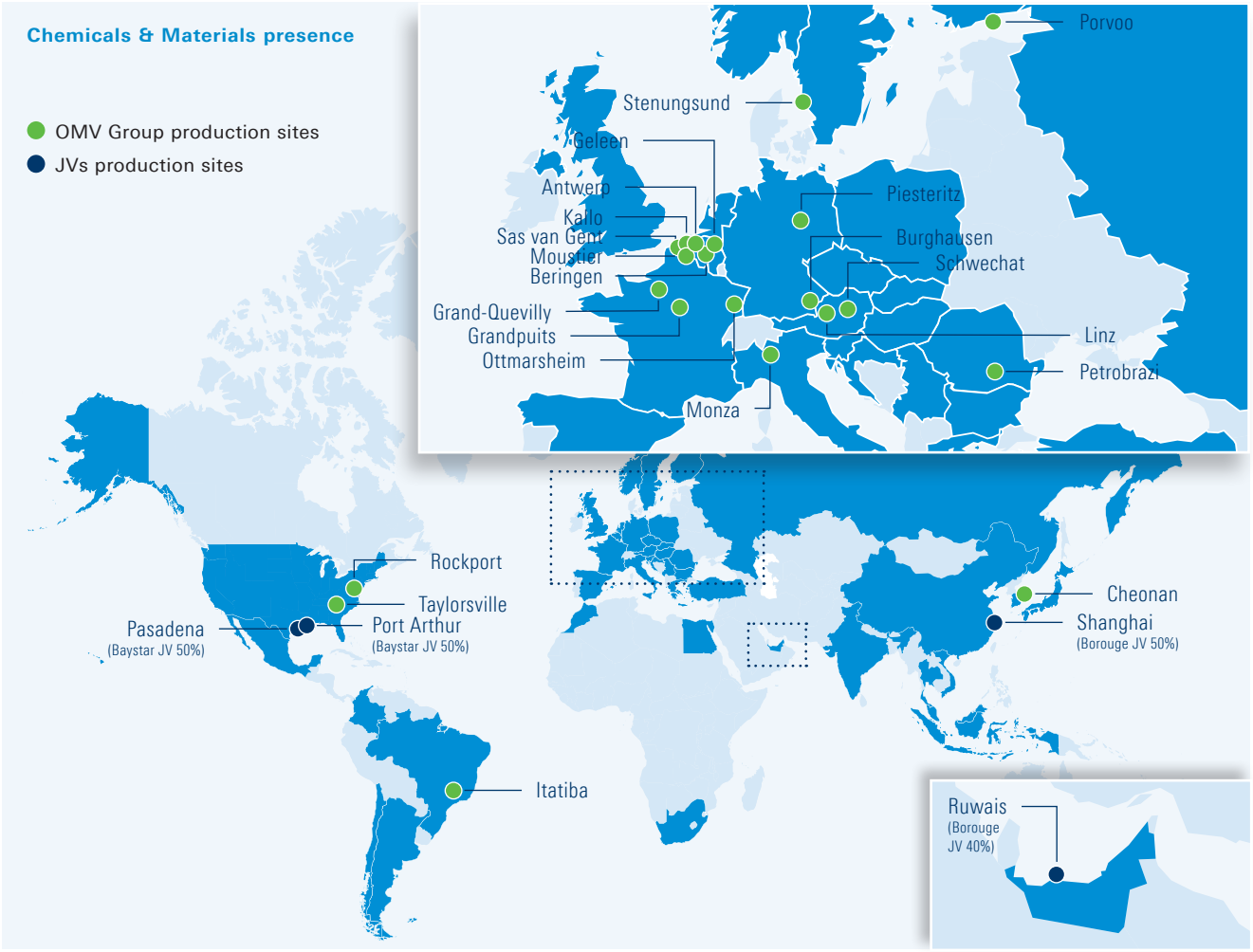
€ 413/t

STEAM CRACKER UTILIZATION RATE EUROPE
(IN 2019: 93%)

73%

Chemicals & Materials at a Glance

The Group has a strong European footprint and is active in the Middle East, Asia-Pacific, and the United States through the joint ventures. Including joint ventures, OMV Group has production capacities of 7.0 mn t base chemicals, 5.8 mn t polyolefins, 0.4 mn t compounding, and 4.3 mn t fertilizers. The polyolefin business operates in five industry clusters: Consumer Products, Energy, Health Care, Infrastructure, and Mobility. The Group is a strong innovator and differentiates itself from the competition through Borealis' proprietary technology Borstar®. It has a significant share of specialty products in its portfolio and strong growth potential.



Note: Borealis owns 40% in Borouge ADP and 50% in Borouge Pte.

Key facts 2020

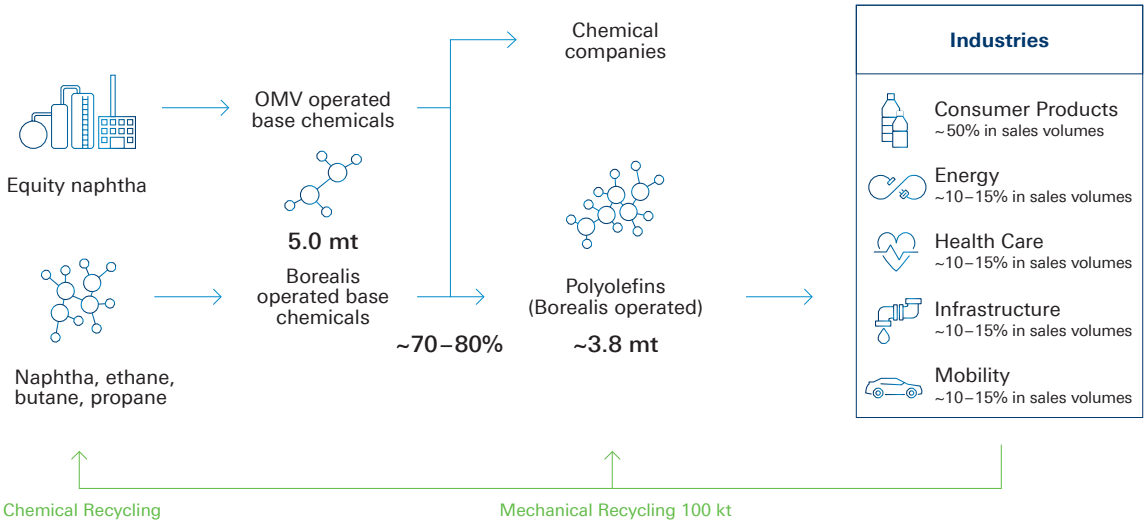
- Base chemicals production capacity of 7.0 mn t, thereof 86% olefins
- Polyolefin production capacity of 5.8 mn, thereof 55% polyethylene and 45% polypropylene
- Top-quartile olefin producer (Solomon study)
- Strong innovation capabilities with innovation centers in Austria, Sweden, and Finland

Key competitive advantages

- Integrated polyolefin producer
- Leading olefin producer in Europe
- High cracker feedstock intake flexibility, allowing for optimization
- Frontrunner in advanced and circular polyolefin solutions
- Attractive growth opportunities in polyolefins

Chemicals & Materials value chain

2020 capacities, excluding JVs and NITRO business



60%
Share of specialty products in Gross Margin

Financial and operational KPIs

		2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Clean Operating Result before depreciation and amortization, impairments and write-ups	in EUR mn	693	705	698	620	672
Clean Operating Result	in EUR mn	637	644	635	555	519
thereof Borealis excluding JVs	in EUR mn	–	–	–	–	219
thereof Borealis JVs	in EUR mn	–	–	–	–	81
thereof OMV operated base chemicals & other	in EUR mn	238	245	275	241	219
Capital expenditure	in EUR mn	16	67	17	35	4,360
thereof organic capital expenditure	in EUR mn	16	67	17	35	257
Europe indicator margins						
Ethylene	in EUR/t	501	516	503	478	435
Propylene	in EUR/t	250	338	393	387	364
Polyethylene	in EUR/t	500	365	269	295	350
Polypropylene	in EUR/t	517	470	401	407	413
Steam cracker utilization rate Europe	in %	93	86	94	93	73
Polyolefin sales volumes	in mn t	5.23	5.06	5.27	5.59	5.95
Borealis excl. JVs	in mn t	3.70	3.62	3.80	3.80	3.88
thereof polyethylene	in mn t	1.74	1.69	1.74	1.75	1.76
thereof polypropylene	in mn t	1.96	1.93	2.06	2.05	2.12
Borealis JVs[1]	in mn t	1.54	1.44	1.47	1.80	2.07
thereof polyethylene	in mn t	1.02	1.02	1.05	1.15	1.30
thereof polypropylene	in mn t	0.52	0.42	0.42	0.65	0.77

Note: Prior to October 29, 2020, OMV held a 36% stake in Borealis and the result was thus consolidated at-equity. Following the closing of the acquisition of the additional 39% stake on October 29, 2020, Borealis is fully consolidated and the at-equity contributions of Borealis JVs are reported separately.
[1] Pro-rata volumes of at-equity consolidated companies Borouge and Baystar

Borealis 100%

		2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Clean Operating Result	in EUR mn	1,425	1,334	1,102	991	731
thereof JVs contribution	in EUR mn	487	543	606	386	375
Net income	in EUR mn	1,107	1,095	906	872	589
Capital expenditure	in EUR mn	385	508	412	748	718
Cash flow from operating activities incl. JVs dividends	in EUR mn	1,281	1,206	1,092	1,530	1,558

Note: More information about Borealis KPIs for 2016–2020 can be found in the Financial 5-Year Summary chapter.

Integrated Polyolefin Producer

OMV Group produces base chemicals at five major sites: two in Austria and Germany, which are integrated with the refineries, and an additional three located in Belgium, Finland and Sweden, which are operated by Borealis. 70–80% of the base chemicals are destined for captive use to produce polyolefins. The integrated production assets benefit from access to advantaged feedstock and high feedstock flexibility, providing resilience to market price swings. The Chemicals & Materials business comprises base chemicals production integrated with the refineries in Austria and Germany operated by OMV, the Borealis business of base chemicals, polyolefins, and fertilizers, and the joint ventures Borouge and Baystar.

Leading European olefin producer

Base chemicals are building blocks for the chemical industry and are transformed into plastics, packaging, clothing and many other consumer products.

Plastics are part of the solution to a number of challenges facing our society. Plastics improve our comfort, safety, and health and provide a more sustainable way of living because they are lightweight, strong, and durable. For instance, plastics reduce fuel consumption in cars and planes and cut emissions, minimize spoiling of food, and optimize home insulation. Biocompatible plastic materials enable medical innovation and save human lives. Plastics are also needed for renewable energy technologies, for instance in wind turbines, solar panels, and batteries.

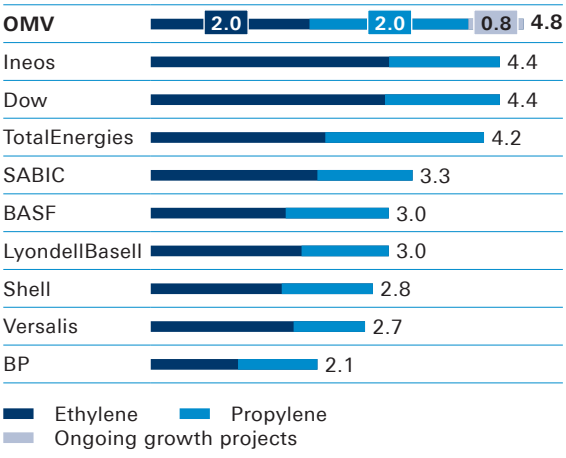
The OMV Group produces base chemicals such as olefins, aromatics, butadiene, high-purity isobutene, acetone and phenol.

