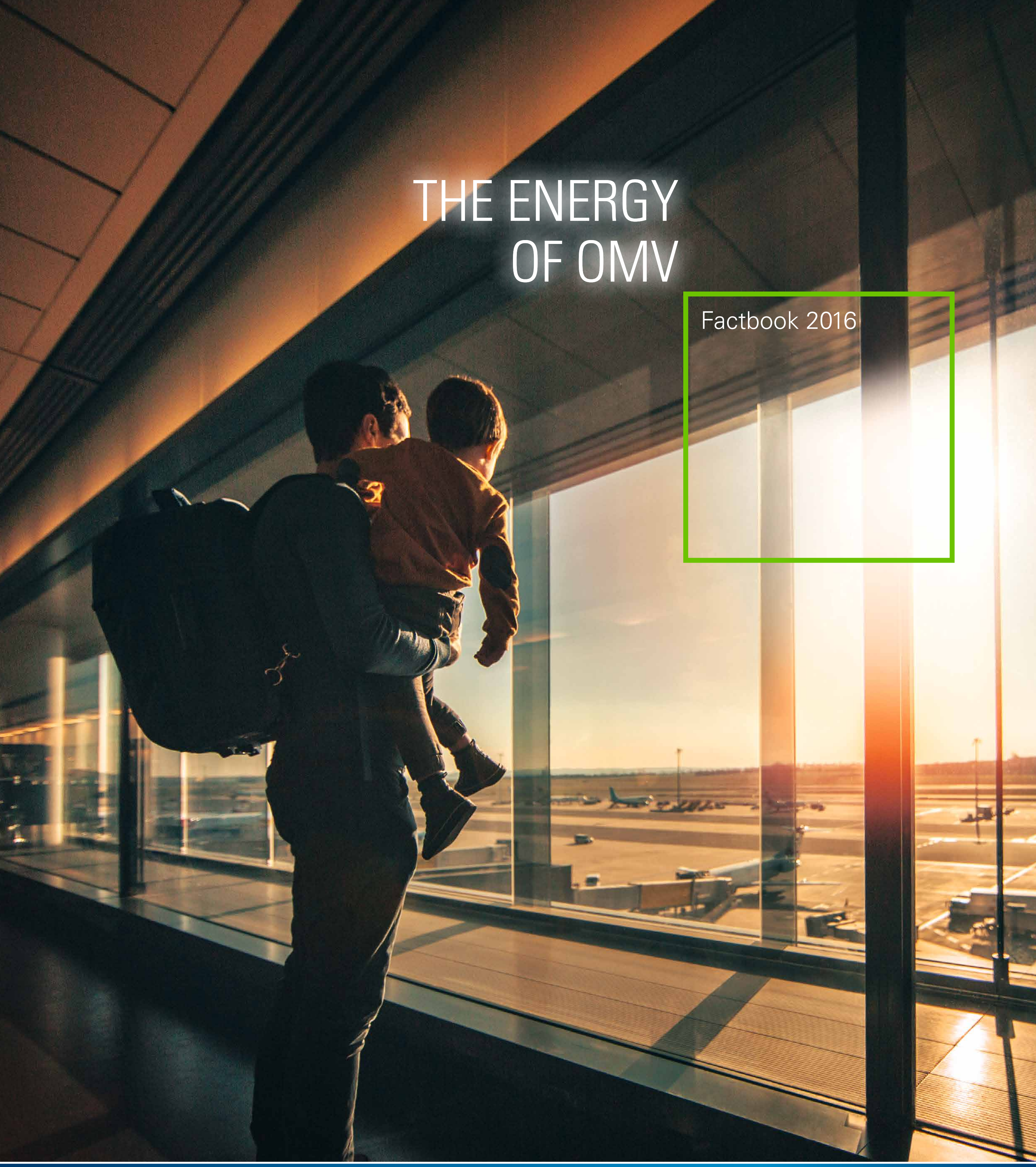


THE ENERGY OF OMV

Factbook 2016

OMV Aktiengesellschaft

Contents

Cover picture:
OMV high-quality fuels enable mobility – our contribution for a better life.

The OMV Factbook 2016 was published in September 2017.

Why Invest in OMV?

- **Balanced portfolio** of Upstream and Downstream ensuring financial resilience
- **Geographically focused** Upstream production with limited exposure to frontier exploration
- **Well positioned for long-term growth** in low-cost and hydrocarbon-rich regions through strong partnerships
- **Strong cash flow generation** opens attractive investment opportunities along the entire value chain
- Continuously striving for **lean** and **efficient operations**
- Committed to delivering **attractive shareholder returns**

Dear Investors and Analysts,

It is my pleasure to share with you this first issue of our new OMV Factbook, which from now on will be published every year. It complements other publications such as the Annual Report and the Capital Markets Story. We want the Factbook to provide you with a comprehensive picture of the OMV Group and give you deeper insights into its different businesses and the drivers behind them. We hope you will enjoy our new Factbook and find it to be useful for becoming even more familiar with OMV.

The year 2016 was a challenging one for the oil and gas industry, characterized by low oil and gas prices. At OMV, we reacted to this environment by taking swift and decisive action. We significantly reduced our investments, exploration expenditure and costs. And, we substantially reshaped our portfolio.

In 2016, CAPEX was cut by almost EUR 1 bn to EUR 1.9 bn. Exploration expenditure was halved to a level of EUR 300 mn per year. The company-wide cost reduction program is implemented successfully. At the end of 2016, we had already achieved our 2017 cost-saving target, with EUR 200 mn cost savings over 2015. We now do expect a reduction of more than EUR 250 mn by the end of this year.

We divested a number of non-core assets: a minority stake in the gas transmission company Gas Connect Austria, the Upstream business in the UK and OMV Petrol Ofisi, our Turkish retail business. At the same time we built the foundation for future profitable growth. We established Russia as a new core region following signature of a binding basic agreement for an asset swap with Gazprom. OMV will receive a stake of almost 25% in the attractive Achimov IV/V project in the Urengoy field. The acquisition of an approximately 25% interest in the Yuzhno Russkoje gas field is proceeding as planned. Closure of this transaction is expected by the end of this year at the latest. Both transactions will add more than one billion boe to OMV's reserves. In addition to the projects in Russia, we signed an agreement with Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), regarding a number of offshore oil and gas fields to be developed in north-western Abu Dhabi. With ADNOC, we also signed a Memorandum of Understanding in May 2017, covering a potential future cooperation in refining and petrochemical projects.

In our Upstream business, the strategy continues to be "value over volume." All our investments must prove their profitability in every barrel we produce. We significantly reduced our production costs from USD 13.2/bbl in 2015 to USD 10.6/bbl in 2016. We not only significantly improved our cost base; we also achieved a 100% reserve replacement rate. Those two aspects are essential factors for ensuring the sustained success of our business.

In our Downstream segment, the integration of our assets is a key success factor. Downstream Oil is an important cash generator for the OMV Group. Our focus is on optimizing the use of our three refineries. Regional proximity of our refineries allows us to operate the three sites as one integrated refining system, which lowers cost and optimizes returns. This is also reflected in international benchmark studies: our refineries in Austria and Germany consistently rank high in these studies. In Downstream Gas, we have made good progress in restructuring our business. We started a growth offensive in Germany, Europe's largest gas market, and are aiming for a 10% market share by 2025. In gas infrastructure, we are focusing on unregulated business.

Rainer Seele

"The OMV management team and I are committed to continuing on the path of success."

OMV is co-financing the Nord Stream 2 pipeline project together with four other European companies. The European partners are committed to providing long-term financing for 50% of the total project cost, 10% each. As European gas production is declining, more imports will be needed. Nord Stream 2 will help to improve the security of Europe's energy supply.

Our balanced portfolio of Upstream and Downstream activities provide us with financial resilience, which is particularly important in a volatile market environment. We have considerably reduced our free cash flow break-even oil price from USD 70/bbl in 2015 to USD 35/bbl in 2016. Last year, we achieved a positive free cash flow after dividends of EUR 600 mn, an improvement of more than EUR 1 bn over the previous year.

OMV is right on track and in good shape to grow profitably in the current volatile environment. This is a very positive development in what was my first full fiscal year as CEO of OMV. The capital markets are honoring this achievement: the OMV share price increased by 28% in 2016. OMV's total shareholder return – assuming a reinvestment of the dividend – was 34%.

The OMV management team and I are committed to continuing on this path of success. We thank you for your interest in OMV and value the open and fruitful dialogue with you.

Best regards,

Rainer Seele
Chairman of the Executive Board and Chief Executive Officer OMV

OMV is an international, integrated oil and gas company with a balanced portfolio.

OMV FACTBOOK 2016 / OMV GROUP

1 – OMV GROUP

OMV produces and markets oil and gas, innovative energy and high-end petrochemical solutions – in a responsible way. OMV has a balanced international Upstream portfolio, and its Downstream Oil and Gas business features a European footprint. In 2016, Group sales amounted to more than EUR 19 bn and year-end market capitalization was about EUR 11 bn. The majority of OMV's over 22,000 employees work at its integrated European sites.

CLEAN CCS OPERATING RESULT 2016 (IN 2015: € 1.7 BN)

€ 1.5 bn

FREE CASH FLOW AFTER DIVIDENDS 2016[1] (IN 2015: € (0.6) BN)

€ 0.6 bn

[1] Excluding non-controlling interest changes

CLEAN CCS NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO STOCKHOLDERS 2016 (IN 2015: € 1.1 BN)

€ 1 bn

DIVIDEND 2016 +20% COMPARED TO 2015

€ 1.20

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (HIGHER THAN IN 2015, DESPITE A 17% LOWER OIL PRICE)

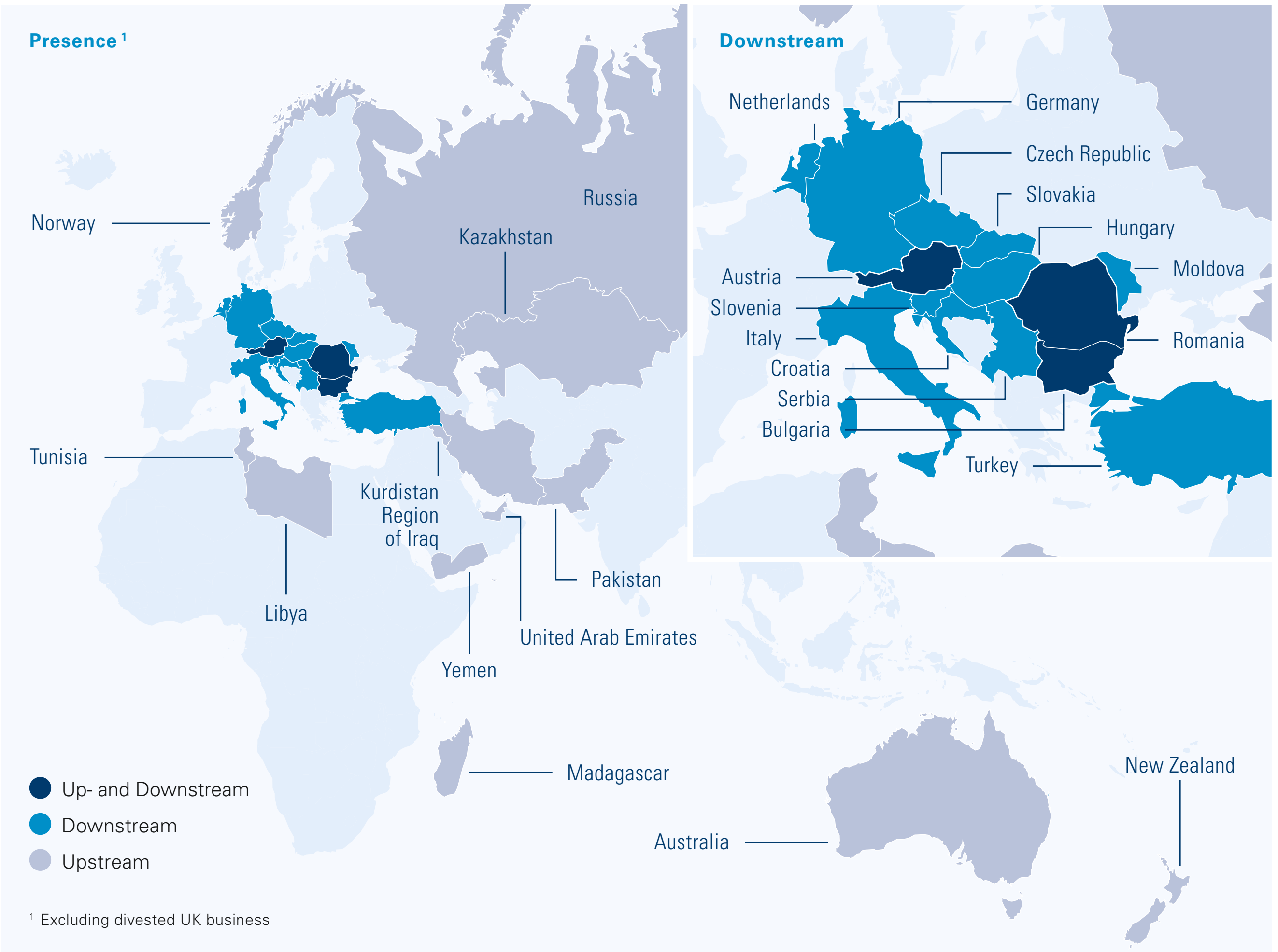
€ 2.9 bn

TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURN 2016 (IN 2015: 24%)

34%

OMV – at a Glance

OMV is an international, integrated oil and gas company. Upstream carries out operations in Central Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa, the North Sea and Australasia. In 2016, production stood at 311,000 boe/d. Downstream comprises the Downstream Oil and Gas businesses. Downstream Oil covers the Group's refining and marketing as well as petrochemical activities. In 2016, total refined fuels and petrochemicals sales were 31 mn t. Downstream Gas engages in gas transport, storage, marketing and trading primarily in Austria, Romania and Germany. Gas sales volumes amounted to 109 TWh.



[1] Excluding divested UK business

OMV competitive advantages

- Balanced portfolio of Upstream and Downstream ensuring financial resilience
- Geographically focused Upstream production with limited exposure to frontier exploration
- Well positioned for long-term growth in low-cost and hydrocarbon-rich regions through strong partnerships
- Strong cash flow generation opens attractive investment opportunities along the entire value chain
- Continuously striving for lean and efficient operations

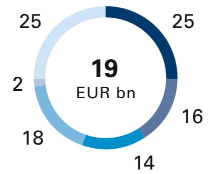
OMV: one company – two strong pillars

	Upstream	Downstream
Business segments	Four core regions: Central Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa, North Sea and Russia (newly established)	Three refineries in Austria, Germany and Romania with 17.8 mn t p.a. total capacity
	311 kboe/d production (51% oil, 49% gas)	31 mn t[2] total refined product sales
	Largest producing countries: Romania, Norway, Austria and New Zealand	Close to 3,800 filling stations in 11 countries[3]
	1.03 bn boe proven reserves, 101% reserves replacement rate, nine-year reserve life	Storage capacity of 30 TWh
	Production cost of USD 10.6/boe[1]	109 TWh natural gas sales volumes
		5 TWh net electrical output
Major shareholdings	51% in the Romanian oil and gas company OMV Petrom S.A	
	51% in Gas Connect Austria, the gas pipeline network in Austria	
	36% in Borealis AG, one of the world's leading producers of polyolefins	

[1] For 2016, reported production cost is 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 has been calculated based on the new definition for future comparability
[2] 20 mn t excluding OMV Petrol Ofisi, which was divested in June 2017
[3] Around 2,100 filling stations in ten countries excluding OMV Petrol Ofisi

Sales per country and region

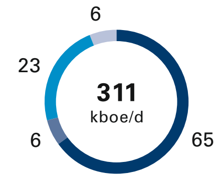
In %



Austria	25
Romania	16
Germany	14
Rest of Europe	18
Rest of world	2
Turkey[1]	25

Upstream production per region

In %



Central Eastern Europe	65
Middle East and Africa	6
North Sea	23
Rest of world	6

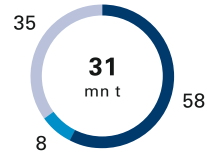
Sales per business segment

In %

Downstream	95
Upstream	5

Downstream Oil sales volumes

In %



Fuels	58
Petrochemicals	8
Fuels OMV Petrol Ofisi[1]	35

[1] OMV Petrol Ofisi was divested in June 2017

Note: 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

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 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

Rainer Seele, *1960
Chairman of the Executive Board and Chief Executive Officer, since July 2015

Experience at OMV: two years
Key responsibilities: Strategy, Legal, Human Resources, Investor Relations, HSSE, Corporate Communications

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

Experience at OMV: 40 years
Key responsibilities: Upstream (Exploration and Production)

Reinhard Florey, *1965
Chief Financial Officer, since July 2016

Experience at OMV: one year
Key responsibilities: Finance, M&A, Procurement, Treasury and Risk Management

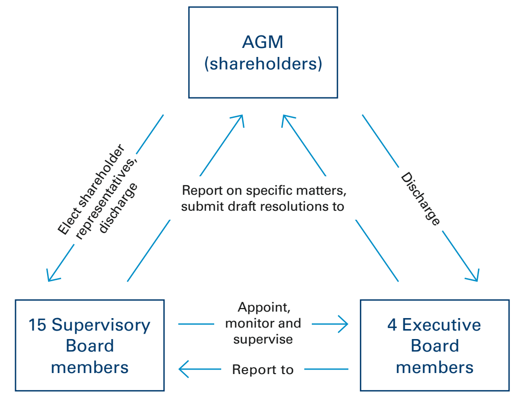
Manfred Leitner, *1960
Executive Board member, since April 2011

Experience at OMV: 32 years
Key responsibilities: Downstream (Refining, Marketing, Gas, Petrochemicals)

The OMV Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board appoints the Executive Board and supervises 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. Four of the current shareholders' representatives were elected at the 2016 AGM and one was elected at the 2015 AGM. 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 three women and three non-Austrian nationals.

