Factbook 2022

OMV Aktiengesellschaft

OMV

Contents

Cover picture: Increasing renewable electricity generation will require reliable power transmission lines. Innovative power cables based on the Borlink™ technology make electricity power grids more robust and reliable, minimize power losses, and help transport energy from renewable sources more efficiently and over longer distances. We are a leading provider of polyolefin compounds for the global energy industry.
The OMV Factbook 2022 was published in July 2023.

Note: Starting with January 2023, OMV reorganized its corporate structure into three business segments: Chemicals & Materials, Fuels & Feedstock, and Energy. In addition, the Gas & Power Eastern Europe business was transferred from Fuels & Feedstock to the Energy business segment and is now reported together with Gas Marketing Western Europe under "Gas Marketing & Power". 2022 figures are presented in the new structure.

Why Invest in OMV?

- **Well-balanced business model** across various sectors and geographies

- Focus on chemical growth market to prepare for **business success in a low-carbon future**

- Clear commitment to the **Paris Climate Agreement**

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

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

- Committed to delivering **attractive shareholder returns** through progressive regular dividend policy, and special dividends[1]

[1] When leverage ratio is below 30%

Dear Investors and Analysts,

It is with great pleasure that I present this year's OMV Factbook to you. The 2022 edition of the Factbook reveals impressive details of OMV's extraordinary profitability and how we are using it as a basis to drive forward our transformation toward low-carbon operations.

OMV's financial result for 2022 set another record. The clean CCS Operating Result almost doubled to more than EUR 11 billion. This outstanding result again demonstrates the strength of our integrated business model, combining the extraction of oil and gas with its processing into fuels and petrochemicals. The Chemicals & Materials segment contributed EUR 1.5 billion to this figure. Our strong focus on specialty polyolefins at Borealis helped us mitigate the effects of the weakening market environment for commodity petrochemicals. The Refining & Marketing result improved significantly to EUR 2.4 billion, mainly due to strong refining margins and a better Gas & Power Eastern Europe result. The strongest contribution came from Exploration & Production at EUR 7.4 billion, as higher commodity prices more than offset the impact of lower production.

OMV's 2022 cash flow before net working capital effects came in at close to EUR 10 billion, almost EUR 1 billion more than in the prior year. Our shareholders were able to benefit from this success. In line with our progressive dividend policy we increased the ordinary dividend by more than 20% to EUR 2.80 per share. In addition, we introduced the special dividend as a new instrument that applies whenever OMV's leverage ratio is below 30% and sufficient funds are available; for the year 2022, this new special dividend amounted to EUR 2.25 per share. In total, the record per share dividend amount of EUR 5.05 for 2022 corresponded to a dividend yield of over 10%.

The strong cash inflows of past years combined with stringent cost discipline have enabled us to significantly reduce our debt. At the end of Q1/23, the leverage ratio stood at 2%. This gives us the potential to invest in value growth, while at the same time realigning OMV's business model to reduce its carbon footprint. For our investment decisions, we adhere to clearly defined selection criteria and to spending austerity. We thus intend to maintain our excellent investment grade ratings at Moody's and Fitch.

The Strategy 2030 that we presented last year, laying out how we will maintain OMV's outstanding value creation capability with a business model that is fit for a low-carbon future, remains unchanged: we will transform OMV into a leading sustainable fuels, chemicals, and materials company by 2030, with a strong focus on delivering shareholder value. A key driver is the ambition to become a net-zero emissions company by 2050 for Scopes 1, 2, and 3 – with clear interim targets for 2030 and 2040. We will deliver on this by building on our strengths and seizing opportunities to position ourselves competitively in this transition. We will strengthen, expand, and diversify the chemicals and materials portfolio, with a focus on specialty polyolefin solutions and a significantly enhanced presence globally. As we gradually move away from fossil fuels, we aim to become a leading innovative European producer of sustainable fuels and feedstock.

In the first year since announcing this strategy we have already taken good first steps: we are producing and selling sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) and have signed MoUs with several leading airlines for supply contracts totaling more than 1 million tons. Our ambition is to raise our SAF production to more than 700 kilotons per year by 2030, thus positioning OMV as an early mover in the CEE region. Our efficient infrastructure, with pipelines directly connecting the Vienna and Munich airports with our plants, and our ability to process a wide feedstock range give us a head start. SAF is key in decarbonizing air traffic, as it cuts life cycle CO_2 emissions by over 80% vs. conventional kerosene. To advance in the circular economy, we are currently building a 16,000-ton chemical recycling plant using our proprietary ReOil® technology. A smaller ReOil® pilot plant has been operating since 2019, processing over 1,000 tons of plastic waste that cannot be recycled otherwise. The resulting synthetic crude oil can then be processed further, for example into petrochemicals. We are planning to start up a commercial-scale 200-kiloton ReOil® plant by 2027. Taking over the majority of Belgian recycling company Renasci granted us access to its unique Smart Chain Processing technology, which further broadens the range of recyclable waste streams, thus maximizing its valorization. In geothermal energy, we have signed a partnership with Wien Energie to develop the geothermal potential in the Vienna Basin and ultimately operate deep geothermal heat plants. We are also engaging in carbon capture and storage. OMV and a partner were recently awarded a license for CO_2 storage in Norway that could store more than 5 million tons of CO_2 per year. The intention is to inject CO_2 captured from industrial emitters in Northwest Europe, including Borealis. Last but not least, we recently took the final investment decision for the development of the Neptun Deep natural gas block in the Romanian Black Sea. Together with Romgaz, we are investing as

"Our financial strength will allow us to invest in growth, at the same time as transforming OMV's business model and rewarding shareholders."

Alfred Stern
Chairman of the Executive Board and Chief Executive Officer

much as EUR 4 billion in one of the largest natural gas fields in the EU, supplying Romania and surrounding areas with affordable energy. It is not only the largest ever offshore development in the Black Sea, it is also the biggest project operated by the OMV Group, offering attractive returns.

Of all the low-carbon endeavors we are pursuing, I am highlighting these to illustrate that we are seeking to reduce the carbon footprint in all three business segments. We see sustainability as a growth opportunity in each of them. As outlined in our strategy, by 2030, we plan to spend around EUR 3.5 billion annually in organic CAPEX to grow and transform our company. Of that amount, the share that will flow into low-carbon projects will be rising continuously, averaging at around 40% over this period.

To stay abreast of the many changes we are executing on and that still lie ahead, we have introduced a new corporate structure starting 2023. In addition to the CEO and CFO areas, we have three business segments: Chemicals & Materials, Fuels & Feedstock, and Energy. We are very happy to welcome new colleagues to the Executive Board: Daniela Vlad, responsible for Chemicals & Materials, and Berislav Gaso, looking after the Energy segment.

When reflecting on the challenges that we had to face in 2022, the war in Ukraine certainly stands out. We are greatly saddened by the tragic events currently taking place there. Our deepest sympathies go out to all of the direct and indirect victims of Russia's military aggression. In response to the developments in Ukraine, we stopped the full consolidation of our Russian activities, which led to substantial impairments in 2022.

Concerning the irregularities in Russian natural gas deliveries as a consequence of the Ukraine war, OMV demonstrated its ability to provide stability. Ensuring a continuous supply of natural gas to our customers and maintaining financial liquidity in times of crisis were and continue to be our top priorities, which we are able to fulfill thanks to our experience, our reliability, and our flexibility. Finding alternative ways to supply our customers and implementing a precautionary natural gas storage strategy, as well as securing an additional 40 TWh of pipeline capacity to import non-Russian natural gas to Austria were just some of our successes we were able to achieve in response to the changed circumstances.

The developments in Ukraine show that our overall strategy of reducing our dependence on fossil fuels and building up a circular economy is the right one. We are living in challenging times, but I am convinced that thanks to the experience and dedication of our employees, OMV is in a good position to overcome the prevalent challenges and emerge stronger. I am very much looking forward to our transition and hope to meet up with as many of you as possible to engage in fruitful discussions.

Best wishes,

Alfred Stern m.p.
Chairman of the Executive Board,
Chief Executive Officer

OMV is on a transformational path to become a leader in innovative sustainable fuels, chemicals, and materials, leveraging opportunities in the circular economy.

1 – OMV GROUP

The OMV Strategy 2030 was presented in March 2022. OMV will transform from an integrated oil, gas, and chemicals company into a leader in innovative sustainable fuels, chemicals, and materials, leveraging opportunities in the circular economy while having a strong focus on shareholder value. Sustainability forms an integral part of the new strategy. OMV supports the transition to a lower-carbon economy and has the ambition to become a net-zero emissions company by 2050 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. With 2022 Group sales revenues of EUR 62 bn, a workforce of around 22,300 employees, and a market capitalization of roughly EUR 16 bn at year-end, OMV is one of Austria's largest listed industrial companies.

CLEAN CCS OPERATING RESULT (IN 2021: € 6.0 BN)

€ 11.2 bn

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES EXCL. NET WORKING CAPITAL EFFECTS (IN 2021: € 8.9 BN)

€ 9.8 bn

CLEAN CCS NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PARENT (IN 2021: € 2.9 BN)

€ 4.4 bn

TOTAL RECORDABLE INJURY RATE (IN 2021: 0.96 PER MN H WORKED)

1.23 per mn h worked

ORGANIC FREE CASH FLOW BEFORE DIVIDENDS (IN 2021: € 4.5 BN)

€ 4.9 bn

DIVIDEND PER SHARE (IN 2021: € 2.30)

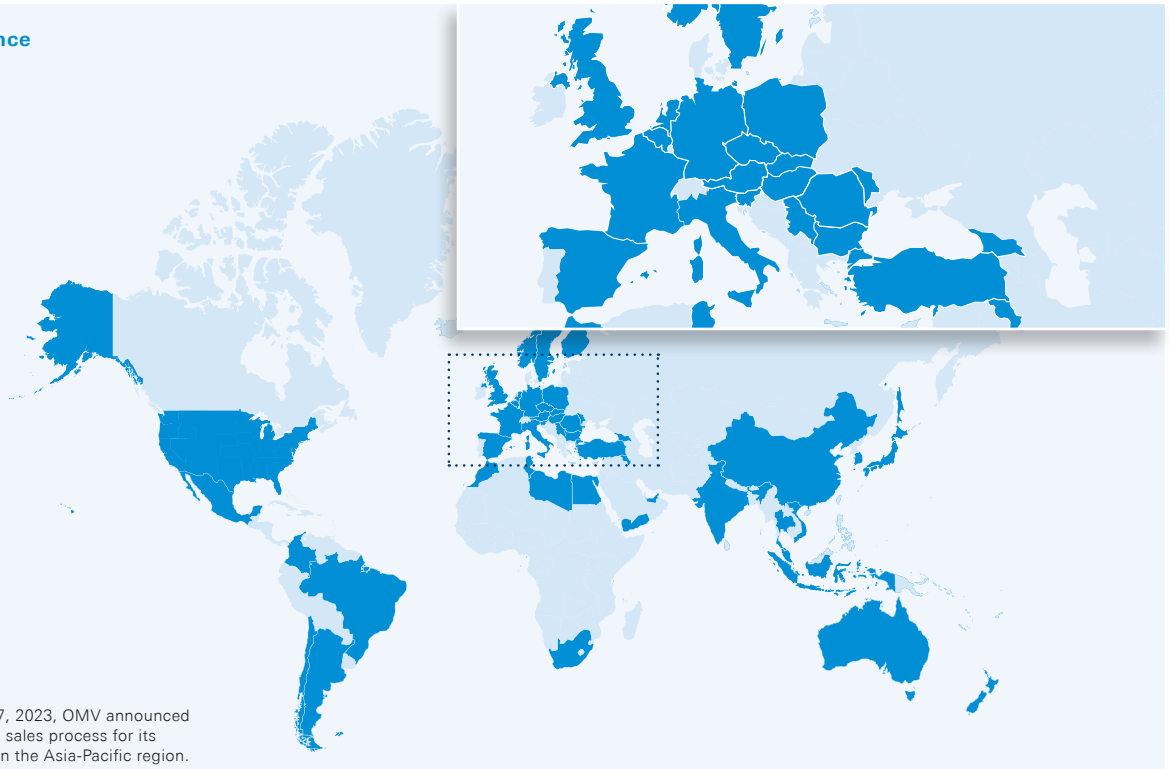
€ 5.05

of which
regular dividend:
€ 2.80
special dividend:
€ 2.25

OMV at a Glance

OMV intends to transition from an integrated oil, gas, and chemicals company to become a leading provider of innovative and sustainable fuels, chemicals, and materials, while taking a leading global role in the circular economy. OMV is striving to achieve net zero in all three Scopes by 2050 at the latest. In the Chemicals & Materials segment, OMV is one of the largest producers of ethylene and propylene in Europe and one of the top ten polyolefin producers worldwide. In the Fuels & Feedstock segment, OMV processes hydrocarbons in four countries and operates retail stations in eight countries. In the Energy segment, OMV extracts hydrocarbons in the four core regions of Central and Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa, North Sea, and Asia-Pacific[1]. Its activities also include the Low Carbon Business and the entire gas business.

OMV presence



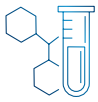
[1] On February 27, 2023, OMV announced the start of the sales process for its E&P business in the Asia-Pacific region.

Transforming OMV

- OMV's Strategy 2030 presents an ambitious growth strategy with a strong focus on shareholder value and sustainability
- Ambition to become a net-zero emissions company by 2050 for Scopes 1, 2, and 3
- Commitment to a circular economy and to a low-carbon future
- Sustainability as a business opportunity in all three segments
- The Chemicals & Materials segment is well positioned in attractive growth markets with a strong organic investment pipeline
- Integrated portfolio of assets along the hydrocarbon value chain for resilient cash generation
- High-quality assets and efficient operations in fuels and chemicals production
- Focused international player in important extraction provinces and sales markets
- Strong organic free cash flow generation
- Progressive dividend policy and introduction of special dividends as a new, additional instrument

OMV: one company – three strong pillars

C&M



Key Performance Indicators 2022
- Polyolefin sales volumes of 5.66 mn t
- Utilization rate stream crackers Europe 74%

With its 75% shareholding in Borealis, OMV is:
- One of Europe's largest ethylene and propylene producers
- A top ten global polyolefin producer
- A leading patent holder in Europe

Production sites:
- 16 plants in Europe, the Americas, and South Korea
- Borouge JV (36%) in UAE and China
- Baystar JV (50%) in the US

F&F

Key Performance Indicators 2022
- Refining capacity ~500 kbbl/d
- Utilization rate refineries Europe 73%
- ~1,800 filling stations[1]
- Fuels and other sales volumes Europe 15.5 mn t (of which 6.2 mn t retail sales volumes)

Locations:
- Refinery locations in 4 countries
- Fuel marketing, including commercial sales, in 9 countries[1]

Energy

Key Performance Indicators 2022
- Production 392 kboe/d[2]
- 1P reserves 1.0 bn boe
- Production cost USD 8.2/boe
- 3-year avg. RRR 40%

4 core regions:
- Central and Eastern Europe
- Middle East and Africa
- North Sea
- Asia-Pacific[3]

Gas Marketing & Power:
- Gas marketing and power in Eastern Europe
- Gas supply, marketing, and trading in Western Europe

Low Carbon Business

Note: As of 2023, the Gas & Power Eastern Europe business was transferred from Fuels & Feedstock to the Energy business segment and is now reported together with Gas Marketing Western Europe under "Gas Marketing & Power". 2022 figures are presented in the new structure.

[1] On May 1, 2022, OMV closed the transaction to sell its filling station business (285 filling stations) in Germany to EG Group. Furthermore, the sale of the remaining 17 Avanti filling stations to PKN Orlen was completed on May 31, 2023. On June 30, 2023, OMV closed the transaction to sell its business in Slovenia (118 filling stations) to MOL Group.

[2] Includes gas production from a JV in Russia in the amount of 17 kboe/d in 2022. OMV no longer considers Russia a core region. Starting March 1, 2022, Russian volumes are no longer included in total production, due to a change in the consolidation method.

[3] On February 27, 2023, OMV announced the start of the sales process for its E&P business in the Asia-Pacific region.

Major shareholdings

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

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

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

15% in ADNOC Refining and ADNOC Global Trading

Sales per country and region

Austria	24%
Romania	16%
Germany	23%
Rest of Europe	29%
Rest of world	9%

Clean CCS Operating Result per business segment[1]

Chemicals & Materials	13%
Fuels & Feedstock	16%
Energy	71%

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

Our value chain

05 Refining

OMV operates three refineries in Europe and holds a 15% share in ADNOC Refining in the UAE, where it processes sustainable and fossil-based feedstocks into a wide range of refined products.

07 Base Chemicals

Base chemicals are produced at five major sites in Europe and at the joint ventures of Borealis, Borouge, and Baystar. Most of the base chemicals are processed internally into polyolefins.

09 Mechanical Recycling

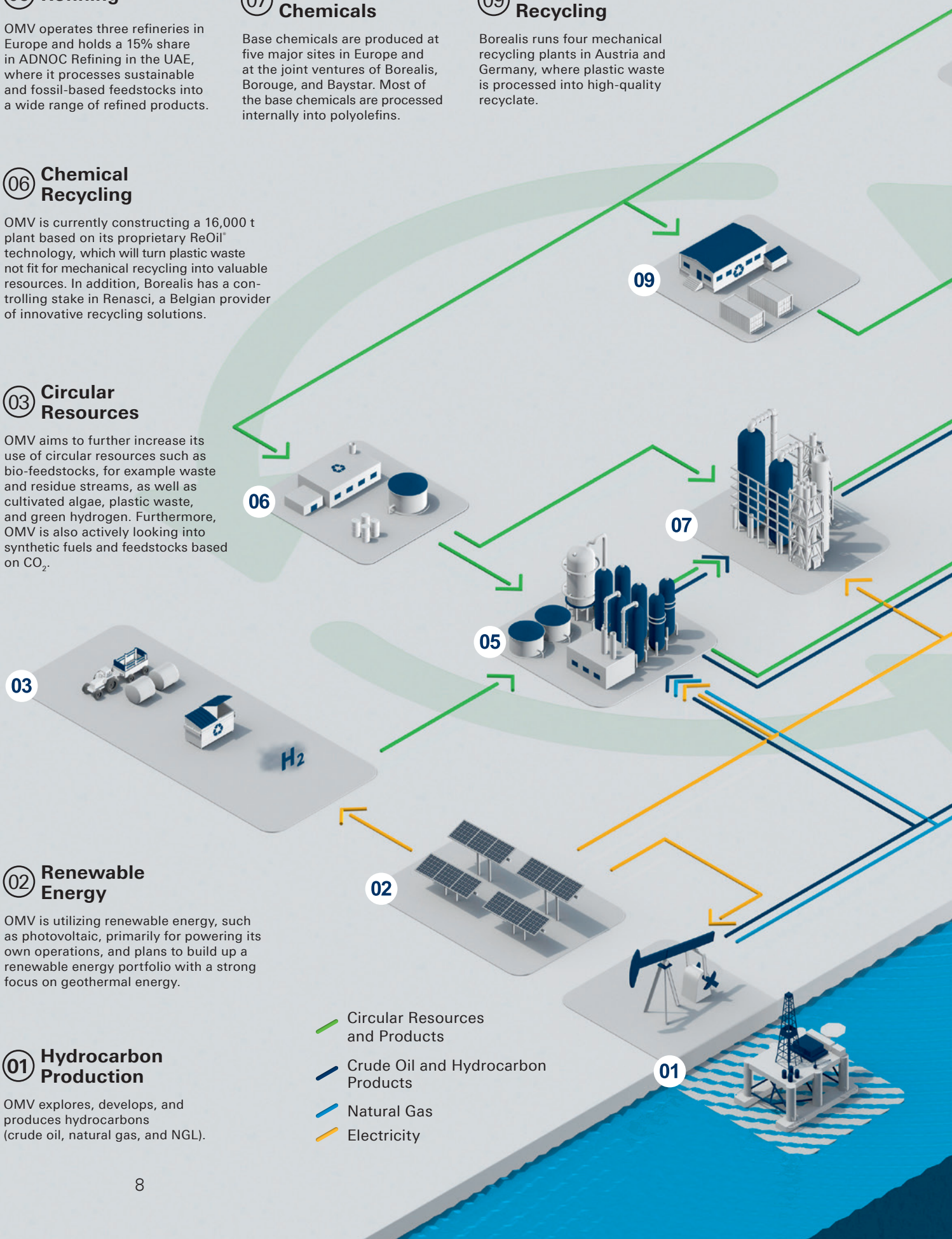
Borealis runs four mechanical recycling plants in Austria and Germany, where plastic waste is processed into high-quality recyclate.

06 Chemical Recycling

OMV is currently constructing a 16,000 t plant based on its proprietary ReOil® technology, which will turn plastic waste not fit for mechanical recycling into valuable resources. In addition, Borealis has a controlling stake in Renasci, a Belgian provider of innovative recycling solutions.

03 Circular Resources

OMV aims to further increase its use of circular resources such as bio-feedstocks, for example waste and residue streams, as well as cultivated algae, plastic waste, and green hydrogen. Furthermore, OMV is also actively looking into synthetic fuels and feedstocks based on CO_2.



02 Renewable Energy

OMV is utilizing renewable energy, such as photovoltaic, primarily for powering its own operations, and plans to build up a renewable energy portfolio with a strong focus on geothermal energy.

01 Hydrocarbon Production

OMV explores, develops, and produces hydrocarbons (crude oil, natural gas, and NGL).