- Olefins (ethylene and propylene) are important chemical building blocks to produce, among other things, polyolefins, which are in turn used to manufacture a wide variety of consumer and industrial products.
- Aromatics such as benzene are used as starting materials for consumer products, including clothing, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, computers, and sports equipment.
- Butadiene is primarily used in manufacturing synthetic rubber, making it a fundamental material for the tire and automotive industries.
- High-purity isobutene is a feedstock for key chemical products like adhesives, lubricants, and vitamin C.
- Acetone and phenol are sold mainly to the adhesive, fiber, epoxy resin, and polycarbonate industries.

The total annual base chemicals production capacity of the OMV Group is 7.0 mn t, 5.0 mn t of which is produced in Europe and 1.9 mn t in the Middle East and Asia by joint ventures. A total of 85% (4.0 mn t) of the European production output is olefins, namely ethylene and propylene. The Group is additionally building a world-class propane dehydrogenation unit (PDH) plant in Belgium with an annual capacity of 0.75 mn t and is extending the steam cracker capacity in Burghausen. Following the finalization of the projects in 2023, OMV will become the leading olefin producer in Europe, with a total capacity of 4.8 mn t.

Top 10 ethylene & propylene capacities in Europe in 2020

In mn t



Source: IHS Markit

OMV produces base chemicals at five major sites:

1. Burghausen (1.4 mn t)
2. Porvoo (1.2 mn t)
3. Schwechat (1.0 mn t)
4. Stenungsund (0.8 mn t)
5. Kallo (0.5 mn t)

   and a minor volume of aromatics and propylene in Petrobrazi (0.2 mn t)

OMV Group base chemical capacity

In kt p.a.

Operated by OMV	**2,560**
Ethylene	**950**
Schwechat, Austria	500
Burghausen, Germany	450
Propylene	**1,090**
Schwechat, Austria	440
Burghausen, Germany	550
Petrobrazi, Romania	100
Aromatics	**310**
Burghausen, Germany	210
Petrobrazi, Romania	100
Butadiene	**150**
Schwechat, Austria	70
Burghausen, Germany	80
Isobutene	**60**
Burghausen, Germany	60
Operated by Borealis	**2,460**
Ethylene	**1,045**
Porvoo, Finland	420
Stenungsund, Sweden	625
Propylene	**940**
Kallo, Belgium	480
Porvoo, Finland	260
Stenungsund, Sweden	200
Aromatics and butadiene	**175**
Porvoo, Finland	175
Phenol and acetone	**300**
Porvoo, Finland	300
Operated by JVs	**1,940**
Borouge 40%, Ethylene	1,440
Baystar 50%, Ethylene	500
Total OMV Group excluding JVs	**5,020**
Total OMV Group including JVs	**6,960**

The steam crackers located in Austria and Germany are integrated with the refineries and are supplied with naphtha. OMV is a shareholder in the Ethylene Pipeline South, which is linked to the trans European pipeline network. This allows OMV to sell ethylene beyond physical borders and thus helps maintain plant utilization at a high level.

Borealis operates two crackers, one in Stenungsund and one in Porvoo, which both feature high feedstock flexibility and are able to use naphtha, butane, ethane, propane or LPG mix as feedstock. In Belgium, Borealis runs a propane dehydrogenation unit based on 100% propane feedstock.

The intake of the crackers is optimized according to actual market conditions. Borealis has well-developed sea access logistics infrastructure with LPG and naphtha underground storage caverns in Sweden and Finland. Thus, Borealis is able to take advantage of feedstock price arbitrage opportunities and market contango. Besides feedstock optimization, the Group is also very active in margin optimization.

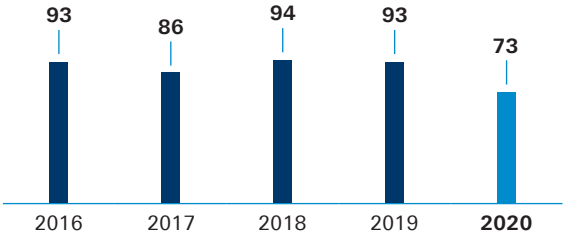
Steam cracker feedstock flexibility

Stenungsund
- Ethane up to 70%
- Propane up to 50%
- Naphtha up to 40%

Porvoo
- Propane up to 20%
- Butane up to 80%
- Naphtha up to 80%

OMV Group steam cracker utilization rate

In %



Steam cracker utilization is defined as ethylene utilization and calculated as ethylene net production to reference capacity. It reflects the total Group utilization and includes the four crackers operated by OMV and Borealis (Schwechat, Burghausen, Stenungsund, and Porvoo). In 2017, OMV had a planned maintenance shutdown at the Schwechat steam cracker. In 2020, there was an unplanned outage at the Stenungsund cracker from May until December.

Cracker of the Future Consortium

Five petrochemical companies (Borealis, TotalEnergies, BP, Repsol, and Versalis) are jointly investigating how naphtha or gas steam crackers could be operated using renewable electricity instead of fossil fuels. The Cracker of the Future consortium aims to significantly reduce carbon emissions while producing base chemicals.

The companies have agreed to invest in R&D and knowledge share as they assess the possibility of transitioning their base chemical production to renewable electricity.

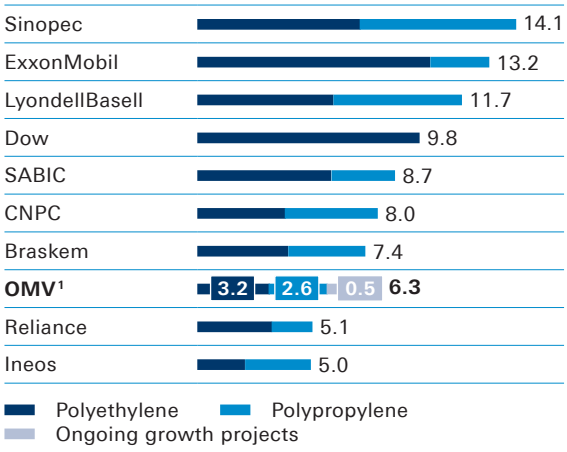
Leading European polyolefin producer

Following the acquisition of the majority stake in Borealis, the OMV Group extended its value chain to polymers and became one of the world's leading providers of advanced and circular polyolefin solutions. Through Borealis, the Company is the second-largest polyolefin producer in Europe and among the top ten producers globally, serving customers in more than 120 countries.

The OMV Group's total polyolefin production capacity is 5.8 mn t, of which 55% is polyethylene and 45% is polypropylene. A total of 65% of this capacity is operated by Borealis and the rest by the joint ventures Borouge and Baystar. The joint ventures are undertaking three major projects: at Borouge increasing polypropylene capacity and at Baystar building a new ethane based steam cracker and adding polythelene capacity. Following completion of these projects by 2022, the total polyolefin capacity of the Group will increase to 6.3 mn t.

Top 10 polyolefin capacities globally in 2020

In mn t



Borealis operates seven polyolefin plants located in Schwechat (915 kt), Stenungsund (770 kt), Porvoo (610 kt), and Burghausen (560 kt), where they are integrated with steam crackers, as well as in Beringen (385 kt), Kallo (285 kt), and Antwerp (120 kt).

Polyolefin capacities

In kt p.a.

Operated by Borealis	**3,765**
Polyethylene	**1,880**
Antwerp, Belgium	120
Geleen, Netherlands (plastomers)	120
Porvoo, Finland	390
Schwechat, Austria	480
Stenungsund, Sweden	770
Polypropylene	**1,885**
Beringen, Belgium	385
Burghausen, Germany	560
Kallo, Belgium	285
Porvoo, Finland	220
Schwechat, Austria	435
Operated by JVs	**2,004**
Borouge 40%	**1,804**
Polyethylene	1,100
Polypropylene	704
Baystar 50%, Polyethylene	**200**
Total OMV Group	**5,769**

In addition, Borealis operates several compounding plants in Europe, the United States, South Korea and Brazil with a total capacity of around 440 kt. Thanks to the polypropylene compounding plant inaugurated in Taylorsville, North Carolina, United States, in 2019, Borealis extended its activities to serve major OEMs and Tier automotive customers in North America. In Q3 2020, Borealis acquired a controlling stake in South Korean compounder DYM Solution Co. Ltd. With this investment, Borealis extended its footprint and solidified its position as a partner of choice for global wire and cable customers.

End-use Industries

Borealis works closely with its customers and industry partners to provide innovative and value-creating plastics solutions in a variety of industries and segments.

Building on its unique polyolefin manufacturing technology, Borealis produces a large share of polyolefin specialty grades, which account for approximately 60% of total margin and 40% of volume. Most of the polyolefin solutions produced have a long use-life. For example, pressure pipes for gas and water utilities have a life of around 50 years, power cables around 40 years, and automotive components around or more than 15 to 20 years.

The polyolefin products are clustered into five end-use industries:

1. Consumer Products
2. Energy
3. Health Care
4. Infrastructure
5. Mobility

From a volume perspective, Consumer Products is the largest segment, accounting for approximately half of polyolefin sales volumes. The other sectors each account for 10% to 15% of total sales volumes.

1. Consumer Products
Borealis supplies superior polyolefin plastic materials used in advanced packaging, fibers, and appliances.

Value-added packaging and fiber innovations play an important role in safeguarding the quality and safety of consumer and industrial products. They also fulfill the demand for enhanced functionality and convenience. Plastic food packaging, for example, helps protect and preserve food from farm to fork. Spoilage is avoided thanks to efficient filling systems and leak-resistant packaging. Food stays fresher longer, and less has to be thrown away.

Superior and proprietary Borealis technologies, such as Borstar®, also make advanced applications possible in flexible packaging (including lamination film, shrink film, stand-up pouches), rigid packaging (caps and closures, bottles, thin-wall, and transportation packaging), and non-woven and technical fibers (filtration systems, hygiene products, technical textiles).

2. Energy
Borealis is a leading global provider of polyolefins for the wire and cable industry.

The Borstar® technology is one of the few in the industry to fulfill the very high material requirements of this industry. Borealis' production process meets the exceptional cleanliness requirements which are necessary to avoid transmission interruptions, for example. Innovations based on the Borlink™ technology make electrical power grids more robust and reliable, eliminate wastage, and help transport energy from renewable sources more efficiently and over longer distances.

The company offers a comprehensive range of communications cable solutions for advanced data, copper multipair, fiber optic, and coaxial cables, all of which enhance the efficiency of data and communication networks.

Borealis is also a leading supplier of polypropylene solutions for capacitor film products. These extremely thin films, requiring exceptional cleanliness standards, help achieve outstanding electrical properties.

The company has also been active in the global solar industry with its flagship solar brand Quentys™ since 2017. Pioneering new products based on Quentys™ are making solar energy more effective, affordable and long-lasting. For example, Borealis polyolefin encapsulant films improve the operational reliability of photovoltaic modules throughout the product lifetime. This results in better cost efficiency and thus greater viability for solar power.

3. Health Care
Health Care mainly features healthcare applications, appliances and polyolefin solutions, with a strong position in these markets. Borealis has one of the largest product offerings in the healthcare business.

The growing Bormed™ polyolefin portfolio offers superior technical performance for medical devices, pharmaceuticals, and diagnostic packaging. Healthcare products that have been enhanced by advanced polyolefins made by Borealis include medical devices, medical pouches, sachets, syringes, insulin injection devices, unbreakable transparent bottles, and single-dose eye drop dispensers. Importantly, as a global supplier, Borealis can ensure the security of supply and provide technical support tailored to the specific and stringent market requirements around the world.

During the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, Borealis started production of meltblown fabrics for face mask applications and teamed up with paper republic, a Vienna-based stationery brand, for the production of sustainable and reusable face masks.

Borealis develops performance-enhancing solutions, such as polymer modifiers (plastomers and elastomers), foam solutions, and reinforced polyolefins for structural parts. The multifaceted Queo™ brand helps bridge the performance gap between conventional plastics such as PE and conventional elastomers. Queo™ makes it possible to meet or even surpass the most demanding requirements for sealing, flexibility, compatibility, and processability.