Two-tier board system, key aspects



Shareholder representatives (status June 2017)	Position and committee memberships[1]	Term of office
Peter Löscher	Chairman; member of the Supervisory Boards of Sulzer AG, Telefonica, TBG AB	First elected at the AGM held on May 18, 2016
Gertrude Tumpel-Gugerell	Deputy Chairwoman; member of the Supervisory Boards of Commerzbank AG, Vienna Insurance Group, ÖBB Holding AG, FIMB AG	First elected at the AGM held on May 19, 2015
Murtadha Al Hashmi	Deputy Chairman; Chief Financial Officer of International Petroleum Investment Company (IPIC); member of the Supervisory Board of Banvit Bandirma Vitaminli Yem Sanayii A.S.	First elected at the AGM held on May 10, 2012
Wolfgang C. Berndt	Member of the Supervisory Board of Miba AG	First elected at the AGM held on May 26, 2010
Helmut Draxler	Member of the Supervisory Board of RHI AG	First elected at the AGM held on Oct. 16, 1990
Marc H. Hall	–	First elected at the AGM held on May 18, 2016
Ahmed Matar Al Mazrouei	CEO of Emirates LNG, member of the Board of Federal Electricity and Water Authority (FEWA)	First elected at the AGM held on May 18, 2016
Karl Rose	Managing Partner of PV-Photovoltaics Styria GmbH, member of the Supervisory Board and Vice Chairman of ESTAG; KFU Graz, Professor of Strategic Management and Applied Business Economics	First elected at the AGM held on May 18, 2016
Herbert Werner	Member of the Supervisory Board of Ottakringer Getränke AG	First elected at the AGM held on Jun. 4, 1996
Elif Bilgi Zapparoli	Chairwoman of Merrill Lynch Yatirim Bank A.S. and Merrill Lynch Menkul Degerler A.S.	First elected at the AGM held on May 13, 2009

[1] The information on appointments to supervisory boards of other domestic or foreign listed companies is based on information received by the Supervisory Board members by September 25, 2017

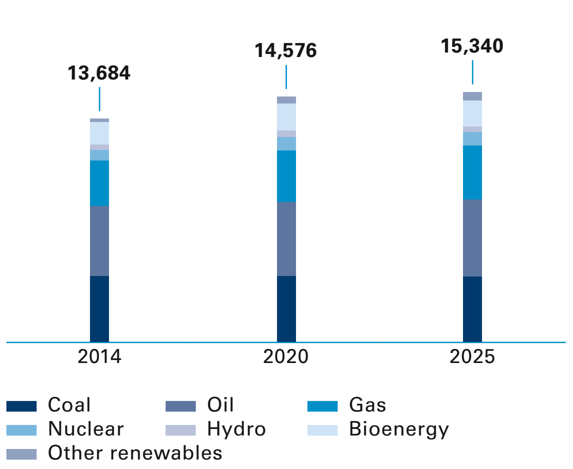
Employee representatives (status June 2017)	Position and committee memberships	Term of office
Christine Asperger	Chairwoman of the Employees Works Council of OMV Austria Exploration & Production	First appointed in 2013
Wolfgang Baumann	Chairman of the Works Council of OMV Aktiengesellschaft and the Group Works Council	First appointed in 1998/99, again in 2004
Herbert Lindner	Chairman of the Central Works Council of OMV Refining & Marketing	First appointed in 2013
Alfred Redlich	Chairman of the Works Council of OMV Gas & Power/Gas Storage/Gas Marketing & Trading/Trading	First appointed in 2013
Gerhard Singer	Chairman of the Works Council of OMV Exploration & Production International	First appointed in 2016

Market Environment

The world energy demand continues to be supplied predominantly through traditional energy sources. The hydrocarbons oil and gas will remain the main energy source, accounting for more than half of the global primary energy supply.

Total primary energy demand

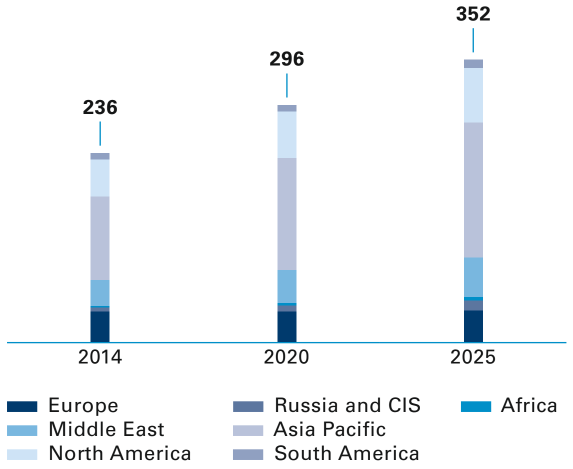
In mn toe



Source: IEA World Energy Outlook 2016/New Policy

Olefins demand

In mn t



Source: IHS

Oil and gas will continue to play a pivotal role as primary energy supply sources

Oil demand will continue to increase over the next decade, although the pace is expected to slow down. Oil will remain the main primary energy source in the next decade, with a market share of approximately 30% and an annual growth rate of 0.6% until 2025. Oil products will continue to dominate in the transportation sector, traditionally the market with the highest demand for oil-based products. Asia Pacific will continue to drive a rising demand for oil products, backed by strong GDP growth. The demand for fuel oil in EU-28, especially for gasoline and diesel, will decline slightly, due to increasing fuel efficiencies and a growing share of alternative fuels. The market outlook for jet fuel is positive, based on increases in both passenger and cargo traffic.

Natural gas, the fossil fuel with lowest carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions, will continue to grow and strengthen its importance in the global energy mix of the future. Gas demand will increase with an annual rate of 1.5% until 2025. Power generation from gas, the biggest gas consumer, is expected to expand further throughout the world, including EU-28, replacing power generation from coal.

The growing petrochemicals market will also be an important oil and gas consumer. Olefins, such as ethylene, propylene and butadiene, are major building blocks in the chemical industry. Olefin derivatives like polyolefins offer unique properties and economic benefits, for example low material cost as well as easy and fast processing. Petrochemicals are increasingly used across the economy and substitute other energy-intensive materials thanks to their advantageous characteristics. They are essential for various industries such as packaging, construction, transportation, health care, pharmaceuticals and electronics.

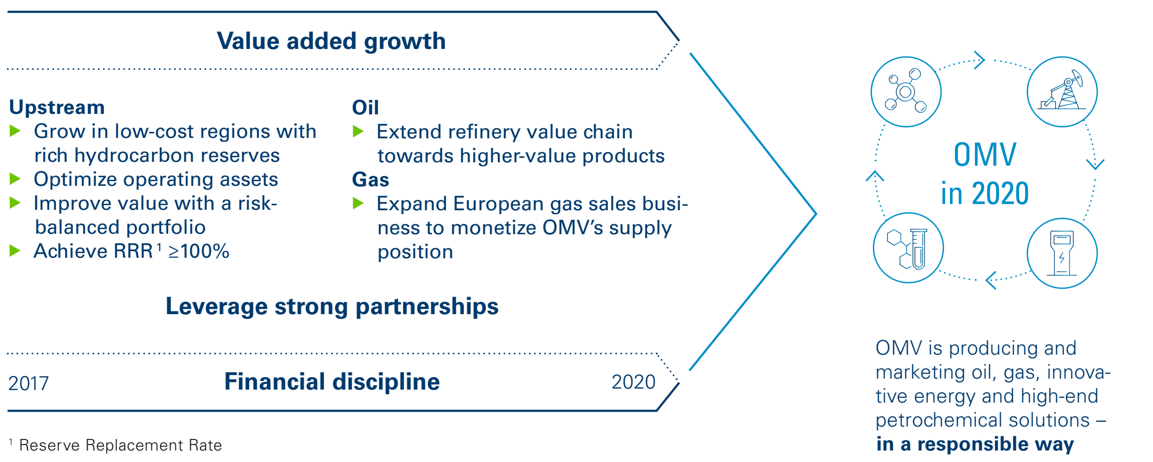
The demand for olefins is expected to grow by 3.3% per year until 2025, thus above global GDP. This growth will be driven by Asia Pacific, in line with the region's economic development. Demand in mature markets such as Europe, North America and Japan will continue to stay healthy and develop in line with GDP.

Naphtha, an oil derivative, is expected to remain a main feedstock for the petrochemical industry, representing around 40% of global supply in 2025 and beyond.

Strategy – Value-Added Growth

OMV's strategic road map 2020 focuses on value-added growth. We will deliver oil, gas, innovative energy and high-end petrochemical solutions to our customers in a responsible way.

Strategic road map 2020



[1] Reserve Replacement Rate

In Upstream, OMV's strategic priorities are value improvement and sustainable reserves replacement. OMV commits to shape a profitable, risk-balanced portfolio focused on four core regions: Central Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa, North Sea and Russia. The Group runs projects and targets acquisitions in low-cost areas with rich hydrocarbon reserves, such as Russia and the Middle East. In December 2016, OMV signed a binding basic asset swap agreement with Gazprom to receive a 24.98% share in Achimov IV/V in Russia. In exchange, Gazprom will receive a 38.5% stake in OMV Norge. In March 2017, OMV signed the acquisition of a 24.99% share in the Yuzhno Russkoye gas field in Russia. Going forward OMV will further optimize its portfolio in terms of value generation and cash contribution.

In Downstream Oil, OMV's strategy focuses on extending the refinery value chain towards higher-value products. OMV will further strengthen the strong competitive edge of its refinery complexes and build on the successful integration with Upstream and its captive outlets. This includes OMV's retail station network and the petrochemicals integration with Borealis at the Schwechat and Burghausen refineries. The petrochemicals integration with Borealis plays a pivotal role in securing the long-term position of OMV's refineries in Schwechat and Burghausen. In May 2017, OMV signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC). The agreement outlines the framework of cooperation in refining and petrochemical project opportunities.

In Downstream Gas, OMV focuses on expanding gas sales throughout Europe. In order to market its increasing supply position and to better utilize its infrastructure position, OMV started a marketing offensive in Northwest Europe. OMV's future engagement in the gas transportation business focuses on non-regulated activities: OMV committed to provide long-term financing of the Nord Stream 2 project for up to 10% of the total project cost. Nord Stream 2 remains strategically important to OMV and European supply security.

Partnerships are a strong asset in OMV's strategy. OMV believes in the mutual benefit of attractive long-term opportunities and hence seeks to strengthen its relationships with important partners such as ADNOC in Abu Dhabi, Gazprom in Russia, Statoil in Norway, and the National Oil Corporation in Libya.

OMV's financial steering framework builds on two main pillars: value creation and cash flow

Behind all these activities and achievements, OMV's financial steering framework ensures stringent financial discipline based on the following principles: offer an attractive shareholder return, provide predictable dividend streams and maintain a strong investment grade rating. This framework builds on two main pillars: value creation and cash flow.

Active Portfolio Management

OMV has made significant progress in restructuring its business portfolio through a mix of divestments, acquisitions and partnerships. The path of value-added growth now builds on a strong foundation.

Key milestones of OMV's active portfolio management

July 13, 2012
▶ Acquisition of a 15% stake in the Aasta Hansteen field development from ExxonMobil

October 16, 2012
▶ Purchase of a 20% stake in the Edvard Grieg oil field development from RWE Dea for EUR ~0.25 bn

October 31, 2013
▶ Acquisition of Statoil assets in the North Sea for USD 2.65 bn; North Sea becomes an OMV core region

July 1, 2014
▶ Sale of its 45% stake in the Bayernoil refinery, Germany; reduction of refinery footprint and focus on highly integrated refineries

July, 2015
Rainer Seele appointed as new Chairman of the Executive Board and Chief Executive Officer

September, 2015
Johann Pleininger appointed as new Executive Board Member Upstream

May, 2016
▶ Takeover of all EconGas shares

July, 2016
Reinhard Florey appointed as new Chief Financial Officer

October 6, 2016
▶ Sale of 30% of Rosebank; USD 50 mn received in Q4/16

November, 2016
▶ Acquisition of remaining second-party shares in four Sirte Basin EPSAs[1] in Libya

December 14, 2016
▶ Binding basic asset swap agreement between Gazprom and OMV signed

December 15, 2016
▶ Sale of a 49% stake in Gas Connect Austria; EUR 0.6 bn received in Q4/16

December 30, 2016
▶ Sale of Aliaga terminal in Turkey

January 13, 2017
▶ Divestment of OMV's Upstream UK subsidiary; cash contribution of up to USD ~1 bn

March 5, 2017
▶ Acquisition of 24.99% in Yuzhno Russkoye gas field signed for USD 1.85 bn

June 13, 2017
▶ Divestiture of OMV Petrol Ofisi; net cash contribution of EUR 0.9 bn

[1] Exploration and Production Sharing Agreement

Investments

The investment focus of OMV is to achieve a sustainable and low-cost resource base in Upstream and to further increase competitiveness and value orientation in Downstream while ensuring a positive free cash flow after dividends. In 2016, OMV's capital expenditure came down to EUR 1.9 bn. Exploration expenditure was halved from an average EUR 0.6 bn in the period from 2012 to 2015 to EUR 0.3 bn in 2016.

Development of capital expenditure

In the period from 2012 to 2016, overall capital expenditure excluding acquisitions amounted to over EUR 13 bn, of which around EUR 9 bn were invested in organic growth and EUR 4 bn in maintaining and optimizing activities. In the given period, roughly three-quarters of the overall investments were allocated to Upstream.

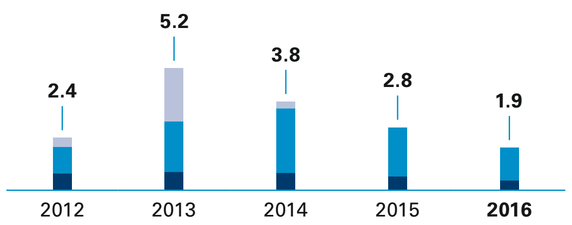
Major acquisitions

Over the last five years, OMV spent EUR 3 bn on acquisitions. The latest major acquisitions were made in Norway, establishing the North Sea as a core region. OMV expanded its Upstream portfolio by acquiring interests in the Aasta Hansteen and Edvard Grieg development projects in 2012. In 2013, OMV purchased a portfolio of assets from Statoil, including a 19% share in the giant Gullfaks producing field.

Following the capital expenditure (CAPEX) peak in 2013, OMV has continuously reviewed and scaled back its investments with a clear focus on cash flow management. CAPEX was consecutively reduced by ~30% each year, shifting OMV's investment focus towards a clearly defined portfolio of core regions.

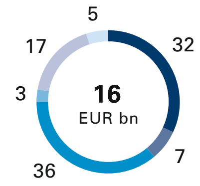
Investments 2012–2016

In EUR bn



Investments 2012–2016 per segment and geography

In %



Upstream Central Eastern Europe	32
Upstream Middle East and Africa	7
Upstream North Sea	36
Upstream Rest of world	3
Downstream Central Eastern Europe	17
Downstream Turkey	5

Project examples[1]

Petrobrazi refinery modernization program, Romania, Downstream
- Increased competitiveness through processing of all Romanian crude production
- Change of the product yield structure to meet changing market demand
- Significant reduction of energy consumption
- Investment from 2010 to 2014: EUR ~600 mn

Burghausen refinery ButaMax project, Germany, Downstream
- Installation of a new grassroots butadiene unit with a capacity of 70 kt per year
- Investment from 2012 to 2016: EUR ~170 mn

Aasta Hansteen, Norway, Upstream
- Development of the offshore gas field, expected to be brought on stream in Q4/18
- Located in the Norwegian North Sea
- OMV's interest: 15%
- Field operated by Statoil

Nawara, Tunisia, Upstream
- Development of the onshore gas field, first gas expected in 2018
- Located in Southern Tunisia
- OMV's interest: 50%
- Field operated by OMV

[1] All investments net to OMV

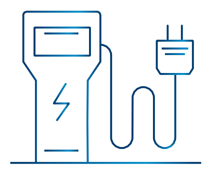
Innovation

OMV's commitment to innovation and new technologies continuously improves product quality and service standards, minimizes costs, creates new business opportunities and lowers emissions. OMV invests in research and development and fosters strategic partnerships with universities, research institutions and selected industrial partners worldwide to ensure business sustainability in the long term.

OMV's approach to drive innovation

- In Upstream, OMV adopts innovative technologies such as water management, steam injection and polymer injection to unlock additional reserves. Improved artificial lift methods achieve measurable reductions in power consumption, CO_2 emissions and downtime.
- In Downstream, OMV leverages three value drivers for innovative energy and mobility: new feedstocks (e.g. synthetic crude from plastic waste), new technologies (e.g. hydrogen from renewable energy) and new products (e.g. hydrogen mobility). Furthermore, innovation efforts focus on optimized processes and increased energy efficiency in order to save costs and reduce CO_2 emissions.
- OMV collaborates with leading international universities (e.g. Stanford University, WU Vienna Energy & Strategy Think Tank) and research institutions (e.g. Christian Doppler Laboratory) and engages in fruitful research collaboration with industry partners and research initiatives.

Fostering innovation at OMV: SMATRICS



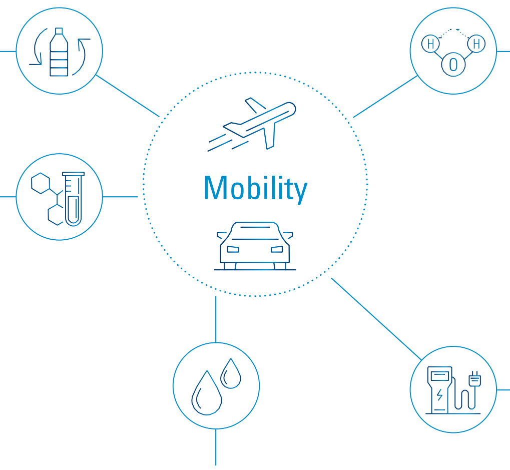
OMV has entered an agreement to acquire a 40% stake in SMATRICS. Closing is expected for Q4/17. The other shareholders are VERBUND and SIEMENS.

SMATRICS is an innovative charging network for electric vehicles. At the time of this report, the network featured 400 charging points in Austria. OMV filling stations in Austria already host 49 of these charging points, with six more in Germany. SMATRICS is committed to further growth in Austria and Germany and considers entering Central and Eastern European markets.

OMV's innovation focus in Downstream

Feedstock recovery
- The OMV feedstock recovery pilot project recycles plastic waste into synthetic crude

Advanced renewable fuels
- Biokerosene from algae: part of AUFWIND, a renewable fuels consortium
- Syngas and alcohols from water and CO_2 with solar energy: collaboration with Christian Doppler Laboratory (Cambridge)
- Direct conversion of CO_2 and biomass to hydrocarbons: research collaboration with TU Vienna



Hydrogen technology
- OMV participates in a Wind2Hydrogen research project with the objective of producing "green hydrogen" from renewables
- Hydrogen from sunlight: Research collaboration with Christian Doppler Laboratory (Cambridge)
- OMV is part of the H2 Mobility initiative

Electric mobility
- OMV entered an agreement for acquiring a 40% stake in SMATRICS

Co-processing
- OMV project of adding alternative and biogenic fuels (e.g. from rapeseed oil) to gasoline and diesel

Integrated Business Model

OMV is an international, vertically integrated oil and gas company, with activities throughout the value chain from exploration and production to refining, retail and commercial. OMV's balanced portfolio of Upstream and Downstream activities delivers a strong cash flow and ensures resilience in a volatile market environment.

OMV's value chain

OMV operates international upstream and downstream assets. OMV fuels and petrochemicals enable mobility, provide heat for living and working, and form the basis for a variety of plastics and high-end petrochemical products used every day.

Vertical integration
OMV's vertical integration establishes a strategic natural hedge against oil price volatility. OMV generates material and sustainable cash flows and has proven to be resilient in a volatile market environment. It also has the ability to capture attractive opportunities in two different segments as well as in different markets. OMV's size results in economies of scale from procurement, financing and staffing. OMV's knowledge and expertise along the value chain create synergies in operational processes and technology applications.

Physical oil integration
In 2016, production was 311 kboe/d with an almost equal split between oil and gas. Over 50% of the oil production came from Romania and Austria, where production, refining, logistics and marketing processes are physically integrated. Equity crude oil supplies almost 100% of the feedstock required in the Romanian refinery Petrobrazi and 10% in the Austrian refinery Schwechat.

OMV markets fuels of close to 28 mn t[1] through its retail network and to commercial customers. The Romanian, Austrian and German filling stations account for over 30% of the total filling station network of nearly 3,800 stations[2].

The refineries in Austria and Germany are forward integrated into petrochemicals. In 2016, they produced over 2 mn t of petrochemicals. Key products are ethylene and propylene, which are mainly sold to Borealis under a long-term agreement valid until 2028. Borealis's sites in Austria and in Germany are in the immediate vicinity of the OMV refineries and connected via pipelines.

The physical integration results in a captive oil demand of 46% for OMV's total refinery output and supports a high-capacity utilization.

Gas value chain
OMV is producing natural gas and is active in storage, transportation and trading, as well as power generation and sales. In 2016, gas production was approximately 150 kboe/d. Over 80% came from Romania, Norway and Austria. OMV owns gas storage capacities in Austria and in Germany and a 51% share in Gas Connect Austria, operating a 900 km high-pressure natural gas pipeline network. Gas trading volumes amounted to 109 TWh in 2016. In Romania and Turkey, OMV operates two gas-fired power plants, Brazi (Romania) and Samsun (Turkey), with a total capacity of 1.7 GW. With this strong position along the gas value chain, OMV captures the full value of natural gas from wellhead to market for the majority of its equity production.