16 Industries

Through Borealis, OMV provides innovative and value-creating plastics solutions to five end-use industries:

- (a) Consumer Products
- (b) Energy
- (c) Healthcare
- (d) Infrastructure
- (e) Mobility

15 Fuels & Others

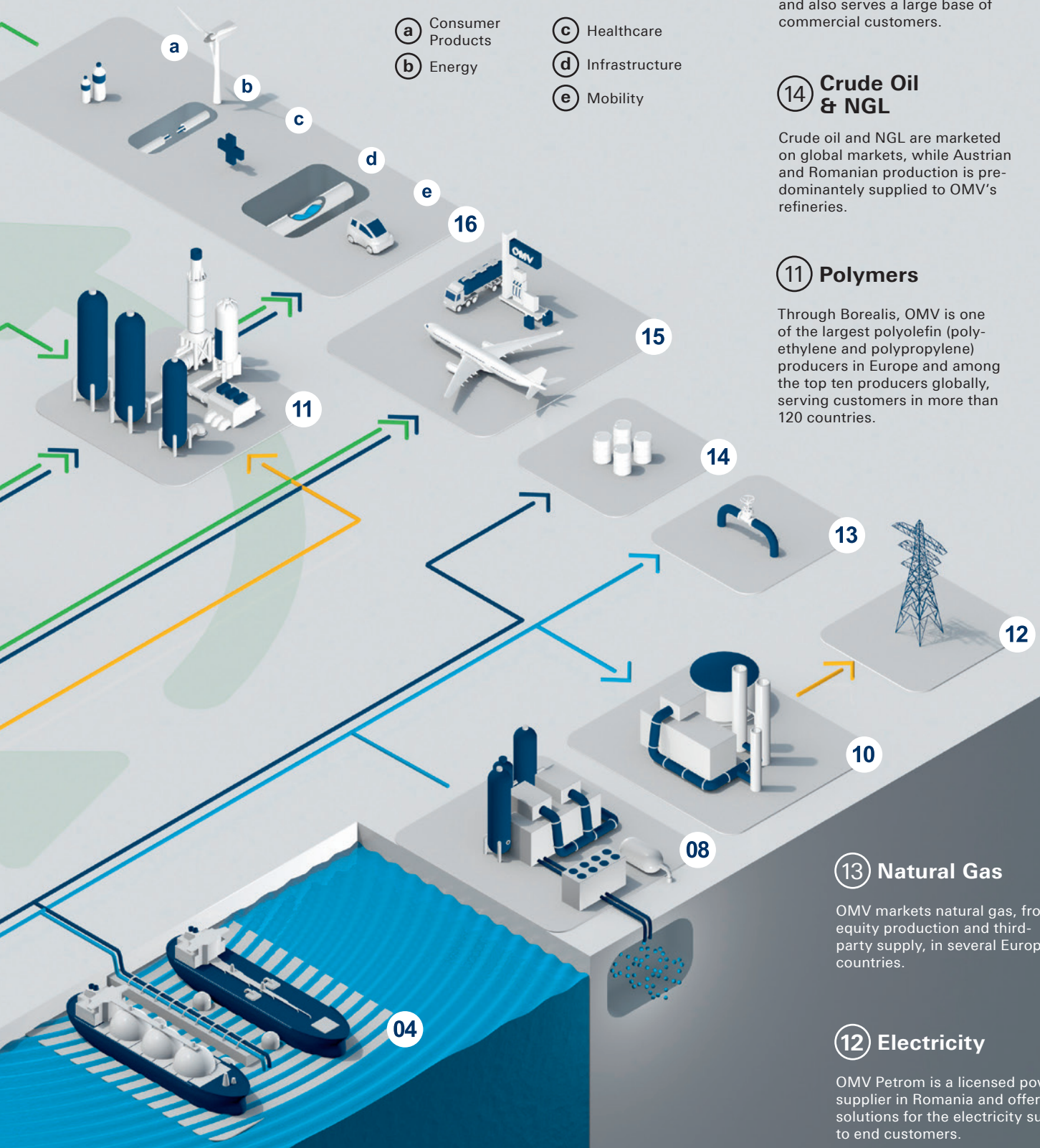
OMV sells its refined products via several retail filling station brands and also serves a large base of commercial customers.

14 Crude Oil & NGL

Crude oil and NGL are marketed on global markets, while Austrian and Romanian production is predominantely supplied to OMV's refineries.

11 Polymers

Through Borealis, OMV is one of the largest polyolefin (polyethylene and polypropylene) producers in Europe and among the top ten producers globally, serving customers in more than 120 countries.



13 Natural Gas

OMV markets natural gas, from equity production and third-party supply, in several European countries.

12 Electricity

OMV Petrom is a licensed power supplier in Romania and offers solutions for the electricity supply to end customers.

04 Supply & Trading

OMV markets and trades crude oil, natural gas, and refined products on global markets, with a focus on securing supply and generating value.

08 Natural Gas Storage

OMV runs natural gas storage facilities, which are well connected to the pipeline grid and in the vicinity of important urban areas of consumption.

10 Gas-Fired Power Plant

In Romania, OMV Petrom produces electricity in a gas-fired combined-cycle power plant.

Vertical integration

OMV's vertical integration establishes a natural strategic hedge against the various business cycles. OMV is therefore able to generate the stable cash flows that are needed to ensure sufficient financial resilience in a volatile market environment. This positioning also provides attractive business opportunities in different industry segments as well as in various markets. Thanks to its size, OMV can realize economies of scale in areas such as procurement, financing, and staffing. OMV's knowledge and expertise along the hydrocarbon value chain create synergies in operational processes and technology applications. OMV's activities extend along the entire hydrocarbon value chain. By gaining a controlling interest in Borealis, one of the top ten global polyolefin producers, OMV further extended its vertical integration through expansion of its chemical exposure. This puts the Company in a highly competitive position in preparation for a low-carbon world and adds further value to the products sold.

Physical integration

OMV's petrochemical activities in Austria and Germany are backward-integrated into its refineries. Naphtha is being used as feedstock for the steam crackers operated by OMV. Key products are ethylene and propylene, which are mainly supplied to Borealis for further processing into polyolefins. Borealis operates sites in Austria and Germany next to OMV's refineries, which are connected to them via pipelines. Similarly, Borealis operates steam crackers in Stenungsund, Sweden, and Porvoo, Finland, as well as a propane dehydrogenation unit in Kallo, Belgium. The olefins output is to a large extent fed into the nearby polyolefin units.

OMV markets more than 15 mn t of fuel and other refined products through its retail network and to commercial customers. The filling stations in Romania and Austria account for over half of the total filling station network. This physical integration of the retail, commercial, and petrochemicals business results in a strong captive oil demand, supporting a high level of refinery utilization.

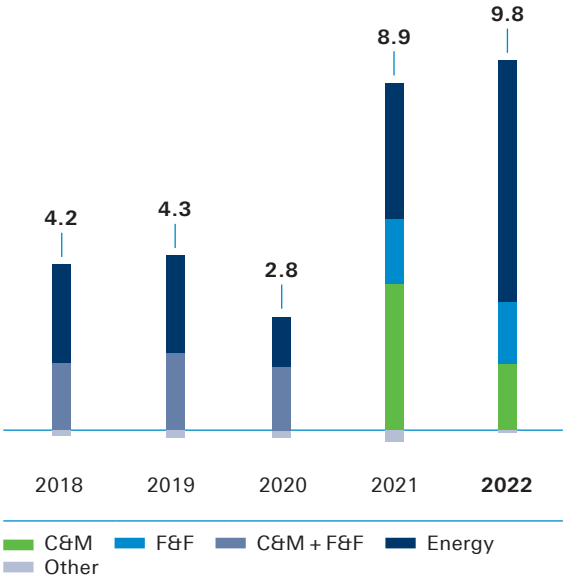
By making use of the latest chemical and mechanical recycling technologies, OMV aims to establish a circular business model. An increasing share of the polyolefins OMV produces will thus be based on recycled feedstock. This way, OMV will continue its integrated business approach in the future.

In 2022, production in the Energy segment amounted to 392 kboe/d, with a roughly equal production split between natural gas and liquid hydrocarbons. In Austria and Romania, production, refining, logistics, and marketing processes are physically integrated. Equity crude oil supplies approximately 70% of the feedstock required in the Petrobrazi refinery in Romania and almost 10% in the Schwechat refinery in Austria.

In Gas Marketing & Power, OMV is active in gas storage and trading, as well as power generation and sales. OMV owns gas storage facilities in Austria and Germany. OMV also operates one gas-fired power plant in Brazi, Romania, with a capacity of 860 MW.

Cash generation[1]

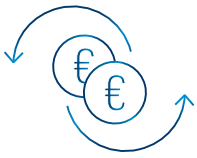
In EUR bn



Note: As of 2023, the Gas & Power Eastern Europe business was transferred from Fuels & Feedstock to the Energy business segment and is now reported together with Gas Marketing Western Europe under "Gas Marketing & Power". 2022 figures are presented in the new structure.

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

Strong cash generation



- The balanced integrated portfolio provides resilience in cash generation across industry cycles
- The Energy segment is a strong cash generator, being able to benefit from an exceptional market environment
- Strong cash conversion in addition to a sound balance sheet allows for attractive and predictable shareholder returns in the form of progressive regular dividends and special dividends

Management Board and Corporate Governance

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

The OMV Executive Board

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

Experience at OMV: 2 years
Key responsibilities: Strategy, Legal, People & Culture, Group HSSE, Communications, Public Affairs & International Relations, Internal Audit & Compliance, and Innovation & Technology

Reinhard Florey, *1965
Chief Financial Officer since July 2016

Experience at OMV: 7 years
Key responsibilities: Finance, Tax, Treasury & Risk Management, Investor Relations & Sustainability, Mergers & Acquisitions, Procurement, and Group IT & Global Business Services

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

Experience at OMV: 2 years
Key responsibilities: Fuels & Feedstock

Daniela Vlad, *1970
Executive Board member since February 2023

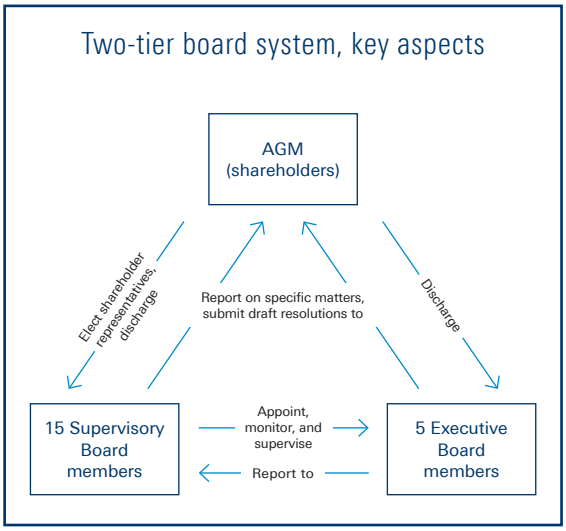
Joined OMV in February 2023
Key responsibilities: Chemicals & Materials

Berislav Gaso, *1974
Executive Board member since March 2023

Joined OMV in March 2023
Key responsibilities: Energy

The OMV Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board appoints the Executive Board and supervises the management's conduct of business. It consists of ten shareholder representatives elected at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) and five employee representatives delegated by the Group Works Council. Two of the current shareholder representatives were (re-)elected at the 2019 AGM, one at the 2021 AGM, six at the 2022 AGM, and one at the 2023 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 six women and four non-Austrian nationals.



Shareholder representatives (as of June 2023)	Position in Supervisory Board as well as other current functions[1]	Term of office
Lutz Feldmann	Chairman; Seats: EnBW Energie Baden-Württemberg AG	May 31, 2023, to 2027 AGM
Edith Hlawati	Deputy Chairwoman; Chief Executive Officer, Österreichische Beteiligungs AG Seats: Verbund AG, Telekom Austria AG	June 3, 2022, to 2026 AGM
Saeed Al Mazrouei	Deputy Chairman; Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Direct Investments, Mubadala Investment Company Seats: Member of the Board of Directors, Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank (ADCB)	June 2, 2021, to 2024 AGM
Alyazia Ali Al Kuwaiti	Member; Executive Director Energy, Mubadala Investment Company Seats: no seats in domestic or foreign listed companies	May 22, 2018, to 2024 AGM
Stefan Doboczky	Member; Chief Executive Officer, Heubach Group Seats: no seats in domestic or foreign listed companies	May 14, 2019, to 2025 AGM
Karl Rose	Member; Seats: no seats in domestic or foreign listed companies	May 18, 2016, to 2024 AGM
Jean-Baptiste Renard	Member; Seats: no seats in domestic or foreign listed companies	June 3, 2022, to 2025 AGM
Elisabeth Stadler	Member; Chief Executive Officer, VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Gruppe Seats: Voestalpine AG	May 14, 2019, to 2025 AGM
Robert Stajic	Member; Executive Director, Österreichische Beteiligungs AG Seats: Verbund AG	June 3, 2022, to 2025 AGM
Gertrude Tumpel-Gugerell	Member; Seats: Commerzbank AG, VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP AG Wiener Versicherung Gruppe, AT&S Austria Technologie & Systemtechnik AG	May 19, 2015, to 2024 AGM

[1] Includes the appointments to supervisory boards of other domestic or foreign listed companies. This overview is based on information received by the Supervisory Board members as of May 2023.

Employee representatives (as of June 2023)	Position and committee memberships	Term of office
Angela Schorna	Member; Chairwoman of the Employees Works Council of OMV Aktiengesellschaft	Since March 23, 2018
Alexander Auer	Member; Chairman of the Company Works Council of OMV Downstream GmbH	Since September 1, 2021
Mario Mayrwöger	Member; Chairman of the Employees Works Council of Borealis Agrolinz Melamine	Since June 7, 2022
Nicole Schachenhofer	Member; Chairwoman of the Employees Works Council of OMV Austria Exploration & Production GmbH	Since January 18, 2021
Hubert Bunderla	Member; Deputy Chairman of the Group Works Council of OMV Aktiengesellschaft	Since January 18, 2021

Market Environment

Inflation and significant reductions in the availability of Russian commodities, especially natural gas, in Europe following the removal of almost all Russian supply to the region were the key causes of a substantial increase in global energy prices in 2022, leading to the "first global energy crisis" as described by the IEA. This has amplified the incentive for Europe to further diversify and decarbonize its energy supply. High prices, in particular for gas and electricity, have put the focus back on security of supply.

2022 was something of a watershed year in energy markets. Consumers and central banks across the globe were faced with the challenge of rapidly rising inflation already at the end of 2021 and the early part of 2022, and this was before the picture was further complicated by the Russian invasion of Ukraine at the end of February. Significant reductions in the availability of Russian energy, especially natural gas, in Europe following the removal of almost all Russian supply to the region were the key causes of a substantial increase in global energy prices in 2022. Energy commodities ended up being one of the few asset classes to post gains during 2022, as inflation and subsequent rapid interest rate hikes by central banks saw a broad-based sell-off of riskier assets and the long bull market in equities came to an end.

The developments in energy markets during 2022 have been described as the "first global energy crisis" by the IEA's Fatih Birol. With natural gas in Europe averaging at several times its value from the last few years, the incentive for Europe in particular to further diversify and decarbonize its energy supply has been amplified. This urgency was reflected in the political landscape of 2022. The RePowerEU program and the Inflation Reduction Act in the US in particular will provide significantly expanded provision and financial support for the build-out of clean energy over the coming years.

The goal of achieving net zero emissions by the middle of the century has never been shared by more governments and corporations. As of the end of 2022, countries representing more than 90% of global GDP had made a commitment to net zero emissions. An increase of 10 percentage points compared to the end of 2021, according to the University of Oxford's Net Zero Tracker. Emissions coverage has increased by an estimated 6 percentage points to 83%, compared to 2021. While this trend is encouraging, the hurdles to achieving these goals remain significant.

In particular, the events of 2022 and the accompanying high prices, especially for gas and electricity, have put the focus back on security of supply. Europe's natural gas infrastructure is being rapidly retooled to shift from a high dependency on pipeline imports of gas from the east to a more diversified portfolio that includes much larger volumes of LNG from the global seaborne market. The urgency of ensuring basic supplies of energy to consumers and businesses took precedence over long-term decarbonization goals during 2022, and it is entirely possible that this will be the case again over the next couple of years. Associated trends, such as resurgent coal demand for power generation and subsequent higher emissions intensity, can also be expected to recur. At the end of 2022, policymakers were occupied with the question of how severe recessionary effects will be during 2023, especially in Europe, where many observers have pointed to an existential threat to the viability of the regional manufacturing base.

Nevertheless, over the medium and long term, OMV fully expects the structure of energy supply and demand to undergo drastic changes as efforts are made at varying speeds and with varying degrees of success to decarbonize electricity production, transport, industry, and other carbon-intensive sectors of the global economy. A viable path to a net zero global energy system by the middle of the century has to include a diverse range of technologies being employed in place of the traditional fossil and biomass energy sources. No single energy source should account for more than a quarter of total primary energy supply by 2050, according to the most recent update of the IEA's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario.

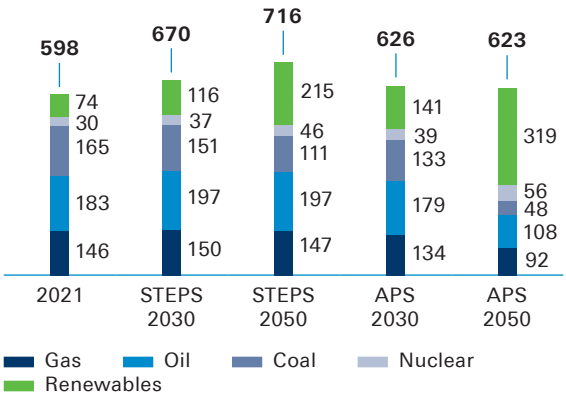
On a global level, there remains a significant implementation gap – the difference between the combined pledges on emissions reductions and the actual measures that have been taken to achieve them. Compared to 2021, additional announced pledges on emissions reductions from India and Indonesia have served to reduce the perceived gap between announced pledges and a net zero energy system. However, major uncertainty remains. This is reflected in the range of modeled shares of the different energy sources in the IEA's most recent World Energy Outlook: By the end of this decade, oil and gas will supply only 46% of total global primary energy in the net-zero scenario (down from 53% in 2021). However, this number remains essentially unchanged in the IEA's Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) by 2030, and falls only to 47% by the middle of the century.

IEA scenarios based on stated policies and announced pledges foresee oil demand remaining robust at

least through to the end of the decade (these scenarios assume compound annual growth rates of 0.8% and 0.2% respectively through to the end of the current decade for total global energy supply). In these environments, the question of underinvestment in upstream oil and gas remains a pertinent one for the energy system as a whole. Various analyses have shown that capital expenditure in E&P has so far not responded to the marked increases in oil and gas prices observed since the depths of the pandemic-related sell-off in the middle of 2020 in the same way that was characteristic of previous commodity cycles.

World total primary energy supply

In EJ



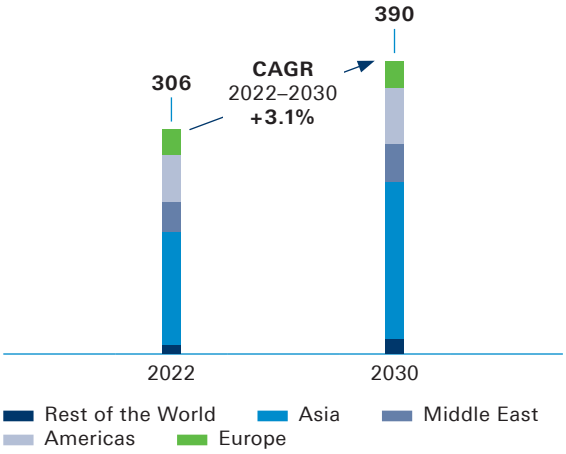
Source: IEA World Energy Outlook 2022

Despite these factors, long-term assumptions remain largely unchanged. For example, the expectation that advanced economies will see the most notable negative growth trends for fossil fuels over the medium and long term remain in place. The EU sees faster declines in oil demand than any other large country or region except Japan in the IEA's projections. The CAGR of EU oil consumption for 2021–2030 is –2% in the STEPS, falling to –3.8% in the Announced Pledges Scenario (APS). China, the engine of global oil demand growth over the last two decades, sees a CAGR on oil demand of less than 1% up to 2030 even in the STEPS.

In addition to an entrenched demand-decline trend in the domestic market, the European refining industry is likely to face ongoing headwinds in the form of higher utility and fuel costs vs. the other refining hubs, especially those in the US and the Middle East. While these higher costs are to some extent offset by higher market prices for refined products, they are nevertheless expected to continue to weigh on European competitiveness. Meanwhile, consensus demand assumptions continue to imply an advantage in the market for players with petrochemical integration. It is notable that, even in the IEA's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario, oil demand for non-energy use falls by only 6% by 2050 vs. 2021 levels (vs. a decline of almost 80% for oil demand overall).

Global petrochemicals[1] demand

In mn t

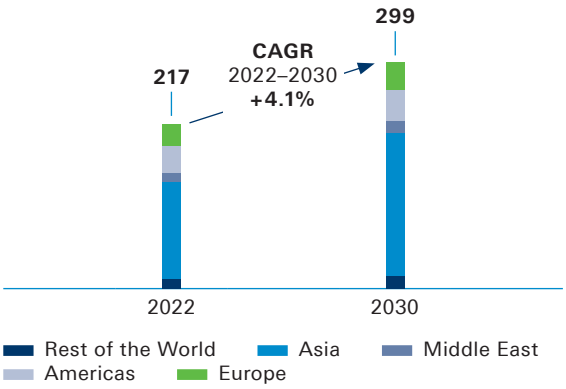


Source: Chemical Market Analytics by OPIS, a Dow Jones Company
[1] Ethylene and propylene

Oil demand for chemical production is expected to increase, primarily originating from rising demand in emerging markets and closely linked to GDP development. By 2030, oil demand for chemical production will rise by about 2% per year. Approximately 80% of chemical and plastic demand growth will be concentrated in emerging markets, mainly Asia, until 2030 and beyond. This region represents most of the global population growth and the corresponding potential for improving living standards. For mature markets such as Europe, North America, and Japan, demand growth is anticipated to remain healthy in the long term, in line with economic development, but growth rates are expected to slow.