The high-melt-strength (HMS) PP-based foamed products fulfill the varying and sophisticated needs of both converters and consumers in the packaging, automotive, and construction industries. For example, foam solutions for packaging offer excellent recyclability, especially when compared to conventional alternatives. Furthermore, HMS polypropylene foam also offers weight reduction, heat stability, and good thermal insulation properties.

Advanced polypropylene solutions produced by Borealis make white goods (such as washing machines, refrigerators, air conditioning units) and small

appliances (toasters, ventilators, power tools, etc.) lighter, yet more robust and more energy efficient.

4. Infrastructure
Borealis supplies materials for advanced polyolefin pipe systems used in many different industries: water and gas supply, wastewater, drainage and sewage disposal, plumbing and heating, and oil and gas. Water and sanitation systems can be made more efficient and reliable by using proprietary Borealis materials. For example, when compared to conventional materials, modern polyethylene systems reduce water losses by a factor of eight. Trenchless technology reduces installation costs by up to 60%. OMV provides the oil and gas industry with reliable and high-quality solutions from one end of the pipeline to the other, including multilayer coating solutions for onshore and offshore oil and gas pipelines.

5. Mobility
Borealis supplies polyolefin plastic materials for engineering applications in the mobility industry.

The percentage of plastics used in the mobility industry has consistently increased over the years. Equivalent plastic components weigh up to 60% less than their metal counterparts. The weight advantage translates into very significantly improved fuel efficiency and prevents carbon emissions.

Proprietary Borealis technologies are lighter-weight replacement solutions for conventional materials like metal, rubber, and engineering polymers. Some automotive applications can be made even more sustainable by combining post-consumer recycled (PCR) and virgin plastic materials to produce high-end grades with consistently reliable and long-term performance. Borealis grades with PCR plastics content meet growing industry and end-user demand for high-quality materials that make better use of our planet's resources.

Borealis offers leading-edge, lightweight polyolefins for a wide range of exterior, interior, and under-the-hood applications. Working closely with global OEMs, Borealis continually develops novel materials for specific composite applications.

Leading European fertilizer producer

Borealis is a leading European manufacturer and distributor of fertilizers, technical nitrogen products, and melamine: The company is Europe's third largest nitrogen fertilizer manufacturer and the world's third largest melamine producer by production capacity utilized.

Borealis operates six fertilizer production plants in Austria, France, and the Benelux with a total capacity of 4.3 mn t as well as producing a small volume of melamine. Melamine is an essential material for the global production of synthetic resins. Around 80% of Borealis' melamine production is destined for the wood-based panel industry, for example, and is used for decorative surface coatings for wood-based materials.

NITRO (fertilizers, technical nitrogen, and melamine) capacities in 2020

In kt p.a.

Operated by Borealis	
Fertilizers	**4,340**
Grandpuits, France	620
Grand-Quevilly, France	1,100
Linz, Austria	1,520
Ottmarsheim, France	300
Sas van Gent, Netherlands, and Moustier, Belgium (Rosier Group)	800
Technical nitrogen	**3,940**
Ammonia	**1,640**
Grandpuits, France	440
Grand-Quevilly, France	405
Linz, Austria	545
Ottmarsheim, France	250
Nitric acid	**2,300**
Grandpuits, France	400
Grand-Quevilly, France	945
Linz, Austria	600
Ottmarsheim, France	355
Melamine	**144**
Linz, Austria	54
Piesteritz, Germany	90

In 2020, OMV Group announced that it had started the divestment process for the NITRO business, which includes the fertilizers, technical nitrogen, and the melamine products. The Company's share (77.5%) in Rosier, which operates the production sites in the Netherlands and Belgium, is not being considered in this sales process.

Borealis will continue to focus on its core activities of providing innovative solutions in the fields of polyolefins and base chemicals.

Joint ventures

Borouge (Borealis 40%, ADNOC 60%)

Established in 1998, Borouge is a true success story of the long-term partnership with ADNOC. Borealis holds a 40% share in Borouge ADP.

The joint venture has successfully combined the leading-edge Borstar® technology with competitive feedstock and access to growing Asian markets.

Borouge runs an ethane-based steam cracker with a 3.6 mn t annual capacity and has a polyolefin production capacity of 4.5 mn t, making it currently the largest single polyolefin site in the world.

Borouge production capacities

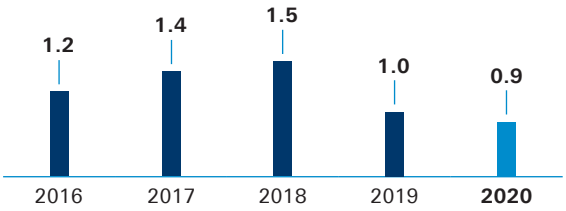
In kt p.a.

	100%	Borealis share 40%
Base chemicals, Ruwais, UAE	**3,600**	**1,440**
Ethylene	3,600	1,440
Polyolefins, Ruwais, UAE	**4,510**	**1,804**
Polyethylene	2,750	1,100
Polypropylene	1,760	704

Through Borouge, OMV Group's footprint reaches all the way to the Middle East, the Asia-Pacific region, the Indian subcontinent, and Africa. Borouge ADP, the production company, is based in the United Arab Emirates, while Borouge PTE, the distribution company, is based in Singapore. The company employs over 3,000 people, serving customers in 50 countries.

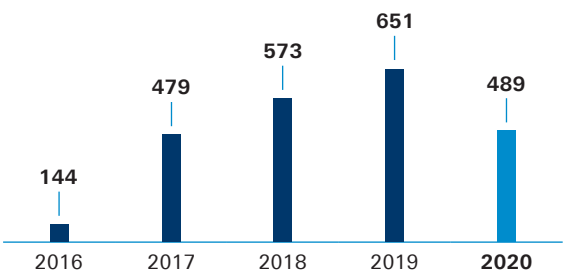
Borouge net income (100%)

In EUR bn



Dividends paid to Borealis

In EUR mn



Baystar (Borealis 50%, TotalEnergies 50%)

Bayport Polymers LLC (Baystar™) was created as a joint venture in 2018 between three established petrochemical industry leaders: Total Petrochemicals & Refining USA, Inc. (TPRI), Borealis, and NOVA Chemicals. In 2019, Borealis acquired NOVA Chemicals shares, making Baystar a partnership between TPRI and Borealis.

Baystar –
1 mn t ethane-to-polyethylene integrated producer

The joint venture aims to develop a world-scale 1 mn t ethane-to-polyethylene integrated production using the unique Borstar® technology. The ethylene produced by the cracker in Port Arthur, Texas, will be used as feedstock to supply the polyethylene units at Pasadena, Texas.

TotalEnergies contributed to the JV its award-winning Bayport facilities and will be the operator of the cracker in Port Arthur.

Borealis brings its proprietary Borstar® technology for the first time to North America and the Bayport site for unique polyethylene grades for the most demanding applications.

In the second quarter of 2021, Baystar finalized the construction of the new 1 mn t p.a. cracker at Port Arthur. The cracker will process ethane, which is abundantly available and competitively priced in the United States and will supply the Baystar polyethylene units.

Baystar production capacities

In kt p.a.

	100%	Borealis share 50%
Base chemicals, Port Arthur, USA	**1,000**	**500**
Ethylene	1,000	500
Polyolefins, Pasadena, USA	**400**	**200**
Polyethylene	400	200

Growth projects

The OMV Group has growth ambitions in Europe, the Middle East, and the United States fueled by the innovative Borstar® technology. The unique Borstar® process and catalyst technology enables the Company to provide a differentiated range of innovative plastics solutions for infrastructure applications, automotive components, and advanced packaging. The excellent technology portfolio is one of the key factors in securing partners for global projects.

Europe

Kallo (Belgium) – new PDH plant

- Capacity (100%): 750 kt p.a.
- Operated by Borealis
- Expected start-up in 2023
- Cost-advantaged feedstock: propane
- Investment (100%): EUR ~1 bn

Borealis is building a propane dehydrogenation plant in Belgium to leverage expected growth in propylene demand in Europe. The new facility will have a production capacity of 750 kt p.a. of propylene, making it one of the largest and most efficient plants of its kind in the world. The site connects to the existing pipeline network in the Amsterdam-Rotterdam-Antwerp (ARA) area, enabling cost-effective and sustainable propylene transportation.

With a total investment of around EUR 1 bn, the new PDH plant is one of the largest investments in the European petrochemicals industry in the last 20 years. It signals the Company's dedication to its operations on the European continent and its aim to be the supplier of choice to its European customers. Construction started in September 2019. The plant is expected to begin operating in 2023.

Burghausen refinery, Germany

- Additional olefin capacity: 50 kt p.a.
- Operated by OMV
- Expected start-up in 2022
- Investments: EUR 40 mn

OMV is expanding and modernizing its cracker units and petrochemical cold section at Burghausen refinery to address growth in the chemical industry and serve increasing customer demand.

United States

Baystar JV

- Additional polyethylene plant capacity (100%): 625 kt p.a.
- Expected start-up in 2022

Next to the existing polyethylene units with a combined capacity of 400 kt in Pasadena, Texas, Baystar is building an additional 625kt per year polyethylene unit. The new plant will be the first to use the Borstar® technology in North America, enabling Borealis to supply customers globally with specialty grades.

Following the completion of the project expected in 2022, Baystar will become an integrated 1 mt ethane to polyethylene producer.

Middle East

Borouge JV

- New Borstar® polypropylene plant (PP5)
- Capacity (100%): 480 kt p.a.
- Expected start-up in 2021
- Borouge 4 (FEED)

Borouge is building a fifth polypropylene plant in Ruwais, Abu Dhabi, which will grow the company's polymer production capacity to almost 5 mn t p.a. by 2021.

The company is also evaluating the construction of a fourth cracker in Ruwais with additional Polyolefin (PO) downstream units. The project is currently in the FEED phase.

Innovation & Technology

OMV Group actively explores new solutions and technologies for delivering affordable and carbon-efficient products. The Company is a frontrunner in circular economy solutions and has a strong focus on innovation and technology. By 2025, OMV Group plans to invest up to EUR 1 bn in innovative solutions that contribute to the energy transition and to the circular economy.

Following the acquisition of the additional stake in Borealis in 2020, OMV Group not only extended its value chain into polymers, but also expanded significantly its innovation capabilities in Chemicals & Materials. The strong innovation expertise of Borealis complements OMV's efforts in this area.

Innovation is at the core of Borealis' strategy. The motto "Keep Discovering" encapsulates Borealis' pioneering mindset and sums up what the company stands for.

Its leading market position has largely been achieved through the proprietary Borstar® technology and continuous investment in research and development, which is reflected in the number of patents. By the end of 2020, Borealis had almost 10,000 active patents and patent applications pending. In 2020, 114 priority patent applications were filed and a total of 27 new product launches took place.

Borstar®

- Borstar® technology allows broader product range and access to specialty applications
- High capability to tailor product properties
- Superior properties, e.g., lighter, tougher, stronger and faster materials; allow material savings for customers, increase of productivity via cycle time reduction when processing
- Leading circular economy performance, e.g., >50% post-consumer recycle intake for Borstar® polyethylene film compared to typically ~25% for competition
- Strong technology and catalyst development capabilities (e.g., Borstar® 3G, third generation, Sirius catalyst) taking the lead to advance innovation further

The unique Borstar® process and catalyst technology enables Borealis to provide a differentiated range of innovative plastics solutions for infrastructure applications, automotive components, and advanced packaging. Borealis' excellent technology portfolio is one of the key factors in securing partners for global projects. A recent example is the joint venture between Borealis and TotalEnergies in the United States. It is the first time that the new third-generation Borstar® technology will be used in a polyethylene plant outside Europe.

Borealis' global innovation community comprises more than 500 employees. In 2020, Borealis invested around 2% of its gross turnover in R&D for the development of catalysts, processes, and products. Research and development costs amounted to EUR 150 mn in 2020 and were above the industry average. Innovation activities take place in state-of-the-art research facilities at its innovation centers in Austria, Finland, and Sweden. Borouge has its own research center in Abu Dhabi.