Vertical integration

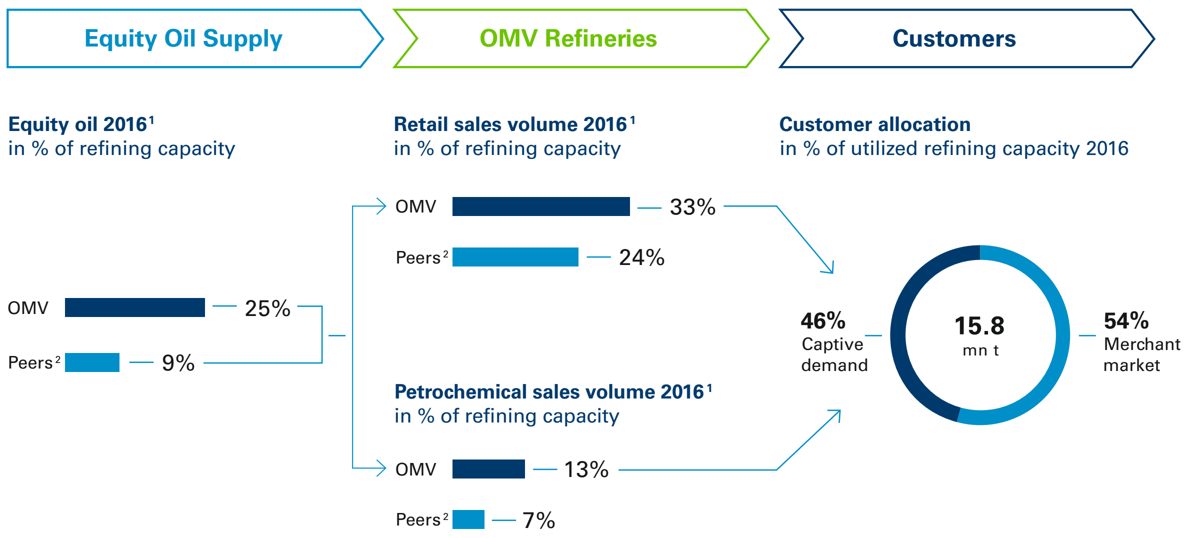
- Establishes a natural hedge against oil price volatility
- Provides financial strength and resilience
- Enables countercyclical funding of investments
- Supports flexible capital allocation to take advantage of acquisition opportunities across the entire value chain
- Allows OMV to generate and capture more value along the value chain

Physical integration

- Provides stable outlets for fuel products
- Ensures a high capacity utilization and efficient operations
- Provides market knowledge to optimize the integrated margin
- Creates cost benefits

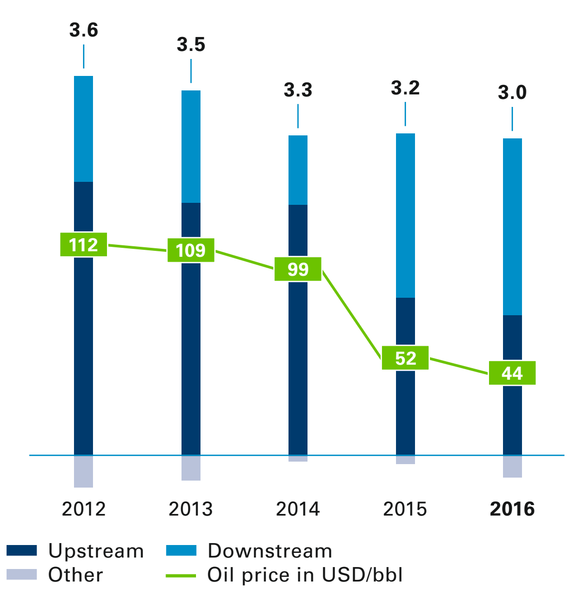
[1] 18 mn t excluding OMV Petrol Ofisi, which was divested in June 2017
[2] 60% of the total filling station network of around 2,100 excluding OMV Petrol Ofisi

Strong business integration



[1] Excluding OMV Petrol Ofisi, which was divested in June 2017
[2] BP Europe, ENI Europe, Exxon Europe, Lotos, MOL, NIS, Phillips 66 Europe, PKN Orlen, Repsol Europe, Rompetrol, Shell Europe, Total Europe

Cash generation and oil price development[1]
In EUR bn



[1] Sources of funds: cash flow from operating activities excluding changes in net working capital

Vertical integration delivers strong cash generation

- Minimum cash flow of EUR 3 bn every year over the past five years
- Strong cash generation despite sharp oil price decline from USD ~110/bbl in 2012 to below USD 50/bbl in 2016
- Balanced portfolio of upstream and downstream assets provides resilience

Sustainability and Health, Safety, Security and Environment

At OMV, there has been a long tradition of responsible behavior towards Health, Safety and Security, as well as the Environment and society. OMV aims to provide energy for the sustainable development of society and the economy alike. OMV is strongly committed to acting on climate change mitigation and therefore set new targets in 2016 to manage and reduce the carbon footprint of operations and products.

OMV's sustainability strategy

OMV reduced the LTIR by 58% over the last five years

Responsible business behavior is crucial for OMV to create win-win situations for society, the environment and the Group, to secure the social acceptance of business operations, to gain access to new resources and to attract employees, contractors and investors. OMV assesses and considers existing, future and potential regulations, voluntary and mandatory agreements relevant to the sector, stakeholders and countries of operation. The OMV sustainability strategy Resourcefulness brings together the commitments on health, safety, security, environment, business ethics, human rights, diversity and stakeholder engagement. It addresses:

Eco-Efficiency

Efficient use of resources and reduction of environmental impact through energy-efficiency projects and carbon and water management

Eco-Innovation

Invest in research and development of new feedstocks, new technologies and new products

Skills to Succeed

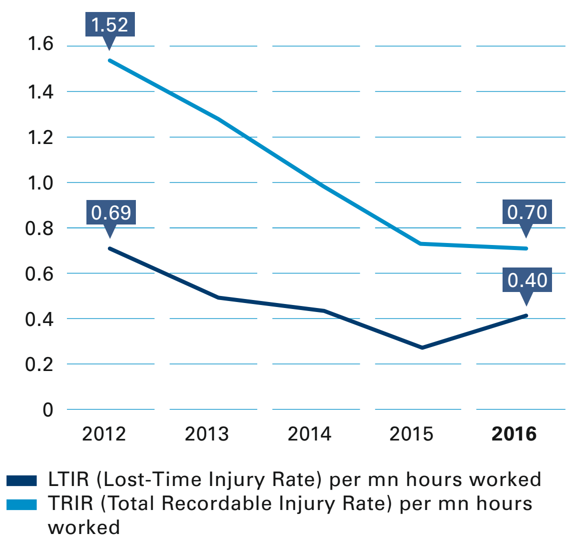
Develop the local economy through vocational training, local employment and local procurement

Sustainability is managed and overseen by two governance bodies chaired by the CEO: The Resourcefulness Executive Team is the internal governance body that reviews and approves all sustainability-related projects and progress of implementation. The Resourcefulness Advisory Board is the external governance body and comprises high-ranking international experts with academic backgrounds and expertise in the areas of sustainability.

Health, Safety and Security

Health, Safety and Security are three of OMV's most material topics and critical to the responsible delivery of energy. The physical and mental health, well-being and safety of the people, as well as the integrity of OMV's operating facilities, are of essential importance. This is why the Group employs stringent corporate regulations and hazard identification and fosters a culture of care to ensure that OMV is a healthy, safe and secure place to work. As a result of the continued focus on the safety of the employees, OMV has made significant progress on the Lost-Time Injury Rate (LTIR) over the last five years.

LTIR evolution over the last five years



Environmental management

Due to the nature of the operations, OMV has an impact on the environment. The Group strives to minimize that impact at all times, particularly in the areas of spills, energy efficiency, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and water and waste management. OMV is strongly committed to act on climate change mitigation and therefore set new targets in 2016 to manage and reduce the carbon footprint of the operations and products. OMV aims at reducing the carbon intensity[1] by 10% by 2021 compared to 2013. Furthermore, OMV has endorsed the World Bank Initiative "Zero routine flaring by 2030" to end the routine flaring of associated gas during oil production by 2030.

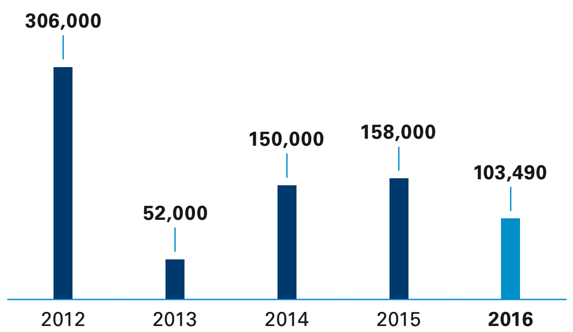
The climate change agenda focuses, on the one hand, on process optimization, boosting efficiency and implementing projects that reduce direct GHG emissions, energy consumption and costs. On the other hand, OMV strongly focuses on natural gas as bridging technology and the fossil fuel with the lowest carbon intensity as well as on new energy sources and technologies.

In 2016, OMV continued implementing GHG reduction projects (e.g. South Tunisia Waha gas valorization project) with a total annual reduction of around 82,000 t CO_2 equivalent. All GHG reduction projects implemented between 2009 and 2016 delivered a total reduction of 1.1 mn t CO_2 equivalent.

OMV has significantly reduced the amount of hydrocarbons spilled since 2012 mainly due to field and pipeline modernization projects in OMV Petrom.

OMV reduces spills volume

In liters



Environmental, Social and Governance performance

In 2016, OMV has achieved an outstanding score of "A–" (Leadership) both for CDP Climate Change and CDP Water, stating that the "company has taken steps that represent best practice in the field of environmental, carbon and water management." With these results, OMV is among the best in the global oil and gas sector, is the index/sector leader in Austria for climate change score and is the global water score leader in the energy sector. Furthermore, OMV maintained its inclusion during 2016 in the FTSE4Good Global, STOXX® Global ESG and MSCI Global Sustainability indices, as well as Euronext-Vigeo Eurozone 120 and Ethibel Sustainability Excellence Europe.

OMV achieved "A–" (Leadership) both for CDP Climate Change and Water

Environmental KPIs

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Energy consumption	in PJ	125.2	141.5	132.1	137.8	126.8
GHG (direct, Scope 1[2])	in mn t CO_2 equivalent	11.0	12.9	13.1	12.2	11.0
GHG (indirect, Scope 2[3])	in mn t CO_2 equivalent	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
GHG (indirect, Scope 3[4])	in mn t CO_2 equivalent	172	174	112	112	113
Spills volume	in liters	306,000	52,000	150,000	158,000	103,490
Hydrocarbons flared	in t	215,165	322,984	636,942	299,825	180,452
Environmental protection expenditures, excluding depreciation	in EUR mn	210	189	200	210	218
Environmental investment for assets put into operation	in EUR mn	98	92	110	104	105

[1] Carbon intensity is the amount of carbon (in terms of weight as t CO_2 equivalent) emitted per amount of production (e.g. per t oil equivalent produced, t throughput in refineries, MWh electricity produced); at the OMV Group level, a weighted average of OMV's business units carbon intensities is calculated
[2] GHG Scope 1: Direct emissions from operations that are owned or controlled by the organization
[3] GHG Scope 2: Indirect energy emissions resulted from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity and heating
[4] GHG Scope 3: Other indirect emissions that occur outside the organization (e.g. from OMV's product use or purchased goods and services) and services

Employees

OMV employs over 22,000 people from nearly 70 different countries, the majority of them in Europe, where the Group operates its major integrated oil and gas sites. OMV strives to be a place where people can learn, grow and collaborate to achieve recognized and rewarded top performance in a continuously changing environment.

Employee structure

69
Different nationalities employed

At year-end 2016, OMV had 22,544 employees. Roughly 90% of the staff was employed in Romania and Austria. OMV is proud to attract employees from nearly 70 different nations. OMV is committed to the Group's Diversity Strategy and focuses on gender diversity and internationality. As of December 31, 2016, women held overall 25% of the positions, which is above the industry standard.

Key figures employees

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Employees by region						
Austria		3,691	3,637	3,603	3,515	3,431
Romania/rest of Europe		22,395	20,385	19,025	17,967	16,618
Middle East and Africa		2,582	2,302	2,352	2,155	2,091
Rest of world		477	539	521	487	404
Total number of employees		29,145	26,863	25,501	24,124	22,544
Diversity						
Number of nationalities		73	75	73	74	69
Female	in %	n.a.	22	24	24	25
Male	in %	n.a.	78	76	76	75

People strategy

12,626
Employees participated in trainings

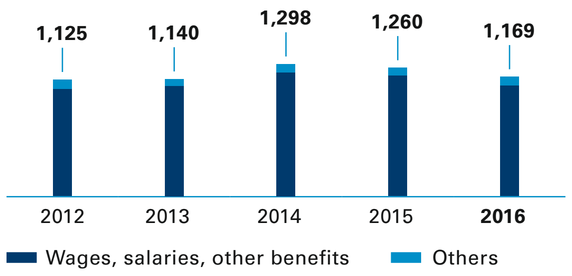
Key focus areas for OMV's people strategy: high-performing, diverse teams with inspiring leaders, performance-focused and principle-led behavior, organizational agility and excellence. In its team-building approach, OMV focuses on well-managed successorship through the development of internal talent. To fuel the pipeline with young talent, OMV fosters strategic partnerships with leading universities and offers tailored training as well as development programs. In Austria, 120 people were trained in 2016 in an OMV-tailored apprenticeship program, focusing on chemical, mechanical and electrical disciplines.

Integrated Graduate Development Program

OMV's Integrated Graduate Development (IGD) program leads technical graduates through a three-year program in Upstream key areas. Participants put their theoretical skills to practical use and deepen their insights in a 70-20-10 learning program: 70% learning on the job, 20% mentoring and 10% classroom learning.

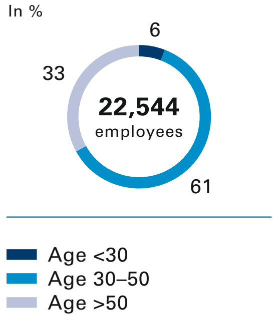
Personnel expenses

In EUR mn



Age distribution 2016 [1]

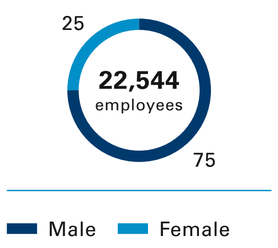
In %



[1] Covers Romania and Austria

Diversity 2016

In %



Operational Excellence and Cost Efficiency

OMV focuses on value creation and on increasing its competitiveness. One of OMV's corporate principles is accountability: "Act as if it were your own company." This principle contributes to the foundation for a new company culture. In striving towards excellence in all operations, OMV has improved performance and cost efficiency, reaching one of the lowest industry free cash flow break-even oil prices of USD 35/bbl on a Group level in 2016.

2012–2014: Performance improvement program

After three years of significant working capital reductions combined with cost structure and margin optimization, OMV achieved over EUR 2 bn in additional cash flow and a two percentage point contribution to Group ROACE in 2014. The program implemented approximately 150 projects and 1,300 initiatives across the entire Group.

2% ROACE contribution, key contributors [1]

Net working capital reduction of about EUR 2 bn (EUR 1.4 bn in Downstream Oil)
Downstream Oil marketing optimization of about EUR 55 mn
Refining yield and cost performance improvements of over EUR 100 mn
Upstream cost efficiency benefits of about EUR 70 mn
14,000 kboe/d additional production

[1] Baseline 2011

2015–2016: Cost efficiency program

As part of OMV's transformation in response to the major drop in oil prices starting in 2014, OMV launched additional initiatives in order to strengthen its cost base and operations, making OMV fit to perform even in a potentially prolonged lower oil price environment. Strict cost management measures throughout the entire organization led to savings of around EUR 200 mn by end of 2016, EUR 100 mn more than targeted.

Cost reductions

2015 OPEX down EUR 200 mn compared to 2014 [1]
2016 OPEX down EUR 200 mn compared to 2015 [1]
2016 CAPEX down EUR 1.9 bn compared to 2014 [2]
2016 Exploration & Appraisal expenditure down nearly EUR 400 mn compared to 2014
Oil price free cash flow break-even [3] halved to USD 35/bbl compared to 2015 [3]

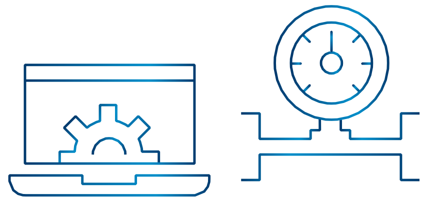
[1] On comparable basis
[2] Including capitalized exploration & appraisal cost
[3] Free cash flow after dividends break-even oil price excluding divestment proceeds

Focus areas:

- Operational cost reduction
- Organizational optimization and implementation of synergies (e.g. in Upstream with a new organizational structure and reduced span of control; in Downstream Gas from Econgas integration)
- Operational excellence
- Procurement savings/contractor renegotiations
- Efficiencies in shared services

2017 and beyond

Cost efficiency remains one of OMV's key drivers. For 2017, the target is more than EUR 250 mn in cost reductions over the 2015 cost basis. OMV's aspiration for the years ahead is seamless integration of OMV's cost discipline culture in all day-to-day operations Group-wide.



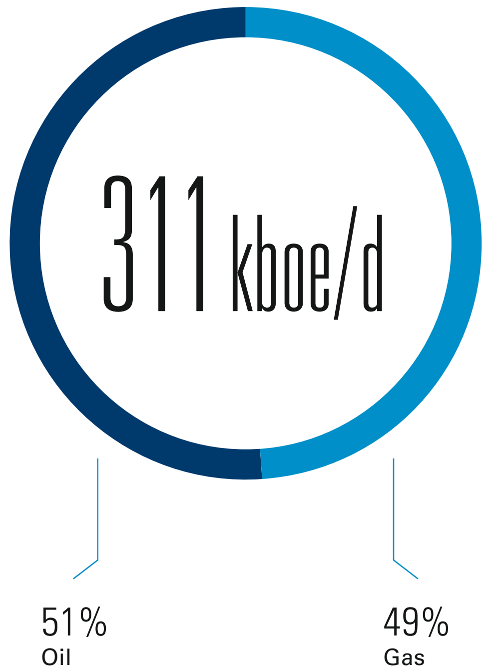
OMV's technological, commercial and stakeholder management skills ensure safe, profitable and sustainable production in Austria and worldwide.

OMV FACTBOOK 2016 / UPSTREAM

2 – UPSTREAM

OMV Upstream has a solid safety record with operations in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Australasia. 2016 daily production was 311 kboe/d. The strategic priorities of OMV's Upstream business are value improvement and a sustainable reserve replacement with a profitable, risk-balanced portfolio and long-term strategic partnerships. OMV applies innovative technologies to optimize production, recovery and lower costs.

DAILY PRODUCTION 2016
(IN 2015: 303 KBOE/D)



PRODUCTION COST 2016 (REDUCED BY MORE THAN 10% COMPARED TO 2015)

$ 10.6/boe

1P RESERVES 2016
(IN 2015: 1,028 MN BOE)

1,030 mn boe

OMV's proven and probable reserves (2P) were 1.7 bn boe. The reserve replacement rate was at 101%.