Global virgin polyolefin demand

In mn t



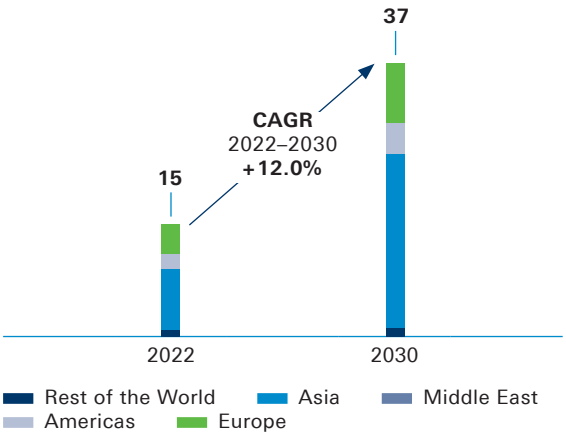
Source: Chemical Market Analytics by OPIS, a Dow Jones Company

Note: In its 2022 World Energy Outlook, the IEA did not include the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), which has been used as a reference point in the past by OMV. In terms of cumulative emissions for the global energy system, the SDS is most closely comparable to the Announced Pledges Scenario (APS).

Polyolefins are the largest market segment in producing plastic goods. Demand for virgin polyolefins will continue to grow at a rate above global GDP until 2030, driven by the Asian market. Polyolefins will remain essential for various industries, including packaging, construction, transportation, healthcare, pharmaceuticals, and electronics.

Global recycled polyolefin demand

In mn t



Source: Chemical Market Analytics by OPIS, a Dow Jones Company

The key success factor for medium- to long-term sustainable business models is growth in renewable feedstocks, bioplastics, and the development of circular solutions. Recycled polyolefin demand is expected to grow at a rate significantly above global GDP until 2030, with Asia having the largest share.

Over the next decade, key focus areas for the plastics industry will be continued improvement in waste collection, the redesign of plastics and their applications for increased recyclability, and improvements in recycling technologies. Global recycling rates are projected to increase almost threefold by 2030.

OMV uses two frameworks for future market assumptions. For 2022, these are positioned as follows:

- A base case that assumes OECD economies follow a decarbonization path more aggressive than the IEA's Announced Pledges Scenario, but falling short of the net zero oil demand path, while non-OECD economies progress in line with announced pledges.
- A stress case that sees a faster transition away from fossil fuels than that in the Sustainable Development Scenario used in the 2021 IEA report, though not as aggressive as the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario. This stress case represents a trajectory for oil demand declines that would correspond to the upper limit of the temperature increases foreseen in the UN climate goals from Paris, with net zero achieved in the global energy system between 2050 and 2070.

Strategy

OMV's goal is to transform from an integrated oil, gas, and chemicals company into a leader in innovative sustainable fuels, chemicals, and materials, leveraging opportunities in the circular economy. The Group aims to become a net-zero emissions company by 2050 for all three scopes of greenhouse gas emissions. By taking this path, OMV expects to deliver an operating cash flow excluding net working capital effects of around EUR 6 bn by 2025 and at least EUR 7 bn by 2030, a ROACE of at least 12%, and to increase the distributions to its shareholders. Re-inventing essentials for sustainable living is OMV's purpose.

To drive sustainable growth and innovation, starting January 1, 2023, OMV reorganized its corporate structure into three business segments: Chemicals & Materials, Fuels & Feedstock, and Energy. Chemicals & Materials continues to cover the entire chemicals value chain, including responsibility for capturing value from the circular economy. Fuels & Feedstock combines the previously distinct Executive Board areas of Refining and of Marketing & Trading. The Energy segment includes the traditional Exploration & Production (E&P) business as well as the entire gas and power business and the new Low Carbon Business focused on geothermal energy and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS). As part of the introduction of the new corporate structure, Gas & Power Eastern Europe, which includes supply, marketing, and trading of gas in Romania and Turkey and one gas-fired power plant in Romania, was transferred from Fuels & Feedstock to the Energy business segment.

Strategic cornerstones

OMV's goal is to transform from an integrated oil, gas, and chemicals company into a leader in innovative sustainable fuels, chemicals, and materials, leveraging opportunities in the circular economy. An integral part of the Group's strategy is its ambition to become a net-zero emissions company by 2050 for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. In view of the ongoing transformation in the energy industry and a global goal of net-zero emissions, OMV is building on its strengths and seizing opportunities to position itself competitively.

2030 strategic priorities

- Become a net-zero emissions company by 2050; reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% and Scope 3 emissions by 20% by 2030
- Develop into a global leader in specialty polyolefin solutions
- Establish a global leadership position in circular economy solutions
- Become a leading European producer of sustainable fuels and chemical feedstocks
- Reduce fossil production and shift to gas
- Enhance OMV's shareholder value: deliver growth with strong financials and reward its shareholders through progressive regular dividends and special dividends

OMV is committed to becoming a net-zero emissions company by 2050 (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) and has set interim targets for 2030 and 2040, with well-defined actions to meet the targets by 2030. By 2030, OMV aims to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% and its Scope 3 emissions by 20%. The Group also aims to reduce its intensity in energy supply by 20% by 2030. This will be achieved by decreasing fossil fuel sales, increasing zero-carbon energy sales, increasing polyolefin recycling and sustainable feedstocks and products, as well as using neutralization measures such as CCS.

This path will enable OMV to deliver operating cash flow excluding net working capital effects of around EUR 6 bn by 2025 and at least EUR 7 bn by 2030, a ROACE of at least 12% in the mid and long term, and continuation of its attractive shareholder distributions. These are supported by sound capital allocation priorities and a strong balance sheet, with a mid/long-term leverage ratio of below 30%.

Building on its current strengths and a vision of leadership in technology and innovation, OMV will be well positioned to thrive sustainably in a world with low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This strategy enhances OMV's shareholder value, as its transformation path allows for a sustainable growth business model, showing the Group's commitment to cutting GHG emissions and delivering strong financials and attractive shareholder distributions.

Note: The financial targets for 2025 are based on the following market nominal price assumptions: Brent oil price of USD 65/bbl, THE (Trading Hub Europe) gas price of EUR 22/MWh, refining indicator margin Europe of USD 4.3/bbl, ethylene/propylene indicator margin Europe of EUR 430/t, polyethylene/polypropylene indicator margin Europe of EUR 420/t. The financial targets for 2030 are based on the following market nominal price assumptions: Brent oil price of USD 70/bbl, THE (Trading Hub Europe) gas price of EUR 24/MWh, refining indicator margin Europe of USD 4.3/bbl, ethylene/propylene indicator margin Europe of EUR 500/t, polyethylene/polypropylene indicator margin Europe of EUR 480/t.

The Chemicals & Materials business will be the core growth engine of the Group. OMV aims to become a global leader in specialty polyolefin solutions, with a significantly stronger position in the Middle East, Asia, and North America. The Group will strengthen its existing polyolefins business, while also building a strong and diversified chemicals and materials portfolio, by expanding into adjacent businesses and new product groups. To achieve this, OMV will target investments and initiatives that improve its returns and carbon footprint. Moreover, OMV will expand its geographical reach, pursuing high-growth markets such as Asia and North America. This will be achieved through in-market investments and partnerships based on differentiated technologies and application portfolios. Furthermore, the Company will diversify its presence beyond polyolefins by entering into specialty chemicals and materials to build leadership positions.

An important pillar of OMV's strategy is the ambition to become a leader in renewable and circular chemicals and materials. The Group will capture the potential of emerging renewable and circular markets by leveraging its integrated technology platform and end-to-end position to develop innovative products and new business models. The circular economy is crucial for a long-term sustainable chemicals business. Thus, a transition toward an economically viable commercial scale is needed. In this context, the Group's target is to deliver around 2 mn t of sustainable Chemicals & Materials products by 2030. 80% of these volumes are planned to be produced in Europe, which represents around 40% of OMV's polyolefin production capacity in Europe.

OMV also aims to become a leading innovative producer of sustainable fuels and chemical feedstocks. To achieve this, the Company will optimize the interface between oil and chemicals, with a focus on the integrated Schwechat and Burghausen sites, by redesigning plants to maximize high-value fossil resources, and with a growing share of sustainable fuels and feedstocks for chemicals production. This will significantly reduce diesel product output by 2030, while increasing the chemical yield to around 24%. The production of renewable fuels and sustainable feedstocks will increase to approximately 1.5 mn t, while crude oil distillation throughput will decrease by 2.6 mn t. Furthermore, OMV aims to become the first choice of our customers for energy, mobility, and convenience, focusing on the sale of sustainable aviation fuels, building an EV charging network, and growing its non-fuel retail business.

In the Energy business, OMV is focusing on maximizing value and harvesting cash. OMV Energy will gradually reduce its fossil production to ~350 kboe/d by 2030, with a share of around 60% of natural gas. In the same period, OMV will make significant investments in low-carbon solutions, namely in around 10 TWh of renewable energy (e.g., geothermal) and around 5 mn t p.a. of CCS capacity by 2030 to reduce its GHG footprint. The Energy business will act as a cash engine for the Group and will support the transformation.

Chemicals & Materials

2030 strategic priorities

- Develop into a global leader in specialty polyolefin solutions
- Grow in attractive markets with a particular focus on North America and Asia
- Grow sustainable chemical production capacity to up to 2 mn t
- Establish a leading position in renewable and circular economy solutions
- Diversify portfolio by entering adjacent products and new product groups

Demand for chemical products will continue to grow ahead of global GDP, even in a low GHG emission world. Virgin polyolefin demand is expected to grow slightly above global GDP with a CAGR (2022–2030) of 4.1%. Most of this demand growth stems from high-growth markets in Asia and is associated with a variety of different end-user markets and applications, providing a natural hedge against the volatility of individual industries. Recycled polyolefins are projected to grow with a CAGR (2022–2030) of 12%, significantly above GDP, thanks to strong end-market commitments especially in the consumer goods sector, increasing regulatory pressure, and the need for end-of-life solutions for plastic waste.

Polyolefins play a critical role as eco-efficient enablers for a sustainable future, e.g., making lighter-weight automotive solutions and packaging that reduces food waste and increases shelf life possible. The current linear value chain in polyolefins faces significant challenges: mismanaged and unmanaged waste, environmental pollution, unnecessary emissions, and accumulation of microplastics. Transforming the value chain from a linear into a circular model will be one of the priorities for a sustainable chemicals business going forward. However, this requires a profound transformation to enable scale at attractive profitability. Current feedstock accessible directly from recycling is limited. For this reason, tapping into upstream and downstream feedstocks, primarily through partnerships, is critical to ensuring sufficient access to plastic waste. Partnerships with brand owners and retailers ensure attractive long-term offtake agreements with green product premiums. In addition, the future operating model needs to be set up to rapidly respond to changing customer and regulatory demands, with a primary focus on the advanced European landscape but also on the ability to quickly roll out successful blueprints globally.

OMV aims to strengthen its polyolefins business by building on existing strengths and capabilities and fully exploiting competitive advantages to grow into adjacent markets, targeting investments and initiatives that improve returns and decrease the Group's carbon footprint.

C&M has a strong pipeline of organic growth projects in Europe, the Middle East, and North America.

Key growth initiatives include:

- Expansion of the Burghausen naphtha-based steam cracker (2022)
- Expansion of propylene production capacities in Belgium. Building a 750,000 t propane dehydrogenation (PDH) plant in Kallo, which is expected to start up in 2025.
- Expansion of North American footprint through Baystar JV, building a 1 mn t ethane-based cracker, and expanding the polyethylene plants' capacity to 1 mn t annually. The steam cracker started up in 2022, and the polyolefin plant is expected to start up in 2023.
- Expansion of Borouge JV through Borouge 4, building an ethane-based steam cracker of 1.5 mn t and polyolefin plants with a capacity of 1.4 mn t. The steam cracker and polyolefin plants are expected to start up at the end of 2025.

The C&M business is seeking to strengthen its polyolefin and specialty product portfolio, securing attractive margins. The business aims to grow in Asia and to strengthen its North American footprint via organic and inorganic investments. In addition, to further broaden its portfolio, C&M aims to tap into adjacent pockets of value creation and develop a more broadly diversified chemicals leadership position, primarily through M&As.

Key growth initiatives via organic or inorganic investments include building a polypropylene position in North America, growing in differentiated specialty products, and growing in Asia in specialty polyolefins and circular solutions.

In addition to overall market attractiveness, strategic fit, and value creation, key investment criteria for potential diversification opportunities are sustainability and geographical footprint. A continued focus on innovation will be essential to maintaining technology leadership.

OMV aims to become a leader in renewable and circular chemicals and materials. To achieve this goal, the Group plans to capture emerging renewable and circular market potential by leveraging its integrated technology platform and end-to-end position to establish new products and novel business models.

The aim is to deliver approximately 2 mn t p.a. of sustainable products by 2030, with a focus on Europe: 40% of OMV's polyolefin production capacity in Europe is planned to be sustainable. This will be accomplished by accelerating ongoing (advanced) mechanical and chemical recycling initiatives in Europe, as well as by using bio-feedstocks. The sustainable products will be the result of the increasing use of bio-monomers for polyolefins and the broader chemicals portfolio, and leveraging the close integration with OMV's Fuels & Feedstock business. Building on its European sustainability leadership, C&M will utilize its global footprint to expand circular economy solutions globally with existing joint ventures, new growth platforms, and additional partnerships across Asian and North American assets.

OMV's C&M business will be the major growth engine of the Group. With a portfolio of various growth initiatives, it will balance sustainability, risk, and returns and strengthen resilience against market dynamics. The C&M strategy has significant growth and value creation potential.

Total organic CAPEX in Chemicals & Materials will average EUR 0.9 bn p.a. in 2022–2030, EUR 0.3 bn p.a. of which will be allocated to sustainable and CO_2 emissions reduction projects.

Fuels & Feedstock (F&F)

Strategic priorities

- Increase chemical yield to 24% in Western refineries
- Grow the production of renewable mobility fuels and sustainable chemical feedstocks to approximately 1.5 mn t, while reducing crude oil distillation throughput by 2.6 mn t
- Market at least 700,000 t of sustainable aviation fuels
- Invest in an EV charging network and significantly increase margin contribution from the non-fuel retail business
- Significantly reduce absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions

Going forward, F&F will reshape its product portfolio, building on renewable mobility fuels and sustainable chemical feedstocks. The Company is focusing on safe, innovative, and ecologically and economically sustainable operations. As a result, F&F will enable the transformation to low-carbon operations and sales while maintaining strong profitability.

European fossil refining market potential will decrease significantly up to 2030, as both volumes and refining margins are expected to be under pressure driven by the pace of the energy transition in Europe. In the same time horizon, strong growth will materialize for renewable mobility fuels, as well as sustainable chemical feedstocks. F&F will proactively decrease

crude oil distillation throughput in the Schwechat and Burghausen refineries, from 12.9 mn t in 2019 to approximately 10.3 mn t in 2030, in line with changing demand patterns. This adaptation will significantly reduce heating oil and diesel product output by 2030, while increasing the chemical yield to around 24% for the Western refineries. To leverage the opportunities of the ongoing energy transition, the F&F division is developing a sustainable production portfolio for renewable fuels and sustainable chemical feedstocks, such as the co-processing of biogenic feedstocks in Schwechat, reaching approximately 1.5 mn t in total by 2030. In this context, the sourcing of bio-feedstocks will be a critical success factor. OMV already has a clear sourcing plan for 80% of its 2030 feedstock requirements.

OMV will optimize the interface between oil and chemicals, with a focus on the integrated Schwechat and Burghausen sites, by reconfiguring plants and sites to maximize high-value fossil resources, and with a growing share of sustainable feedstocks for chemicals production. OMV will continue to operate its three European refineries in Austria, Germany, and Romania as an integrated system, optimizing asset utilization and maximizing margins. Furthermore, the Company is implementing energy and operational efficiency measures within the existing refinery assets to maintain a leading cost position in Europe.

OMV's goal with its international, non-operated refining positions in the UAE (ADNOC Refining) and Pakistan (PARCO) is to improve their commercial performance. The focus in the short to mid term will be on operational excellence and performance culture at each asset. In the mid to long term, OMV will evaluate commercial options for the production of sustainable mobility fuels and chemical feedstocks.

The F&F activities in Europe secure OMV's customer and market access. In line with changing demand patterns, as well as regulatory obligations, OMV will gradually transform its product portfolio to include more sustainable fuels and services by 2030, thereby increasing the resilience of its product mix. OMV will build a growing business for sustainable aviation fuels (SAF) in Central Europe by establishing new market positions in the vicinity of planned production sites. F&F will market at least 700,000 t of SAF by 2030. OMV will aim to grow SAF sales volumes significantly beyond the planned regulatory framework and will target the growing voluntary compliance market. Simultaneously, F&F will sustain its position of bitumen and marine fuel oil to safeguard refinery utilization, while continuing to evolve these products to lower GHG emissions.

In Retail Mobility & Convenience, OMV intends to further develop existing market potential by significantly growing the non-fuel business sector. New gastronomy and service concepts, as well as cooperation in the food logistics sector, are expected to significantly increase the volume and margin of the non-fuel business by 2030. In parallel, the Company will further increase its premium fuel share to more than 30% as a differentiator and significant margin generator by 2030. OMV Retail Mobility & Convenience will expand into e-mobility, building a leading position in out-of-home Electric Vehicle (EV) charging locations such as highway and transit refilling stations, as well as convenience hubs. With a total investment in this segment of more than EUR 400 mn by 2030, OMV will grow the profitability of the retail business as well as monetizing the value of its assets.

Total organic CAPEX in the F&F business will average EUR 1 bn p.a. in 2022–2030, EUR 0.5 bn p.a. of which will be allocated to sustainable and carbon emissions reduction projects.

With this new strategy, OMV will accelerate the attainment of its goal of lowering GHG emissions by reducing fossil fuels, stepping up the production and marketing of renewable fuels and sustainable chemical feedstocks, and implementing energy efficiency measures.

Energy

2030 strategic priorities

- Portfolio managed as a robust cash generator to support the Group's transformation
- Production is expected to decline to ~370 kboe/d by 2025 and ~350 kboe/d by 2030, excluding any potential divestments
- Low Carbon Business solutions will be developed, with around 10 TWh in renewable energy (e.g., geothermal) and around 5 mn t p.a. CCS, to significantly reduce absolute and relative GHG emissions
- Upon evaluation of its portfolio, OMV announced the start of the sales process of its E&P assets in the Asia-Pacific region

In the context of the ongoing energy transition and to support the OMV Group's transformation, Energy will be managed as a robust cash generator and will focus on further upgrading its competitive asset portfolio, concentrating on the three core regions: Central and Eastern Europe, the North Sea, and the Middle East and Africa. The shift of the hydrocarbon portfolio to gas will continue, with further divestments of non-core positions to improve efficiency, while the Low Carbon Business will be ramped up

to achieve a material contribution by the end of the decade. On February 27, 2023, OMV announced that it had started the sales process for the divestment of its E&P assets in the Asia-Pacific region: a 50% stake in SapuraOMV Upstream Sdn. Bhd. and 100% of the shares in OMV New Zealand Limited.

Starting in 2023, the Energy business incorporates the entire value chain of gas as Gas & Power Eastern Europe, which includes Supply, Marketing, and Trading of gas in Romania and Turkey and one gas-fired power plant in Romania, was transferred from Fuels & Feedstock to the Energy business segment.

Boosting value delivery and cash generation are the main goals and criteria for managing and developing the portfolio of oil and gas assets, with a strong emphasis on gas. The delivery over the mid term of key projects in the portfolio, such as the Neptun Development in Romania and the Umm Lulu SARB Phase 2 plateau extension in the UAE, will support strong cash generation by and beyond 2025. OMV expects production levels of ~370 kboe/d by 2025 and ~350 kboe/d by 2030, with a share of around 60% of natural gas, excluding any potential divestments. In order to sustain the above-mentioned production levels, ramp up the Low Carbon Business, and deliver strong cash generation, OMV Energy anticipates a total annual average CAPEX in 2022–2030 of around EUR 1.6 bn, EUR 0.6 bn of which is earmarked for low-carbon activities. OMV's exploration and appraisal activities are being streamlined further, and the total annual average budget is expected to be around EUR 0.2 bn over the decade. Toward the end of the decade, oil and gas CAPEX and E&A expenditure will be reduced, thereby allowing for more capital to be allocated to ramping up the Low Carbon Business and the broader OMV transformation.

OMV Energy plans to reinforce the competitiveness of its portfolio and resilience through a strong focus on operational excellence, fostered by digitalization and agile ways of working, as well as portfolio optimization.

To supply its gas customers, OMV will continue to complement its own natural gas production in Norway, Austria, and Romania with third-party supply sources on which the Group is working to diversify. The equity gas contribution to the gas sales business will decrease significantly toward the end of the decade in the Northwestern European region due to natural fields decline, and, as needed, will largely be replaced with green gases, such as biogas and hydrogen, primarily obtained from the markets, to reduce the carbon intensity of its product portfolio. New equity gas volumes from the Romanian Neptun project will keep volumes high in Southeastern Europe. OMV will also aim to direct an increasing share of its natural gas sales to customers from non-energy sectors, to further reduce its Scope 3 portfolio emissions.