Borcycle™ – technology for recycled polyolefins

Borcycle™ is a new plastics recycling technology, introduced by Borealis in 2019. It is used to produce high-quality compounds made of recycled polyolefins (rPO), with over 80% recycled content intended for use in visible appliance parts. As a scalable and modular technology, Borcycle™ has been developed to meet growing market demand for high-quality recyclate.

Borlink™ HVDC – technology for power cables

The crosslinked polyethylene (XLPE) power cables made with Borlink™ extruded high voltage direct current (HVDC) technology will be used for the majority of the German corridor projects. This marks the first use of the Borlink™ XLPE HVDC technology at extra-high levels of 525 kilovolt (kV).

ReOil® – chemical recycling

ReOil® is a proprietary technology developed by OMV, which converts post-consumer and post-industrial plastics into synthetic feedstock. OMV currently runs a pilot plant.

New isobutene (ISO C4) plant – developed together with BASF

OMV and BASF developed jointly a novel technology for producing high-purity isobutene. The new production unit's exceptional energy efficiency saves 20,000 metric tons of CO_2 emissions per year. Up to 80% of the heating energy required for the new process can be met by thermal discharge from an existing associated facility thanks to a heat integration approach. The unit has been running since the end of 2020, integrated into the existing metathesis plant at Burghausen refinery.

Circular Economy

Plastics make our life more efficient, convenient, and safe. Yet, when insufficient effort is made to recover and reuse plastics and to minimize waste, the very same properties that have made them ubiquitous may have adverse effects on the environment. In the interest of preserving natural capital and minimizing waste, the conventional model of "take-make-dispose" must be changed in favor of a circular one. OMV and Borealis are pursuing the clear ambition of becoming a leading player in a circular economy in which plastics are reused and recycled – and never wasted.

Mechanical and chemical recycling

- Technology leader in the industry
- Four mechanical recycling plants in Austria and Germany
- ReOil® – proprietary chemical recycling technology
- Minority stake in Renasci including offtake agreement for recycled feedstock

Design for recycling

- Solutions for replacing difficult-to-recycle materials with 100% recyclable ones

The Bornewables™ portfolio

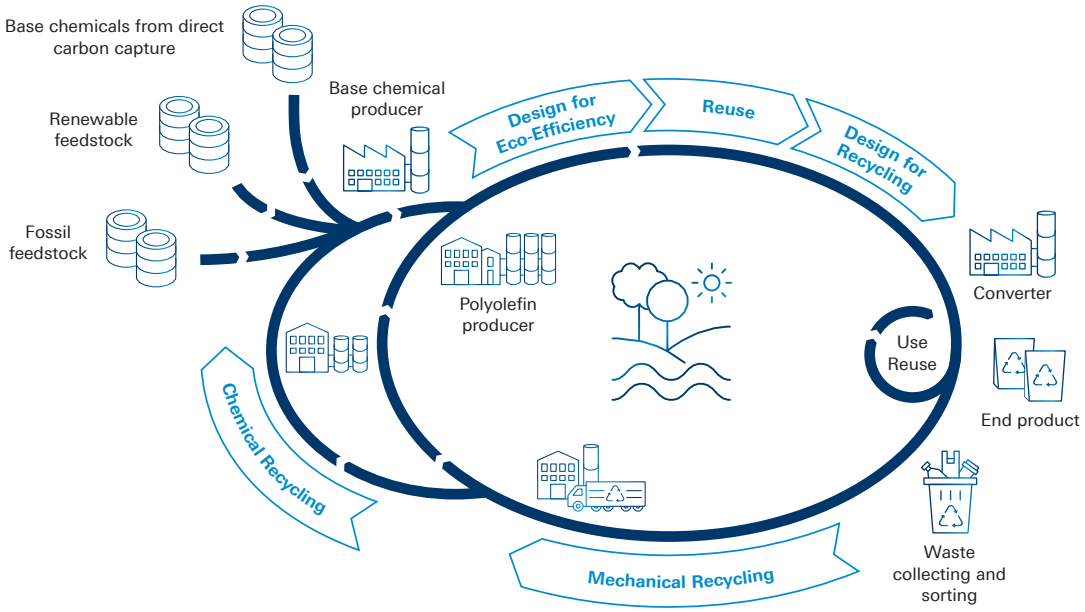
- Polyolefin solutions based on renewable feedstock
- ISCC+ certification of five European production locations
- Collaboration with Neste on renewable feedstock

Waste collection

- Borealis is a cofounder of project STOP
- Reduction of ocean plastic pollution in emerging countries
- Support for creating a sustainable waste management system

Plastics have a vital place in the economy and in our business, but most end up in landfills and little is recovered. The vision of a circular economy – where we use resources moderately and recycle endlessly – is both a business imperative and an opportunity. By 2050, ~60% of plastic production is expected to come from recycled feedstock.

The circular cascade



Frontrunner in plastics recycling

Demand for recycled plastics is increasing due to increasing awareness of the importance of using resources sustainably.

Recycling is a key element in the OMV Group's strategy. OMV and Borealis are pursuing various iniatives in mechanical and chemical recycling, design for recycling, and renewable polyolefins.

Borealis aims to make recycled polyolefins a significant part of its portfolio and more than triple the volume produced to 350 kt p. a. by 2025.

Using the proprietary Borcycle™ recycling technology, the company transforms waste into recycled polyolefins, offering a consistent supply of versatile high-quality recyclate to producers and brand owners in various industries. Currently, Borealis is building up its Borcycle™ portfolio (including both Borcycle M based on mechanical recycling processes and Borcycle C using chemical recycling technology).

Mechanical recycling

Borealis currently runs four mechanical recycling plants in Austria and Germany with a capacity of around 100 kt p. a.

1. mtm plastics GmbH, a leading German recycler of post-consumer polyolefin, acquired in 2016. The company runs two plants and produces up to 70 kt p. a of regranulate.

2. Ecoplast Kunststoffrecycling GmbH in Austria, acquired in 2018. The company processes plastic waste from both domestic and industrial consumers into high-quality recyclate destined primarily for the plastic film market. The plant has a capacity of 30 kt p. a.

3. A demo plant for advanced recycling in Germany together with TOMRA, a Norwegian collection and sorting machine manufacturer, and Zimmermann, a German waste management company, established in 2021. The plant is one of the world's most advanced mechanical recycling plants. With high purity, low odor, high product consistency and light color fractions, these Borcycle M recycled polymers represent a first step toward developing highly demanding applications for various industries, such as mobility and consumer products.

Ecoplast's and mtm's products are being continuously upgraded. Two new commercial grades were launched during 2020. These initiatives have been supported by the Borcycle M portfolio, where Borealis continues to develop virgin recyclate compound solutions for diverse applications.

In October 2019, Borealis became the first virgin polyolefin producer to be named a Core Partner in the New Plastics Economy, an important global initiative led by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation. Having been a participant in the initiative since 2016 and the first major polyolefin producer to sign the New Plastics Economy Global Commitment, Borealis is now the first polyolefin producer to become a Core Partner.

Chemical recycling

As a complement to mechanical recycling, chemical recycling has an important role to play in closing the material loop on plastics circularity. This is because plastic waste streams of lower quality can be recycled chemically into high-quality material. In fact, products manufactured with chemically recycled feedstock offer the same performance levels as products produced with fossil-based feedstock. This allows for the production of high-end polyolefin-based applications, including healthcare and food packaging materials subject to stringent quality and safety regulations that cannot always be met using mechanically recycled materials.

The OMV Group has a number of initiatives for recycling olefins and then further processing them into high-end polyolefins.

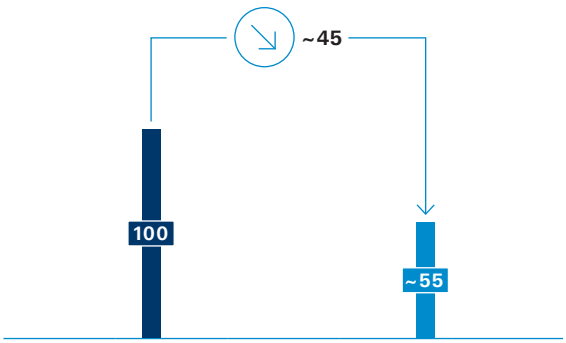
ReOil® pilot plant

OMV started researching plastics recycling ten years ago. In 2013, the team set up the first test facility in the technology center at the Schwechat refinery. Heated to over 400°C and treated with a special solvent, the long-chain plastic molecules are cracked to produce synthetic feedstock using a pyrolysis process. The plant can process 1 kg of recycled plastics (polyolefins and polystyrene) into 1 l of synthetic feedstock. This technology makes it possible to process synthetic feedstock into any desired refinery product, which reduces dependency on natural resources and lowers GHG intensity as compared to standard oil processing.

Substituting conventional crude oil with synthetic feedstock made from post-consumer plastics is estimated to reduce CO_2 emissions by 45% and lower energy demand by 20% per t.

ReOil® – lower CO_2 emissions[1]

In %



[1] Austrian Federal Environmental Agency, 2016: LCA well-to-refinery fence

OMV aims to develop ReOil® into a commercially viable industrial-scale recycling technology at the Schwechat refinery with a processing capacity of approximately 200 kt p.a. of used plastics by 2025. This capacity is equivalent to 50% of the total plastic waste suitable for this process (polyolefins, polystyrene) in Austria, or 25% of total plastics in the country.

Partnership with Renasci N.V.

In 2021, Borealis acquired a 10% stake in Renasci N.V., a provider of innovative recycling solutions and creator of the novel Smart Chain Processing (SCP) concept.

The SCP concept is a proprietary method of maximizing material recovery in order to achieve zero waste by using various recycling technologies.

At the newly built Renasci SCP facility in Oostende, mixed waste – plastics, metals, and biomass – is automatically selected and sorted multiple times. After sorting, plastic waste is first mechanically recycled, and then in a second step any remaining material is chemically recycled into circular pyrolysis oil and lighter product fractions, which are used to fuel the process. Other types of sorted waste such as metals and organic refuse are further processed using other technologies. In the end, only 5% of the original waste remains, and even this residual material is not landfilled, but used as filler in construction materials. Because of this extremely efficient way of processing, the overall CO_2 footprint of these waste streams is greatly reduced.

Borealis also signed a supply agreement for projected 20 kt with Renasci NV starting May 2021. This agreement will enable Borealis to become one of the leading global suppliers of chemically recycled base chemicals and polyolefins.

Partnership with Stena Recycling

A feasibility study for a chemical recycling unit to be established at the production location in Stenungsund, Sweden is now underway. Funded in part by a grant awarded by the Swedish Energy Agency, the study is being carried out with project partner Stena Recycling. Assuming a successful feasibility study and a final investment decision, operations are expected to begin in 2024.

Design for recycling

One of the essential elements in creating a circular economy is designing products for recyclability with optimum levels of quality and performance in their second life. This can be achieved by making appropriate material choices and design decisions.

For example, Borealis has developed a 100% recyclable foam that replaces difficult-to-recycle solutions such as food service cups.

Borealis is helping its automotive partners increase the share of recycled plastics in vehicles by developing innovative polyolefin-based solutions. These contain both virgin materials and an increased level of post-consumer recyclate (PCR) content. In 2014, Borealis was one of the first virgin polyolefin suppliers to launch a range of dedicated polypropylene compound solutions including PCR for use in automotive applications under its Daplen™ brand.

Borealis has also developed a 100% recyclable full polyethylene laminate stand-up pouch to replace non-recyclable multilayer packaging.

EverMinds™

Partnerships play a very important role for us, as we believe that building a circular economy requires working together.

In 2018, Borealis created a collaboration platform – EverMinds™ – dedicated to promoting a more circular mindset in the industry and collaborating with upstream and downstream value chain partners. The name “EverMinds” stands for being always (“ever”) mindful, and is the opposite of the “nevermind” type of attitude.