CAPEX 2016
(IN 2015: € 2,140 MN)

€ 1,356 mn

CLEAN OPERATING RESULT 2016
(IN 2015: € 117 MN, OIL PRICE $ 52/BBL)

€ 40 mn

In an $44/bbl oil price environment

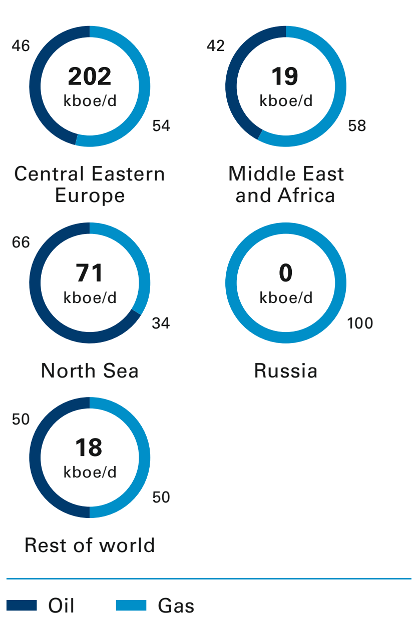
Upstream – at a Glance

OMV's Upstream business segment explored, developed and produced crude oil, natural gas liquids and natural gas in 15 countries. Total hydrocarbon production was 311 kboe/d in 2016, mainly from Romania, Norway, Austria and New Zealand. In 2016, OMV started a portfolio optimization, divested the UK business and has been pursuing growth opportunities in the Middle East and Russia.

[1] Excluding divested UK business

Production and oil and gas split 2016

In %



Key achievements 2016

- Highest production level in the last five years
- Introduction of new core region Russia with the potential to add reserves of ~1 bn boe to OMV's portfolio
- Exit from UK generated proceeds of USD 920 mn and freed-up CAPEX of USD 3.7 bn planned for future projects

Competitive advantages

- ~90% of OMV's assets in EU/OECD countries
- Balanced production of oil and gas
- World-class recovery rates
- A high share of 68% of operated production grants decisive influence on project execution and capital allocation
- Long-term strategic partnerships open access to growth opportunities

Focused International Player

The strategic priorities of OMV's Upstream business are value improvement with a profitable, risk-balanced and sustainable portfolio and long-term strategic partnerships. OMV focuses its Upstream activities on four core regions: Central Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa, North Sea and Russia. They are defined as having an annual production rate above 50 kboe/d and being self-funded which means that the region's operating cash flow is sufficient to finance its capital requirements.

Financial and operational KPIs

		2012	2013	2014	2015	**2016**
Clean Operating Result	in EUR mn	2,834	2,098	1,641	117	40
Capital expenditure	in EUR mn	1,598	4,431	2,951	2,140	1,356
Exploration expenditure	in EUR mn	476	627	693	607	307
Production cost [1]	in USD/boe	12.8	14.0	16.6	13.2	10.6
Finding costs (single year)	in USD/boe	9.1	20.8	12.7	13.9	6.4
Finding & development costs (single year)	in USD/boe	35.6	99.7	58.9	57.4	32.0
Hydrocarbon sales volumes	in mn boe	109	99	110	105	109
Average realized crude price	in USD/bbl	99.7	100.8	91.3	48.9	39.8
Average realized gas price	in USD/1,000 cf	5.4	6.1	6.9	5.5	4.5
Average realized gas price	in EUR/MWh	13.8	15.1	17.0	16.2	13.2
Proven reserves at year-end	in mn boe	1,118	1,131	1,090	1,028	1,030
LTIR Upstream	per mn hours worked	0.80	0.66	0.53	0.29	0.33

[1] 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 has been calculated based on the new definition for future comparability

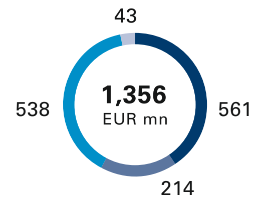
Production

In kboe/d

	2012	2013	2014	2015	**2016**
CEE					
Austria	38	35	33	32	28
Romania	170	171	171	170	166
Kazakhstan	12	11	9	9	8
Middle East and Africa					
Libya	30	22	9	0	1
Tunisia	11	10	9	8	8
Pakistan	13	11	16	13	10
Yemen	2	5	6	2	–
North Sea					
Norway	–	5	35	47	70
United Kingdom	7	2	2	1	1
Rest of world					
New Zealand	19	16	19	20	18
Total	**303**	**288**	**309**	**303**	**311**

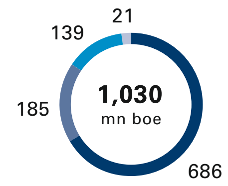
Total CAPEX per region 2016

In EUR mn



1P reserves per region 2016

In mn boe



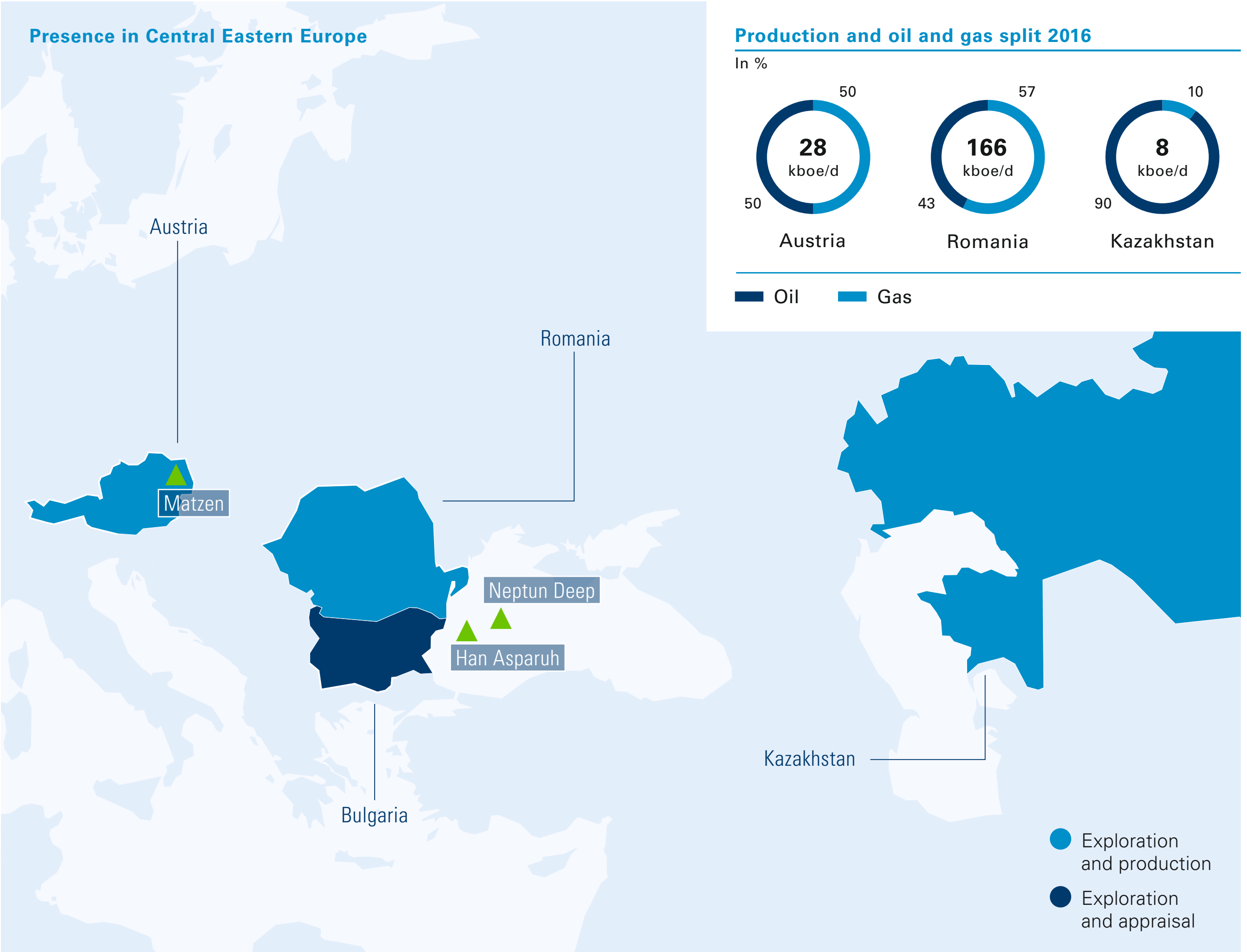
Central and Eastern Europe · Middle East and Africa · North Sea · Rest of world

Note: 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

Central Eastern Europe

In Central Eastern Europe (CEE), OMV is active in Austria, Romania, Kazakhstan and Bulgaria. With a production of 202 kboe/d in 2016, OMV is among the largest producers in the region. As of December 31, 2016, proved reserves in CEE were 686 mn boe. OMV's main objectives in CEE focus on countering natural decline rates at reasonable costs and on unlocking the Black Sea growth potential.

Presence in Central Eastern Europe



Key facts 2016

- OMV is among the largest oil and gas producers in CEE
- Production: 202 kboe/d
- Proven reserves: 686 mn boe[1]
- Upgrades of key infrastructure led to simplified operations

Growth and efficiency potential

- Pursue exploration projects near existing infrastructure
- Final investment decision for Neptun Deep, offshore Black Sea, Romania, targeted for 2018
- Evaluate Han Asparuh oil discovery, offshore Black Sea, Bulgaria
- Continue optimizing fields and surface facilities

[1] Regional 1P reserves at year-end 2016

Austria
OMV has been an active player in Austria since the company's founding over 60 years ago. In 2016, OMV Austria produced 28 kboe/d. Its major producing asset, Matzen, discovered in 1949, is the largest contiguous onshore oil field in Central Europe, with around 1.9 bn bbl of initial hydrocarbons in place. OMV also operates two underground gas storage facilities with a total reservoir capacity of over 2 bcm natural gas – more than one-third of Austria's annual domestic demand.

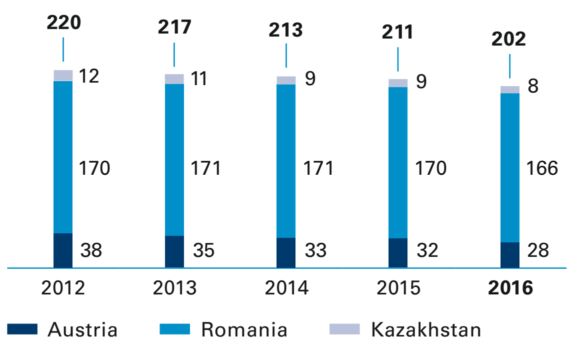
OMV's technological, commercial and stakeholder management skills ensure profitable and sustainable exploration and production. State-of-the-art technologies such as water management, horizontal and casing drilling, as well as the increased uptime of pumping units, drive OMV's performance. The worldwide research and development activities are located in Austria. In OMV's research and application laboratory, experts develop a range of new concepts and technologies (i.e. reserve modeling or pressure maintenance) for application at OMV sites worldwide.

Romania
In 2004, OMV acquired a 51% stake in Petrom, Southeastern Europe's leading integrated oil and gas company. Since then, OMV has driven OMV Petrom's successful transformation from a state-owned company to a modern, competitive European oil and gas player. Over the last years especially, field redevelopment, drilling, workover successful exploration projects and major operational excellence initiatives have further stabilized OMV Petrom's production. OMV Petrom's assets contributed an operated production of 166 kboe/d in 2016. This included minor production from 19 marginal fields, which were divested in August 2017. OMV Petrom's offshore acreage offers significant growth potential in addition to the Neptun Deep block.

Kazakhstan
As a result of the Petrom acquisition, OMV also became operator of four producing onshore oil fields located in the west of Kazakhstan (Tasbulat, Turkmenoi, Aktas and Komsomolskoye), which contributed 8 kboe/d in 2016.

Bulgaria
In Bulgaria, OMV holds a non-operated interest (Total, operator at 40%, OMV 30%, Repsol 30%) in the Han Asparuh exploration block, offshore Black Sea, strategically well positioned next to Neptun Deep, offshore, Romania. The exploration well Polshkov-1, drilled in 2016, is the first oil discovery in Bulgaria's sector of the Black Sea.

Daily production in CEE countries
In kboe/d



Neptun Deep project, offshore gas, Romania

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

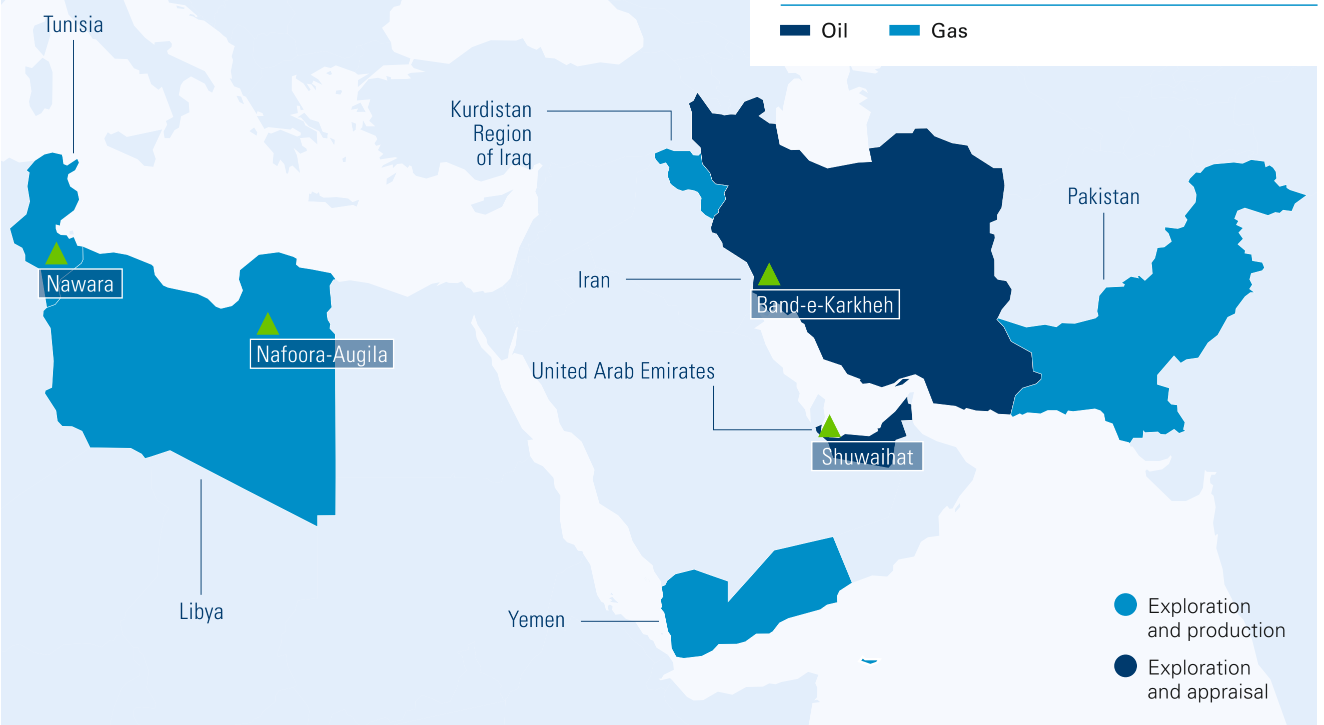
Production
Estimated gas volumes: 125–250 mn boe
First gas: expected post 2020

Investments
USD ~750 mn for exploration and appraisal including eight wells since 2008
Final investment decision expected in 2018

Middle East and Africa

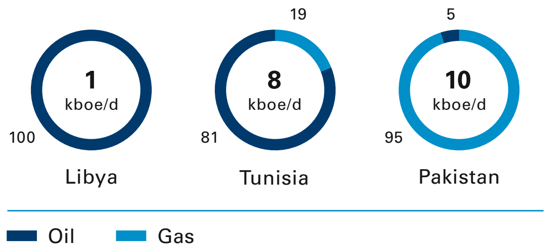
In Middle East and Africa (MEA), OMV is active in Libya, Tunisia, Pakistan, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, Yemen and the United Arab Emirates and produced 19 kboe/d in 2016. OMV's key objectives are the production start from Nawara in Tunisia, the ramp-up of Libyan production and the restart of production in Yemen if the political and security situation allows. In addition, OMV pursues further growth opportunities in the hydrocarbon-rich and low production cost Middle East region to ensure sustainable reserves replacement.

Presence in Middle East and Africa



Production and oil and gas split 2016

In %



Key facts 2016

- Production: 19 kboe/d
- Restart of production in Libya
- Proven reserves: 185 mn boe
- Acquisition of 2P developed reserves of 52 mn bbl in Libya

Growth potential

- Develop the Nawara gas field in Tunisia
- Redevelop the Nafoora-Augila field in Libya
- Leverage OMV's position as strategic and preferred partner for NOCs in Libya, UAE, Iran thanks to its technological strength of exploiting mature basins
- Enter Iran subject to attractive terms and conditions

Libya

OMV has been present in Libya since 1975 and holds licenses in the Murzuq and Sirte basins. In 2016, OMV increased its share to 100% of the second-party shareholding in four exploration and production sharing agreements in the Sirte basin. This expands the production capacity from 30 to 40 kboe/d and increased the 2P developed reserves by 52 mn bbl of oil. In 2015 and partially in 2016, production was not possible given the security situation. In September 2016, OMV was able to resume operations in the Sirte Basin.

Tunisia

Starting in 2003, OMV acquired exploration and production assets in Tunisia. In 2014, OMV made the final investment decision for the Nawara gas field development. In 2016, OMV held 13 licenses and produced 8.3 kboe/d. In 2017, OMV divested its stake in Ashtart, producing ~3 kboe/d in 2016.

Pakistan

OMV holds shares in five exploration and four operated development and production licenses in the gas fields Sawan, Miano, Latif and Tajjal. OMV's production amounted to 10 kboe/d in 2016.

Kurdistan Region of Iraq

OMV holds a 10% share in Pearl Petroleum Company Limited ("Pearl"), a gas field operator. OMV booked Pearl's reserves for the first time in 2016 and included the Pearl production contribution from 2017 onwards.

Yemen

In April 2015, OMV had to shut down all production facilities due to a major deterioration of the security environment (6.4 kbbl/d production in 2014). A quick restart of operations remains possible, once the security situation permits. OMV holds six exploration and production licenses in Yemen.

United Arab Emirates

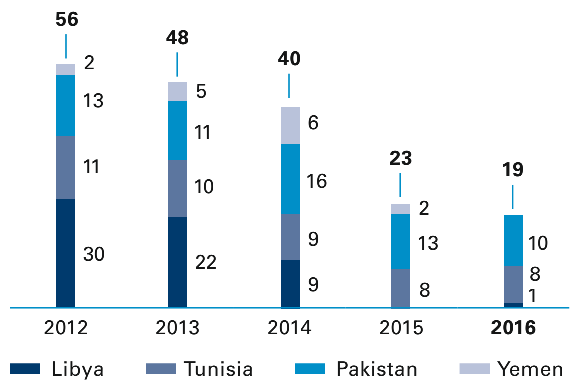
OMV holds an interest in an onshore exploration agreement and participates in the offshore appraisal project Shuwaihat. In 2016, OMV signed a technical evaluation agreement for a number of undeveloped gas, gas/condensate and oil fields in the Northwest offshore region, containing the UAE's largest undeveloped offshore reserves.

Iran

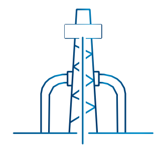
OMV carried out exploration activities as operator of the Mehr exploration block in Western Iran, leading to a successful discovery (Band-e-Karkheh) in 2005. In 2016, OMV signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Iranian Oil Company, covering the evaluation of various fields in the Zagros area for potential future development, a technology research co-operation, and a crude and petroleum product swap business.