The Group will explore a range of opportunities and portfolio choices that enhance cash flow generated by the current Energy business and support a potential accelerated transition to sustainable fuels, chemicals, and materials. These opportunities may include capturing the full value potential of the asset base, e.g., Low Carbon Business potential, maintaining reservoir production excellence, and optimizing costs as well as assessing and developing joint venture opportunities for selected assets without excluding inorganic options.

To reduce its operational carbon footprint, OMV Energy will pursue the phase-out of routine gas flaring and venting, reduce fugitive methane emissions, and introduce portfolio optimization measures. In addition, renewable energy projects will also be pursued for the purpose of powering OMV's own operations, such as the photovoltaic plant developed with VERBUND in Schönkirchen (Austria). To achieve an overall reduction of both absolute and relative GHG emissions from its product portfolio, OMV Energy will leverage its existing asset base and core skills to deliver financially strong projects in the Low Carbon Business. Available opportunities will be captured to build up geothermal energy capacity that generates up to 9 TWh p.a. by 2030. In addition to geothermal, around 1 TWh from renewable power will be developed in OMV core regions with favorable sun and wind conditions to serve primarily captive demand, thereby reducing Scope 2 emissions by OMV's own operations. The Energy business will further tap its existing reservoirs and (sub-)surface capabilities to implement opportunities that lead to a CCS capacity of approximately 5 mn t p.a. of CO_2 net to OMV by 2030. In addition, further opportunities where OMV Energy can leverage its strengths and capabilities are being explored, e.g., hydrogen and energy storage, and will potentially be pursued in consideration of OMV strategic priorities.

Decarbonization strategy

2030 strategic priorities

- Reduce OMV Group Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30%
- Reduce OMV Group Scope 3 emissions by 20%
- Reduce the OMV Group's carbon intensity of energy supply by 20%

All reduction targets are measured against a 2019 baseline.

OMV is committed to achieving net-zero emissions (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) by 2050, with interim targets for 2030 and 2040. OMV targets are set at an absolute and intensity level with the ultimate goal of achieving net-zero emissions in Scopes 1, 2, and 3 by 2050. For Scopes 1 and 2, OMV aims for an absolute reduction of 30% by 2030 and of 60% by 2040. For the defined categories in Scope 3, OMV aims for an absolute reduction of 20% by 2030 and of 50% by 2040. In terms of reducing the carbon intensity of energy supply, OMV intends to achieve a decrease of 20% by 2030 and 50% by 2040.

OMV has also voluntarily committed to apply the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0) framework. As a result, OMV has committed to the following:

- E&P methane emissions accounting shall be in line as a minimum with the OGMP 2.0 framework
- Operated E&P assets must have a source-level measurement of methane emissions (OGMP 2.0 level 4) in three years at the latest
- Reduce methane intensity to 0.2% by 2025 and to 0.1% by 2030

OMV awaits the publication of the science-based targets (SBT) methodology for the oil and gas sector to evaluate its targets against the SBT requirements and get them approved by the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi).

These emission reductions can only be achieved with considerable effort and capital allocated: the Group has earmarked organic investments of more than EUR 13 bn for this purpose in 2022–2030, which represents around 40% of total organic CAPEX. All business units will build on their existing strengths and know-how on this transformation journey. Three key initiatives will be undertaken to achieve the targeted reductions by 2030:

- Decrease in fossil fuel sales: significant decrease in fossil fuels and a less steep decline in natural gas sales
- Increase in zero-carbon energy sales: significant increase in sustainable and biobased fuels, green gas sales, and build-up of photovoltaic electricity capacity primarily for captive use as well as geothermal energy
- Increase in Chemicals & Materials recycling and sustainable feedstocks, and delivery of approximately 2 mn t p.a. of circular products: recyclate production substituting fossil chemicals and materials production and production from biogenic feedstock

Besides these efforts, neutralization measures will be necessary. OMV anticipates that it will use around 5 mn t of CCS capacity across all business units. All energy purchases will be 100% renewable. The inorganic growth of the Chemicals & Materials business will be executed in line with OMV decarbonization targets with either decarbonization pathways in place or to be implemented following a possible acquisition.

Finance

2030 strategic priorities

- Generate operating cash flow excluding net working capital effects of EUR ~6 bn by 2025 and EUR ≥7 bn by 2030
- Target a ROACE ≥12% in the mid and long term
- Ensure sound capital allocation priorities: organic CAPEX, dividend, inorganic growth, deleveraging, and special dividends[1]
- Maintain strong balance sheet, with a mid/long-term leverage ratio below 30%
- Distribute around 20% to 30% of operating cash flow (including net working capital effects) per year to its shareholders through its regular dividend, as a priority, and additionally, if sufficient funds are available, through special dividends, when leverage ratio is below 30%
- Commit to attractive shareholder distributions

The Group's financial strategy aims to increase the Company's value and shareholder return, while ensuring a robust balance sheet, along with a financially resilient portfolio that thrives in a low-carbon world and has attractive growth potential well into the future. The value-driven finance strategy operates according to a clear framework for enabling long-term profitable and resilient growth, and aims to achieve a ROACE of at least 12%, positive free cash flow after dividends, a strong balance sheet, with a mid/long-term leverage ratio of below 30%, a clean CCS Operating Result of at least EUR 5 bn by 2025 and EUR 6 bn by 2030, increasing clean CCS net income attributable to shareholders, operating cash flow excluding net working capital of around EUR 6 bn by 2025 and at least EUR 7 bn by 2030, as well as attractive shareholder distributions. When building its financial plan, OMV defined a sound capital allocation policy: first, investing in its organic portfolio; second, paying attractive dividends; third, pursuing inorganic spending for an accelerated transformation; fourth, deleveraging; and fifth, special dividends. In its capital allocation, the Group focuses on selecting the most competitive and resilient projects. The defined investment criteria include hurdle rates and payback periods by business reflecting respective risk and return profiles, as well as testing projects for their resilience and break-even versus relevant market KPIs.

To achieve its strategic goal, OMV plans a yearly organic CAPEX of around EUR 3.5 bn for the period 2022–2030. Overall, the Group is allocating more than EUR 13 bn in this period to achieve its ambitious decarbonization targets, which represents around 40% of total organic CAPEX. In addition, OMV will consider inorganic growth in areas of strategic importance. However, this will depend on the Group's indebtedness headroom. Moreover, the Group's portfolio of assets can provide options through divestments to accelerate strategy execution when attractive acquisition targets in targeted growth areas become available.

The Group's strategy, supported by disciplined capital allocation, will enable OMV to generate increasing and resilient cash flows and higher earnings. These solid financials ensure a strong balance sheet for the Group. In its financial framework, OMV has made a significant commitment to ensuring a robust balance sheet and an investment-grade credit rating. The Company aims to achieve a leverage ratio of below 30% for the mid and long term. Depending on portfolio measures, the leverage ratio can exceed 30%; however, this will then be followed by a deleveraging program to ensure the balance sheet is strengthened.

OMV seeks to align its long-term funding policy with the Company's sustainability strategy. Therefore, OMV is assessing the opportunity of sustainability-linked funding, which links the cost of a financing instrument to the achievement of specific strategic sustainability targets, such as GHG emission reduction goals or sustainable polyolefin production targets.

During the strategy period, OMV is committed to delivering attractive shareholder distributions. The Group amended its shareholder distribution policy in December 2022 and added special dividends as a new, additional instrument to the existing progressive dividend policy. The progressive regular dividend policy is maintained and unaffected by this amendment. When OMV's leverage ratio is below 30%, OMV aims to distribute approximately 20% to 30% of the OMV Group's operating cash flow (including net working capital effects) per year to its shareholders through its regular dividend, as a priority, and additionally, if sufficient funds are available, through the new instrument of a special dividend. In case of a leverage ratio of 30% or higher, OMV's progressive regular dividend will be maintained, but no special dividend shall be paid. The dividend payments in any given year are subject to specific dividend proposals by the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board.

[1] Depending on OMV's leverage ratio, the order between inorganic growth and deleveraging can reverse.

OMV's Digital Journey

Digital and innovative – in 2022, our Digital Journey again showed strong technological and strategic development, creating significant benefits. We continue to extend the digitalization areas and profit from our digital investments in technologies, process optimization, and products, as well as in our people.

Digitalization along the entire value chain

In line with OMV's Digital Journey, we continue to place great emphasis on developing the skills of our employees to ensure they are well equipped to navigate today's digital landscape. We remain committed to investing in digital training, new methodologies, and providing the right tools.

With investments totaling EUR 120 mn in 2022 we were able to operate and enhance our main strategic technology platforms and differentiating technologies. As a result of these digital investments we are pleased to announce that our strategic technology platforms, including S/4HANA, ServiceNow, Microsoft 365, and Hybrid Infrastructure enabled by Microsoft Azure, are now live and integrated. The use of these platforms has led to improved digital collaboration and they have become the backbone of our processes and technology.

To further strengthen collaboration within the Group, we embarked on our Citizen Development journey – empowering non-technical employees to create their own digital solutions using low-code or no-code platforms. This not only increases the delivery speed because there is less dependence on IT teams but also strengthens productivity and sparks innovation across the Group. While our Power Citizens focus on facilitating small-scale, repetitive processes/reporting tasks using the Microsoft Power Platform, our Data Citizens are acting as analytics front-runners by ideating and prototyping data science use cases. Through Citizen Development, we are supporting our employees in becoming co-creators and taking ownership of their own digital solutions.

In order to deliver our digital services in a more agile manner, we have adopted a pilot and scaling approach. By piloting and scaling "value streams," we are able to test and refine our digital services, while also identifying opportunities for growth and improvement. This approach has helped us to develop more agile and flexible ways of working, allowing us to respond quickly to changing market conditions and customer needs.

As innovation plays an ever-increasing role within OMV, we are committed to collaborating with the broader innovation ecosystem. Our focus remains on creating strategic partnerships in areas like circularity, sustainability, and HSSE. We recognize that the harmonization of processes along the entire value chain is essential to achieving our long-term objectives. As such, we are committed to ensuring the stability and security of our IT and digital systems to promote seamless business operations and collaboration.

Information security

Information and cyber security are a top priority for OMV and we are constantly adapting our security measures to changing threat scenarios, new business requirements, and further digitalization initiatives in order to safeguard our data, systems, and assets in accordance with their information security requirements. Our focus is on preventive measures to avoid cyber incidents from happening in the first place, and in order to achieve this, the OMV Group operates an Information Security Management System (ISMS) certified according to ISO/IEC 27001. This system covers security functions like cyber defense and security governance, and operational units ensuring patch and life cycle management alongside our IT infrastructure and strategic platforms. All these internal measures are also supported and verified by regular external assessments, be it through IT maturity assessments or audits in the context of various security frameworks or laws, to ensure systems are always up to date and the rate of improvement is constantly monitored.

EUR 120 mn
digital investments in 2022

Digital*motion* – Fuels & Feedstock digital transformation

Within Fuels & Feedstock, digitalization remains a significant part of implementing the business strategy by optimizing HSSE, customer value, operational excellence, and profitability. Every team and discipline benefits from adopting digital tools that increase collaboration and workflow automation, giving them more time to focus on business improvement or transformation tasks. A concrete example of this evolution is in our use of Robotic Process Automation (RPA), which since implementation has automated 107 routine processes and delivered annual savings of over EUR 2.8 mn.

37,000 t CO_2 saved through optimization of the cleaning schedule of heat exchangers

Refinery operations
In our refinery operations, optimized scheduling for the heat exchangers in our crude distillation units in Austria and Romania resulted in annual savings of EUR 1.7 mn and approximately 37,000 t CO_2. There were two major turnaround operations in Schwechat and Burghausen where digitalized processes and digital visualization (for example GIS mapping and 3D digital twins) saved 2,000 work hours.

B2B and B2C customer experience
Industrial customers have responded positively to the launch of an online customer portal, a significant milestone in the rollout of our customer engagement platform. The portal provides self-service tools for managing orders and payments and the rollout has resulted in 10% growth in order creation. Digital customer experience tools have also improved the user experience for filling station customers in four of our retail operating countries. Among the 402,000 customers who downloaded our new MyStation app, the share of premium fuels has increased by up to 34%.

Building lasting digital capability
40 touch points were held with employees throughout the year covering digital trends and training. This included digital bootcamps, which gave more than 30 employees the chance to explore topics such as using machine learning to improve accuracy in sales forecasting and how user experience and knowledge management can help customers make more sustainable choices regarding their CO_2 impact.

The digital transformation of **Borealis**

Borealis' digitalization journey is ongoing. By applying advanced analytics and various emerging technologies Group-wide, Borealis is realizing benefits and cost reductions in areas such as quality, production reliability, and efficiency. We are enhancing legal compliance and reporting as well as employee and customer proximity. Examples of measures put in place include the MeterMonitor, a solution for energy reporting and compliance, an anomaly detection solution, market intelligence insights, a quality assurance solution for the energy business using computer vision algorithms, and Neoni, our solution for CO_2 footprint calculation. In the HSSE area, we are expanding the use of game-based training for personal and process safety and quality training. In addition to this, we have started to explore solutions for ESG reporting. Last but not least, we are making good progress on the development of our Borstar Digital Twin, a flagship project to enhance our operational safety and efficiency, while also contributing to sustainability.

DigitUP – Energy's digital transformation

DigitUP, OMV Energy's digitalization program, has reached its fifth anniversary. In the year 2022 alone, around EUR 9 mn net of cost benefits were generated by DigitUP projects. The tools and systems we have been putting in place over the years, as well as the new ways of working in cross-geographical, multidisciplinary teams are bearing fruit and will enable us to apply the available technology in new markets, such as the Low Carbon Business, in the future.

DigitUP has significantly matured our capabilities along the drilling road map. We have therefore revised the Lighthouse (pillar) structure of DigitUP from four to three Lighthouses by combining the former Digital Subsurface and Digital Rig Lighthouses into one Lighthouse named Integrated Digital Development Twins (IDDT). The key achievements for each respective Lighthouse area are summarized below.

Integrated Digital Development Twins (IDDT)
The IDDT Lighthouse aims to integrate people, technology, and information to reduce opportunity maturation cycle time, maximize value, gain a better understanding of business uncertainty, and increase optionality in the opportunity funnel.

In 2022, the first automatic rig in OMV's fleet in Romania was commissioned for manufacturing via our RigUP project and is scheduled to drill its first well in Q1 2024. The automatic rig will improve HSSE performance and it is estimated that it will lower drilling costs by approximately 10%, enabling us to drill 18 wells a year rather than 11. Proving the effectiveness of the rig in conventional drilling will pave the way for applying the same efforts in geothermal drilling campaigns, with potentially a second, fit-for-purpose rig.

Another highlight of this Lighthouse was the implementation of the Advanced Reservoir Modeling Workflow – machine learning-enabled stochastic reservoir modeling for decision analysis, incorporating proprietary OMV technology.

Real-time Digital Energy Operations (RDEO)
The RDEO Lighthouse aspires to enable assets to run autonomously 24/7 backed by an adaptive digital workforce to extend the possibility of gaining optimum value and consistent low-cost asset operations regardless of location and external factors. With the Operations Cockpit, 2022 saw us establish an operational unit, forming intervention teams that collaborate quickly and effectively to find practical solutions to operational pain points using the latest digital tools and technology.

Digital Energy Ecosystem (DEES)

The DEES Lighthouse is the digital driver for business transformation, supporting the OMV Strategy 2030 by providing best-fit digital energy solutions through the use of cloud-based technologies that use artificial intelligence and contextualized, quality-ensured data. In 2022, in partnership with Schlumberger, we rolled out the DELFI platform in our ventures in Norway, Libya, Tunisia, and Austria. This brought approximately 211 users, 80 applications (around 30% of the total application portfolio), and 831 TB of data to a modern cloud environment.

DigiCore – Ongoing corporate digital transformation

Since its successful launch in 2020, the DigiCore program continues to enable the digital transformation of corporate functions at OMV and OMV Petrom. We want to foster innovation by digitalizing processes and ways of working. DigiCore focuses on our strategic IT platforms such as SAP, Microsoft, and ServiceNow and bundles initiatives with similar goals such as Sustainability, Process Automation, and Data Analytics. We drive the integration of our strategic platforms, foster an open knowledge exchange with experts from corporate functions and external partners, and promote a digital mindset across departments. In 2022, twelve corporate functions benefited from more than 30 successfully delivered DigiCore projects; around 50 projects are ongoing and promise a similarly successful outcome in 2023.

Close collaboration between corporate functions and IT made success stories possible; among the pioneers regarding automation and/or digitalization opportunities were Procurement and Finance.

Microsoft Power Platform

One major project was the development of a state-of-the-art workflow application based on SharePoint Online and the Microsoft Power Platform. End users across the Company now benefit from a Group-wide, centralized standard for establishing and approving requests all in one single location, in contrast to the paper agreements, separately stored forms, and a time-consuming process to obtain approvals used previously. This new platform offers several connections to other applications and simultaneously serves as a basis for further end-to-end automation.

Chatbots

Another key initiative was the successful implementation of a chatbot in Microsoft Teams, enabling internal users to easily request information on documents and approval workflows thanks to handy integration into S/4HANA systems.

Outlook for digitalization in corporate functions

In 2023, focused measures and knowledge exchanges will continue to further drive the digitalization journey. Diving into open and hidden potential for automation, advanced analytics, and artificial intelligence will pursue the right tools and possibilities to ensure a modern way of working.

Organic Investments

OMV's investment focus for 2023 reflects the Company's priorities, which are investments in chemicals and the circular economy, as well as the development of essential sustainable solutions in all three segments: C&M, F&F, and Energy. A clearly defined set of strategic and financial criteria is considered when investment decisions are made, ensuring disciplined capital spending.

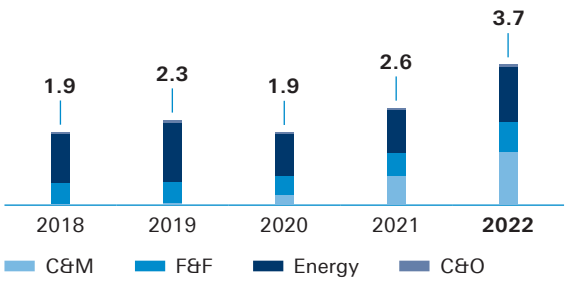
Organic capital spending

OMV continuously reviews and optimizes its organic capital spending with a clear focus on cash flow management. Over a five-year period, OMV's total organic CAPEX amounted to EUR 12.4 bn, EUR 6.4 bn of which was earmarked for organic growth and EUR 6.0 bn for maintenance and optimization measures. Out of the total organic capital spent, the Energy segment received EUR 6.6 bn, which equals 53% of OMV's total organic capital spending.

In 2023, organic CAPEX is projected to be around EUR 3.8 bn, including non-cash effective CAPEX related to leases of around EUR 0.2 bn. Organic investments are increasing significantly compared with the previous five years, driven especially by the C&M segment. In C&M and F&F, the increase relates to expansion projects such as Borealis' PDH plant in Kallo and investments to drive our transition toward a circular economy and a low-carbon business model. Hence, we are investing in recycling (such as OMV's ReOil® project), second-generation biofuels (such as Co-Processing and Glycerin-to-Propanol), and green hydrogen (such as Austria's largest electrolysis plant in Schwechat). In the Energy segment, organic investments are mainly driven by gas field developments in Romania (Neptun), the UAE (Ghasha), Norway (Berling), and Malaysia (Jerun).

Organic investments 2018–2022

In EUR bn



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

Going forward, the investment focus will increasingly shift toward Chemicals & Materials as well as the circular economy and other sustainability projects. In 2023, around 39% of OMV's organic CAPEX will already be allocated to these areas.

Investment focus

Organic investments: 2018–2022 versus 2023

In %

	2018–2022	2023
Chemicals & Materials	21	**24**
Fuels & Feedstock[1]	26	**20**
Energy	53	**41**
Sustainability CAPEX	n.a.	**15**

Note: In 2023 business segments' investments excl. Sustainability CAPEX

[1] Fuels & Feedstock includes Corporate & Other

Project examples

ReOil® 16,000 t plant, Austria, C&M

- Innovative chemical recycling plant based on proprietary ReOil® technology (first scale up step), which converts plastics into synthetic feedstock for the petrochemical industry; Capacity: 16 kt p.a.
- Location: Schwechat refinery, Austria
- Scheduled to start operation in 2023

World-scale propylene plant, Belgium, C&M

- New propane dehydrogenation unit with 750 kt capacity
- Location: Kallo, Belgium
- Scheduled to start operation in 2025

Biofuels Co-Processing, Austria, F&F

- Sustainable biofuel production in an innovative co-processing approach that reduces OMV's annual carbon footprint; ~160 kt capacity
- Location: Schwechat refinery, Austria
- Scheduled to start operation in 2023

Neptun, Romania, Energy

- Neptun deep gas field development (FID taken in June 2023; OMV's interest: 50%)
- Production start in 2027, cumulative production of ~350 mn boe, plateau production ~70 kboe/d (50%)
- Location: Black Sea, Romania
- Operator: OMV Petrom

Sustainability

We are committed to building a sustainable world worth living in – for everyone. Sustainability and circularity lie at the center of our Group strategy. We aim to become a net zero emissions business by 2050, accelerate the energy transition, and proactively expedite the transition from a linear to a circular economy. We build and constantly nurture our relationships with employees, communities, suppliers, and other stakeholders, including by addressing the social and economic effects of the transition to an environmentally sustainable economy.