For example, the co-operation among Borealis, Borouge, Henkel, and several other value-chain partners yielded in 2019 two novel pouches, which contain virgin polyethylene and 30–35% of high-quality recyclate made by Ecoplast. One of the pouches also contains Henkel’s innovative adhesive from its “designed for recycling” range and allows for homogeneous laminates to be recycled mechanically with excellent results. Among other products, Henkel uses the pouch for its leading Persil detergent brand in select regions.

Success Stories

"Borealis closes the Loop" pilot project in Belgium
Based on the principles of Reduce – Reuse – Recycle, Borealis has initiated a pilot project with its value chain partners to replace the 1.5 mn single-use cups used annually at four of its Belgian sites with 30,000 reusable EcoCore® cups.

Borcycle M packaging closure solutions
Borealis and MENSHEN, a leading specialist in plastic closures and packaging systems, have collaborated on a series of ten packaging closures based on Borcycle™ solutions.

Pioneering digital watermarks for smart packaging recycling
In 2019, Borealis participated in Project Holy Grail, which was led by Procter & Gamble and facilitated by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation. The aim of Holy Grail was to discover how the tagging of packaging affects the accuracy of sorting and recycling systems. The project successfully concluded with a live demonstration of an add-on module to an existing sorting unit. Borealis played a key role in the realization of the demonstration.

In 2020, the project moved into the next phase and will include the launch of an industrial pilot to prove the viability of digital watermarking technologies for more accurate sorting of packaging and higher-quality recycling as well as a business case on a large scale.

The Bornewables™ – renewable-based polyolefins

The introduction of the Bornewables portfolio in 2020 is another example of the many ways in which Borealis is putting its EverMinds™ mind-set to work.

The Bornewables™ are premium polyolefin products, manufactured with renewable feedstock derived entirely from waste and residue streams. They exhibit the same material performance as virgin polyolefins, yet have a lower carbon footprint.

In 2020, Borealis started to produce polypropylene based on renewable feestock at the Kallo and Beringen plants. Renewable propane supplied by Neste is converted into renewable propylene and subsequently into renewable polypropylene. This marks the first time that Borealis has replaced fossil fuel-based feestock in its large-scale commercial production of polypropylene. Borealis customers now have available an alternative to conventional fossil fuel-based feedstocks, thus lowering the carbon footprint of their own products without having to compromise on either quality or performance. Bornewables are suitable for the most demanding applications, including hygiene and food contact. Greiner Packaging produced the first cup prototypes made of Bornewables in 2021.

The entire Bornewables portfolio has been ISCC+ (International Sustainability & Carbon Certification) certified. This certification system ensures the traceability of the renewable, sustainably produced feedstock from its point of origin through the entire chain of custody.

STOP
WWW.STOPOCEANPLASTICS.COM

Project STOP: building sustainable waste systems to end ocean plastic leakage

In 2017, Borealis and SYSTEMIQ co-founded the Stop Ocean Plastics project. Based on a concept developed by Borealis, the project focuses on Indonesia, one of the five countries responsible for over 55% of global marine pollution. Project STOP prevents leakage of plastic waste into the environment at the source by helping local communities establish sustainable and cost-efficient waste collection and recycling management systems. Its holistic approach entails collection and disposal of all types of waste – not only plastic, but also organic waste – and ensuring that waste is recovered and re-used whenever possible. At the same time, it also establishes appropriate legal frameworks and funding models and share vital expertise.

The results thus far are impressive. As of April 2021, over 11,000 tons of waste was collected since the launch of the program and close to 200,000 people have received access to waste collection services. Five material recovery facilities have been built in Indonesia, one of them being the largest of its kind in the entire country. We have created a comprehensive program based on previous Project STOP experience to train government workers to establish and operate waste management systems. Substantial project financing components include proceeds from the sale of materials, from recycling companies, but also revenues from waste collection service charges.

Project STOP is currently active in three Indonesian cities: Muncar, Pasuruan, and Jembrana. The city partnership in Muncar is set to be completed starting with the handover phase to municipal authorities by the middle of the year, with Pasuruan and Jembrana to follow by the end of 2022. In parallel, Project STOP will continue its regional expansion. Once finalized this four-year expansion plan, Project STOP will have provided waste collection services to 2 million people, created 1,000 new jobs, and collected 25,000 tons of plastic waste annually.

Despite the very challenging market environment, OMV delivered an organic free cash flow before dividends of EUR 1.3 bn.

5 – FINANCIALS

OMV's financial steering framework is built upon the principles of capital, operational, and financing efficiency, as well as sustainable portfolio management and comprehensive financial risk and compliance management. With a focus on value enhancement, a strong balance sheet, and growth in profitability, the financial steering framework ensures sustainable, risk-monitored, and future-oriented value creation for OMV and its stakeholders.

TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURN (IN 2019: 36%)

– 29%

CLEAN CCS EARNINGS PER SHARE (IN 2019: € 4.97)

€ 2.08

DIVIDEND PER SHARE (IN 2019: € 1.75)

€ 1.85

ORGANIC FREE CASH FLOW BEFORE DIVIDENDS (IN 2019: € 2.1 BN)

€ 1.3 bn

NET DEBT EXCLUDING LEASES (IN 2019: € 3.6 BN)

€ 8.1 bn

GEARING (NET DEBT/EQUITY) EXCLUDING LEASES (IN 2019: 22%)

41%

OMV on the Capital Markets

2020 will be remembered for the COVID-19 pandemic and the economic recession, big swings in market sentiment, as well as significant polarization across the sectors. In contrast, OMV's stock price outperformed the market strongly during the year's final two months with an impressive rally and ended the year at EUR 33. For 2020 overall, OMV performed in line with the sector.

Financial markets

Efforts to stop the spread of COVID-19 infections led to lockdown measures in spring, causing an almost unprecedented economic decline. A number of steps taken by the ECB and the Fed to stimulate the economy led to a minor recovery until June. However, the STOXX 600 index was still down by 13% during the first half of 2020, compared with a 7% decline in the MSCI World Index in the same period.

By September, this recovery was undone by a second lockdown wave, triggered by a resurgence in COVID-19 case numbers. November finally marked a turning point, as the prospect of a vaccine first arose, establishing a powerful recovery trend on global markets. The outcome of the presidential election in the United States and the last-minute EU-UK trade deal provided further support. The year's second half was dominated by recovery, with the performance of European equities again more subdued than the global average (MSCI World +22% vs. STOXX 600 +11%).

For the year as a whole, global equities still managed to gain value, albeit at a much slower pace than before (MSCI World +14% in 2020 vs. +25% in 2019). In comparison, European stocks suffered a loss (STOXX 600 –4% in 2020 vs. +23% in 2019).

The oil and gas sector was hit particularly hard by the events of 2020, on a global as well as on a European scale. Before the effects of the pandemic hit, oil prices were already under pressure due to disagreements between OPEC and non-OPEC producers. However, thanks to improving market sentiment and growing commodity price support during the final two months of the year, Europe's oil and gas stocks were able to stage an impressive comeback, strongly outperforming the wider European and global markets. In November and December, the FTSEurofirst E300 Oil & Gas Index grew by over 35%, compared with a gain of around 17% for the STOXX 600 and MSCI World. The sector was thus able to recover a large share of previously incurred losses. With OPEC+ supporting the near-term oil market, the sector is continuing its recovery during early 2021.

At a glance

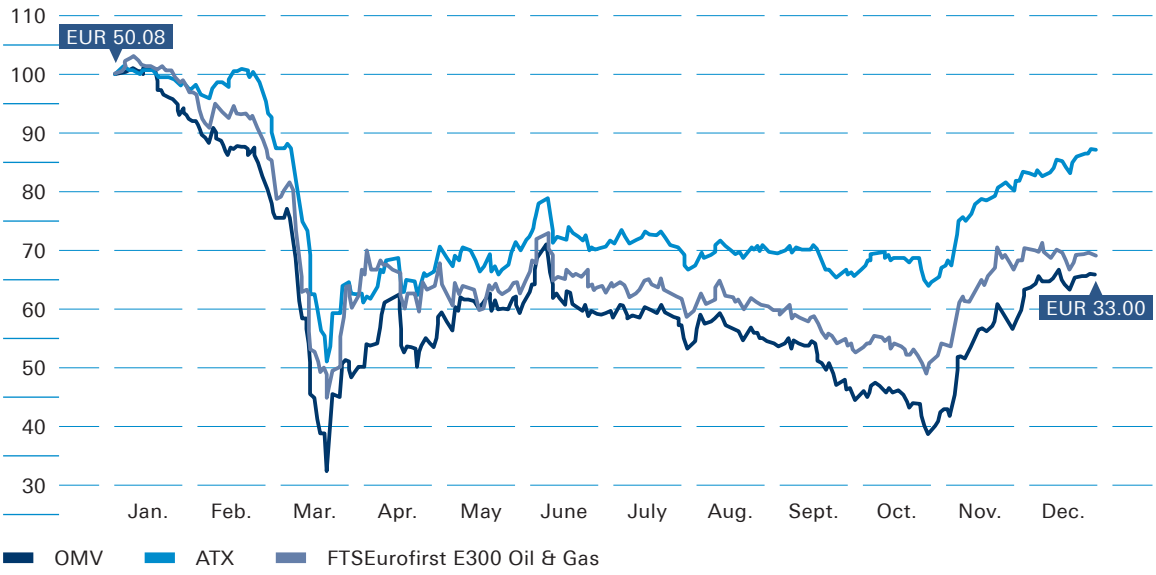
		2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Number of outstanding shares[1]	in mn	326.4	326.5	326.7	326.9	327.0
Market capitalization[1]	in EUR bn	11.0	17.3	12.5	16.4	10.8
Volume traded on the Vienna Stock Exchange	in EUR bn	6.0	8.8	9.1	8.2	9.3
Year's high	in EUR	34.78	54.14	56.24	54.54	50.76
Year's low	in EUR	21.45	32.37	37.65	39.32	16.33
Year-end	in EUR	33.56	52.83	38.25	50.08	33.00
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	in EUR	(1.24)	1.33	4.40	5.14	3.85
Book value per share[1]	in EUR	33.44	34.35	36.44	39.80	42.02
Cash flow per share[2]	in EUR	8.82	10.56	13.46	12.42	9.60
Dividend Per Share (DPS)	in EUR	1.20	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.85
Payout ratio	in %	n.m.	113	40	34	48
Dividend yield[1]	in %	3.6	2.8	4.6	3.5	5.6
Total Shareholder Return (TSR)[3]	in %	34	61	(25)	36	(29)

[1] As of December 31
[2] Cash flow from operating activities
[3] Assuming reinvestment of the dividend

OMV share performance

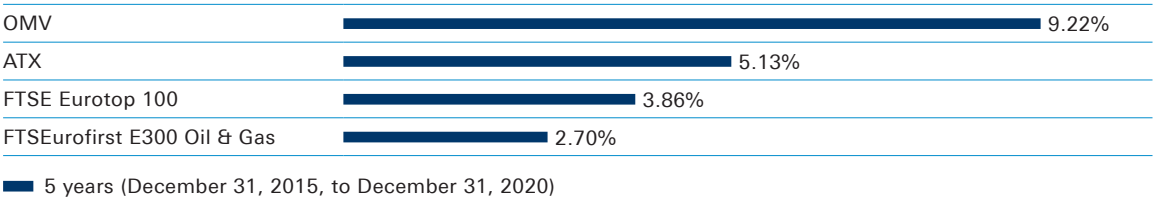
OMV's share price performance over the year was in line with that of the European sector, closing 2020 down 34%. Assuming dividend reinvestment, the total shareholder return was minus 29%. Starting the year at EUR 50.08, OMV's share price came under pressure due to a number of factors. First, disagreements between OPEC and non-OPEC producer countries lowered the oil price. Then there were the adverse economic effects of the lockdown measures in reaction to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The sentiment degrading drove OMV's share price to its lowest value in almost 16 years, to EUR 16.33 in mid-March. However, by June the stock had already recovered more than half of this loss. The resurgence of COVID-19 cases after the summer led to another decline that lasted into late October. The closing of the Borealis acquisition represented the inflection point. Over the final two months of the year, the share price strongly outperformed markets with a 68% gain, thus fully recovering the losses incurred since summer (MSCI World and STOXX 600 each +17%). The share closed 2020 at EUR 33.00. OMV's daily trading volume of OMV shares in 2020 averaged at 621,393 shares (2019: 350,172). At year-end, OMV's total market capitalization was EUR 10.8 bn compared with EUR 16.4 bn at the end of 2019.