Daily production in MEA countries

In kboe/d



Nawara project, onshore gas, Tunisia



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

Production
Cumulative production: 40–50 mn boe of gas
Peak production: ~10 kboe/d
First gas: expected 2018

Investments
Final investment decision taken in 2014

North Sea

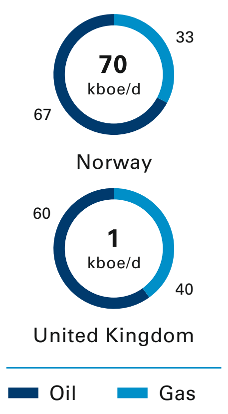
OMV is active in exploration, appraisal, development and production projects in Norway. Total North Sea production was 71 kboe/d in 2016. OMV reshaped the portfolio and divested its UK Upstream business in 2016 and 2017.

Presence in North Sea[1]

[1] Excluding UK

Production and oil and gas split 2016

In %



Aasta Hansteen project, offshore gas, Norway

Licensees
Statoil (operator, 51%), Wintershall (24%), OMV (15%), ConocoPhillips (10%); includes Polarled pipeline project (OMV share ~9%)

Production
Cumulative production: ~43 mn boe of gas
Peak production: ~18 kboe/d
First gas: expected Q4/18

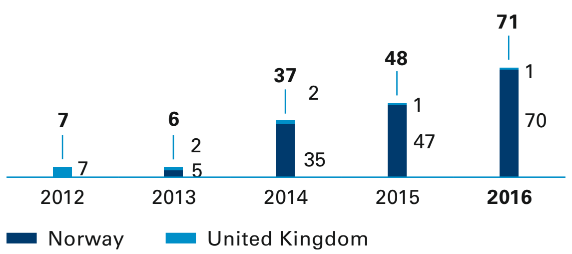
Investments
Final investment decision taken in 2012

Norway

OMV became a major offshore oil and gas producer in Norway in 2013 after the acquisition of the producing field Gullfaks (19% share) and the Gudrun development (24% share). Also in 2013, OMV made the Wisting discovery in the Barents Sea. The Gudrun and Edvard Grieg fields came on stream in 2014 and 2015, respectively. OMV (Norge) AS holds 30 licenses located in the North Sea, the Norwegian Sea and in the Barents Sea and produced an average of 70 kboe/d.

Daily production in North Sea countries

In kboe/d



Key facts 2016

- Production: 71 kboe/d
- Proven reserves: 139 mn boe

Growth potential

- Aasta Hansteen expected on stream Q4/18
- Development project Wisting to unlock potential of 50–125 mn bbl total recoverable oil resources
- Exploration potential

Russia

In 2016, OMV established Russia as a new core region following the signature of an asset swap agreement with Gazprom for nearly 25% of the Achimov IV/V development project in Urengoy, the world's second-largest gas field. In 2017, OMV signed an agreement to acquire a share of approximately 25% in the giant Yuzhno Russkoye gas field. Russia offers abundant remaining hydrocarbon reserves, a low-cost structure and an established pipeline access to the European gas markets.

Achimov

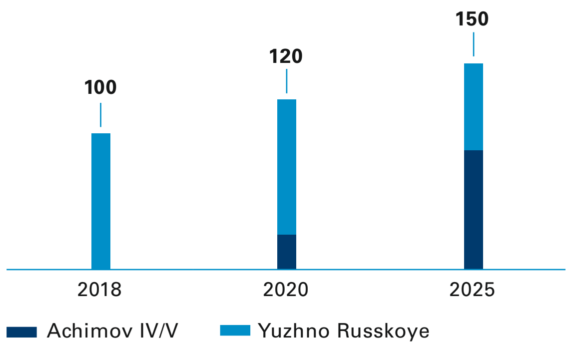
In December 2016, OMV reached a binding "Basic Agreement" with Gazprom for an asset swap transaction, consisting of OMV's acquisition of a 24.98% interest in the Achimov IV and V phase development in the Urengoy field (Western Siberia) and, in exchange, Gazprom's 38.5% participation in OMV (NORGE) AS. The giant Urengoy field is a deep reservoir, rich in gas condensate. Production is expected to start towards the end of the decade with a plateau of more than 80 kboe/d to be reached in 2025. The effective date of the transaction is January 1, 2017.

Yuzhno Russkoye

In March 2017, OMV signed an agreement to acquire a 24.99% share in the Yuzhno Russkoye natural gas field located in Western Siberia from Uniper SE. The acquisition will add more than 100 kboe/d to OMV's production and recoverable reserves of around 580 mn boe, enabling OMV to reach its strategic target of a 100% reserve replacement rate. The closing of the transaction is anticipated for Q4/17 and will be retroactively effective as of January 1, 2017.

Russia

Expected daily production in Russia[1]



OMV in Russia[1]

- Production of ~150 kboe/d to be reached in 2025
- Estimated reserves: 1 bn boe

[1] Subject to closings

Rest of World

OMV is engaged in exploration and production activities in New Zealand and in exploration in offshore Australia and Madagascar. In 2016, production was 18 kboe/d and proven reserves at year-end were 21 mn boe.

Presence in Rest of world

Production and oil and gas split 2016

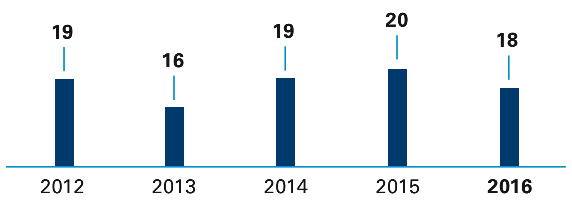
In %

New Zealand

New Zealand is a strong and stable cash generator with a production of 18.4 kboe/d in 2016 from three offshore assets in the Taranaki region. Maari is New Zealand's largest oil field and operated by OMV (69% share). The Pohokura (26% share) and Maui (10% share) fields meet about 60% of New Zealand's gas demand. With its relatively unexplored basins, New Zealand offers significant potential for future discoveries.

Daily production New Zealand

In kboe/d



Australia

OMV is active in four non-operated exploration permits. A new 3D seismic survey acquired in early 2017 will allow further evaluation of the Zola and Bianchi discoveries.

Madagascar

In 2015, OMV conducted a 3,000 km² 3D seismic survey in its offshore operated Grand Prix license. Following interpretation of this survey, a decision will be taken in 2017 on whether and where to drill the first exploration well.

Key facts 2016

- Three years without any lost-time incidents in New Zealand (end May 2017)
- Production: 18 kboe/d
- Proven reserves: 21 mn boe
- OMV New Zealand received two HSSE awards

Growth potential

- Exploration and appraisal in the Taranaki region and Great South Basin, New Zealand
- Offshore exploration in the Morondava Basin, Madagascar

Technology

OMV's Upstream strategy is driven by state-of-the-art in-house technologies supported by access to well-maintained assets to pilot these technologies and foster rapid full-field implementation worldwide. For optimum output and sustainability of OMV's oil and gas production, OMV focuses on research and development of innovative technologies. These continuously enhance recovery rates and the lifetimes of mature fields and enable highly efficient oil and gas field exploration even in challenging environments.

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 is about 40%, OMV succeeded in increasing production rates of wells in the super-mature Matzen field in Austria by 50%, pushing ultimate recovery above 55% by using water injection. In 2012, OMV started a polymer pilot project in the Matzen field in Austria. In total, 100,000 boe incremental oil was produced by the end of 2016. Based on these promising results, OMV plans an extension of the pilot and a sector rollout.

Artificial lift

Close cooperation between OMV experts and external research institutes has yielded impressive results in artificial lift methods, including measurable reductions of power consumption and downtime of sucker rod pumps. In 2016, nearly 7,000 wells were equipped with artificial lift systems, markedly increasing Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) for sucker rod pumps to 1,100 days on average.

Material management

Extending the lifetime and reliability of materials and facilities is an OMV priority for ensuring safe, sustainable and cost-efficient hydrocarbon production. OMV implemented extensive corrosion control and material selection programs for optimum equipment performance and maximum service life, saving more than EUR 450 mn over the past 20 years.

With the recent increase in sour crude, pipelines and processing equipment degrade faster than usual. OMV is investigating new technologies, such as nanotechnology coatings, to improve material resistance and reliability. This approach also has had a major positive impact on health, environmental and safety issues.

OMV also developed a polymer lining for tubing, patented in 16 countries. Lined tubing is tubing where cross-linked polyethylene pipes are inserted in order to protect the tubing from abrasion and corrosion.

OMV enhances performance through technology

Increased and enhanced oil recovery (example: Matzen field, Austria)

- Increased ultimate recovery rate to over 55% (water injection)
- Increased oil recovery by 5 to 10% (polymer injection)
- 100,000 boe incremental oil production since 2012 in Austria

Artificial lift

- Increased mean time between failures to over 1,500 days in Austria
- Average well intervention costs reduced by ~15% since 2014 in Austria

Material management

- Cost savings of over EUR 450 mn in the past 20 years thanks to efficient corrosion management
- Number of well interventions in Romania reduced from over 150,000 to below 10,000 per year since acquisition by OMV in 2004

OMV's world-record drilling

- Shallowest well onshore (Suplac, Romania)
- Shallowest horizontal offshore well drilled from a floating drilling facility (Wisting Central II appraisal well, Norway)
- Casing drilling record: drilling with a 20 inch column at a depth of 505 meters (well 4545, Totea, Romania)

OMV's Schwechat refinery in Austria delivers top industry performance together with the highest safety, environmental and product standards.

OMV FACTBOOK 2016 / DOWNSTREAM

3 – DOWNSTREAM

OMV's Downstream business consists of Downstream Oil and Downstream Gas. Downstream Oil has three refineries in Central Eastern Europe, two of which have strong petrochemical integration. After the sale of its Turkish subsidiary OMV Petrol Ofisi in June 2017, OMV now operates a retail network of ~2,100 filling stations in Europe (previously ~3,800). Downstream Gas is active along the entire gas value chain. Gas sales volumes amounted to 109 TWh.

CLEAN CCS OPERATING RESULT 2016
(IN 2015: € 1.5 BN)

€ 1.3 BN
Dowstream Oil

€ 0.2 BN
Downstream Gas

REFINED PRODUCT SALES 2016 [1]
(IN 2015: 30 MN T)

31 mn t

[1] Including 11 mn t sales of OMV Petrol Ofisi, divested in June 2017

FILLING STATIONS 2016 [2]
(IN 2015: ~3,800)

~3,800

[2] Including ~1,700 filling stations of OMV Petrol Ofisi, divested in June 2017

REFINERY UTILIZATION RATE 2016 [3]
(IN 2015: 93%)

89%

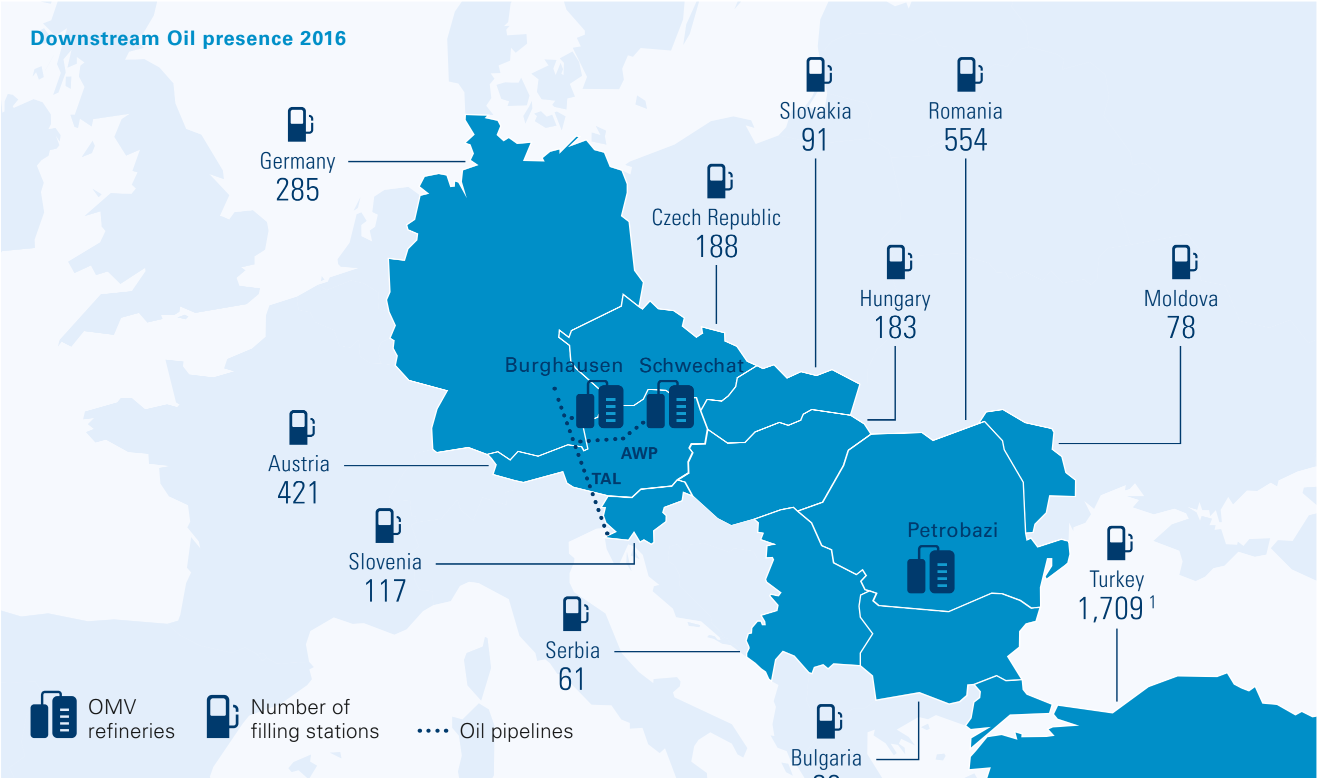
[3] Despite planned turnaround activities in two refineries

NATURAL GAS SALES VOLUMES 2016
(IN 2015: 110 TWH)

109 TWh

Downstream Oil

Downstream Oil refines and markets fuel products and petrochemicals. It operates three competitive inland refineries with an annual capacity of 17.8 mn t in Austria, Germany and Romania. In Austria and Germany, OMV is forward-integrated into petrochemicals. The total annual petrochemical production capacity amounts to 2.2 mn t. OMV holds a strong position in the markets located within the areas of its supply, serving commercial customers and supplying a retail network of about 2,100 retail sites, excluding ~1,700 filling stations in Turkey, which were divested in June 2017.



[1] Filling stations in Turkey were divested as part of the OMV Petrol Ofisi divestment in June 2017

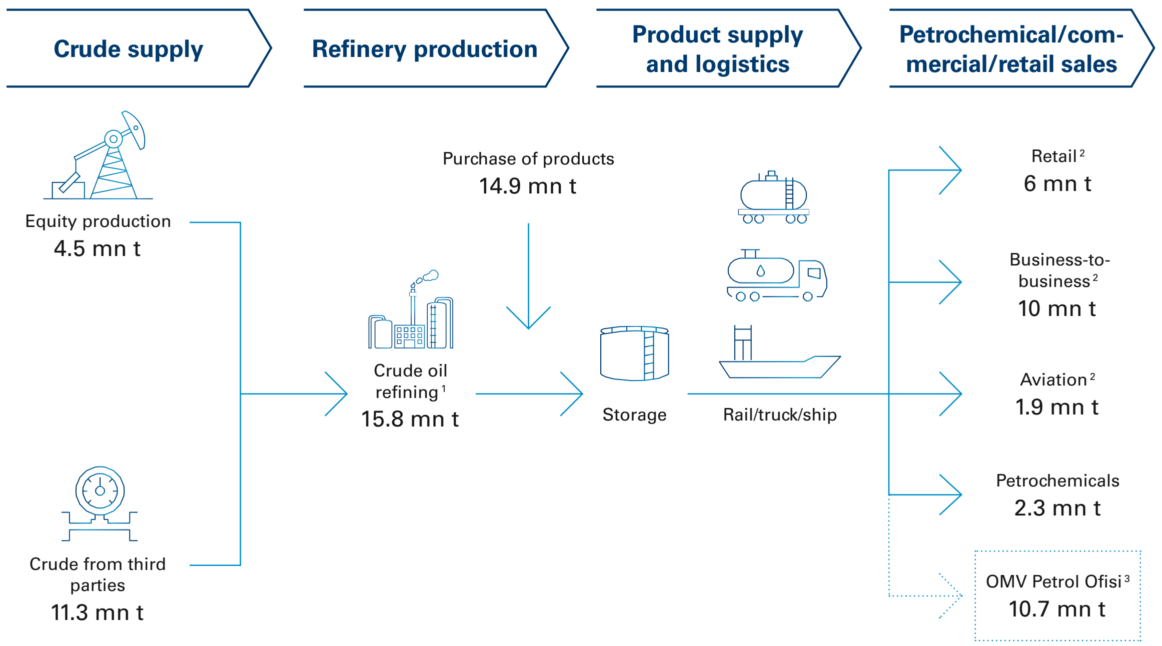
Key facts 2016

- EUR 1.3 bn clean CCS Operating Result
- 17.8 mn t annual refining capacity, thereof 25% equity crude intake
- 31 mn t refined product sales
  – thereof OMV Petrol Ofisi sales of 11 mn t
- ~3,800 filling stations
  – thereof OMV Petrol Ofisi ~1,700

Competitive advantages

- Clear regional focus
- Strong market position in Austria and Romania
- High degree of feedstock flexibility
- High share of secure outlets
- Physical integration with leading polyolefin producer Borealis
- High average throughputs and strong product brands in sales business

Downstream Oil business model (2016 figures)



[1] Semi-finished products are not considered; 10% internal consumption not included
[2] Excluding OMV Petrol Ofisi, which was divested in June 2017
[3] Including 4 mn t retail volumes

OMV's Downstream Oil business model is characterized by a high degree of physical integration along the value chain from equity crude production, to refining, retail and commercial. OMV's comprehensive market and technology expertise is translated into optimizing supplies, balancing demand and production capacities, and offering an optimum product mix.

In 2016, a quarter of the crude processed in OMV's three refineries came from OMV-operated Austrian and Romanian oil fields. The remainder is supplied seaborne via a reliable and cost-effective pipeline system.

Total sales volumes amounted to nearly 31 mn t in 2016. In Europe, OMV marketed 6 mn t of fuel products plus a broad range of non-fuel products and services through its own network of filling stations. Business-to-business sales of fuel products totaled 10 mn t. Jet fuel contributed 1.9 mn t to total sales volumes and was supplied via pipelines to major airports such as the Vienna and Munich airports. Petrochemical sales were 2.3 mn t in 2016, representing another important product category in a growing market.

OMV's Turkish subsidiary, OMV Petrol Ofisi with sales of nearly 11 mn t of fuel products to retail and commercial customers, was divested in June 2017.

Financial and operational KPIs

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Downstream Oil clean CCS Operating Result	in EUR mn	675	614	709	1,566	1,341
thereof petrochemicals	in EUR mn	102	140	148	262	238
thereof Borealis	in EUR mn	172	152	205	356	399
Total refined product sales	in mn t	30.2	31.5	31.1	30.0	30.7
thereof retail	in mn t	9.8	9.5	9.7	10.3	10.4
thereof petrochemicals	in mn t	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3
Refinery utilization rate	in %	88	92	89	93	89
Capital expenditure	in EUR mn	435	507	607	546	463
Number of filling stations		4,432	4,192	4,135	3,795	3,777
Number of filling stations (excl. OMV Petrol Ofisi)		2,163	2,016	1,998	2,010	2,068
Average throughput per station (excl. OMV Petrol Ofisi)	in mn l	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6

Note: 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

Refining

OMV operates three refineries in Schwechat (Austria), Burghausen (Germany) and Petrobrazi (Romania) with an annual capacity of 17.8 mn t, equaling 325,000 bbl/d. The regional proximity of the three sites allows OMV to operate them as one integrated refining system. Intermediate feedstocks are exchanged between the refineries in order to optimize product flows and maximize returns.