New sustainability strategy

Our Sustainability Framework is built around the three pillars Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG). We have made the following commitments, which lie at the heart of our Sustainability Framework, to drive our ESG journey:

Environmental:

- OMV continuously improves the carbon efficiency of its operations and product portfolio, is fully committed to supporting and accelerating the energy transition, and aims to become a net zero business by 2050 or sooner.
- OMV is fully committed to acting on responsible natural resources management and will proactively expedite the transition from a linear to a circular economy.
- OMV aims to minimize environmental impacts by preventing water and soil pollution, reducing emissions, using natural resources efficiently, and avoiding biodiversity disruption.

Social:

- Health, safety, and security have the highest priority in all activities, and OMV is fully committed to proactive risk management to realize its HSSE vision of "ZERO harm – NO losses."
- OMV is committed to building and retaining a talented expert team for international and integrated growth, and we embrace our difference(s) and use our diversity of thought and experience as a catalyst for growth and creativity.
- OMV is committed to ensuring fair treatment and equal opportunities for all employees and has zero tolerance for discrimination and sexual and non-sexual harassment.
- As a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact, OMV is fully committed to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and aims to contribute to the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by pursuing a social investment strategy that addresses local needs and the SDGs.
- OMV is committed to contributing to a Just Transition for our employees and communities and to addressing the social and economic effects of the transition to an environmentally sustainable economy.

Governance:

- OMV strives to uphold equally high ethical standards at all locations and aims to earn stakeholders' confidence by implementing a high standard of corporate governance and by maintaining high standards of transparency and predictability.
- OMV is committed to implementing sustainable procurement, which means caring about the environmental, social, and economic impacts of the services and goods the Company intends to purchase.

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

Our Strategy 2030 is underpinned by this Sustainability Framework, with all business decisions shaped by our ambition to become a net zero emissions business. Within our Sustainability Framework, we have established five strategic focus areas: Climate Change; Natural Resources Management; Health, Safety, and Security; People; and Ethical Business Practices. For each of these focus areas, we have formulated tangible targets and actions to be achieved by 2030.

Our sustainability ambitions, especially getting to net zero, can only be achieved with considerable effort and capital allocation. The Group has thus earmarked investments of more than EUR 13 bn for the purpose of achieving our emissions reduction targets.

Key Performance Indicators

		2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Lost-Time Injury Rate (LTIR) – employees and contractors	per mn hours worked	0.30	0.34	0.32	0.57	0.78
Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR) – employees and contractors	per mn hours worked	0.78	0.95	0.60	0.96	1.23
Fatalities – employees and contractors	number	3	0	0	3	1
Process safety events (Tier 1 and Tier 2)	number	16	11	19	27	25
Energy consumption	in PJ	127.4	117.4	131.1	176.2	163.2
Total GHG direct, Scope 1[1]	in mn t CO_2	–	14.9	13.8	13.5	11.7
Total GHG indirect, Scope 2[1]	in mn t CO_2	–	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9
Total GHG indirect, Scope 3[1]	in mn t CO_2	–	123.6	115.8	125.9	113.5
Carbon intensity of energy supply[1]	in g CO_2/MJ	–	69.8	68.2	67.5	67.5
GHG intensity of product portfolio (Scope 3)	mn t CO_2 equivalent per mn t oil equivalent	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
GHG intensity of operations	OMV Group Carbon Intensity Index	87	80	82	82	83
Methane intensity	in g CO_2/MJ	n.r.	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
Hydrocarbons flared	in t	231,199	417,384	378,431	360,138	241,038
Hydrocarbons vented	in t	39,991	43,149	28,122	16,499	10,550
Spills volume	in liters	36,874	56,641	41,355	80,976	223,462
Water withdrawn[2]	in megaliters	100,381	103,637	224,971	827,558	731,894
thereof freshwater	in megaliters	40,148	39,251	38,628	333,247	279,983
Water withdrawn from all areas with water stress	in megaliters	1,775	1,230	1,479	3,550	2,125
Water consumption	in megaliters	75,135	74,924	75,658	70,831	71,086
Environmental protection expenditures, excluding depreciation[3]	in EUR mn	196	220	135	240	443
Environmental investment for assets put into operation[3]	in EUR mn	134	98	84	150	151

[1] Recalculated emissions for the categories of emissions relevant for the 2030 targets. The basis for the recalculation, GHG emissions data prior to recalculation, and additional details can be found in the subchapter "Climate Change" on page 31 ff.
[2] The increase compared to previous years is due to the inclusion of full-year water data provided by Borealis. At Borealis, most of the water that is withdrawn is used for once-through cooling. Around 2/3 is brackish water. The cooling water that is discharged is of the same quality and only has a very slightly elevated temperature.
[3] Excluding Borealis

Key highlights 2022

- Absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduced by 23% vs. 2019
- 8% reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions vs. 2019
- 9.5% taxonomy-aligned CAPEX
- CDP awarded OMV Supplier Engagement Leader 2022
- 21.6% share of women at management level
- EUR 49.5 mn in community and social investments
- 100% of new suppliers screened for social and environmental criteria
- 241 Together for Sustainability (TfS) (Re)Assessments performed by EcoVadis

OMV's sustainability commitments and targets

Climate Change

Commitments

- OMV continuously improves the carbon efficiency of its operations and product portfolio. OMV is fully committed to supporting and accelerating the energy transition and aims to become a net zero business by 2050 or sooner.

Targets 2025:

- Achieve at least 1 m t CO_2 reductions from operated assets in 2020–2025
- Reduce carbon intensity of operations[1] (Scope 1) by ≥30% vs. 2010
- Reduce carbon intensity of product portfolio (Scope 3) by >6% vs. 2010
- Achieve an E&P methane intensity[2] of ≤0.2%

Targets 2030:

- Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by ≥30% vs. 2019
- Reduce Scope 3[3] emissions by ≥20% vs. 2019
- Zero routine flaring and venting of associated gas as soon as possible; however, no later than 2030
- Reduce carbon intensity of energy supply[4] by ≥20% vs. 2019
- Achieve an E&P methane intensity of ≤0.1%

Targets 2040:

- Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by ≥60% vs. 2019
- Reduce Scope 3 emissions by ≥50% vs. 2019
- Reduce carbon intensity of energy supply by ≥50% vs. 2019

Status 2022 absolute targets

- Absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduced by 23% vs. 2019[5]
- Absolute Scope 3 emissions reduced by 8% vs. 2019[5]
- 0.64 mn t CO_2e reduced through concrete emissions reduction initiatives and divestments since 2020
- Volume of gas routinely flared and vented decreased to 240 mn m^3 in 2022

Status 2022 intensity targets

- Carbon intensity of operations reduced by 17% vs. 2010
- Carbon intensity of energy supply reduced by 3.3% vs. 2019[5]
- Carbon intensity of product portfolio reduced by 3% vs. 2010
- 0.4% methane intensity

[1] CO_2 equivalent emissions produced to generate a certain business output using the following business-specific metric – E&P: t CO_2 equivalent/toe produced; refineries: t CO_2 equivalent/t throughput (crude oil and semi-finished products without blended volumes); power: t CO_2 equivalent/MWh produced – consolidated into an OMV Group Carbon Intensity Operations Index, based on weighted average of the business segments' carbon intensity.
[2] Methane intensity refers to the volume of methane emissions from OMV's E&P-operated oil and gas assets as a percentage of the volume of the total natural gas sold on the market from those operations. This is calculated as methane intensity [%] = methane emissions [Sm3]/marketed natural gas (sales) [Sm3].
[3] The following Scope 3 categories are included: category 11 – Use of sold products for OMV's energy segment; category 1 – Purchased goods (feedstocks); and category 12 – End of life of sold products for OMV's non-energy segment.
[4] The carbon intensity of the energy supply is measured by assessing the intensity of the Scope 1 and 2 emissions plus Scope 3 emissions (in g CO_2) from the use of sold energy products against the total energy value of all externally sold energy products (in MJ) excluding purely traded volumes.
[5] The 2022 status is based on a recalculated base line that is in accordance with best practice guidance. For more information, please see the subchapter "Climate Change" and the table "Recalculated GHG Emissions Data – Targets 2030".

Natural Resources Management

Commitments

- OMV is fully committed to taking action on responsible natural resources management and will proactively expedite the transition from a linear to a circular economy.
- OMV aims to minimize environmental impacts by preventing water and soil pollution, reducing emissions, efficiently using natural resources, and avoiding biodiversity disruption.

Targets 2025:

- Establish production capacity of 600 kta sustainable (including recycled and biobased) polyolefins and other chemicals
- Increase waste reuse and recycling from operations
- Reduce freshwater withdrawal

Targets 2030:

- Establish production capacity of approximately 2,000 kta sustainable (including recycled and biobased) polyolefins and other chemicals
- Reduce use of natural resources by reducing crude oil and natural gas production levels to around 350 kboe/d[1] and by reducing crude oil distillation throughput by 2.6 mn t
- Increase reuse and recycling of industrial waste from operations
- Reduce freshwater withdrawal

Status 2022

- Waste recovery or recycling rate: 63%
- Amount of freshwater withdrawn: 279,983 megaliters
- Production volume: 392 kboe/d
- Crude oil throughput: 13.0 mn t[2]
- 148.5 kta production capacity of sustainable (including recycled and biobased) polyolefins and other chemicals was established

[1] Excluding any potential divestments
[2] In 2022, the utilization rate of the European refineries saw significant negative impacts from the turnaround and the incident at the Schwechat refinery, as well as the turnaround at the Burghausen refinery, which also resulted in a substantially lower crude oil throughput.

Health, Safety, and Security

Commitments

- Health, safety, and security have the highest priority in all activities. OMV is fully committed to proactive risk management in realizing its HSSE vision of "ZERO harm – NO losses."

Targets 2025:

- Achieve a Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR) of ~1.0 per 1 mn hours worked
- Achieve zero work-related fatalities
- Maintain leading position in Process Safety Event Rate[1]

Targets 2030:

- Stabilize the Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR) at below 1.0 per 1 mn hours worked
- Achieve zero work-related fatalities
- Maintain leading position in Process Safety Event Rate[1]

Status 2022

- TRIR: 1.23 per 1 mn hours worked
- 1 fatality
- Process Safety Event Rate: 0.21

[1] Process Safety Event Rate: number of Tier 1 and Tier 2 PSEs per 1 mn hours worked. Work hours from the corporate functions General Management (OMV)/ Executive Office (OMV Petrom) and Corporate Finance (OMV)/Finance Office (OMV Petrom) are excluded.

People

Commitments

- OMV is committed to building and retaining a talented team of experts for international and integrated growth. We embrace our difference(s) and use our diversity of thought and experience as a catalyst for growth and creativity.
- OMV is committed to ensuring fair treatment and equal opportunities for all employees and has zero tolerance for discrimination and harassment of any kind.
- As a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact, OMV is fully committed to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and aims to contribute to the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by pursuing a social investment strategy that addresses local needs and the SDGs.
- OMV is committed to contributing to a Just Transition for our employees and communities and to addressing social and economic effects of the transition to an environmentally sustainable economy.

Targets 2025:

- Increase the share of women at management level to 25%
- Maintain the high share of executives with international experience at 75%
- Train all OMV Group employees in human rights
- Assess the Community Grievance Mechanism of all sites[1] against UN Effectiveness Criteria

Targets 2030:

- Increase the share of women at management level to 30%
- ≥20% female Executive Board members[2] (stretch target 30%)
- Increase share of international management to 65%
- Maintain share of executives with international experience at 75%
- Increase average number of annual learning hours to ≥30 per employee
- Increase support for employees with special needs at our main locations
- Conduct human rights assessments and develop action plans for all OMV Group operations with a high level of human rights risks every 5 years in high-risk country businesses for all OMV Group operations and develop action plans every five years
- Direct at least 1% of Group investment per year toward social goals (based on previous year's reported net income attributable to stockholders of the parent)

Status 2022

- Share of women in management positions: 21.6%
- Share of female Executive Board members: 21.4%[3]
- Share of international management: 59.5%
- Share of executives with international experience: 67.4%
- Average number of annual learning hours per employee: 23
- 52% of employees trained in human rights. In 2022, 4,170 employees completed the human rights e-learning course, and 105 employees participated in (virtual) classroom training on human rights
- 4 human rights assessments conducted in the last 5 years[4]
- Community Grievance Mechanisms (CGM) at 8 out of 9 sites in scope assessed. In 2022, the focus was on the assessment of the CGM at OMV Tunisia.
- 2.4% of Group investment directed toward social goals[5]

[1] Nine defined assets on a 100% operator/majority-owned basis from the E&P, Refining, and Power business segments are currently in scope (scope liable to change based on operatorship/divestments).
[2] Members of OMV, OMV Petrom, and Borealis Executive Boards considered
[3] Data as at December 31, 2022. The data is for the OMV, OMV Petrom, and Borealis Executive Boards combined. The decrease as compared to 2021 (26.7%) was because OMV had 5 board members, thereof one female, for the majority of 2022. Elena Skvortsova left the board on October 31, 2022. In February 2023, OMV again gained a female Executive Board member in Daniela Vlad. Thus, as of the date of publication of this report, the percentage was again 26.7%.
[4] Data includes human rights assessments in the countries with elevated human rights risks. The number does not include country entry checks and assessments carried out in medium or low human rights risk countries.
[5] Includes contributions in cash, contributions in kind, and donations; excludes related management overheads

Ethical Business Practices

Commitments

- OMV strives to uphold equally high ethical standards at all locations. We aim to earn our stakeholders' confidence by implementing a high standard of corporate governance and by maintaining high standards of transparency and predictability.
- OMV is committed to implementing sustainable procurement, which means caring about the environmental, social, and economic impacts of the services and goods the Company intends to purchase.

Targets 2025:

- Be an active member of Together for Sustainability (TfS) and run sustainability evaluations for all suppliers covering >80% of Procurement spend
- Engage with suppliers covering 80% of Procurement spend and assess their carbon footprint as a foundation to define and run joint low-carbon initiatives
- Promote awareness of ethical values and principles: conduct in-person or online business ethics trainings for all employees

Targets 2030:

- Extend sustainability evaluations to all suppliers covering 90% of Procurement spend
- Ensure all suppliers covering >80% of Procurement spend have carbon reduction targets in place

Status 2022

- 241 TfS (Re)Assessments performed by EcoVadis
- 231 suppliers invited to respond to the CDP climate change questionnaire (vs. 137 in 2021)
- 75% of responding suppliers have a climate target in place (vs. 63% in 2021)
- 35% of A suppliers (suppliers covering >80% of Procurement spend) assessed
- 7,537 employees in the OMV Group were trained in business ethics in 2022. This number is composed of 495 employees at OMV trained in person in business ethics and 7,042 employees at Borealis who received tailored classroom/virtual training sessions on Ethics & Compliance. In addition, 808 employees at OMV were trained in competition law in 2022.

Climate Change

OMV clearly recognizes that climate change is one of the most important global challenges and fully supports the goals set forth by the Paris Agreement. By 2050, OMV aims to transform into a net zero business[1]. In 2022, OMV set out a road map with concrete interim short-, medium-, and long-term targets for the first time. OMV targets are set at an absolute and intensity level with the ultimate goal of achieving net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Scopes 1, 2, and 3 by 2050. For Scopes 1 and 2, OMV is aiming for an absolute reduction of 30% by 2030 and of 60% by 2040. For Scope 3, from our product portfolio and other material Scope 3 emissions, OMV is striving for a reduction of at least 20% by 2030 and of 50% by 2040. These absolute GHG emission reductions and the increase of zero-carbon product energy sales are the key to reducing the carbon intensity of our energy supply, pursuing a decline of 20% by 2030 and of 50% by 2040. These targets are approximated to the IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS). However, our ambition is to achieve net zero emissions already by 2050, thus being aligned with the IEA's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE).

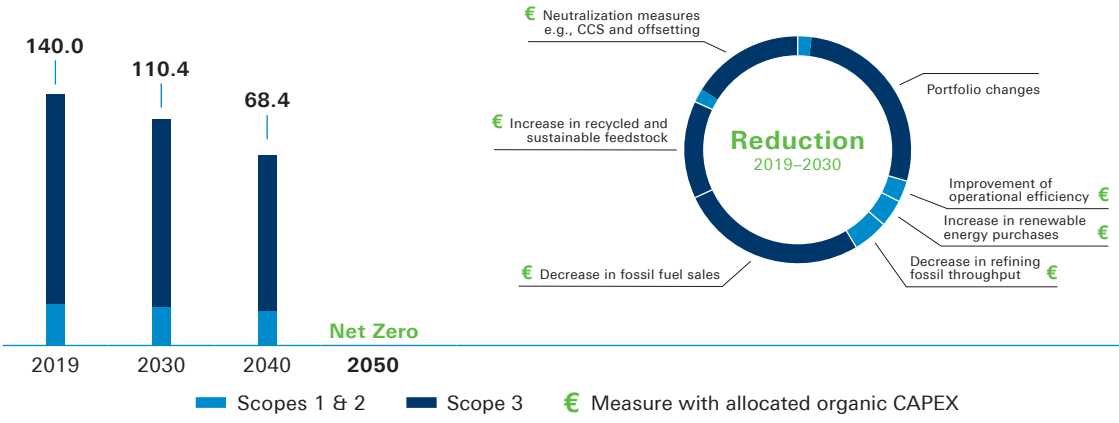
For the purpose of setting GHG emissions reduction targets, a meaningful and consistent comparison over time requires the setting of a performance date (base year) with which to compare current emissions. For its 2030 and 2040 GHG reduction targets, the OMV Group has set 2019 as the base year, including full-year Scope 1 to 3 emissions data of Borealis. In accordance with best practice guidance (i.e., GHG Protocol), when a company undergoes significant structural changes due to acquisitions, divestments, and mergers, GHG data shall be recalculated for all years dating back to the base year (page 33). OMV has set a threshold that a significant change means that the cumulative effect of mergers/acquisitions/divestments represents a higher effect than 5% on the OMV Group's base year absolute GHG emissions.

[1] The commitment "net zero business by 2050" covers the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of our operations (Scopes 1 and 2), and our product portfolio and other Scope 3 emissions along the value chain. For our interim GHG targets for 2030 and 2040, Scopes 1 and 2 and the following Scope 3 categories are included: Category 11: Use of Sold Products for OMV's energy segment, Category 1: Purchased Goods (feedstocks) from OMV's non-energy business segment, and Category 12: End-of-Life of Sold Products for OMV's non-energy segment.

OMV's Decarbonization Measures to Meet 2030 Climate Targets

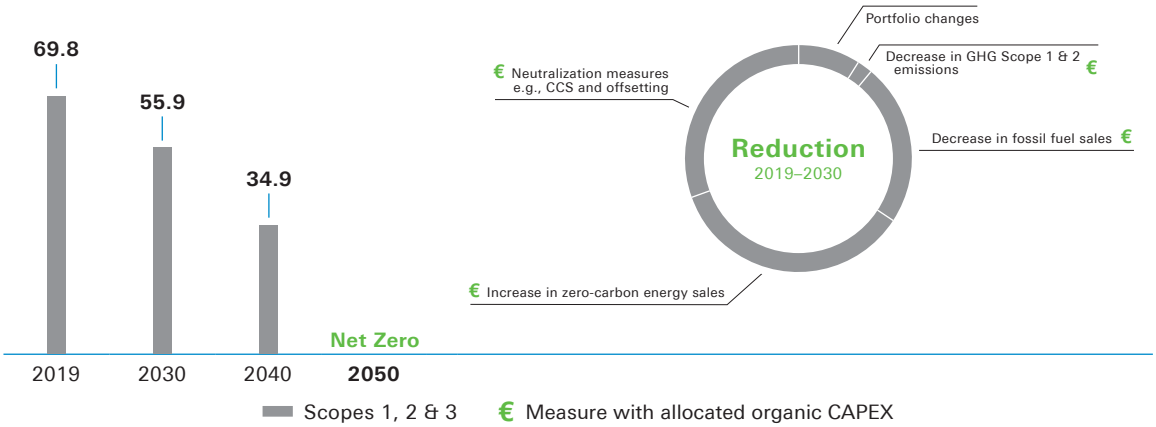
Absolute Emissions

In mn t CO_2e



Carbon Intensity of Energy Supply

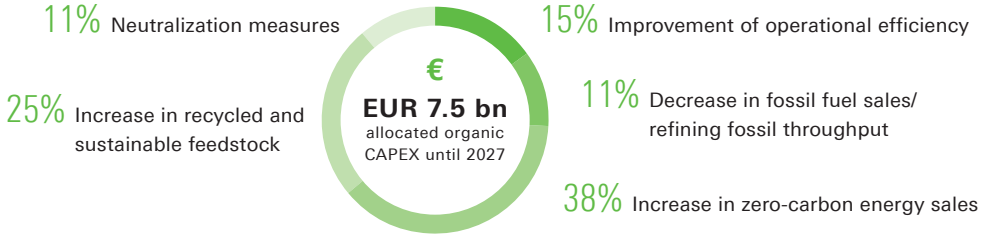
In g CO_2e/MJ



To achieve these targets, CAPEX has been allocated to incorporate climate action measures in our operations, product and service portfolio, circular economy activities, innovations and R&D activities, working environment, and social investments.

There is no silver bullet for tackling climate change. Reaching our targets for 2030 and beyond will require a considerable effort by all of our business units, but it will be done by building on existing strengths and know-how.