OMV share price performance 2020 (based on 100)



OMV's share price moved in line with the sector during the year, which underperformed the wider market. The FTSEurofirst E300 Oil & Gas index decreased by 31%, the Austrian ATX declined by 13%, and the FTSE Eurotop 100 global industry benchmark weakened by 8%. Measured over a five-year period, the return generated by the OMV share strongly outperformed index returns. A EUR 100 investment in OMV stock at year-end 2015 with continuous dividend reinvestment in further OMV stock would have grown by an average annual return rate of 9%, totaling EUR 155 at year-end 2020.

OMV shares: long-term performance compared with indexes
Average annual increase with dividends reinvested[1]



[1] Source: Bloomberg. The annualized return for the holding period is assuming dividends are reinvested at spot price.

Dividend

Dividend policy

OMV is committed to delivering an attractive and predictable shareholder return through the business cycle. According to its progressive dividend policy, OMV aims to increase dividends every year or at least to maintain the level of the respective previous year.

EUR 1.85
6% higher dividend compared with the previous year

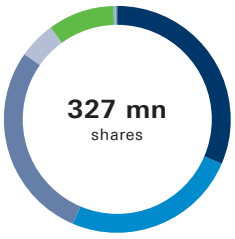
On June 2, 2021, OMV's Annual General Meeting approved a dividend of EUR 1.85 per share for 2020, representing a 6% increase compared with the previous year. The dividend yield, based on the closing price on the last trading day of 2020, amounts to 5.6%.

OMV shareholder structure

OMV's shareholder structure remained relatively unchanged in 2020 and was as follows at year-end: 43.1% free float, 31.5% Österreichische Beteiligungs AG (ÖBAG, representing the Austrian government), 24.9% Mubadala Petroleum and Petrochemicals Holding Company (MPPH), 0.4% employee share programs, and 0.1% treasury shares.

Shareholder structure

In %

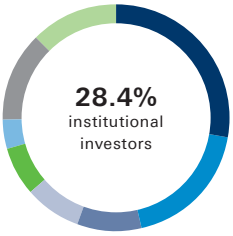


ÖBAG	31.5
MPPH	24.9
Institutional investors	28.4
Unidentified free float	5.2
Retail positions and miscellaneous	9.5
Employee share program	0.4
Treasury shares	0.1

An analysis of our shareholder structure carried out as of the end of 2020 showed that institutional investors held 28.4% of OMV's shares. At 28%, investors from the United States made up the largest regional group of institutional investors. The proportion of investors from the United Kingdom amounted to 19%, while German and French shareholders made up 9% and 8%, respectively. The share of investors from Austria was 7%, and Norwegian investors represented 4%.

Geographical distribution of institutional investors

In %



United States	27.9
United Kingdom	18.6
Germany	9.3
France	7.9
Austria	7.0
Norway	4.3
Rest of Europe	12.7
Rest of world	12.4

OMV Aktiengesellschaft's capital stock amounts to EUR 327,272,727 and consists of 327,272,727 no-par-value bearer shares. At year-end 2020, OMV held a total of 297,846 treasury shares. The capital stock consists entirely of common shares. Due to OMV's adherence to the one-share, one-vote principle, there are no classes of shares that bear special rights. A consortium agreement between the two major shareholders, ÖBAG and MPPH, contains arrangements for coordinated action and restrictions on the transfer of shareholdings.

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) performance

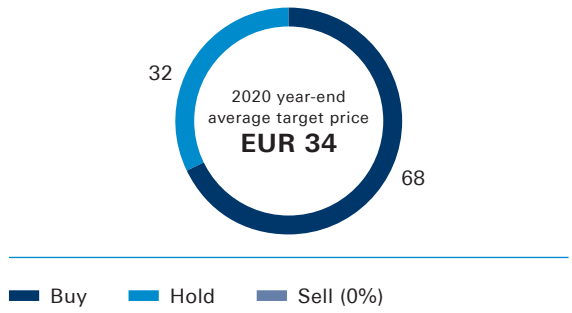
OMV places great importance on working with ESG rating agencies. OMV is committed to acting responsibly toward the environment and society. Our accomplishments in this regard are reflected in further improvement of our already robust ESG performance in 2020. OMV received the highest "AAA" score in the MSCI ESG Ratings assessment for the eighth year in a row. This places OMV among the best 10% of oil and gas companies. OMV also maintained its Prime Status in the ISS ESG rating with a score of B–. This positions us among the 5% best oil and gas companies in terms of ESG performance. OMV was also included in the SAM Sustainability Yearbook 2021, based on its assessment in the SAM Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) in 2020. The SAM Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA), established by RobecoSAM, is now issued by S&P Global. OMV was also recognized by CDP with a score of A– (Leadership) in the Climate Change category, earning us a place among the 20 best oil and gas companies in this ranking. We were also assigned the highest Level 4 rating for carbon management quality by the Transition Pathway Initiative. Besides these outstanding achievements, OMV has maintained its inclusion in several ESG indexes. Most notably, OMV was included in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI World) for the third year in a row as the only Austrian company in the index. The DJSI World represents the top 10% of the largest 2,500 companies in the S&P Global Broad Market Index based on long-term economic, environmental, and social factors. OMV was also included in the S&P Europe 350 which, like the DJSI, is based on the SAM CSA. OMV was also reconfirmed as a constituent of two MSCI indexes, the ACWI ESG Leaders Index and the ACWI SRI Index. Furthermore, OMV was affirmed as a member of the FTSE4Good Index Series, which is used by a wide variety of market participants to create and assess responsible investment funds. OMV was included in the Euronext Vigeo Europe 120 index and Euronext Vigeo Eurozone 120 index based on ratings by V.E., an affiliate of Moody's, and also maintained its inclusion in the STOXX® Global ESG Leaders index based on OMV's assessment by Sustainalytics, and in the ECPI® indexes. After being reappraised by EcoVadis – a platform analyzing the ESG performance of suppliers – OMV improved its supplier status to Platinum level.

Analyst coverage

At the end of 2020, OMV was covered by 20 sellside financial analysts who regularly publish research reports on the Company. This ensures OMV good visibility in the financial community. At the end of 2019, 59% of these analysts had issued a "buy" recommendation, 32% advised "hold," with the remainder proposing "sell." However, as 2020 came to a close, there were no analysts left that recommended selling OMV shares. The share of analysts recommending that their clients buy OMV stock had risen to about two-thirds, with about one-third issuing a "hold" recommendation. Following the adverse economic developments of 2020, the average target price for OMV dropped to EUR 34.49 at the end of 2020, from EUR 56.10 per share a year earlier.

Analyst recommendations

In %



Investor Relations activities

Even during the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring active, candid dialogue with the capital market remains a top priority at OMV. By switching to virtual meetings, the Investor Relations department fulfilled its mission to provide comprehensive insight into OMV's strategy and business operations to all capital market participants, thereby guaranteeing equal treatment of all stakeholders. In this way, OMV's Executive Board was able to stay in constant dialogue with investors and analysts in Europe, North America, and Asia throughout 2020, regardless of the restrictions imposed to control the pandemic.

Financing

OMV's financing strategy focuses on cash flow and financial stability. Principal targets are a positive free cash flow after dividends, a strong investment grade credit rating based on a healthy balance sheet, and a long-term gearing (net debt/equity) of 30% or less excluding leases.

Financing policy

OMV covers its financing needs on the international capital and loan markets, aiming at a broad diversification of its debt investor base. Senior bonds (publicly and privately placed) are the key element of OMV's well-balanced debt maturity profile and are complemented by ample committed credit facilities as well as other types of bank funding. OMV manages all financing and treasury activities at Group level.

Debt is mainly denominated in euros and mostly subject to fixed interest rates. Net debt excluding leases at the end of 2020 was EUR 8,130 mn, compared with EUR 3,632 mn at the end of 2019.

Financing policy

		2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Debt[1]	in EUR mn	5,283	5,986	6,040	7,624	12,216
Cash	in EUR mn	2,314	3,981	4,026	2,938	2,869
Net debt excluding leasing	in EUR mn	2,691	1,713	1,726	3,632	8,130
Gearing (net debt/equity) excluding leases	in %	19	12	11	22	41
Net debt including leasing	in EUR mn	2,969	2,005	2,014	4,686	9,347

[1] Short- and long-term borrowings, bonds, and finance leases

Debt breakdown by currency[1]

In %

EUR USD Other

[1] As of December 31, 2020; short- and long-term borrowings and bonds

Debt breakdown by type of interest rate[1]

In %

Fixed interest rate Variable interest rate

[1] As of December 31, 2020; short- and long-term borrowings and bonds

As of year-end 2020, the OMV Group had around EUR 4.2 bn in undrawn committed credit facilities.

To obtain medium- and long-term debt financing, OMV AG has predominantly issued publicly placed senior bonds under its Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) program, which was originally signed on March 31, 2009, and last updated on June 4, 2020. As of June 30, 2021, senior bonds with a total volume of EUR 8,550 mn were outstanding, with maturity dates ranging from 2021 to 2034. The average maturity of the OMV Group's senior bonds is 6.0 years.

Total interest-bearing debt, excluding senior bonds and finance leases, amounted to EUR 3,571 mn as of year-end 2020 and consisted amongst others of the following instruments:

- EUR 495 mn term loan and shareholder loans
- EUR 653 mn multilateral and syndicated loans
- EUR 56 mn bilateral money market borrowings

OMV's hybrid bonds have no scheduled maturity date and bear a fixed interest rate until their respective first call date. All hybrid bonds were assigned a 50% equity credit from rating agencies Moody's and Fitch. They are classified as 100% equity under International Financial Reporting Standards and are thus not included in OMV's reported total bond liabilities and total debt figures.