3 sites
=
1 refinery concept

allowing optimization of returns

Over the last few years, OMV has put a lot of effort into increasing refining profitability and performance indicators. The challenging market environment during 2012 and 2014 due to 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 most categories, including personnel intensity, energy efficiency, maintenance costs, operational availability and net cash margin. Their net cash margin is above the average of inland European peers.

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. Flexible refinery configuration and the access to broad feedstock supplies enable profit optimization along the entire value chain.

A high utilization rate is key to the profitable operation of a refinery. With a utilization rate of around 90%, OMV has been above the European average since 2011, benefiting from the strong petrochemical integration and its marketing activities.

OMV's refineries

Schwechat
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 connected to the Adria-Wien Pipeline (AWP) and Transalpine (TAL) pipeline network, ensuring competitive crude supply. Schwechat is forward integrated into petrochemical (producing ethylene, propylene, butadiene and aromatics including benzene). The refinery also supplies fuels to OMV's strong network of filling stations as well as via pipeline to the Vienna airport, which is in close proximity.

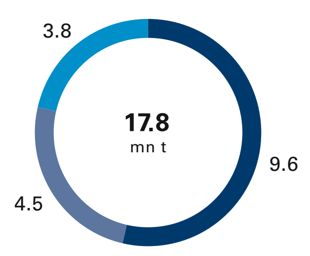
Burghausen
The Burghausen refinery, located at the German-Austrian border, is a smaller, specialized facility. It has a very low black-product yield, ranking among the top refineries in the German market. Burghausen processes medium and light crude oils. The refinery is supplied with crude via the TAL pipeline. Its setup is focused on middle distillates and petrochemical products. It does not produce gasoline and heavy fuel oil. The jet fuel output is supplied via pipeline to Munich airport.

Petrobrazi
The Petrobrazi refinery, located about 60 km from Bucharest (Romania), processes local equity heavy crude oil into fuel products. The refinery's yield structure allows the production of gasoline, middle distillates and heavy fuel oil. The site is connected to the domestic crude pipeline infrastructure and to the import crude oil pipeline from the Constanta Oil Terminal. The refinery is highly integrated with Petrobrazi's regional fuels marketing business, which includes over 700 fuel stations in Romania, Moldova, Bulgaria and Serbia.

Competitive advantages refining

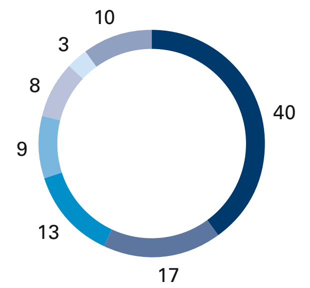
- Close proximity of the three refineries allow operation as one integrated system
- High flexibility in crude processing
- Forward integration into petrochemicals
- Competitive cash-cost position
- Above average net cash margin

Refining capacity 2016
In mn t



Schwechat	9.6
Petrobrazi	4.5
Burghausen	3.8

Typical refinery yield
In %



Middle distillates[1]	40
Gasoline	17
Naphtha	13
Jet fuel	9
Heavy fuel oil	8
Others	3
Fuel and loss	10

[1] Excluding jet fuel

Investments

Over the last five years, OMV has continuously invested in its refineries to improve efficiency and increase integration with petrochemicals. In Schwechat, investments were made in an extension of butadiene capacities and the increase of heavy residue transfers to Burghausen. In Burghausen, most of the spending was focused on the expansion of petrochemical operations, including the construction of a new butadiene plant, which was completed in 2015. From 2010 to 2014, OMV also invested EUR 600 mn into the Petrobrazi modernization program. This improved the refinery's capacity for processing heavy Romanian equity crude and increased middle distillate yields by up to 45%.

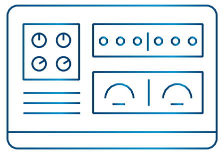
Currently, OMV is investing into a polyfuel unit in Petrobrazi, allowing the conversion of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) into more valuable gasoline and middle distillates. The Group is also evaluating a possible expansion of its petrochemical activities at the Burghausen site.

Energy efficiency

Energy use makes up a significant share of the refinery operating budget and is, aside from feedstock costs, the second-largest expense factor. Even small gains in energy efficiency can contribute strongly to profitability while also lowering carbon emissions. Over the last years, OMV has implemented numerous energy efficiency improvements such as optimization of waste heat utilization, essential changes in steam supply and condensation systems, optimization of turbine control and crude gas turbines, and thermal insulation. The Burghausen refinery is a leader in energy efficiency among European refineries. Petrobrazi, too, has reduced its energy consumption by approximately 25% since 2009.

OMV is committed to continuously decreasing energy intensity of OMV production facilities by optimizing operations, technologies and process design.

State-of-the-art technologies: DMC system



The Dynamic Matrix Control (DMC) is a model-based multivariable control system for process units in refining. It automatically and simultaneously controls the crude distillation unit, coker and desulphurization plants, factoring in over 400 variables.

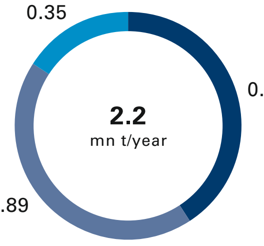
OMV operates one of the world's largest DMC in the fuels area at its Burghausen refinery. It significantly improves product yield, flow rate and energy efficiency, while jet fuel volumes increased to a new record high in 2016.

Petrochemicals

OMV produces petrochemicals at its major integrated production sites Schwechat (Austria) and Burghausen (Germany). At both sites, OMV operates steam crackers and butadiene plants with a total annual capacity of 2.2 mn t. The steam cracker produces olefins and aromatics from naphtha, an oil derivative, which is supplied via pipeline from the adjacent refinery. The olefins ethylene and propylene serve as key building blocks in the chemical industry. They account for more than 80% of OMV's total petrochemical capacity. Olefins are used to manufacture a wide variety of consumer products, such as coatings, adhesives detergents and packaging as well as automotive parts. OMV has a total annual butadiene and aromatics capacity of 350,000 t.

OMV petrochemical capacity

In mn t/year

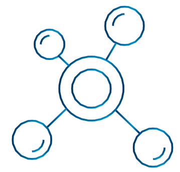


Propylene	0.95
Ethylene	0.89
Butadiene and aromatics incl. benzene	0.35

The petrochemical activities not only benefit from their integration into refining but also from their close proximity to its key strategic customer Borealis, a leading provider of polyolefins, base chemicals and fertilizers. At both sites, Schwechat and Burghausen, Borealis is literally across the fence from OMV and thus can be supplied cost efficiently via pipeline.

OMV is a major shareholder of Borealis, holding a 36% stake. Thus, Borealis is not only a key customer but also enables OMV to participate in the attractive growth opportunities of the global polyolefins market. A good example is Borouge, the world's largest polyolefins complex, a joint venture between Borealis and ADNOC. Borealis contributes strongly to OMV's Downstream earnings. It is accounted for at equity, which means OMV's share in its net income is shown in the Group's clean CCS Operating Result.

State-of-the-art technologies: Metathesis plant



Metathesis is a highly efficient method that uses a catalytic process for transforming 2-butene and ethylene into propylene. This Nobel-prize-winning method is considered as one of the most significant chemical industry innovations in recent years.

OMV's Burghausen metathesis plant was the first in Europe and one of only around 15 worldwide. In addition to significantly lower investment costs than for other technologies such as propane dehydrogenation (PDH), metathesis also reduces the energy consumption of the propylene production by up to 50%.

Retail and commercial

OMV sells its refined products via its retail filling stations network and to commercial customers. The Group's total refined product sales amounted to 31 mn t in 2016. Around 30% of the total volumes were marketed via the retail channel while 60% were sold via the commercial channel. Petrochemicals account for the remainder.

Retail

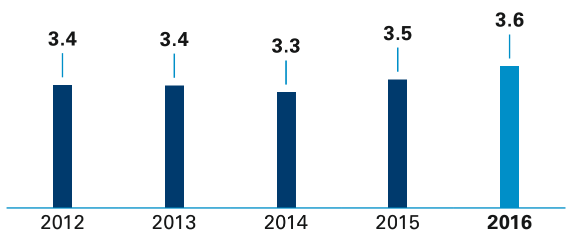
At the end of 2016, OMV operated a network of approximately 3,800 filling stations. The Turkish subsidiary OMV Petrol Ofisi, with roughly 1,700 stations, was divested in June 2017. The remaining network of about 2,100 filling stations covers ten countries in Central Eastern Europe. More than half of the filling stations are in OMV's key markets Austria (~420 sites), Romania (~550 sites) and Germany (~280 sites). Other countries where OMV is active are 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. About one-third of OMV's refined products is sold via the retail channel.

Over the last five years, OMV has significantly transformed its retail business by means of network optimization, clear customer segmentation and strategic operational improvements. The Group divested about 160 non-strategic sites in the Czech Republic, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, which did not have competitive advantages or critical mass. At the same time, OMV strengthened its position in key markets with the acquisition of about 70 unmanned filling stations in Austria and Slovenia in 2016. In June 2017, OMV achieved another important milestone in its active portfolio management with the divestiture of the Turkish OMV Petrol Ofisi subsidiary. The total transaction value amounted to EUR 1.37 bn.

This optimization has improved OMV's average throughput per station to 3.6 mn l per annum and strongly increased the operating result per filling station.

Throughput per station [1]

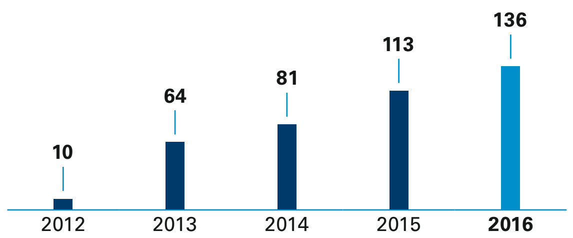
In mn liters



[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

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 has a multibrand strategy to address different customer needs.

OMV

OMV is the Group's premium brand standing for powerful fuels, excellent services and inviting convenience stores. OMV's high-performance MaxxMotion fuels ensure improved efficiency and longevity of engines. The appealing VIVA convenience stores offer a broad range of items, fresh snacks, coffee and services. OMV operates around 900 filling stations under the OMV brand in nine European countries.

Petrom

The Petrom brand stands for "value for money," offering high-quality fuel at attractive prices. The Petrom brand is well known in Romania and Moldova, where it has been used since 1988 and 2000, respectively. The Noroc convenience stores at the Petrom stations offer an assortment of everyday products.

Avanti and Diskont

Both brands target the discount segment. The unmanned filling stations have no shops and provide customers a cost-efficient way to fill their tank 24/7. The majority of the Avanti filling stations are located in Austria. The Diskont filling stations are strategically located at Hofer supermarkets, benefitting from a high number of customers.

OMV FACTBOOK 2016 / DOWNSTREAM

MaxxMotion

At its technology center in Austria, OMV develops new, better-performing fuels. OMV's innovation teams work in close collaboration with leading automotive Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), research institutes and universities to anticipate future developments in fuel technology. The successful MaxxMotion performance fuels are a great example of OMV's innovation capabilities.

MaxxMotion stands for maximum power, a longer engine life and lower emissions. Whether diesel or gasoline, MaxxMotion delivers maximum performance with a clean combustion process. MaxxMotion 100plus and MaxxMotion Diesel protect a car's engine from the inside, as well as remove and minimize harmful deposits. Special, innovative additive formulas keep the engine clean, reduce wear and sustainably prolong the engine's lifespan.

The new 100-octane gasoline fulfills the highest quality requirements as set out in Category 5 of the Worldwide Fuel Charter. This guideline issued by major automobile and engine manufacturers' associations for the definition of optimal fuel characteristics defines five categories of fuel quality, each with specific fuel properties and values. The excellent winter properties of OMV MaxxMotion Diesel ensure reliable engine operation even at ice-cold temperatures of up to –40°C.

VIVA

For many years now, OMV filling stations have not only been a place to find first-class fuels but also an increasing range of services to make the stop 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, with an appealing atmosphere, a top-quality product range and helpful, service-oriented staff. In addition to freshly prepared snacks, VIVA offers more than 1,500 everyday products, exquisite coffee, gifts, the VIVA wine store and much more. There is also an array of services to meet the needs of people on the go. OMV operates around 900 OMV filling stations with VIVA in nine European countries from Germany to Romania.

1.3 mn
customers
enjoy a VIVA coffee
every day

The VIVA convenience store concept has developed into a very attractive business and contributes significantly to OMV's retail earnings.

"We Care More" reflects OMV's retail philosophy to put the customer at the core of its activities. OMV wants to stand out from the competition by going beyond customers' expectations and by providing more added value – by caring more about customers' needs.

Competitive advantages retail

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

Commercial sales

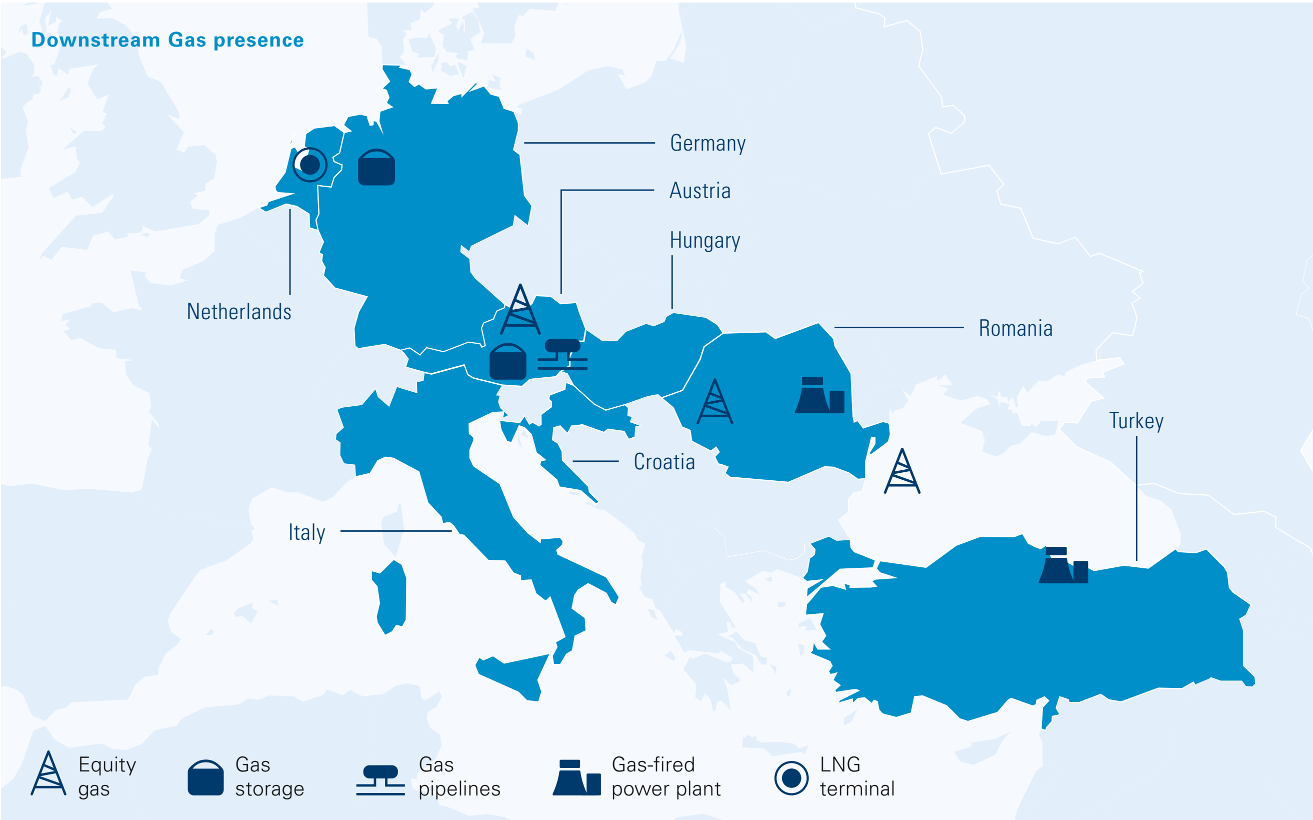
OMV sells fuel products to a broad range of business and retail customers in Central Eastern Europe. This includes sales to other oil companies and distributors. In 2016, the Group sold around 12 mn t (excluding OMV Petrol Ofisi) of gasoline, diesel, jet and marine fuels, as well as heating oil and specialty products, such as bitumen, to a broad range of commercial customers.

OMV is the leading diesel and gasoline supplier in its core markets Austria and Romania. The commercial business focuses on large industrial customers. OMV participates in the attractive aviation growth market, supplying the largest airports in the CEE region. The airports in Vienna and Munich are directly supplied via pipeline from OMV's nearby refineries.

The commercial sales channel allows OMV to ensure high refinery utilization and enables the maximization of integrated margins along the value chain.

Downstream Gas

Downstream Gas operates across the gas value chain from the wellhead to the end customer with a fully integrated gas sales and logistics business. OMV engages in the regulated gas transportation business in Austria with a share in the Gas Connect Austria infrastructure company and operates storage capacities in Austria and Germany. Its activities also cover the non-regulated business with supply, marketing and trading of gas in Europe and Turkey. Downstream Gas includes the Group's power business activities, with two gas-fired power plants in Romania and Turkey.



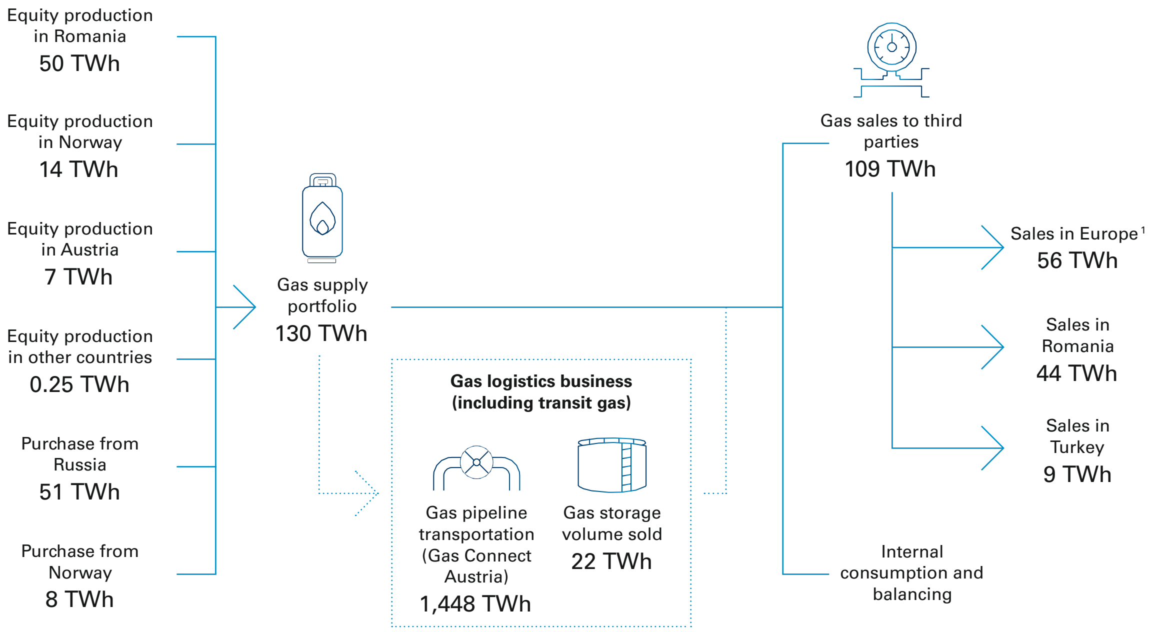
Key facts 2016

- EUR 193 mn clean Operating Result
- >30 TWh gas storage capacities in Austria and Germany
- >70 TWh equity gas supply
- >100 TWh gas sales volume in Europe

Competitive advantages

- Strongly integrated portfolio along the value chain
- Market leader in Austria and Romania
- Long-term reliable partnerships and contracts with Europe's major gas suppliers Gazprom and Statoil
- Positioned at the center of Europe's transmission network with a 51% stake in Gas Connect Austria

Downstream Gas business model (2016 figures)



[1] Excluding Romania

OMV Downstream Gas is active along the entire gas value chain to capture higher returns for the complete gas supply portfolio. Total gas volumes from equity production amounted to 71 TWh, mainly from Romania, Norway and Austria. Third-party volumes are supplied under a number of contracts with Gazprom (Russia) and Statoil (Norway).