EUR 13 bn organic CAPEX planned until 2030 to achieve Climate Targets



Around two thirds of planned sustainability CAPEX in the next five years will go to recycled and sustainable feedstock and zero-carbon products

GHG Emissions Data prior to Recalculation

		2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Total GHG direct, Scope 1	in mn t CO_2 equivalent	11.2	10.8	10.9	13.5	11.7
Total GHG indirect, Scope 2	in mn t CO_2 equivalent	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.9
Total GHG indirect, Scope 3	in mn t CO_2 equivalent	108.0	126.1	117.7	156.4	132.8
Carbon intensity of energy supply	in g CO_2/MJ	70.0	68.4	67.0	66.4	67.5

Recalculated GHG Emissions Data – Targets 2030

		2019 (baseline)	2020	2021	**2022**
Total GHG direct, Scope 1	in mn t CO_2	14.9	13.8	13.5	11.7
of which from energy business segments	in mn t CO_2	9.2	8.7	8.4	7.2
of which from non-energy business segments	in mn t CO_2	5.6	5.1	5.1	4.5
Total GHG indirect, Scope 2	in mn t CO_2	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9
of which from energy business segments	in mn t CO_2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
of which from non-energy business segments	in mn t CO_2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8
Total GHG indirect, Scope 3[1]	in mn t CO_2	123.6	115.8	125.9	113.5
of which from energy business segments	in mn t CO_2	97.9	91.4	101.5	91.4
of which from non-energy business segments	in mn t CO_2	25.7	24.4	24.4	22.0
Carbon intensity of energy supply[2]	in g CO_2/MJ	69.8	68.2	67.5	67.5

[1] The following Scope 3 categories are included: Category 11: Use of Sold Products for OMV's energy and Nitro segments, Category 1: Purchased Goods (feedstocks) from OMV's non-energy business segment, and Category 12: End-of-Life of Sold Products for OMV's non-energy segment.
[2] The carbon intensity of energy supply is measured by assessing the intensity of their Scope 1 and 2 emissions plus Scope 3 emissions (in g CO_2) from the use of sold energy products, against the total energy value of all externally sold energy products (in MJ) (excluding purely traded volumes)

Updated Capital Allocation Framework

In 2022, OMV updated its Capital Allocation Framework and developed a strategic scoring methodology for investment projects based on four pillars: business strategic targets, financial metrics, risk profile, and climate targets impact. This new methodology has been tested in a pilot phase. The scoring helps to objectively define and review OMV's most important strategic projects and allows for holistic portfolio optimization across the OMV Group to support our strategy delivery, including our GHG reduction path. Climate scoring is an integral part of this overall scoring and covers the investment's impact on the OMV Group's Scope 1, 2, and 3 climate targets for 2030, as well as EU taxonomy relevance.

As part of the updated Capital Allocation Framework, OMV also introduced a new definition for "sustainability CAPEX," which encompasses investments that meet one of two criteria: either they are aligned with the EU taxonomy or they are investments that support the implementation of OMV's 2030 Sustainability Framework. The goal of the new Capital Allocation Framework is to promote and facilitate investments in projects aligned with our climate targets, including our long-term net zero target, rather than traditional fossil fuel-related investments.

EU Taxonomy Reporting[1]

As part of the European Commission's Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth, Regulation (EU) 2020/852 established an EU classification system for environmentally sustainable economic activities (EU taxonomy) and came into force in 2020.

The EU taxonomy is a key instrument for the European Union to redirect capital flows toward sustainable investments and to create market transparency. It encourages increased channeling of investments by companies, investors, and policymakers to where they are most needed for sustainable development.

In 2022, OMV carried out an alignment assessment based on the EU taxonomy criteria. Being assessed was whether the identified eligible activities fulfill the criteria for a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, the do no significant harm (DNSH) criteria of the other environmental objectives, and the criteria for minimum social safeguards.

The largest contributors to the aligned CAPEX were the investments in Borealis' propane dehydrogenation unit (PDH) in Kallo, investments in the ReOil® 16,000 t plant for chemical recycling in Schwechat, and electricity generation from wind power (e.g., Gullfaks Hywind Tampen project) and from photovoltaic technology (e.g., PV plant in Schönkirchen or Lobau).

[1] More information about OMV's EU Taxonomy Reporting, in particular about how the assessments for eligibility and alignment are conducted, can be found in the OMV Sustainability Report 2022 available at www.omv.com > Sustainability > Reporting & Performance > Sustainability Reports.

Taxonomy-Aligned Turnover 2022

In %

Eligible	17.9
thereof aligned	<0.1
thereof non-aligned	17.8
Non-eligible	82.1

Taxonomy-Aligned CAPEX 2022

In %

Eligible	43.7
thereof aligned	9.5
thereof non-aligned	34.2
Non-eligible	56.3

CAPEX Plan 2023–2027

The CAPEX plan includes the list of economic activities for which taxonomy-aligned investments in 2022 have already been made and provides information on the planned CAPEX to overall expand these activities. The CAPEX plan intended to expand taxonomy-aligned activities is based on the latest Supervisory Board-approved business plan. For the period 2023–2027 the current CAPEX plan foresees investments of around EUR 2.6 bn in total. It does not include planned CAPEX for taxonomy-eligible activities that have not yet been claimed as taxonomy-aligned in 2022 but will likely be taxonomy-aligned in the future, such as geothermal activities, recycling activities, and CCS activities, for which additionally in total around EUR 3.2 bn CAPEX is planned for the period 2023–2027. The planned CAPEX is subject to reviews and changes.

Taxonomy-Aligned OPEX 2022

In %

Eligible	41.2
thereof aligned	<0.1
thereof non-aligned	41.1
Non-eligible	58.8

GHG Emissions Reduction

OMV implements measures aimed at optimizing its operational processes, increasing energy efficiency, reducing flaring and venting, and reducing methane emissions through leakage detection and improvement of asset integrity. We will continue phasing out routine flaring and venting during oil production as soon as possible, but no later than 2030, as part of OMV's commitment to the World Bank's "Zero routine flaring by 2030" initiative. In our refineries, state-of-the-art plant design is implemented to avoid routine flaring, through measures such as the use of flare gas recovery and balancing the fuel gas systems. This type of advanced process control includes sufficient capacity for the flare gas recovery system, the use of high-integrity relief valves, and other economically viable organizational and control measures. All refineries use a flare gas recovery system to collect excess gas, which is desulphurized as required, pressurized, and added to the refinery fuel gas system as fuel for the process furnaces. As a result of such measures, we aim to use flaring as a safety system during unplanned operations, which include start-up, shutdown, emergencies, process upsets, and others. We are also increasingly turning to renewable sources of electricity to power our operations. Since the start-up of the PV plant at the Lobau tank farm in February 2022, approximately 7.2 GWh of renewable energy has been produced, covering approximately 45% of the annual electricity demand of the tank farm and resulting in savings of around 2,100 t CO_2 per year.

The scale-up of zero-carbon and renewable energy product sales while reducing fossil fuel sales is central to reducing the carbon footprint of our energy supply. Zero-carbon and renewable energy products include biofuels, electricity, waste heat, and new energy products such as geothermal heat. Oil and gas production will be reduced to around 350 kboe/d by 2030. In 2022, OMV made headway in the development of two geothermal projects: one in Austria, the other in Germany. In Austria, OMV successfully conducted a production and injection test to analyze the geothermal potential in the Vienna Basin. The preliminary test results were promising, resulting in the formation of a Joint Venture between OMV and Wien Energie. Based on further exploration of the Vienna Basin and exploitation of the existing potential, deep geothermal plants are set to be developed, built, and operated.

OMV focuses on high-quality refinery products such as low-emission premium fuels and feedstocks for the chemical industry. We aim to increase polyolefins recycling and gradually replace fossil polyolefins production with production from biogenic feedstock. In addition, we plan to significantly increase sustainable and biobased fuels and green gas sales, as well as build up renewable energy production to ~10.0 TWh (including geothermal, solar/wind). We aim to step up the production of renewable fuels and sustainable chemical feedstocks to ~1.5 m t per year, including producing and marketing at least 700 kt of sustainable aviation fuels (SAFs) per year.

For instance, in line with the new strategy and together with Austrian Airlines (AUA), OMV as a pioneer in the field of sustainable aviation fuels is producing and using regional SAFs in Austria. Since 2022, OMV has been delivering SAFs to Austrian Airlines at Vienna airport. Also in 2022, Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) for the intended offtake of SAFs were signed with the Lufthansa Group, Wizz Air, and Ryanair. The total amount of intended SAFs offtake between 2023 and 2030 is more than 800,000 t for the Lufthansa Group, up to 160,000 t for Ryanair, and up to 185,000 t for Wizz Air.

In addition to these efforts, neutralization measures such as Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) will be necessary. OMV anticipates that it will develop around 5 mn t per year of CCS capacity across all business units by 2030. In early 2023, OMV and Aker BP (ASA) entered into a collaboration agreement for CCS and were awarded a license in accordance with the CO_2 Storage Regulations on the Norwegian Continental Shelf (NCS).

OMV discloses climate change-related considerations in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). For our detailed disclosures, see the TCFD Recommendations Index here or in our 2022 Sustainability Report available at www.omv.com > Sustainability > Sustainability Reporting and Performance > Sustainability Report.

Health, safety, and security

In 2022, the combined Lost-Time Injury Rate (LTIR) for OMV employees and contractors was 0.78 (2021: 0.57), and our combined Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR) was 1.23 (2021: 0.96). We are deeply concerned about the work-related fatality of a contractor who fell off a roof while carrying out repairs in France. Managing the COVID-19 pandemic remained a high priority in 2022 alongside routine HSSE management. Our main focus was to learn from incidents across the Company: videos, alerts, and communication campaigns were again used to reach out to all employees.

The business segment Chemicals & Materials reached a TRIR of 2.85 (2021: 2.25). There was a strong focus on implementing occupational safety improvement initiatives, holding dedicated HSSE training sessions, as well as the further strengthening of the safety culture and risk awareness. Special attention was paid to contractor HSSE management and learning from past incidents, to prevent recurrences and embed appropriate improvement measures.

The HSSE performance of Refining & Marketing in 2022 resulted in a TRIR of 0.82 (2021: 0.54). Great effort was put into broad safety and security awareness and prevention campaigns in order to establish a strong and positive safety culture. This was especially the case during the planned maintenance turnarounds that took place at the Schwechat and Burghausen refineries. During the past year, special emphasis was placed on findings from incidents, leadership engagement, contractor management, and training on various emergency and crisis management scenarios. The consistent implementation of the process safety road maps and improvement initiatives was another area of focus.

Exploration & Production had a TRIR of 1.09 (2021: 0.92). The numbers show that a constant effort is required to minimize the occurrence of incidents. In addition, we encountered 18 High Potential Incidents (HiPos) that could have resulted in serious or fatal injuries under slightly different circumstances. All these incidents were subjected to thorough incident investigations and measures were taken to prevent recurrence. Contractor management continues to be a focus area in our HSSE efforts. Our activities concerning process safety management, and various other initiatives aimed at ensuring the safety and integrity of our facilities, continued in 2022.

The well-being and health of employees are fundamental to the success of any company, as they serve as a foundation for ensuring employee productivity. The year 2022 was still strongly influenced by the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic. Our medical teams and service providers were challenged with supporting the emergency management teams in updating and implementing pandemic preparedness plans, guidelines, and health information, and providing support to employees suffering from COVID-19 at home and in hospital. In addition, OMV continued its long tradition of offering health and prevention programs, such as cardiovascular disease prevention programs, thyroid screenings and other voluntary health checks, vaccinations (especially against flu and in some countries COVID-19), and virtual health hours, which included ideas for a healthy work-life balance or first aid measures that go far beyond legal requirements.

Environmental, Social, and Governance Ratings and Indices

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

Recognition of OMV performance reflected in ESG ratings

Corporate ESG Performance Prime
RATED BY ISS ESG

▶ Since 2018

OMV attained Prime Status according to the ISS ESG rating with a score of B–, which positions the Company among the top 10% of integrated oil and gas companies with the best ESG performance. In the ISS QualityScore, OMV has a score of 1 (best) in all three categories: Environment, Social, and Governance.

MSCI ESG RATINGS AAA
CCC B BB BBB A AA AAA

▶ Since 2013

In 2022, OMV was rated in the highest category (AAA) in the MSCI ESG Ratings assessment for the tenth time in a row. This score places OMV in the best 10% of oil and gas companies in terms of ESG performance.

CDP
DISCLOSURE INSIGHT ACTION

▶ Since 2016

CDP awarded OMV an A– (Leadership) score for the seventh year in a row in 2022. This ranks OMV among the top 20 companies in the global oil and gas sector, and among the top eight companies across all sectors in Austria.

SUSTAINALYTICS
a Morningstar company

▶ Since 2020

OMV is ranked in the top 7% of the Oil & Gas Producers Industry in Sustainalytics' ESG Risk Ratings as of December 2021, achieving a score of 27.4 (medium risk). OMV's sustainability management is rated "strong."

Highlights of OMV's inclusion in ESG indices

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

▶ Since 2018

OMV has been included in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI World) for the fifth time in a row since 2018 as the only Austrian company. Its ESG performance score is 73, putting OMV among the top 10% in its sector. In addition, OMV is a member of the SAM Yearbook 2022.

FTSE4Good

▶ Since 2015

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

Employees

We know that it is the efforts of OMV's 22,300 employees that turn the Group's strategy into results and success. We are proud of what we have achieved together. Trust and pride in the organization fuel our employees' energy and determination to tackle challenges and to focus on innovative solutions to make us even stronger.

Employee key figures

		2018	2019	2020	2021[1]	**2022**
Total personnel expenses	in EUR mn	1,108	1,228	1,308	1,953	2,009
Employees by region						
Austria		3,632	3,965	3,938	5,762	5,884
Rest of Europe		15,232	14,219	12,539	15,074	14,890
Middle East and Africa		683	686	587	634	583
Rest of world		684	975	974	964	951
Borealis Group		–	–	7,253	–	–
Total number of employees		20,231	19,845	25,291	22,434	22,308
Diversity						
Number of nationalities		74	77	101[2]	101	101
Female employees	in %	26	26	25	27	27
Female executives	in %	17	16	15[3]	15[4]	20[4]

[1] Regional split available for the OMV Group including Borealis as of January 1, 2021
[2] Excluding Avanti GmbH, DUNATÀR Köolajtermék Tároló és Kereskedelmi Kft. Gas Connect Austria GmbH, and SapuraOMV Upstream
[3] Excluding Avanti GmbH, Borealis Group, DUNATÀR Köolajtermék Tároló és Kereskedelmi Kft. Gas Connect Austria GmbH, and SapuraOMV Upstream
[4] Executives includes OMV Senior Vice Presidents, OMV Petrom & Borealis Group Board Members

In 2022, we developed a Group-wide People & Culture Strategy, which fully supports the transformation of OMV. The core of the new People & Culture Strategy is our purpose, i.e., "reinventing essentials for sustainable living." We have developed four strategic drivers – Employee Experience, Growing Talent, Organizational Evolution and New Ways of Working – plus one additional pillar, Transformational Leadership.

Following the announcement of the OMV Group's Strategy 2030, all Human Resources (HR) functions Group-wide were renamed People & Culture (P&C). The aim of this department is to fully support the OMV Group's Strategy 2030 by prioritizing key aspects that enable us to unlock our organization's full potential. Our statement "People make it happen" not only creates the right working environment in which our employees can thrive, it also ensures that they can further develop their skill sets to meet the demands of our dynamic business.

In March 2022, our Group-wide purpose, "reinventing essentials for sustainable living," was launched. To bring this purpose to life, a change agent and volunteering network has been set up. We also introduced Purpose Learning Weeks focusing on the three purpose enablers, namely Advancing Circular, Working Together, and Stimulating Transformation, to create deeper insight into each of our purpose enablers.

In 2022, we enhanced our work-from-home concepts to increase flexibility and extended it to a wider range of employees with a significant rise in monthly work-from-home days. In September 2022, a Group-wide Pulse Check measured employee engagement as part of our new People & Culture Strategy. Based on the results and to support the Strategy 2030, we launched the Sustainability Academy at the beginning of 2023. The Academy provides preselected learning material to enhance employees' understanding of OMV's net zero journey.

We have also started to work on a shared set of values across OMV, OMV Petrom, and Borealis, which we will use to guide us through this transition and in the future. These new values have been co-created together with our employees to help shape the future of the OMV Group and how we all work together. The new Group-wide values are "We care," "We're curious," and "We progress" and were successfully launched in the second quarter of 2023 alongside a campaign. The new leadership competencies, which are closely linked to the newly defined values, will be launched later in 2023.

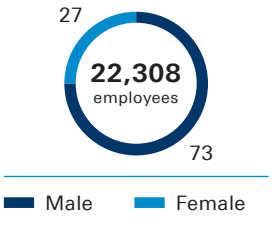
101
different nationalities employed

By employment type

In %

Diversity

In %



Ecoplast processes post-consumer plastic waste from households and industrial consumers into high-quality recyclate destined primarily for the plastic film market.

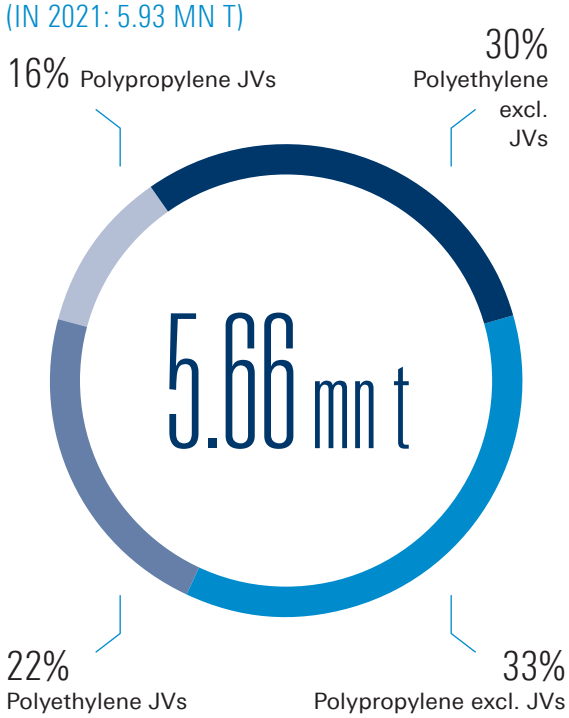
2 – CHEMICALS & MATERIALS

OMV is one of the world's leading providers of advanced and circular polyolefin solutions and a European market leader in base chemicals and plastics recycling. The Company supplies services and products to customers around the globe through Borealis and its two joint ventures: Borouge (with ADNOC, based in the UAE) and Baystar™ (with TotalEnergies, based in the United States).

CLEAN OPERATING RESULT
(IN 2021: € 2,224 MN)

€ 1,457 mn

POLYOLEFIN SALES VOLUMES
(IN 2021: 5.93 MN T)



POLYETHYLENE INDICATOR MARGIN EUROPE
(IN 2021: € 582/T)

€ 390/t

POLYPROPYLENE INDICATOR MARGIN EUROPE
(IN 2021: € 735/T)

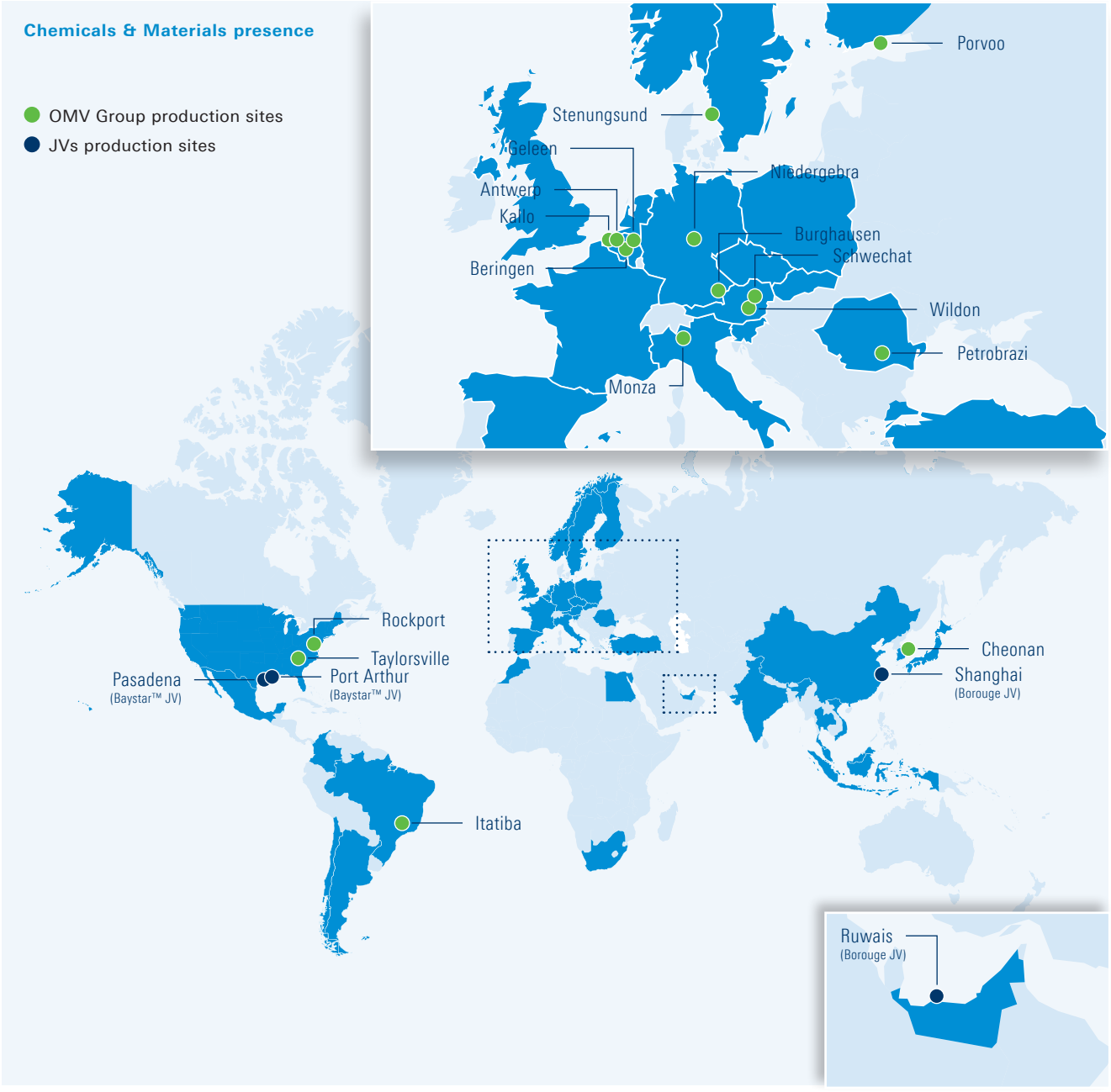
€ 486/t

STEAM CRACKER UTILIZATION RATE EUROPE
(IN 2021: 90%)

74%

Chemicals & Materials at a Glance

Through its 75% ownership in Borealis, OMV has a strong European footprint and is active in the Middle East, Asia-Pacific, and the United States. Including joint ventures, OMV has production capacities of 7.0 mn t base chemicals, 5.9 mn t polyolefins, and 0.4 mn t compounding. The polyolefin business operates in five industry clusters: Consumer Products, Energy, Healthcare, Infrastructure, and Mobility. The Group is a strong innovator and differentiates itself from the competition through Borealis' proprietary technology Borstar®, benefiting from a high share of specialty products in its portfolio.