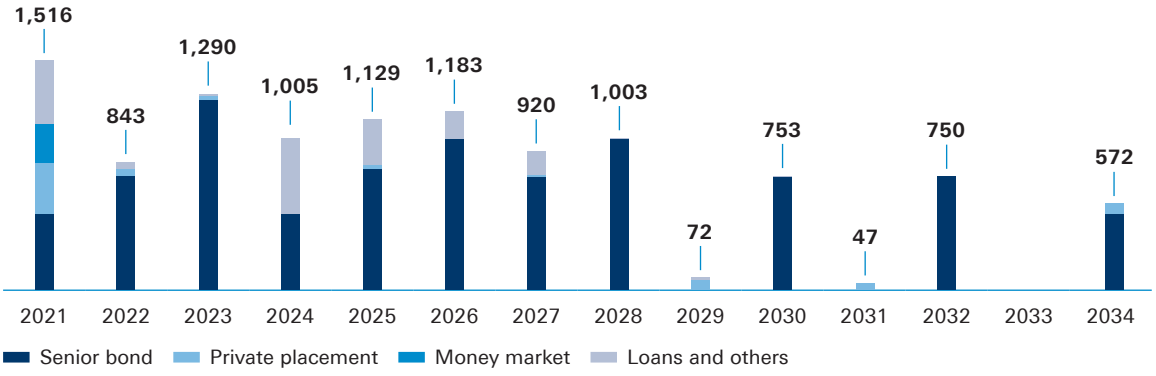
Outstanding senior and hybrid bonds[1]

Date of issue	Bond (publicly and privately placed)	Amount in EUR mn	Coupon in %	Maturity
June 2019	Eurobond (XS2009169132)	300	0.00 var	06/11/21
October 2011	Eurobond (XS0690406243)	500	4.25 fix	10/12/21
September 2012	Eurobond (XS0834367863)	750	2.625 fix	09/27/22
June 2020	Eurobond (XS2189614014)	750	0.00 fix	06/16/23
December 2018	Eurobond (XS1917590876)	500	0.75 fix	12/04/23
April 2020	Eurobond (XS2154347293)	500	1.50 fix	04/09/24
July 2019	Eurobond (XS2022093434)	500	0.00 fix	07/03/25
December 2018	Borealis Eurobond (AT0000A24UY3)	300	1.75 fix	12/10/25
December 2017	Eurobond (XS1734689620)	1,000	1.00 fix	12/14/26
September 2012	Eurobond (XS0834371469)	750	3.50 fix	09/27/27
April 2020	Eurobond (XS2154347707)	500	2.00 fix	04/09/28
December 2018	Eurobond (XS1917590959)	500	1.875 fix	12/04/28
June 2020	Eurobond (XS2189613982)	750	0.75 fix	06/16/30
April 2020	Eurobond (XS2154348424)	750	2.375 fix	04/09/32
July 2019	Eurobond (XS2022093517)	500	1.00 fix	07/03/34
December 2015	Hybrid bond (XS1294342792)	750	5.25 fix[2]	Perp NC6
December 2015	Hybrid bond (XS1294343337)	750	6.25 fix[2]	Perp NC10
June 2018	Hybrid bond (XS1713462403)	500	2.875 fix[2]	Perp NC6
September 2020	Hybrid bond (XS2224439385)	750	2.500 fix[2]	Perp NC6
September 2020	Hybrid bond (XS2224439971)	500	2.875 fix[2]	Perp NC9

[1] As of March 31, 2021
[2] Until first call date

Debt maturity profile[1]

In EUR mn



[1] As of March 31, 2021

Risk management

The overall objective of the Group's risk policy is to safeguard the cash flows required and to maintain a strong investment-grade rating. The Group has implemented an Enterprise-Wide Risk Management program with the aim of effectively identifying, analyzing, evaluating, and reporting relevant risks across the Group. Assessed risks are controlled and mitigated at all organizational levels using clearly defined risk policies and responsibilities. The key risks, however, are governed centrally to ensure OMV's ability to meet planning objectives and to facilitate sustainable growth.

Credit rating

OMV Group is rated by the rating agencies Moody's and Fitch. As of July 2021, the OMV Group is rated by Moody's A3 with a stable outlook, which was revised from negative in July 2021, and by Fitch A– with a negative outlook, which was revised from stable in March 2020.

Solid single A-Rating

by Moody's and Fitch

Financial Five-Year Summary

In 2020, OMV recorded a clean CCS Operating Result of EUR 1.7 bn. The cash flow from operating activities amounted to EUR 3.1 bn. Despite the very challenging market environment, OMV delivered an organic free cash flow before dividends of EUR 1.3 bn, which was more than sufficient to cover the payment of dividends in the amount of EUR 879 mn.

Economic environment

		2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Average Brent price	in USD/bbl	43.73	54.19	71.31	64.21	41.84
Average Urals price	in USD/bbl	42.10	53.23	70.12	64.19	41.58
Average EUR-USD exchange rate		1.107	1.130	1.181	1.120	1.142
Average EUR-RON exchange rate		4.490	4.569	4.654	4.745	4.838
NWE refining margin	in USD/bbl	4.93	6.58	5.50	5.18	2.28
Average CEGH gas price	in EUR/MWh	14.82	18.08	23.01	14.75	9.98
Average NCG gas price	in EUR/MWh	14.13	17.51	22.80	13.96	9.45
Average base load electricity price Romania	in EUR/MWh	33.30	48.15	46.40	50.27	39.44

Sources: Reuters/Platts, Central European Gas Hub (CEGH), OPCOM, Net Connect Germany (NCG)

Financial performance overview

		2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Clean CCS Operating Result[1]	in EUR mn	1,535	2,958	3,646	3,536	1,686
thereof Exploration & Production	in EUR mn	40	1,225	2,027	1,951	145
thereof Refining & Marketing	in EUR mn	896	1,126	1,008	1,122	996
thereof Chemicals & Materials	in EUR mn	637	644	635	555	519
thereof Corporate & Other	in EUR mn	(50)	(16)	(21)	(67)	(47)
thereof consolidation	in EUR mn	12	(21)	(3)	(25)	74
Clean CCS net income attributable to stockholders[1,2]	in EUR mn	995	1,624	1,594	1,624	679
Clean CCS EPS[1]	in EUR	3.05	4.97	4.88	4.97	2.08
Net debt excluding leases	in EUR mn	2,691	1,713	1,726	3,633	8,130
Gearing (net debt/equity) excl. leases	in %	19	12	11	22	41
Net debt including leases	in EUR mn	2,969	2,005	2,014	4,686	9,347
Leverage ratio	in %	18	12	12	22	32
Equity ratio	in %	43	45	42	42	40
Cash flow from operating activities excl. net working capital effects	in EUR mn	3,026	3,871	4,223	4,264	2,786
Free cash flow before dividends	in EUR mn	1,081	1,681	1,043	(583)	(2,811)
Organic free cash flow before dividends[3]	in EUR mn	n.d.	1,862	2,495	2,119	1,273

[1] Adjusted for special items and CCS effects
[2] After deducting net income attributable to hybrid capital owners and net income attributable to non-controlling interests
[3] Organic free cash flow before dividends is cash flow from operating activities less cash flow from investing activities, excluding disposals and material inorganic cash flow components (e.g., acquisitions).

Income statement summary

In EUR mn

	2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Operating Result	(32)	1,732	3,524	3,582	1,050
Net financial result	(198)	(246)	(226)	(129)	(175)
Taxes on income and profit	47	(634)	(1,305)	(1,306)	603
Net income	(183)	853	1,993	2,147	1,478
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	118	315	477	393	136
thereof attributable to hybrid capital owners	103	103	78	75	84
thereof attributable to stockholders	(403)	435	1,438	1,678	1,258

Statement of financial position

In EUR mn

	2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Assets					
Intangible assets	1,713	2,648	3,317	4,163	3,443
Property, plant and equipment	14,613	13,654	15,115	16,479	19,203
Equity-accounted investments	2,860	2,913	3,011	5,151	8,321
Other financial assets	947	1,959	2,659	2,414	3,447
Other assets	70	55	36	56	103
Deferred taxes	839	744	759	686	1,179
Non-current assets	**21,042**	**21,972**	**24,896**	**28,950**	**35,695**
Inventories	1,663	1,503	1,571	1,845	2,352
Trade receivables	2,459	2,503	3,420	3,042	3,316
Other financial assets	1,245	1,140	2,727	3,121	3,018
Income tax receivables	32	15	9	11	36
Other assets	198	265	264	297	537
Cash and cash equivalents	2,069	3,972	4,026	2,931	2,854
Current assets	**7,666**	**9,398**	**12,017**	**11,248**	**12,112**
Assets held for sale	3,405	206	47	177	1,464
Total assets	**32,112**	**31,576**	**36,961**	**40,375**	**49,271**
Equity and liabilities					
Capital stock	327	327	327	327	327
Hybrid capital	2,231	2,231	1,987	1,987	3,228
Reserves	8,357	8,658	9,591	10,698	10,184
OMV equity of the parent	10,915	11,216	11,905	13,012	13,739
Non-controlling interests	3,010	3,118	3,436	3,851	6,159
Equity	**13,925**	**14,334**	**15,342**	**16,863**	**19,899**
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	1,057	1,003	1,096	1,111	1,458
Bonds	3,725	3,968	4,468	5,262	8,019
Lease liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	934	943
Interest-bearing debts	1,012	823	441	620	1,280
Provisions for decommissioning and restoration obligations	3,320	3,070	3,673	3,872	3,926
Other provisions	553	497	446	572	576
Other financial liabilities	409	405	924	301	454
Other liabilities	155	148	138	157	135
Deferred taxes	122	437	731	1,132	1,229
Non-current liabilities	**10,354**	**10,352**	**11,917**	**13,961**	**18,020**
Trade payables	3,731	3,262	4,401	4,155	4,304
Bonds	38	788	539	540	850
Lease liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	120	141
Interest-bearing debts	222	114	304	148	703
Provisions for income taxes	212	140	349	332	278
Provisions for decommissioning and restoration obligations	92	110	63	87	72
Other provisions	435	349	355	293	304
Other financial liabilities	1,169	1,288	2,806	2,818	3,095
Other liabilities	828	775	863	903	868
Current liabilities	**6,727**	**6,826**	**9,680**	**9,395**	**10,616**
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	1,107	63	22	156	736
Total equity and liabilities	**32,112**	**31,576**	**36,961**	**40,375**	**49,271**

Cash flow statement

In EUR mn

	2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Net income for the period	**(183)**	**853**	**1,993**	**2,147**	**1,478**
Depreciation, amortization and impairments including write-ups	3,784	1,941	1,780	2,395	3,197
Deferred taxes	(178)	142	298	100	(846)
Losses/(gains) on the disposal of non-current assets	(81)	0	(2)	(7)	(12)
Net change in personnel and long-term provisions[1]	(25)	9	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Net change in provisions[1]	n.d.	n.d.	(61)	(24)	(40)
Other adjustments	(290)	927	216	(346)	(991)
Cash flow from operating activities excl. net working capital effects[1]	**3,026**	**3,871**	**4,223**	**4,264**	**2,786**
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(110)	70	(73)	(260)	288
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(840)	(51)	(1,041)	372	145
(Decrease)/increase in liabilities	747	(347)	1,287	(320)	(82)
(Decrease)/increase in short-term provisions[1]	54	(96)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Cash flow from operating activities	**2,878**	**3,448**	**4,396**	**4,056**	**3,137**
Investments					
Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	(2,022)	(1,586)	(3,193)	(2,158)	(1,960)
Investments, loans and other financial assets	(66)	(366)	(305)	(2,265)	(194)
Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses, net of cash acquired	(54)	(1,644)	(357)	(460)	(3,880)
Disposals					
Proceeds from the sale of non-current assets	331	72	60	209	72
Proceeds from the sale of subsidiaries and businesses, net of cash disposed	14	1,758	442	36	15
Cash flow from investing activities	**(1,797)**	**(1,766)**	**(3,353)**	**(4,638)**	**(5,948)**
(Decrease)/increase in long-term borrowings	(172)	784	(793)	396	2.541
(Decrease)/increase in short-term borrowings	74	(89)	102	(22)	(96)
Increase in non-controlling interest	454	—	—	—	—
Decrease in non-controlling interest	36	—	—	—	—
Dividends paid to OMV equity holders	(464)	(529)	(621)	(673)	(673)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(2)	(140)	(158)	(186)	(206)
Hybrid bond	—	—	496	—	1,241
Cash flow from financing activities	**(74)**	**27**	**(975)**	**(484)**	**2,808**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(42)	(42)	(22)	(22)	(66)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**965**	**1,667**	**45**	**(1,088)**	**(69)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,348	2,314	3,981	4,026	2,938
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**2,314**	**3,981**	**4,026**	**2,938**	**2,869**
thereof cash disclosed within Assets held for sale	245	9	–	7	15
Cash and cash equivalents presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	**2,069**	**3,972**	**4,026**	**2,931**	**2,854**
Free cash flow before dividends	**1,081**	**1,681**	**1,043**	**(583)**	**(2,811)**
Free cash flow after dividends	**615**	**1,013**	**263**	**(1,441)**	**(3,690)**
Free cash flow after dividends including non-controlling interest changes[2]	**1,105**	**1,013**	**263**	**(1,441)**	**(3,690)**
Organic free cash flow before dividends[3]	**n.d.**	**1,862**	**2,495**	**2,119**	**1,273**
Organic free cash flow after dividends	**n.d.**	**1,194**	**1,715**	**1,261**	**394**