OMV operates a gas logistics business with Gas Connect Austria, a gas infrastructure company, and with OMV's own storage facilities that feature a total capacity of ~30 TWh (~2.7 bcm). The Group ensures flexibility and short-term balancing of supply and consumption by using part of its storage capacities and by trading gas on the European hubs. Total sales volumes amounted to 109 TWh in 2016. The gas is marketed to end-use customers and commercial customers with a strong focus on industrial customers and municipalities in seven European countries and in Turkey.

In the power business, OMV runs one gas-fired power plant in Brazi, Romania, and another one in Samsun, Turkey. Total power output amounted to 5.2 TWh in 2016.

Financial and operational KPIs

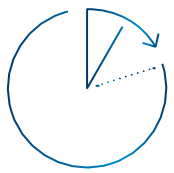
		2012	2013	2014	2015	**2016**
Downstream Gas clean Operating Result	in EUR mn	188	142	102	(19)	193
thereof gas transportation Austria	in EUR mn	109	92	101	123	131
Capital expenditure	in EUR mn	351	270	243	62	49
Natural gas sales volumes	**in TWh**	**148**	**126**	**114**	**110**	**109**
thereof OMV Gas	in TWh	90	70	57	57	56
thereof OMV Petrom	in TWh	48	46	44	45	44
thereof OMV Turkey	in TWh	10	10	13	8	9
Natural gas trading volumes	**in TWh**	**281**	**285**	**360**	**493**	**687**
Average storage volume sold	in TWh	27	8	18	21	22
Gas supply volumes	in TWh	432	422	492	588	804
Gas supply volumes, equity gas	in TWh	58	60	67	67	71
Gas supply volumes, Russia	in TWh	54	54	44	50	51
Gas supply volumes, Norway	in TWh	9	5	8	8	8
Gas supply volumes, others	in TWh	311	303	372	463	674
Net electrical output	in TWh	1.69	4.34	5.81	5.41	5.18

Supply, marketing and trading

OMV markets and trades natural gas in seven European countries and in Turkey. Total gas sales volumes amounted to 109 TWh in 2016. With about 40%, Romania accounted for the lion's share of sales volumes. In its domestic market, Austria, OMV also holds a leading position. 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 CEGH Aktiengesellschaft.

OMV has successfully restructured Downstream Gas, a business confronted with significant adverse market changes in the past years. In 2016, the Group took over the minority shares of 37.55% in EconGas and subsequently integrated the company into OMV Gas Marketing & Trading. OMV implemented several steps – such as restructuring the organization, lifting synergies from the integration of EconGas and amending the long-term gas supply contracts – and placed the gas business on a sound and solid foundation.

Growth offensive Northwest Europe



The natural gas market in Northwest Europe offers significant growth opportunities for OMV. The Group opened a new sales office in Düsseldorf, Germany, the largest natural gas market in Europe. OMV is aiming for a market share of 10% in Northwest Europe by 2025, equaling approximately 80 TWh. In 2016, OMV already took a big step towards this target by contracting about 17 TWh with large consumers.

Logistics

Gas Connect Austria

Gas Connect Austria (GCA) operates a 900 km pipeline network in Austria with a total entry/exit capacity of roughly 151 bcm per year. GCA plays an important role in supplying Austria and other European countries, such as Germany, France, and Hungary, with gas. In the gas infrastructure business, OMV focuses on non-regulated pipelines. In 2016, the Group, therefore, divested a minority stake in GCA to Allianz and Snam and now holds 51%.

The main gas entry and distribution point in Austria is Baumgarten, which is operated by GCA. It plays an important role in European gas supply, as about one-third of all Russian gas exports to Western Europe pass through the Baumgarten hub. The incoming gas is cleaned, dried, measured and compressed for further transport. Gas from Baumgarten is delivered to customers in Austria as well as other European countries, such as Germany, France, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia and Croatia.

Nord Stream 2 Pipeline project

The project company Nord Stream 2 AG plans to build a twin pipeline through the Baltic Sea, connecting Russia with Germany. The pipeline will have a capacity of 55 bcm and a length of about 1,200 km, running roughly parallel to the existing Nord Stream pipeline. Nord Stream 2 AG is based in Zug, Switzerland, and owned by Gazprom. OMV is co-financing the Nord Stream 2 pipeline project together with four other European companies. The European partners are committed to providing long-term financing for 50% of the total project cost, estimated at EUR 9.5 bn. This means each European company will fund up to EUR 950 mn. OMV will receive an attractive interest rate.

As European gas production is declining, more imports are needed. Nord Stream 2, thus, will help to improve the security of Europe's energy supply.

OMV also holds a throughput agreement in Gate, a Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) re-gasification terminal in the Netherlands. The terminal allows OMV full flexibility of portfolio optimization and ensures security of supply.

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 – not only enabling supply of the German market but also allowing exports to the Netherlands.

Power plants

OMV operates two gas-fired power plants in Brazi, Romania, and in Samsun, Turkey. The total power generation capacity amounts to 1.7 GW. Both plants use state-of-the-art combined-cycle power processes. With an efficiency of around 60%, both plants are among the most efficient in Europe and Turkey. Overall emissions are very low compared with other processes.

OMV strives for the generation of strong free cash flow that forms the basis for the future value-added growth of the Group.

4 – FINANCIALS

OMV's financial steering framework is built upon the principles of operational efficiency, capital efficiency, financing efficiency and sustainable portfolio management. With the focus on strengthening OMV's balance sheet, delivering a positive free cash flow and growing its profitability, the financial steering framework represents sustainable, risk-monitored and future-oriented value creation for OMV and its stakeholders.

TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURN 2016
(IN 2015: 24%)

34%

FREE CASH FLOW AFTER DIVIDENDS [1]
(IN 2015: € (0.6) BN)

€ 0.6 bn

[1] Excluding non-controlling interest changes

CLEAN CCS EARNINGS PER SHARE 2016
(IN 2015: € 3.52)

€ 3.05

NET DEBT 2016
(IN 2015: € 4.0 BN)

€ 3.0 bn

PER SHARE DIVIDEND 2016
(+20% COMPARED TO 2015)

€ 1.20

GEARING RATIO 2016
(IN 2015: 28%)

21%

OMV on the Capital Markets

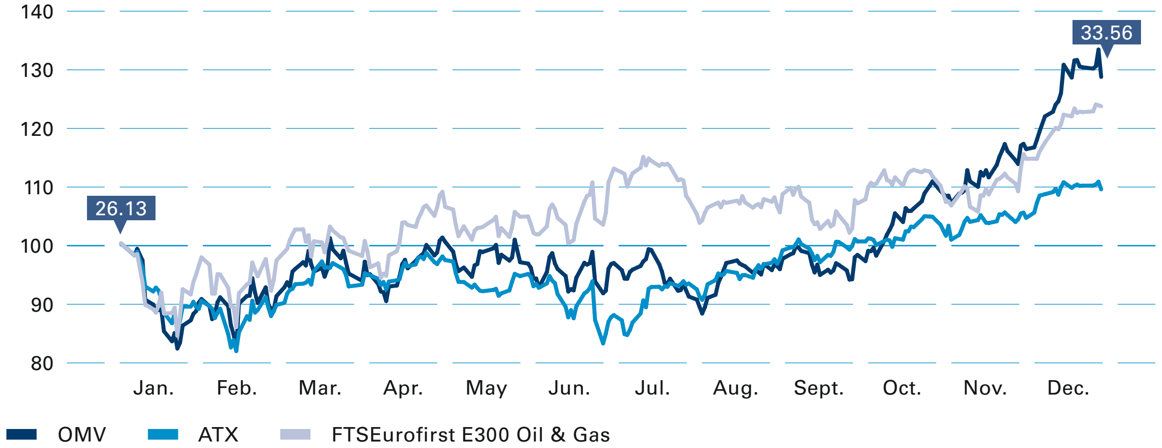
With a market capitalization of around EUR 11 bn at year-end 2016, OMV, listed on Vienna Stock Exchange, is Austria's largest industrial company. In 2016, OMV's share price achieved a 28% increase year on year. For 2016, the OMV Annual General Meeting approved a dividend of EUR 1.20 per share, 20% over 2015. OMV's total shareholder return – assuming reinvestment of the dividend – was 34%.

OMV stock performance

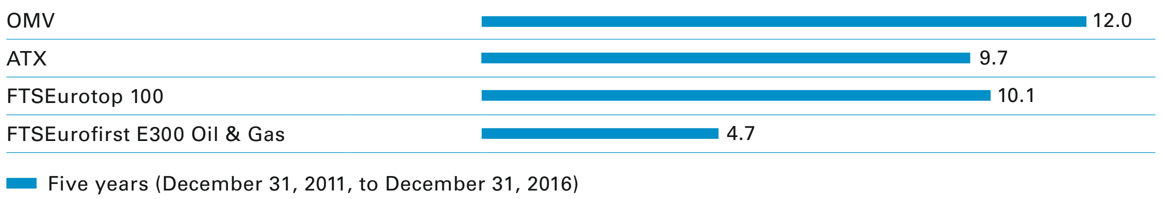
12% p.a.
OMV total shareholder return over the last five years

With a plus of 28% in share price, OMV outperformed important international benchmark indices in 2016. The Austrian ATX gained 9% in that period, while global industry indices such as the FTSE Global Energy Index and the FTSEurofirst E300 Oil & Gas increased by 23% and 24%, respectively. The FTSEurotop 100 index fell by 1%. The performance of OMV shares over a five-year period also outperformed the benchmarks: An investment of EUR 100 in OMV shares at the end of 2011, accompanied by reinvestment of dividends in additional OMV shares over the complete period, would have returned EUR 176 by year-end 2016 – an average annual return of 12%.

OMV share price performance (period January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2016)
In EUR



Long-term performance of the OMV share compared to indices (average annual increase with dividends reinvested [1])
In %



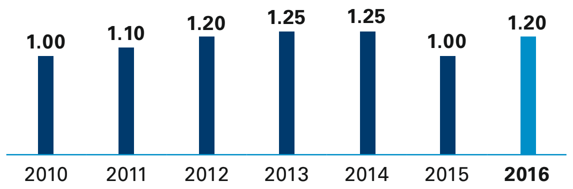
[1] The data basis is the Total Return Index (RI) from DataStream; the calculation method of the average annual increase with dividends reinvested is the compound annual growth rate method

Dividend

On May 24, 2017, OMV's Annual General Meeting approved a dividend of EUR 1.20 per share for 2016.

Dividend policy
OMV is committed to delivering attractive and predictable shareholder returns throughout the business cycle. The cash dividend is to grow progressively in line with OMV's free cash flow and net income development. Determination of the rate of progression will be subject to OMV's investment needs and strategic capital allocation priorities. OMV projects a floor dividend of EUR 1.00 per share, provided that this will not be to the detriment of the Group's long-term financial health or stability.

Dividend per share
In EUR

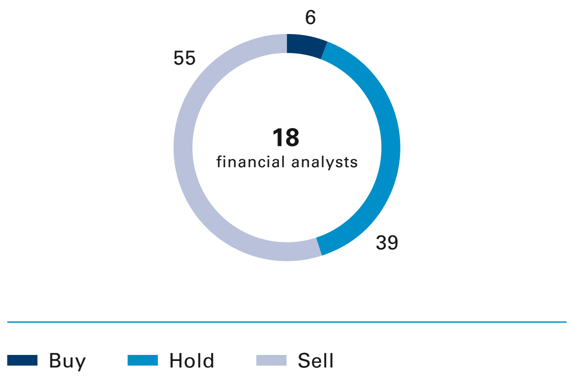


Yield in %						
3.21	4.68	4.39	3.59	5.68	3.83	3.58

Analysts' recommendation

OMV is covered by 18 financial analysts who regularly publish research reports on OMV. This ensures good visibility of OMV in the financial community. At the end of 2016, 6% recommended buying OMV shares (end of 2015: 12%) and 39% recommended holding the shares (end of 2015: 29%), while 55% had a sell rating (end of 2015: 59%). On December 31, 2016, the average target share price, according to analyst consensus estimates, was EUR 27.10.

Analyst recommendation 2016
In %



Share information

		2012	2013 [1]	2014 [2]	2015	2016
Number of outstanding shares	in mn	326.19	326.23	326.26	326.36	326.45
Market capitalization	in EUR bn	8.92	11.35	7.18	8.53	10.96
Average daily trading volume		311,950	282,074	370,384	577,362	471,359
Year's high	in EUR	29.12	39.69	36.06	30.46	34.78
Year's low	in EUR	21.29	27.85	20.07	20.70	21.45
Year-end	in EUR	27.36	34.79	22.01	26.13	33.56
Book value per share [3]	in EUR	36.49	35.60	35.53	35.76	33.44
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	in EUR	4.18	3.56	0.85	(3.37)	(1.24)
Clean CCS Earnings Per Share [4]	in EUR	4.73	3.41	3.47	3.52	3.05
Cash flow per share [5]	in EUR	11.69	12.64	11.24	8.68	8.82
Dividend Per Share (DPS)	in EUR	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.20
Dividends paid to OMV equity holders	in EUR mn	626	627	458	459	464
Dividend yield [3]	in %	4.39	3.59	5.68	3.83	3.58
Payout ratio	in %	29	35	147	n.m.	n.m.
Total Shareholder Return (TSR) [6]	in %	22	31	(34)	24	34

[1] As of 2014, figures for 2013 were adjusted due to the implementation of IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements"
[2] As of 2015, figures for 2014 were adjusted according to IAS 8
[3] As of December 31
[4] Adjusted for special items; clean CCS figures exclude inventory holding gains/losses (CCS effects) resulting from the fuels refineries and OMV Petrol Ofisi
[5] Cash flow from operating activities
[6] Assuming reinvestment of the dividend

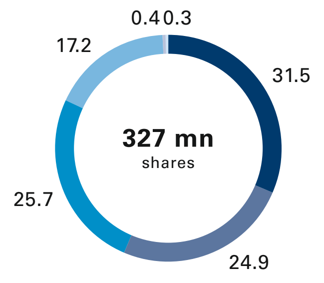
Note: Figures in tables and graphs throughout the document may not add up due to rounding differences

Shareholder structure

At year-end 2016, the free float was 42.9%, 31.5% of shares were held by Österreichische Bundes- und Industriebeteiligungen GmbH (ÖBIB, representing the Austrian government), 24.9% by International Petroleum Investment Company (IPIC, shareholder since 1994), 0.4% were employee share programs and 0.3% treasury shares. A consortium agreement between the two major shareholders, ÖBIB and IPIC, regulates established arrangements for coordinated action and restrictions on the transfer of shareholdings. At the end of 2016, institutional investors held 25.7% of OMV's shares, 30% of them from the United States, OMV's largest regional investor group. The capital stock of OMV Aktiengesellschaft amounts to EUR 327 mn, with 327 mn no par value bearer shares in circulation. The capital stock consists entirely of common shares. Due to the application of the one-share one-vote principle, there are no classes of shares bearing special rights.

Shareholder structure

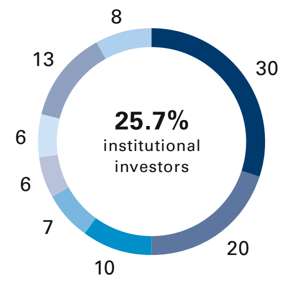
In %



ÖBIB	31.5
IPIC/Abu Dhabi	24.9
Institutional investors	25.7
Unidentified free float	17.2
Employee share programs	0.4
Treasury shares	0.3

Geographical distribution of institutional investors

In %



United States	30
United Kingdom	20
Austria	10
France	7
Norway	6
Germany	6
Rest of Europe	13
Rest of world	8

American Depositary Receipt

OMV achieved "A–" (Leadership) both for CDP Climate Change and Water

American Depositary Receipts (ADR) are issued in the United States by a depositary bank and are bought and sold on American markets just like regular shares. ADRs allow American investors to invest in foreign companies, eliminating the need to purchase the shares of a foreign company in that company's local market. Non-U.S. companies use ADRs for easier access to the United States capital markets. OMV holds a sponsored Level 1 ADR program (symbol "OMVKY"). The ratio is 1 ADR for 1 ordinary OMV share, traded on the over-the-counter market. The depositary bank for OMV's ADR program is JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., the local custodian bank is UniCredit Bank Austria AG.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance

OMV is committed to working with the ESG rating agencies. In 2016, OMV achieved outstanding "A–" scores (Leadership) both for CDP Climate Change and CDP Water, stating: "The company has taken steps that represent best practice in the field of environmental, carbon and water management." With these results, OMV is among the best in the global oil and gas sector. In addition, OMV is climate change score index/sector leader in Austria and global water score leader in the energy sector. In 2016, OMV maintained its position in the FTSE-4Good Global, STOXX® Global ESG and MSCI Global Sustainability indices, and in the Euronext-Vigeo Eurozone 120 and Ethibel Sustainability Excellence Europe indices' listings.

Financing

OMV's financing strategy focuses on cash flow and financial stability. Principal targets are a positive free cash flow after dividends and a strong investment-grade credit rating on the basis of a healthy balance sheet and a long-term gearing ratio below 30%.

Financing policy

OMV covers its financing needs on the international capital and loan markets, aiming at a broad diversification of its debt investor base. Corporate bonds are the key element of the well-balanced debt maturity profile, complemented by ample committed credit facilities and other types of bank funding. All financing and treasury services are managed at the OMV Group level.

Debt is mainly denominated in Euro, with the majority of it being subject to fixed interest rates. Net debt at the end of 2016 was EUR 2,969 mn, compared to EUR 4,038 mn at the end of 2015.

Financing policy

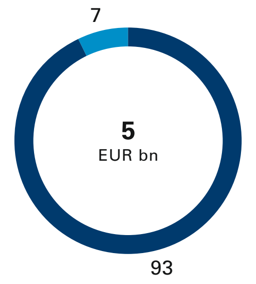
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Debt [1]	in EUR mn	4,974	5,076	5,551	5,386	5,283
Cash	in EUR mn	1,227	705	649	1,348	2,314
Net debt	in EUR mn	3,747	4,371	4,902	4,038	2,969
Gearing ratio	in %	26	30	34	28	21

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

21%
gearing ratio
year-end 2016

Debt breakdown by currency, as of December 31, 2016

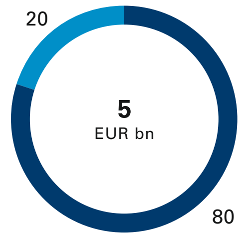
In %



EUR USD

Debt breakdown by type of interest rate, as of December 31, 2016

In %



Fixed interest rates Variable interest rates

As of December 2016, OMV Group had EUR 3.6 bn undrawn committed revolving credit facilities. For medium- and long-term debt financing, OMV predominantly issues senior bonds, currently at EUR 3.75 bn. These were issued under OMV's Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) program, which was originally signed on March 31, 2009, and last prolonged on June 14, 2017. The maturity dates of the issued senior bonds range from 2018 to 2027. The maturity profile for the period from 2017 until 2022 is comfortable. The average maturity of OMV Group's debt portfolio is 4.3 years.