Note: Borealis holds a 36% stake in Borouge plc and a 50% stake in Bayport Polymers LLC (Baystar™).

Key facts 2022

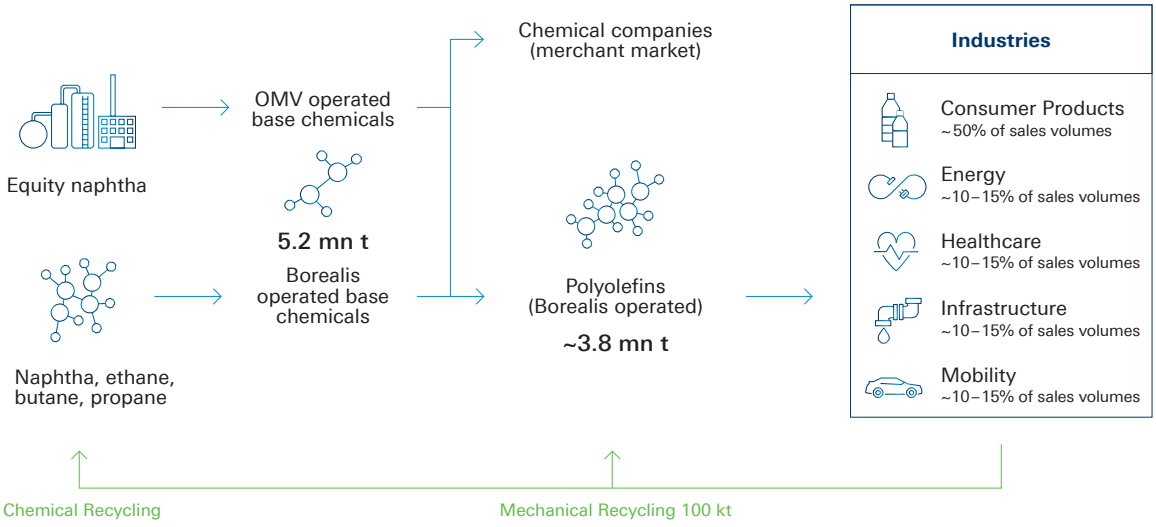
- Base chemicals production capacity including JVs of 7.0 mn t, thereof 86% olefins
- Polyolefin production capacity of 5.9 mn t, thereof 52% polyethylene, 46% polypropylene, and 2% mechanically recycled polyolefins
- Mechanical recycling capacity of 100 kt in Europe

Key competitive advantages

- Top ten global polyolefin producer
- Top quartile olefin producer in Europe (Solomon study), with high cracker feedstock intake flexibility
- Frontrunner in polyolefin recycling
- Leading edge proprietary Borstar® technology
- High share of innovative specialty products
- Feedstock cost advantage (low cost ethane) of the JVs

Chemicals & Materials value chain

2022 capacities, excluding JVs and NITRO business



> 60%
Share of specialty products in Gross Margin

Financial and operational KPIs

		2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Clean Operating Result before depreciation and amortization, impairments and write-ups	in EUR mn	698	620	672	2,770	1,994
Clean Operating Result	in EUR mn	635	555	519	2,224	1,457
thereof Borealis excl. JVs	in EUR mn	–	–	219	1,437	967
thereof Borealis JVs	in EUR mn	–	–	81	534	332
thereof OMV operated base chemicals & other	in EUR mn	275	241	219	253	158
Capital expenditure	in EUR mn	17	35	4,360	835	1,896
thereof organic capital expenditure	in EUR mn	17	35	257	803	1,406
Europe indicator margins						
Ethylene	in EUR/t	503	478	435	468	560
Propylene	in EUR/t	393	387	364	453	534
Polyethylene	in EUR/t	269	295	350	582	390
Polypropylene	in EUR/t	401	407	413	735	486
Steam cracker utilization rate Europe	in %	94	93	73	90	74
Polyolefin sales volumes	in mn t	5.27	5.59	5.95	5.93	5.66
Borealis excl. JVs	in mn t	3.80	3.80	3.88	3.95	3.53
thereof polyethylene	in mn t	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.82	1.69
thereof polypropylene	in mn t	2.06	2.05	2.12	2.13	1.84
Borealis JVs[1]	in mn t	1.47	1.80	2.07	1.99	2.13
thereof polyethylene	in mn t	1.05	1.15	1.30	1.25	1.25
thereof polypropylene	in mn t	0.42	0.65	0.77	0.74	0.88

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

Integrated Polyolefin Producer

OMV produces base chemicals at its five major sites in Europe with a total capacity of 5.2 mn t and through its JVs in Abu Dhabi and the US with a share of capacity of 1.8 mn t. The majority of the base chemicals are used internally to produce polyolefins.

Leading European olefin producer

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

Plastics are part of the solution to a number of challenges facing our society. Plastics improve our comfort, safety, and health and provide a more sustainable way of living because they are lightweight, strong, and durable.

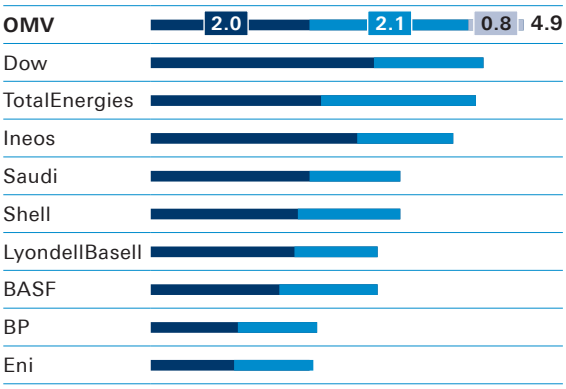
The OMV Group produces base chemicals such as olefins, aromatics, butadiene, high-purity isobutene, acetone, and phenol.

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

The total annual base chemicals production capacity of the OMV Group is 7.0 mn t, 5.2 mn t of which is produced in Europe and 1.8 mn t in the Middle East, as well as the US by joint ventures. A total of 80% (4.0 mn t) of the European production output is olefins, namely ethylene and propylene. The Group is additionally building a world-class propane dehydrogenation unit (PDH) in Belgium to produce propylene with an annual capacity of 0.75 mn t, and is extending the steam cracker capacity in Burghausen. Following the finalization of these projects, OMV will become the leading olefin producer in Europe, with a total capacity of 4.9 mn t.

Top 10 ethylene & propylene capacities in Europe in 2022

In mn t



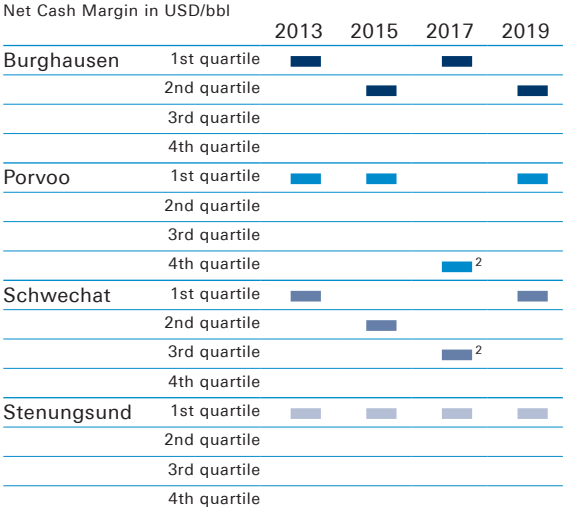
Source: IHS Markit

OMV produces base chemicals at five major sites:

1. Burghausen (1.5 mn t)
2. Porvoo (1.2 mn t)
3. Schwechat (1.0 mn t)
4. Stenungsund (0.8 mn t)
5. Kallo (0.5 mn t)
   plus a minor volume of aromatics and propylene in Petrobrazi (0.2 mn t)

HSB Solomon Associates LLC ranking – Olefins Study[1]

Net Cash Margin in USD/bbl



[1] Worldwide Olefin Plant Performance Analysis (Olefins Study) quartile position within Europe peers, including Russia
[2] Turnaround

OMV Group base chemical capacity

In kt p.a.

Operated by OMV	**2,695**
Ethylene	**975**
Schwechat, Austria	500
Burghausen, Germany	475
Propylene	**1,205**
Schwechat, Austria	440
Burghausen, Germany	665
Petrobrazi, Romania	100
Aromatics	**307**
Burghausen, Germany	207
Petrobrazi, Romania	100
Butadiene	**148**
Schwechat, Austria	68
Burghausen, Germany	80
Isobutene	**60**
Burghausen, Germany	60
Operated by Borealis	**2,473**
Ethylene	**1,071**
Porvoo, Finland	431
Stenungsund, Sweden	640
Propylene	**927**
Kallo, Belgium	489
Porvoo, Finland	263
Stenungsund, Sweden	175
Aromatics and butadiene	**175**
Porvoo, Finland	175
Phenol and acetone	**300**
Porvoo, Finland	300
Operated by JVs	**1,796**
Borouge 36%, Ethylene	1,296
Baystar™ 50%, Ethylene	500
Total OMV Group excluding JVs	**5,168**
Total OMV Group including JVs	**6,964**

The steam crackers located in Austria and Germany benefit from physical integration with the refineries, which allows for cost competitive naphtha supply. OMV is a shareholder in the Ethylene Pipeline South, which is linked to the trans-European pipeline network. This allows OMV to sell ethylene beyond physical borders and thus helps maintain plant utilization at a high level.

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

The intake of the crackers is optimized according to actual market conditions. Borealis has well-developed sea access logistics infrastructure, with LPG and naphtha underground storage caverns in Sweden and Finland. Thus, Borealis can take advantage of global feedstock arbitrage, in particular of low-cost ethane supply from the US. Besides feedstock optimization, the Group is also very active in margin optimization.

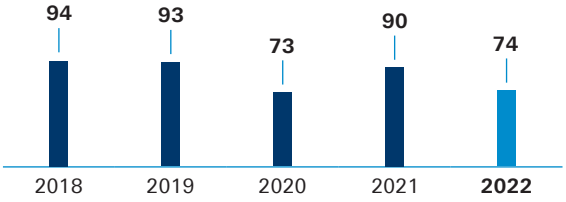
Steam cracker feedstock flexibility

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

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

OMV Group steam cracker utilization rate

In %



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

The utilization rate in 2022 came in lower as a result of the planned turnaround of the steam crackers in Burghausen and Stenungsund, but also following the incident at the crude distillation unit at the Schwechat refinery on June 3, 2022.

Cracker of the Future Consortium

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

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

The Consortium aims to deliver commercial availability as early as 2026.

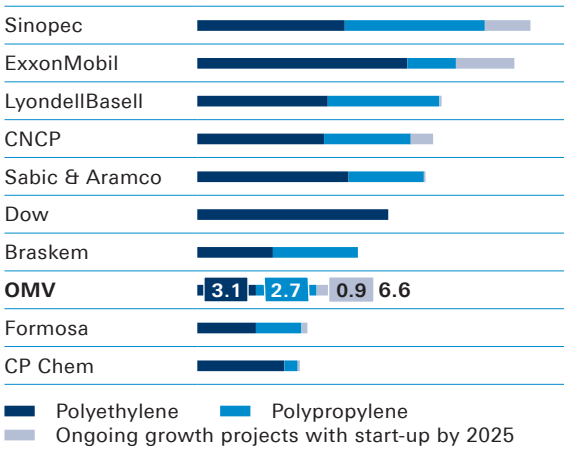
Leading European polyolefin producer

Following the acquisition of the majority stake in Borealis at the end of 2020, the OMV Group extended its value chain to polymers and became one of the world's leading providers of advanced and circular polyolefin solutions. Through Borealis, the Company is the second-largest polyolefin producer in Europe and among the top ten producers globally, serving customers in more than 120 countries.

OMV's total polyolefin production capacity is 5.9 mn t, with almost equal volumes for polyethylene and polypropylene. About two thirds of this capacity is operated by Borealis and the rest by the joint ventures Borouge and Baystar™.

Top 10 polyolefins capacities globally in 2022

In mn t



Borealis operates eight polyolefin plants located in Schwechat (915 kt), Stenungsund (770 kt), Porvoo (610 kt), and Burghausen (560 kt), where they are integrated with steam crackers, as well as in Beringen (385 kt), Kallo (285 kt), Antwerp (120 kt), and Geleen (120 kt). In addition, Borealis operates plants in Austria and Germany, where it mechanically recycles polyolefins with a total capacity of approximately 100 kt.

Polyolefin capacities

In kt p.a.

Operated by Borealis	**3,865**
Polyethylene	**1,880**
Antwerp, Belgium	120
Geleen, Netherlands (plastomers)	120
Porvoo, Finland	390
Schwechat, Austria	480
Stenungsund, Sweden	770
Polypropylene	**1,885**
Beringen, Belgium	385
Burghausen, Germany	560
Kallo, Belgium	285
Porvoo, Finland	220
Schwechat, Austria	435
Mechanically recycled polyolefins	**100**
ecoplast, Austria	30
mtm plastics, Germany	70
Operated by JVs	**1,993**
Borouge 36%	**1,793**
Polyethylene	990
Polypropylene	803
Baystar™ 50%, Polyethylene	**200**
Total OMV Group	**5,858**

Furthermore, Borealis operates several compounding plants in Europe, the United States, South Korea, and Brazil (JV with Braskem) with a total capacity of around 440 kt. Thanks to the polypropylene compounding plant inaugurated in Taylorsville, North Carolina (United States) in 2019, Borealis extended its activities to serve major OEMs and Tier 1 automotive customers in North America. In South Korea, Borealis owns a controlling stake in compounder DYM Solution Co. Ltd., which strengthens its position as a partner of choice for global wire and cable customers. On June 30, Borealis announced the signing of an agreement to acquire Rialti S.p.A., an Italian polypropylene compounder and recycler. The investment will strengthen Borealis' circular portfolio by adding 50 kt of recycled compounding capacity and meeting growing customer demand for sustainable solutions.

End-use Industries

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

Building on its unique polyolefin manufacturing technology, Borealis produces a large share of polyolefin specialty grades, which account for more than 60% of total margin and more than 40% of volume. These are high-performance products delivering margins more than twice as high as standard polyolefins over the cycle and more resilient to feedstock price movements. Most of the polyolefin solutions produced have a long life. For example, pressure pipes for gas and water utilities have a life span of around 50 years, power cables around 40 years, and automotive components around 15 to 20 years.

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

1. Consumer Products
2. Energy
3. Healthcare
4. Infrastructure
5. Mobility

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

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

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

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

Advanced polypropylene solutions produced by Borealis make white goods (such as washing machines or refrigerators) and small appliances (toasters, ventilators, power tools, etc.) lighter, yet more robust and more energy efficient.

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

Borealis' production process meets the exceptional cleanliness requirements that are necessary to avoid transmission interruptions, for example. Innovations based on the Borlink™ technology make electrical power grids more robust and reliable, eliminate wastage, and help transport energy from renewable sources more efficiently and over longer distances.

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

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

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

3. Healthcare
Borealis has one of the largest product offerings in the health care business.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nitrogen business

In 2020, OMV announced that it had started the divestment process for the nitrogen business, which includes the fertilizers, technical nitrogen, and the melamine products. On June 2, 2022, Borealis received a binding offer from AGROFERT, valuing the business on an enterprise value basis at EUR 810 mn. AGROFERT is a Czech-based group active in Central Europe, with activities ranging from chemicals and agriculture to food production. On July 5, 2023 the transaction, valuing the business on an enterprise value basis at EUR 810 mn, has been completed.

In January 2023, Borealis completed the sale of its share in Rosier SA to YILDIRIM Group's YILFERT Holding.

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

Joint ventures

Borouge

Established in 1998, Borouge is a true success story of the long-term partnership with Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC). ADNOC owns a majority 54% stake in Borouge plc and Borealis holds a 36% stake. The remaining 10% stake was listed on the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX) on June 3, 2022.

The Company employs over 3,100 people, serving customers in 50 countries. The joint venture has successfully combined the leading-edge Borstar® technology with competitive feedstock and access to growing Asian markets. The Company provides polyolefin solutions for the agriculture, infrastructure, energy, advanced packaging, mobility, and healthcare industries.

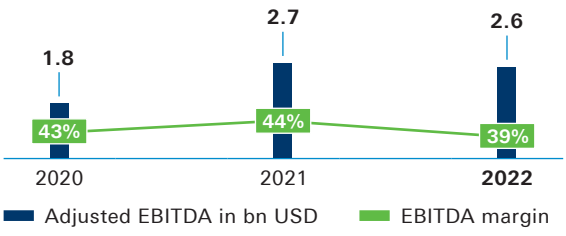
Borouge production capacities

In kt p.a.

	100%	Borealis share 36%
Base chemicals, Ruwais, UAE	**3,600**	**1,296**
Ethylene	3,600	1,296
Polyolefins, Ruwais, UAE	**4,980**	**1,793**
Polyethylene and LDPE	2,750	990
Polypropylene	2,230	803

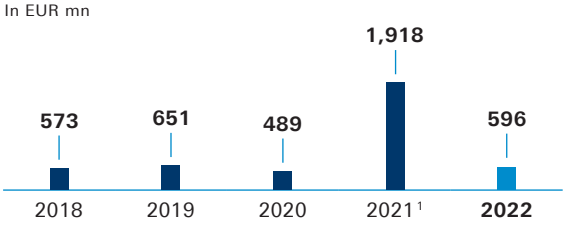
Borouge runs ethane-based steam crackers with a 3.6 mn t annual capacity. In February 2022, the Company started up the fifth Borstar® polypropylene plant in Ruwais, which grew total production capacity to 5 mn t p.a., thereof 2.8 mn t of polyethylene, 2.2 mn t of polypropylene, and 0.1 mn t of other products. In addition, Borouge owns an Olefin Conversion Unit (OCU), converting ethylene into propylene, with a total capacity of 800 kt p.a.

Adjusted EBITDA and EBITDA margin



Dividends paid to Borealis

In EUR mn



[1] Borouge distributed a special dividend in 2021

The asset base is positioned comfortably within the top quartile of the global cost curve (according to IHS data) thanks to economies of scale, a modern asset base, and advantaged access to key feedstocks, including ethane and propylene. Borouge has long-term access to cost-competitive feedstock supplied across the fence by ADNOC and competitively priced utilities.

Through Borouge, OMV's footprint reaches all the way to the Middle East, the Asia-Pacific region, the Indian subcontinent, and Africa. Borouge ADP, the production company, is based in the United Arab Emirates, while Borouge PTE, the marketing and sales company, is headquartered in Singapore. Borouge also operates a compounding plant in Shanghai, which compounds resins from the Ruwais plant for the Asian automotive industry and other markets including medical and hygiene. Approximately 60% of total volumes are sold across Asia and roughly 30% to the Middle East and Africa. In 2022, 50% of polyolefins were sold in the consumer solutions segment and around 40% in the infrastructure solutions segment.

Borouge
One of the largest integrated polyolefins companies globally

Borouge has a team of over 100 research and development personnel based in Abu Dhabi and Shanghai, 25 polymer research labs, and more than 240 sets of advanced testing equipment. Over 25% of the sales volume in 2022 was generated by new products developed within the preceding five years.

ESG is integrated into Borouge's strategic objectives. By 2030, Borouge aims to reduce its GHG emissions intensity by 25% and energy intensity by 30% compared with the 2018 baseline, through operational improvements, digitalization, efficiency investments, and new technology assessments. By 2030, Borouge targets 20% customer solutions sales to support the circular economy and 1 mn t additional infrastructure solutions sales volumes from sustainable applications. In addition, it aims to ensure that more than 20% of sales come from new products.

For more information, you can access the Borouge corporate presentation via the Borouge website (www.borouge.com).