[1] As of Q1/19, the definition of cash flow from operating activities excl. net working capital effects changed and now also includes net changes in short-term provisions. To ensure comparability, figures from the 2018 reference period were adjusted.
[2] In 2016, the non-controlling interest change mainly included the cash inflow from the sale of a 49% minority stake in Gas Connect Austria.
[3] Organic free cash flow before dividends is cash flow from operating activities less cash flow from investing activities, excluding disposals and material inorganic cash flow components (e.g., acquisitions)

Segment reporting

In EUR mn

	2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Sales to external customers					
Exploration & Production	1,013	1,329	2,170	2,583	1,527
Refining & Marketing	17,585	18,151	19,956	20,121	12,651
Chemicals & Materials	658	736	800	753	2,368
Corporate & Other	4	6	4	4	4
OMV Group	**19,260**	**20,222**	**22,930**	**23,461**	**16,550**
Segment and Group profit					
Operating Result Exploration & Production	(1,046)	1,218	2,122	1,879	(1,137)
Operating Result Refining & Marketing	469	(55)	818	1,315	592
Operating Result Chemicals & Materials	637	639	602	532	1,568
Operating Result Corporate & Other	(56)	(48)	(47)	(91)	(56)
Operating Result segment total	4	1,753	3,495	3,636	967
Consolidation: elimination of intersegmental profits	(36)	(21)	28	(54)	83
OMV Group Operating Result	(32)	1,732	3,524	3,582	1,050
Net financial result	(198)	(246)	(226)	(129)	(175)
OMV Group profit before tax	**(230)**	**1,486**	**3,298**	**3,453**	**875**
Assets[1]					
Exploration & Production	11,250	11,322	13,536	15,049	12,662
Refining & Marketing	4,309	4,200	4,138	4,710	3,955
Chemicals & Materials	606	639	617	605	5,767
Corporate & Other	161	140	141	277	262
Total	**16,326**	**16,301**	**18,432**	**20,642**	**22,646**

[1] Segment assets consist of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Borealis key performance indicators

		2016	2017	2018	2019	**2020**
Total sales	in EUR mn	8,768	9,069	9,937	9,768	8,476
thereof pro-rata sales of at-equity consolidated companies	in EUR mn	1,550	1,505	1,600	1,665	1,658
Net sales	in EUR mn	7,218	7,564	8,337	8,103	6,818
Operating profit before depreciation	in EUR mn	1,338	1,184	953	1,032	820
Operating profit	in EUR mn	938	791	496	605	356
Net profit	in EUR mn	1,107	1,095	906	872	589
thereof net result from associated companies and joint ventures after tax	in EUR mn	487	543	606	386	375
Capital expenditure	in EUR mn	384	505	420	471	675
Return on capital employed, net after tax	in %	16	15	13	11	8
Cash flow from operating activities	in EUR mn	1,145	725	517	872	1,083
Dividends from associated companies	in EUR mn	144	479	573	651	510
Cash flow from operating activities incl. dividends	in EUR mn	1,289	1,204	1,090	1,523	1,593
Net interest-bearing debt	in EUR mn	672	812	1,327	1,569	1,833
Gearing ratio	in %	10	12	20	24	29
Number of employees		6,494	6,619	6,834	6,869	6,920
Total Recordable Injuries (TRI)	in number/ mn working hours	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7
EU ETS CO_2 emissions	in kt	4,600	4,210	4,302	4,625	4,050

CAPEX, Operating Result before depreciation, clean CCS Operating Result before depreciation

In EUR mn

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Capital expenditure[1]					
Exploration & Production	1,356	2,781	3,075	2,070	1,090
Refining & Marketing	497	513	559	2,739	570
Chemicals & Materials	16	67	17	35	4,360
Corporate & Other	10	15	25	72	27
OMV Group	**1,878**	**3,376**	**3,676**	**4,916**	**6,048**
Organic capital expenditure[2]					
Exploration & Production	1,373	1,064	1,314	1,568	1,090
Refining & Marketing	469	490	538	576	510
Chemicals & Materials	16	67	17	35	257
Corporate & Other	10	15	25	72	27
OMV Group	**1,868**	**1,636**	**1,893**	**2,251**	**1,884**
Operating Result before depreciation					
Exploration & Production	1,546	2,657	3,413	3,660	1,531
Refining & Marketing	1,565	359	1,225	1,821	929
Chemicals & Materials	693	700	664	602	1,721
Corporate & Other	(21)	(22)	(27)	(53)	(17)
Consolidation: elimination of inter-segmental profits	(36)	(21)	28	(54)	83
OMV Group	**3,747**	**3,672**	**5,304**	**5,976**	**4,247**
Clean CCS Operating Result before depreciation[3]					
Exploration & Production	1,521	2,677	3,370	3,722	1,627
Refining & Marketing	1,482	1,538	1,413	1,604	1,434
Chemicals & Materials	693	705	698	620	672
Corporate & Other	(15)	10	(1)	(30)	(8)
Consolidation: elimination of inter-segmental profits	12	(21)	(3)	(25)	74
OMV Group	**3,693**	**4,909**	**5,477**	**5,890**	**3,799**

[1] Capital expenditure including acquisitions
[2] Organic capital expenditure is defined as capital expenditure including capitalized Exploration and Appraisal excluding acquisitions and contingent consideration.
[3] Adjusted for special items and CCS effects

Major shareholdings

In EUR mn

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
OMV Petrom (100% consolidated)[1]					
Clean CCS Operating Result	380	718	1.034	973	472
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	0	89	117	155	175
Borealis (100% consolidated)[2]					
Clean Operating Result	399	399	360	314	300
Dividends paid to OMV	153	270	360	297	108
ADNOC Refining (at-equity-accounted investment, OMV share 15%)					
Clean CCS Operating Result	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8	(107)
Dividends paid to OMV	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34	–

[1] OMV holds 51% of OMV Petrom's shares; figures reported by OMV Petrom are not comparable due to consolidation.
[2] Until October 28, 2020, Borealis Group was consolidated at-equity (OMV share 36%); as of October 29, 2020, Borealis Group is fully consolidated (OMV share 75%).

Abbreviations and Definitions

A

AGM
Annual General Meeting

B

bbl
Barrel (1 barrel equals approximately 159 liters)

bbl/d
Barrel per day

bcm
Billion standard cubic meters (32°F/0°C)

bcma
Billion cubic meters per annum (32°F/0°C)

bn
Billion

boe
Barrel of oil equivalent

boe/d
Barrel of oil equivalent per day

C

CAPEX
Capital Expenditure

Capital employed
Equity including non-controlling interests plus net debt

CCS/CCS effects/inventory holding gains/(losses)
Current Cost of Supply; inventory holding gains and losses represent 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 the event that the net realizable value of the inventory is lower than its cost; 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 (Operating Result, net income, etc.); the amount disclosed as the CCS effect represents the difference between the charge to the income statement for inventory on a weighted average basis (adjusted for the change in valuation allowances related to net realizable value) and the charge based on the current cost of supply; the current cost of supply is calculated monthly using data from supply and production systems

CEGH
Central European Gas Hub

cf
Standard cubic feet (60°F/16°C)

C&M
Chemicals & Materials

Clean CCS EPS
Clean CCS Earnings Per Share is calculated as clean CCS net income attributable to stockholders divided by weighted number of shares

Clean CCS net income attributable to stockholders
Net income attributable to stockholders, adjusted for the after-tax effect of special items and CCS

Clean CCS Operating Result
Operating Result adjusted for special items and CCS effects. Group clean CCS Operating Result is calculated by adding the clean CCS Operating Result of Downstream, the clean Operating Result of the other segments and the reported consolidation effect adjusted for changes in valuation allowances, in the event that the net realizable value of the inventory is lower than its cost

CNG
Compressed Natural Gas

E

E&A
Exploration & Appraisal

E&P
Exploration & Production

EPS
Earnings Per Share; net income attributable to stockholders divided by total weighted average shares

Equity ratio
Equity divided by balance sheet total, expressed as a percentage

Ethylene indicator margin Europe
Ethylene CP WE (ICIS) – 1.18 * Naphtha FOB Rotterdam

EU
European Union

EUR
Euro

F

Finding costs
Finding costs are calculated as exploration costs, divided by the sum of proven reserves revisions, extensions, and discoveries

Finding & development costs
Finding & development costs are calculated as a sum of exploration and development costs, divided by the sum of proven reserves revisions, extensions, and discoveries

FX
Foreign exchange

G

GDP
Gross Domestic Product

Gearing
Net debt divided by equity, expressed as a percentage

GW
Gigawatt

H

HSSE
Health, Safety, Security, and Environment

J

JV
Joint venture

K

kbbl/d
Thousand barrels per day

kboe
Thousand barrels of oil equivalent

kboe/d
Thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day

km²
Square kilometer

KPI
Key Performance Indicator

L

Leverage ratio
Leverage ratio defined as (net debt including leases) / (equity + net debt including leases)

LNG
Liquefied Natural Gas

LTIR
Lost-Time Injury Rate per million hours worked

M

mn
Million

MPPH
Mubadala Petroleum and Petrochemicals Holding Company L.L.C.

MW
Megawatt

MWh
Megawatt hour

N

n.a.
Not available

NCG
NetConnect Germany

n.d.
Not disclosed

Net debt
Interest-bearing debts including bonds and finance lease liabilities less liquid funds (cash and cash equivalents)

Net income
Net operating profit or loss after interest and tax

NGL
Natural Gas Liquids; natural gas that is extracted in liquid form during the production of hydrocarbons

n.m.
Not meaningful

NOPAT
Net Operating Profit After Tax; net income
+ net interest related to financing
– tax effect of net interest related to financing;
NOPAT is a KPI that shows the financial performance after tax, independent of the financing structure of the company

NZD
New Zealand dollar

O

ÖBAG
Österreichische Beteiligungs AG

OECD
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OEM
Original Equipment Manufacturer

OPEX
Operating Expenditures; cost of material and personnel during production, excluding royalties

Organic capital expenditure
Organic capital expenditure is defined as capital expenditure including capitalized Exploration and Appraisal excluding acquisitions and contingent consideration

Organic free cash flow after dividends
Organic free cash flow after dividends is cash flow from operating activities less cash flow from investing activities, excluding disposals and material inorganic cash flow components (e.g., acquisitions), and less dividend payments

P

p.a.
Per annum

Payout ratio
Dividend per share divided by Earnings Per Share, expressed as a percentage

Pearl
Pearl Petroleum Company Limited

PJ
Petajoule
(1 petajoule corresponds to approximately 278 mn kilowatt hours)

Polyethylene indicator margin Europe
HD BM FD EU Domestic EOM (ICIS low) – Ethylene CP WE (ICIS)

Polypropylene indicator margin Europe
PP Homo FD EU Domestic EOM (ICIS low) – Propylene CP WE (ICIS)

Propylene indicator margin Europe
Propylene CP WE (ICIS) – 1.18 * Naphtha FOB Rotterdam

Proven (1P) reserves
Proven reserves, or 1P reserves, are those quantities of petroleum, which by analysis of geoscience

and engineering data can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under defined economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations

Q

Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4
First, second, third, fourth quarter of the year

R

R&M
Refining & Marketing

ROACE
Return On Average Capital Employed; NOPAT divided by average capital employed, expressed as a percentage

RRR
Reserve Replacement Rate; total changes in reserves excluding production, divided by total production

S

Sales revenues
Sales excluding petroleum excise tax

Special items
Special items are expenses and income reflected in the financial statements that are disclosed separately, as they are not part of underlying ordinary business operations; they are disclosed separately in order to enable investors to better understand and evaluate the OMV Group's reported financial performance

T

t
Metric ton

toe
Metric ton of oil equivalent

TRIR
Total Recordable Injury Rate

TWh
Terawatt hour

U

UAE
United Arab Emirates

USD
US dollar

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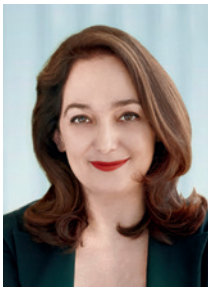

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