Total interest-bearing debt, except for senior bonds, amounted to EUR 1,256 mn and mainly consisted of the following instruments:

- EUR 447 mn term loan and shareholder loans
- EUR 687 mn multilateral and syndicated loans
- EUR 122 mn bilateral money market borrowings

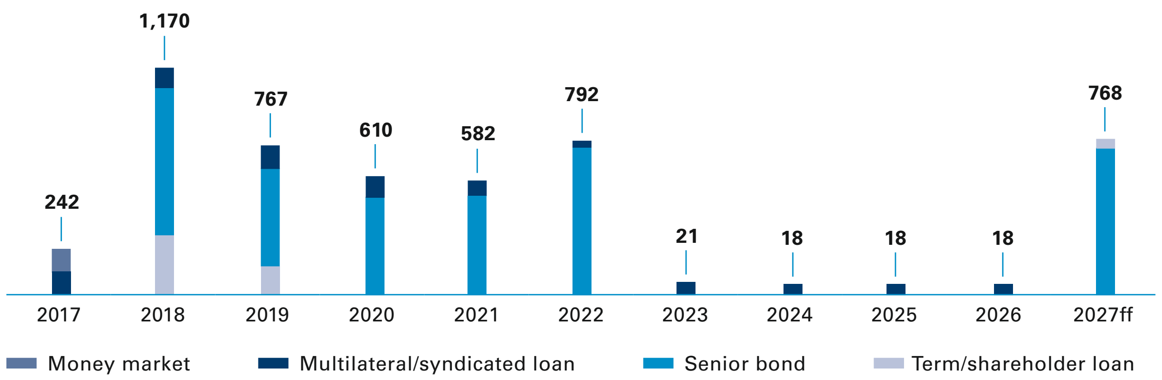
On June 3, 2011, and on December 7, 2015, OMV issued subordinated hybrid notes in the total nominal amount of EUR 2.25 bn (three hybrid bonds, EUR 750 mn each). They have no scheduled maturity date and bear a fixed interest rate until the first call date. All hybrid bonds have received a 50% equity credit from rating agencies Moody's and Fitch. They are classified as 100% equity under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 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	Amount in EUR mn	Coupon in %	Maturity
November 2014	Eurobond (XS1138423774)	750	0.60 fix	11/19/2018
November 2013	Eurobond (XS0996734868)	500	1.75 fix	11/25/2019
February 2010	Eurobond (XS0485316102)	500	4.375 fix	02/10/2020
October 2011	Eurobond (XS0690406243)	500	4.25 fix	10/12/2021
September 2012	Eurobond (XS0834367863)	750	2.625 fix	09/27/2022
September 2012	Eurobond (XS0834371469)	750	3.50 fix	09/27/2027
June 2011	Hybrid bond (XS0629626663)	750	6.75 fix[2]	Perp-NC7/12
December 2015	Hybrid bond (XS1294342792)	750	5.25 fix[2]	Perp-NC6
December 2015	Hybrid bond (XS1294343337)	750	6.25 fix[2]	Perp-NC10

[1] As of March 31, 2017
[2] Until first call date

Debt maturity profile, as of December 31, 2016
In EUR mn



Risk management

OMV has a strong investment-grade credit rating

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 an Enterprise Wide Risk Management program in place with the aim to effectively identify, analyze, evaluate and report relevant risks across the Group. Control and mitigation of assessed risks take place 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 the planning objectives and to facilitate sustainable growth.

Credit rating

OMV Group is rated by rating agencies Moody's and Fitch. Moody's confirmed OMV's Baa1 rating and the stable outlook on June 12, 2017. Fitch affirmed OMV's rating of A– on May 8, 2017, and lifted the outlook from negative to stable, on the basis of OMV's improved cash flow management and generation in tandem with OMV's latest portfolio changes.

OMV FACTBOOK 2016 / FINANCIALS

Financial Five-Year Summary

In 2016, OMV achieved a significant portfolio turnaround and major improvements in financial stability. In an oil price environment below USD 44/bbl, OMV delivered a solid operational and financial performance.

Economic environment

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Average Brent price	in USD/bbl	111.67	108.66	98.95	52.39	43.73
Average Urals price	in USD/bbl	110.76	108.30	97.95	51.45	42.10
Average EUR-USD FX-rate		1.285	1.328	1.329	1.110	1.107
Average EUR-RON FX-rate		4.459	4.419	4.444	4.445	4.490
NWE refining margin	in USD/bbl	6.86	4.02	4.56	7.14	4.93
Average CEGH gas price	in EUR/MWh	26.56	27.13	22.24	20.65	14.82
Average NCG gas price	in EUR/MWh	25.21	27.10	21.20	19.99	14.13
Average regulated domestic gas price for households Romania	in EUR/MWh	10.25	10.73	11.76	12.74	13.36
Average base load electricity price Romania	in EUR/MWh	48.79	35.35	34.63	36.41	33.30

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

Financial performance overview

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Clean CCS Operating Result[1]	in EUR mn	3,607	2,815	2,418	1,737	1,535
thereof Upstream	in EUR mn	2,834	2,098	1,641	117	40
thereof Downstream	in EUR mn	863	755	812	1,546	1,533
thereof Corporate and Other	in EUR mn	(56)	(46)	(48)	(43)	(50)
thereof Consolidation	in EUR mn	(33)	7	13	116	12
Clean CCS net income attributable to stockholders[1,2]	in EUR mn	1,544	1,112	1,132	1,148	995
Clean CCS EPS[1]	in EUR	4.73	3.41	3.47	3.52	3.05
Net debt	in EUR mn	3,747	4,371	4,902	4,038	2,969
Equity ratio	in %	48	46	43	44	43
Gearing ratio	in %	26	30	34	28	21
Cash flow from operating activities	in EUR mn	3,813	4,124	3,666	2,834	2,878
Free cash flow before dividends	in EUR mn	1,533	142	272	(39)	1,081
Free cash flow after dividends	in EUR mn	907	(485)	(377)	(569)	615
Free cash flow after dividends incl. non-controlling interest changes[3]	in EUR mn	914	(619)	(401)	(581)	1,105

Income statement summary
In EUR mn

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Operating Result	3,304	2,772	1,149	(1,661)	(32)
thereof Borealis	172	152	205	356	399
Financial Result	(446)	(481)	(357)	(248)	(198)
Taxes	(1,067)	(562)	(265)	654	47
Net income	1,790	1,729	527	(1,255)	(183)
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	389	528	211	(197)	118
thereof attributable to hybrid capital owners	38	38	38	42	103
thereof attributable to stockholders	1,363	1,162	278	(1,100)	(403)
Clean CCS net income attributable to stockholders[1,2]	1,544	1,112	1,132	1,148	995

[1] Adjusted for special items; clean CCS figures exclude fuels inventory holding gains/losses (CCS effects) resulting from the refineries and OMV Petrol Ofisi
[2] After deducting net income attributable to hybrid capital owners and net income attributable to non-controlling interests
[3] In 2016, the non-controlling interest change mainly includes the cash inflow from the sale of a 49% minority stake in Gas Connect Austria

Note: OMV's income statement was restructured as of 2017; for comparison purposes only, figures from previous periods are presented in the same structure; in 2015, Downstream Oil and Downstream Gas were consolidated under Downstream; total Downstream sales figures were not adapted for intra-segmental sales and represent only a summing up in 2012 and 2013

Statement of financial position

In EUR mn

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Assets					
Intangible assets	3,480	3,597	3,453	3,275	1,713
Property, plant and equipment	14,347	17,051	18,488	16,440	14,613
Equity-accounted investments	1,811	1,853	2,131	2,562	2,860
Other financial assets	1,016	635	816	846	947
Other assets	119	113	117	81	70
Deferred taxes	300	392	459	850	839
Non-current assets	**21,073**	**23,641**	**25,464**	**24,054**	**21,042**
Inventories	3,202	2,456	2,231	1,873	1,663
Trade receivables	3,822	3,270	3,042	2,567	2,459
Other financial assets	477	752	1,782	2,245	1,245
Income tax receivables	152	82	81	108	32
Other assets	310	299	514	374	198
Cash and cash equivalents	1,227	705	649	1,348	2,069
Current assets	**9,191**	**7,564**	**8,298**	**8,516**	**7,666**
Assets held for sale	255	643	93	94	3,405
Total assets	**30,519**	**31,848**	**33,855**	**32,664**	**32,112**
Equity and liabilities					
Capital stock	327	327	327	327	327
Hybrid capital	741	741	741	2,231	2,231
Reserves	10,834	10,546	10,523	9,114	8,357
OMV equity of the parent	11,902	11,614	11,591	11,672	10,915
Non-controlling interests	2,628	2,931	2,924	2,626	3,010
Equity	**14,530**	**14,545**	**14,514**	**14,298**	**13,925**
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	978	1,022	1,115	1,045	1,057
Bonds	3,527	3,318	3,967	3,721	3,725
Interest-bearing debts	886	581	674	871	1,012
Provisions for decommissioning and restoration obligations	1,995	2,765	3,148	3,342	3,320
Other provisions	298	306	329	535	553
Other financial liabilities	243	224	466	410	409
Other liabilities	7	6	176	160	155
Deferred taxes	778	673	572	229	122
Non-current liabilities	**8,713**	**8,894**	**10,449**	**10,314**	**10,354**
Trade payables	4,290	4,914	4,330	3,380	3,731
Bonds	214	778	159	295	38
Interest-bearing debts	162	217	439	200	222
Provisions for income taxes	194	276	286	215	212
Provisions for decommissioning and restoration obligations	81	84	78	100	92
Other provisions	569	415	474	418	435
Other financial liabilities	409	383	1,610	2,341	1,169
Other liabilities	1,261	1,189	1,486	1,074	828
Current liabilities	**7,180**	**8,257**	**8,863**	**8,021**	**6,727**
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	96	151	29	32	1,107
Total equity and liabilities	**30,519**	**31,848**	**33,855**	**32,664**	**32,112**

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Cash flow statement

In EUR mn

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Net income for the period	**1,790**	**1,729**	**527**	**(1,255)**	**(183)**
Depreciation, amortization and impairments including write-ups	2,034	2,289	3,165	5,153	3,784
Deferred taxes	(139)	(131)	(250)	(787)	(178)
Losses/(gains) on the disposal of non-current assets	(96)	17	6	(19)	(81)
Net change in long-term provisions	73	(38)	(14)	233	(25)
Other adjustments	(86)	(389)	(173)	(91)	(290)
Sources of funds	**3,576**	**3,476**	**3,262**	**3,234**	**3,026**
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(125)	108	271	207	(110)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(445)	7	184	512	(840)
(Decrease)/increase in liabilities	920	536	(135)	(1,004)	747
(Decrease)/increase in short-term provisions	(113)	(5)	85	(114)	54
Cash flow from operating activities	**3,813**	**4,124**	**3,666**	**2,834**	**2,878**
Investments					
Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	(2,485)	(4,768)	(3,834)	(2,978)	(2,022)
Investments, loans and other financial assets	(13)	(48)	(76)	(88)	(66)
Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses net of cash acquired	0	0	0	0	(54)
Disposals					
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets	184	89	175	193	331
Proceeds from the sale of subsidiaries and businesses, net of cash disposed	34	746	341	0	14
Cash flow from investing activities	**(2,279)**	**(3,981)**	**(3,394)**	**(2,874)**	**(1,797)**
(Decrease)/increase in long-term borrowings	618	42	39	137	(172)
Increase in non-controlling interest	7	2	0	0	454
Decrease in non-controlling interest	0	(136)	(24)	(12)	36
(Decrease)/increase in short-term borrowings	(657)	78	292	(327)	74
Dividends paid	(626)	(627)	(650)	(530)	(466)
Hybrid bond	0	0	0	1,490	0
Cash flow from financing activities	**(658)**	**(641)**	**(342)**	**758**	**(74)**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(7)	(24)	14	(19)	(42)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**868**	**(522)**	**(56)**	**700**	**965**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	359	1,227	705	649	1,348
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**1,227**	**705**	**649**	**1,348**	**2,314**
thereof cash disclosed within Assets held for sale	0	0	0	0	245
Cash and cash equivalents presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	**1,227**	**705**	**649**	**1,348**	**2,069**
Free cash flow	**1,533**	**142**	**272**	**(39)**	**1,081**
Free cash flow after dividends	**907**	**(485)**	**(377)**	**(569)**	**615**
Free cash flow after dividends incl. non-controlling interest changes[1]	**914**	**(619)**	**(401)**	**(581)**	**1,105**

[1] 2016, the non-controlling interest change mainly includes the cash inflow from the sale of a 49% minority stake in Gas Connect Austria

Segment reporting

In EUR mn

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Intersegmental sales					
Upstream	4,687	4,336	4,284	2,883	2,272
Downstream [1]	234	254	99	83	136
thereof Downstream Oil	58	54	43	32	28
thereof Downstream Gas	176	201	167	167	139
thereof intrasegmental elimination Downstream	0	0	(111)	(116)	(30)
Corporate and Other	389	395	416	393	366
OMV Group	**5,310**	**4,985**	**4,799**	**3,359**	**2,774**
Sales to external customers					
Upstream	1,387	1,043	1,489	1,017	1,013
Downstream	41,257	41,365	34,419	21,506	18,243
thereof Downstream Oil	29,551	29,330	27,787	17,290	14,603
thereof Downstream Gas	11,707	12,035	6,632	4,215	3,640
Corporate and Other	5	5	4	4	4
OMV Group	**42,649**	**42,413**	**35,913**	**22,527**	**19,260**
Total sales (not consolidated)					
Upstream	6,075	5,378	5,773	3,900	3,285
Downstream	41,491	41,620	34,518	21,589	18,379
thereof Downstream Oil	29,608	29,384	27,830	17,323	14,630
thereof Downstream Gas	11,883	12,236	6,799	4,382	3,779
thereof intrasegmental elimination Downstream	0	0	(111)	(116)	(30)
Corporate and Other	394	400	420	397	370
OMV Group	**47,959**	**47,398**	**40,711**	**25,886**	**22,034**
Segment and Group profit					
Operating Result Upstream	2,753	2,002	1,438	(2,394)	(1,046)
Operating Result Downstream	650	816	(330)	702	1,106
thereof Operating Result Downstream Oil	604	811	(132)	1,246	1,145
thereof Operating Result Downstream Gas	46	5	(198)	(544)	(38)
Operating Result Corporate and Other	(66)	(53)	(63)	(48)	(56)
Operating Result segment total	3,338	2,765	1,045	(1,740)	4
Consolidation: Elimination of intersegmental profits	(33)	7	104	79	(36)
OMV Group Operating Result	3,304	2,772	1,149	(1,661)	(32)
Net financial result	(446)	(481)	(357)	(248)	(198)
OMV Group profit before tax	**2,858**	**2,291**	**792**	**(1,909)**	**(230)**
Assets [2]					
Upstream	9,188	12,831	14,619	13,036	11,250
Downstream	8,403	7,576	7,113	6,492	4,915
thereof Downstream Oil	6,054	5,486	5,213	4,985	3,710
thereof Downstream Gas	2,349	2,090	1,899	1,507	1,205
Corporate and Other	236	241	209	188	161
Total	**17,827**	**20,648**	**21,941**	**19,715**	**16,326**

[1] In 2015, Downstream Oil and Downstream Gas were consolidated under Downstream; total Downstream sales figures were not adapted for intra-segmental sales and represent only a summing up in 2012 and 2013
[2] Segment assets consist of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

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

In EUR mn

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Capital expenditure					
Upstream	1,598	4,431	2,951	2,140	1,356
Downstream	786	776	850	608	513
thereof Downstream Oil	435	506	607	546	463
thereof Downstream Gas	351	270	243	62	49
Corporate and Other	42	32	31	21	10
OMV Group	**2,426**	**5,239**	**3,832**	**2,769**	**1,878**
Operating Result before depreciation					
Upstream	4,069	3,374	3,264	1,797	1,546
Downstream	1,328	1,621	967	1,623	2,258
thereof Downstream Oil	1,201	1,393	759	1,795	2,031
thereof Downstream Gas	125	229	208	(173)	227
Corporate and Other	(25)	(12)	(21)	(9)	(21)
Consolidation: elimination of inter-segmental profits	(33)	7	104	79	(36)
OMV Group	**5,338**	**4,990**	**4,314**	**3,490**	**3,747**
Clean CCS Operating Result before depreciation [1]					
Upstream	4,046	3,380	3,295	1,813	1,521
Downstream	1,483	1,257	1,448	2,191	2,175
thereof Downstream Oil	1,228	1,024	1,221	2,107	1,893
thereof Downstream Gas	255	233	227	84	281
Corporate and Other	(16)	(5)	(6)	(3)	(15)
Consolidation: Elimination of inter-segmental profits	(33)	7	13	116	12
OMV Group	**5,479**	**4,639**	**4,749**	**4,117**	**3,693**

[1] Clean CCS figures exclude special items and fuels' inventory holding gains/losses (CCS effects) resulting from the refineries and OMV Petrol Ofisi. Depreciation of at-equity result is included

Major shareholdings

In EUR mn

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
OMV Petrom (contribution to OMV Group, 100%) [1]					
Operating Result	1,273	1,337	720	(114)	330
Clean CCS Operating Result	1,317	1,363	1,160	572	380
Dividends (100% OMV Petrom)	397	361	389	143	0
thereof OMV Group	204	186	200	74	0
thereof minorities	193	176	189	70	0
Borealis (at equity-accounted investment, OMV share 36%)					
Operating Result	172	152	205	356	399
Dividends	40	22	25	36	153

[1] Reported figures by OMV Petrom are not comparable due to consolidation

Abbreviations and Definitions

B

bbl
Barrel (1 barrel equals approximately 159 liters)

bbl/d
Barrel per day

bcm
Billion standard cubic meters (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

CEGH
Central European Gas Hub

cf
Standard cubic feet (60°F/16°C)

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 case 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 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 at the Downstream Oil level

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

E

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

EU
European Union

EU-28
European Union (EU), which currently consists of a group of 28 countries

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 ratio
Net debt divided by equity, expressed as a percentage

GW
Gigawatt

H

HSSE
Health, Safety, Security and Environment

I

IAS
International Accounting Standards

IFRS
International Financial Reporting Standards

K

kbbl
Thousand barrels

kbbl/d
Thousand barrels per day

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kboe
Thousand barrels of oil equivalent

kboe/d
Thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day

km²
Square kilometer

KPI
Key Performance Indicator

L

l
Liters

LNG
Liquefied Natural Gas

LTI
Lost-Time Injury

LTIR
Lost-Time Injury Rate per million hours worked

M

mn
Million

MW
Megawatt

MWh
Megawatt hour

N

n.a.
Not available

NCG
NetConnect Germany

n.m.
Not meaningful

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

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

O

oil
Any reference to oil includes natural gas liquids, the natural gas that is extracted in liquid form during the production of hydrocarbons

OECD
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

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

P

p.a.
Per annum

payout ratio
Dividend per share divided by earnings per share, expressed as a percentage

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

proved (1P) reserves
Proved 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

R

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 being disclosed separately in order to enable investors to better understand and evaluate OMV Group's reported financial performance

T

t
Metric ton

toe
Ton of oil equivalent

TRIR
Total Recordable Injury Rate

TWh
Terawatt hour

U

USD
US dollar

For more abbreviations and definitions, please visit www.omv.com > Press Room > Glossary.

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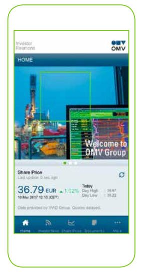

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