Borouge Listing on June 3, 2022

- 10% shares listed in Abu Dhabi (ADX)
- One of Abu Dhabi's biggest IPOs to date
- USD 20 bn company valuation
- IPO oversubscribed 42 times
- Total IPO proceeds to Borealis and ADNOC >USD 2 bn

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

Baystar™

Bayport Polymers LLC (Baystar™) was created as a joint venture in 2018 between three established petrochemical industry leaders: Total Petrochemicals & Refining USA, Inc. (TPRI), Borealis, and NOVA Chemicals. In 2020, Borealis acquired the NOVA Chemicals shares, making Baystar™ a partnership between TPRI and Borealis.

The joint venture develops a world-scale 1 mn t ethane-to-polyethylene integrated production using the unique Borstar® technology. Baystar™ started up operation of the new 1 mn t p.a. cracker at Port Arthur in July 2022. The cracker processes ethane, which is abundantly available and competitively priced in the United States, and will supply the Baystar™ polyethylene units. The ethylene produced by the cracker in Port Arthur, Texas, will be used as feedstock to supply the polyethylene units in Pasadena, Texas.

TotalEnergies contributed to the JV its Pasadena facilities and is the operator of the cracker in Port Arthur.

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

Baystar™ production capacities

In kt p.a.

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

Growth projects

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

Europe

Kallo (Belgium) – new PDH plant

- Capacity (100%): 750 kt p.a. propylene production
- Operated by Borealis
- Expected start-up in 2025[1]
- Cost-advantaged feedstock: propane

[1] In August 2022, all contracts with IREM, the main contractor in charge of 80% of the remaining construction works, were terminated and the related contracts were retendered.

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

The new PDH plant is one of the largest investments in the European petrochemicals industry in the last 20 years. It signals the Company's dedication to its operations on the European continent and its aim to be the supplier of choice to its European customers. Construction started in September 2019 and project works reached more than 80% completion in 2022.

United States

Baystar™ JV

- Additional polyethylene plant capacity (100%): 625 kt p.a.
- Expected start-up in 2023

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

Following the completion of the project, expected in 2023, Baystar™ will become an integrated 1 mn t ethane to polyethylene producer.

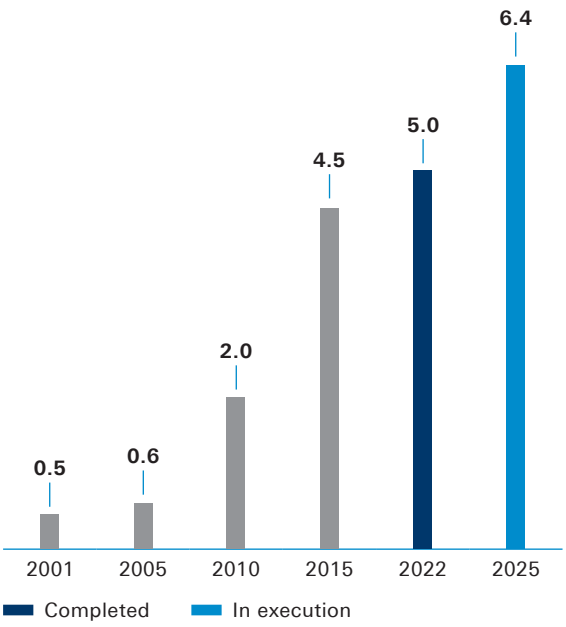
Middle East

Borouge 4

In November 2021, ADNOC and Borealis signed the final investment decision to build the fourth Borouge facility – Borouge 4 – at the polyolefin manufacturing complex in Ruwais, United Arab Emirates (UAE). Borouge 4 is located within the Ruwais Industrial Zone and is adjacent to Borouge 1, Borouge 2, and Borouge 3. The project investment is estimated at around USD 6.2 bn.

Production capacity

In mn t



The new Borouge 4 facility will comprise

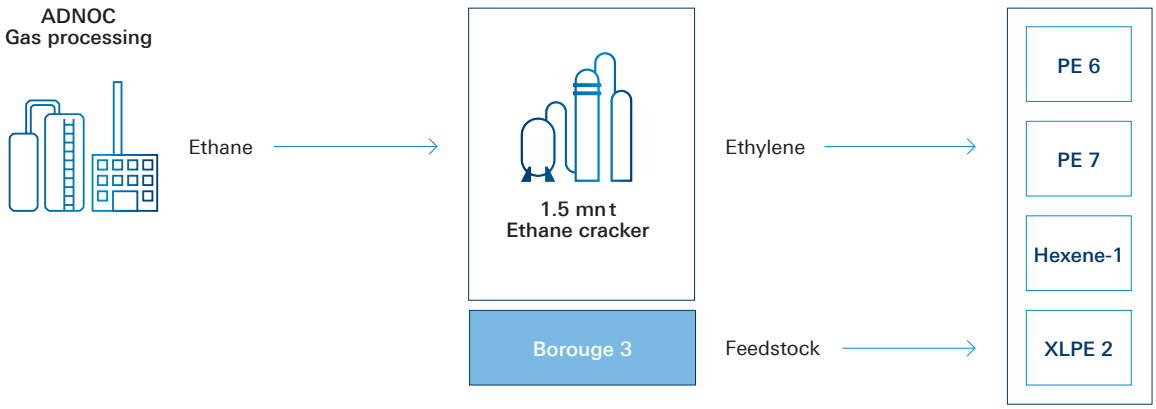
- an ethane cracker, with 1.5 mn t ethylene output per annum, which will be the fourth cracker in Borouge's integrated petrochemical complex in Ruwais;
- two additional Borstar® polyethylene (PE) plants, each with 700 kt per annum capacity, using state-of-the-art Borealis Borstar® third-generation (3G) technology;
- a cross-linked PE (XLPE) plant of 100 kt per annum capacity;
- a hexene-1 unit, which will produce co-monomers for certain grades of polyethylene.

Borouge 4 utilizes third-generation Borstar® technology and will utilize feedstock, utilities, and other inputs supplied by ADNOC Group companies. Borouge 4 is expected to commence operations in 2025.

Borouge 4 will capitalize on the projected growth in customer demand for polyolefins, motivated by their use in manufactured products in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. Products produced at Borouge 4 will be utilized in the production of high-value, sustainable polyolefins (70% infrastructure solutions and 30% consumer solutions). A total of 70% of the volumes will be sold in North and South-East Asia, while the remaining 30% will be distributed to Middle East and Africa.

The development of Borouge 4 has been carved out of Borouge plc and will be undertaken by B4 LLC, a separate legal entity owned by ADNOC (60%) and Borealis (40%).

Production process



Innovation & Technology

The OMV Group actively explores new solutions and technologies for delivering affordable and carbon-efficient products. The Company is a frontrunner in circular economy solutions and has a strong focus on innovation and technology.

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

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

Its leading market position has largely been achieved through the proprietary Borstar® technology and continuous investment in research and development, which is reflected in the number of patents. By the end of 2022, Borealis had around 11,500 active patents and patent applications pending. It filed 128 new priority patent applications in 2022.

Borstar®

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

The unique Borstar® process and catalyst technology enables Borealis to provide a differentiated range of innovative plastics solutions for infrastructure applications, automotive components, and advanced packaging. Borealis' excellent technology portfolio is one of the key factors in securing partners for global projects. Innovation activities take place in state-of-the-art research facilities at its innovation centers in Austria, Finland, and Sweden. Borouge has its own research center in Abu Dhabi.

Borcycle™ – technology for recycled polyolefins
Introduced in 2019, Borcycle™ is a transformational recycling technology solution, giving polyolefin-based, post-consumer waste another life, an all-round solution to deliver high quality materials fit for demanding applications and to support goals to close the loop on waste. Borcycle M is an ever-advancing technology for mechanical recycling to produce high quality compounds made of rPOs (with a minimum of 25% recyclate material). It is a solution for lowering carbon footprints whilst raising material quality fit for demanding applications. Borcycle C is Borealis' transformational technology solutions for chemical recycling, creating both virgin-level grade materials and high safety and performance qualities fit for demanding applications.

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

Borceed™ – technology for plastomers & elastomers
Borceed™ is a proprietary Borealis solution technology that enables flexible materials that close the gap between classic thermoplastic products and rubbers. These plastomer and elastomer solutions are made possible thanks to Borceed™, and are complementary to products enabled by other Borealis proprietary technologies that target similar markets and customers, such as Borstar® and Borlink™. These markets include automotive, wire and cable, and high-end packaging.

ReOil® – chemical recycling
ReOil® is a proprietary chemical recycling technology developed by OMV that converts post-consumer and post-industrial plastics that are not suitable for mechanical recycling and therefore are currently being sent to waste incineration into synthetic feedstock. This synthetic feedstock is then primarily used to produce high-quality base chemicals and plastics. OMV holds the patent for this process in Europe, the US, Russia, Australia, Japan, India, China, and many other countries.

Isobutene (ISO C4) plant – together with BASF
The new production unit's exceptional energy efficiency saves 20 kt of CO_2 emissions per year. The unit has been in operation since the end of 2020, integrated into the existing metathesis plant at the OMV refinery in Burghausen, Germany.

Circular Economy

Plastics make our life more efficient, convenient, and safe. Yet, when insufficient effort is made to recover and reuse plastics and to minimize waste, the very same properties that have made them ubiquitous may have adverse effects on the environment. In the interest of preserving natural capital and minimizing waste, the conventional linear model of "produce-consume-dispose" must be changed in favor of a circular one. OMV is proactively driving the transition from a linear to a circular economy and aims to establish a global leadership position in circular economy solutions.

Shift to a circular economy – key priority

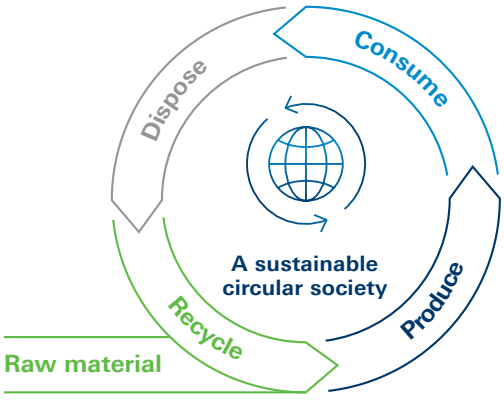
Plastics have a vital place in the economy and in our business, but still too much is disposed of or incinerated, and little is recovered or recycled. On the back of global population growth and increasing standards of living, the demand for chemicals and materials will continue to rise. High-performance plastics are essential for many products we use every day, such as computers, smartphones, and appliances. They make cars and planes lighter and more energy-efficient, they significantly enhance safe food preservation possibilities through packaging solutions, and they save lives through airbags, helmets, and medical equipment. Lightweight solutions are essential to modern healthy living, but they are also key to delivering a low-carbon economy, given their properties: strong, flexible, and – most importantly – inexpensive to produce.

However, the ways we dispose of plastic must change. Plastics thus become part of the solution, not the problem. The linear mindset must move toward a circular economy, where the aim is to use recycling to return collected waste to the production cycle as a valuable raw material.

A shift to a more circular economy will cut resource use and, coupled with lowering emissions, can deliver a sustainable environment. Successful businesses of the future will be the ones that deliver value with minimum resource usage and environmental impact.

Linear economy

Circular economy

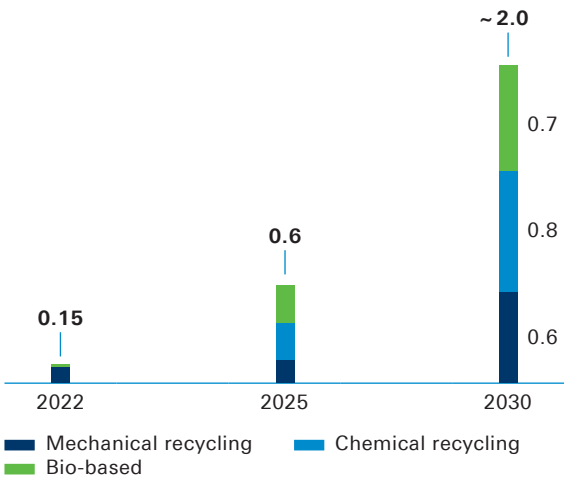


The concept of a circular economy is a key focus area of OMV's strategy. OMV aims to establish a global leadership position in circular economy solutions by leveraging its integrated technology platform and strong partnerships along the value chain.

The aim is to attain around 2 mn t p.a. of sustainable production capacity by 2030 to transition to a circular economy, and with that also reduce the carbon footprint of OMV's products and meet the emissions targets. This will be accomplished by accelerating ongoing mechanical and chemical recycling initiatives in Europe as well as by using bio-feedstock. Building on its European sustainability leadership, OMV will utilize its global footprint to expand circular economy solutions on an international scale with existing joint ventures, new growth platforms, and additional partnerships across Asian and North American assets.

Sustainable polyolefins production capacity

In mn t



Proprietary recycling technologies

In order to transition to a truly circular and carbon-neutral economy, a variety of solutions will be required to keep products circulating at their highest value, quality, and utility over many lifetimes. This can only be achieved by using a full suite of different, complementary technologies.

Mechanical recycling

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

1. mtm plastics GmbH, a leading German recycler of post-consumer polyolefins, was acquired in 2016. The company runs two plants and produces up to 70 kt p.a. of regranulate.
2. Ecoplast Kunststoffrecycling GmbH in Austria was acquired in 2018. The company processes post-consumer plastic waste from households and industrial consumers into high-quality recyclate destined primarily for the plastic film market. The plant has a capacity of 30 kt p.a.
3. A demo plant for advanced recycling in Germany together with TOMRA, a Norwegian collection and sorting machine manufacturer, and Zimmermann, a German waste management company, was established in 2021. The plant is one of the world's most advanced mechanical recycling plants, implementing the Borcycle™ M technology.

In 2022, Borealis started designing a commercial-scale 60 kt p.a. advanced mechanical recycling plant in Schwechat, Austria based on the Borcycle™ M technology. The decision was supported by positive feedback from the market on recycled polyolefins delivered by a demo plant in Germany based on the same technology.

Once completed, the acquisition of Rialti S.p.A. will increase the current sustainable polyolefins production capacity by 50 kt.

Chemical recycling ReOil®

OMV started researching plastics recycling more than a decade ago. ReOil® is based on a pyrolysis process: heated to over 400°C and treated with a special solvent, the long-chain plastic molecules are cracked to create a synthetic feedstock, which is then primarily used to produce high-quality base chemicals and plastics. It reduces dependency on fossil resources and lowers GHG intensity compared to standard crude oil processing.

A life cycle assessment commissioned by OMV in 2021 and conducted by the Fraunhofer institute found that 34% of CO_2 emissions could be saved by 2030 if plastic waste streams were chemically recycled using ReOil® rather than incinerated.

In 2013 the first ReOil® test facility started up in the Schwechat refinery. The next-level test facility, the ReOil®100 pilot plant, was commissioned in 2018, fully integrated into refinery operations, with a production capacity of up to 100 l/h of pyrolysis oil. This pilot plant has since reached >20,000 operating hours and has processed >1,000 kg of plastic waste, enabling the production of >500 kg of chemically recycled, ISCC+ certified monomers. In December 2021, OMV took the final investment decision to build a ReOil® plant with a design capacity of 16 kt p.a. at the Schwechat site. Plant start-up is planned for 2023. The feedstock will be sourced in Austria, in close cooperation with local waste management companies, and will consist mainly of polyolefins,

such as waste food packaging. The raw material obtained via ReOil® can be used to produce virgin-quality base chemicals and plastics for all types of applications including food packaging and medical products, which must meet the highest quality and safety standards.

OMV aims to develop ReOil® into a commercially viable industrial-scale recycling technology at the Schwechat refinery with a processing capacity of up to 200 kt p.a. of used plastics by 2027. This capacity is equivalent to 50% of the total plastic waste suitable for this process (mostly polyolefins) in Austria, or 25% of total plastic waste in the country.

Partnerships and Cooperations

Partnerships for feedstock or market access play a very important role in this business area, as building a truly circular economy requires working together.

Partnership with Renasci N.V.
Renasci is a provider of innovative recycling solutions and creator of the novel Smart Chain Processing (SCP) concept, a method to maximize material recovery through various recycling technologies, thus attaining zero waste. Following an initial minority participation in 2021, Borealis raised its share in Renasci to 50.01% in January 2023.

At the new SCP facility in Oostende, Belgium, mixed waste, plastics, metals, and biomass are automatically sorted multiple times. After sorting, all types of recyclable waste, including plastic, are then available for mechanical recycling. Non-recyclable mixed plastic waste is chemically recycled into pyrolysis oil on site. Other types of sorted waste such as metals and organic refuse are further processed using other technologies. Renasci strives to make useful products from all waste streams entering the plant, thereby minimizing the need for incineration, and consequently reducing the overall CO_2 footprint.

Partnership with Stena Recycling AB
Stena Recycling is northern Europe's leading recycling company and an expert in the development of sustainable circular solutions in all types of operations. Partnering with Stena Recycling, Borealis started a feasibility study in 2021 to verify how more circular base chemicals and plastic products can be produced at the Swedish Stenungsund site by increasing the chemically recycled feedstock supply. Supported by a grant from the Swedish Energy Agency, the study determined the optimal technology for the chemical recycling unit and its integration into the cracker at the existing Borealis production facility. In 2022, Borealis selected the engineering company and technology providers for this project. Subject to a positive final investment decision, the chemical recycling unit is expected to start commercial operation in 2025.

Partnership with Reclay Group (Recelerate GmbH)
In 2022, Borealis joined forces with the Reclay Group, international experts in environmental and material recovery management, to found a new entity called Recelerate. The new organization's mission is to redesign the critical steps of the plastics sorting and recycling system for lightweight packaging, born from a need to meet the rising market demand for high-quality recyclates for use in high-end plastic applications. Recelerate will open up the supply of post-consumer plastic waste to the Borcycle™ recycling technology, further increasing the supply of high-quality recycled materials to the market.

Partnership with ALBA Recycling
In 2022, OMV started discussions with ALBA Recycling, a raw materials provider and leader in recycling and zero waste solutions, to jointly build and operate an innovative sorting plant in Walldürn, Germany. The collaboration will secure the delivery of suitable feedstock for chemical recycling to OMV. ALBA's innovative, state-of-the-art sorting plant will process >200 kta of post-consumer mixed plastic waste into suitable feedstock for the production of virgin polyolefins. This process facilitates the further extraction of polyolefins from a waste fraction that currently requires incineration. The final investment decision is expected in 2023.

Partnership with Wood plc
In November 2022, OMV and Wood, a global leader in consulting and engineering solutions in energy and materials markets, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to enter into a mutually exclusive collaboration agreement for the commercial licensing of the ReOil® technology, with binding cooperation targeted for mid-2023. Both companies intend to bring ReOil® to the market together and explore the potential to integrate some of Wood's other complementary technologies.

Circular design

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

Borealis is helping its partners increase the share of recycled plastics in their products by developing innovative polyolefin-based solutions.

Cooperation with Ansmann AG

Borealis and Ansmann, the German battery experts, are cooperating on the development and production of the second generation of Ansmann's exchangeable lithium-ion battery system called "GreenPack." The aim of this collaboration is to leverage the advantages of Borealis polypropylene. With a lower material density, it is lighter compared to standard plastics, thus allowing for better eco-efficiency. This increases the driving range of the electric vehicles using the battery.

Partnership with Bockatech Ltd.

In December 2021, Borealis acquired a minority stake in Bockatech, a UK-based growth-stage green tech business and inventor of the innovative EcoCore® manufacturing technology platform for sustainable packaging. The move entails joint market and material development in the long term as well as the scaling of EcoCore®. The aim is to enable a greater number of global customers, value chain partners, and supply chain players to benefit from a broader range of lighter foam-based applications, primarily in the packaging sector. In 2022, the partners developed a new, lightweight cup to encourage the switch from single-use to multi-use packaging solutions, thereby reducing waste and carbon emissions.

Collaboration with TOPAS Advanced Polymers

Borealis and TOPAS, the leading producer and marketer of cyclic olefin copolymers, are collaborating to develop a new class of engineering materials for film capacitor applications. With additional physical qualities and at a lower cost, this new material will accelerate the green energy transition by enabling the use of more cost- and energy-efficient power transformation.

Cooperation with On, LanzaTech, and Technip Energies

Borealis' collaboration with LanzaTech, Technip Energies, and the On footwear company has taken its first steps toward capturing and using atmospheric carbon monoxide (CO) as a feedstock. LanzaTech's technology captures industrial carbon monoxide exhausts before they are emitted into the atmosphere, and Technip and Borealis process it to create a versatile and lightweight material that On uses to produce performance foam for shoes, named CleanCloud™. In September 2022 On revealed the first ever shoe made from CleanCloud™, called Cloudprime.

The Bornewables™ – renewable-based polyolefins

The Bornewables™ is the name of Borealis' portfolio of circular polyolefin products, which are manufactured using renewable feedstock derived from waste biomass that is not in competition with the food chain. Borealis customers have an alternative to conventional fossil fuel-based feedstock at their disposal, thus lowering the carbon footprint of their own products without having to compromise on either quality or performance. Bornewables™ are suitable for the most demanding applications, including food-contact packaging and health care applications.

A 2021 life cycle assessment revealed that Bornewables™ products are particularly well suited to reducing GHG emissions. Bornewables™ production goes beyond carbon neutrality, as it reduces emissions by at least 120%, from the sourcing of raw materials to the finished product, compared to fossil-based solutions. This is possible while offering the same high performance levels as virgin polyolefins and the ability to be recycled in the same way.

Borvida™ – renewable base chemicals

In June 2022, Borealis launched the Borvida™ portfolio of circular base chemicals, including ethyene, propylene, butene, and phenol. The portfolio is both complementary to and the building block for the Bornewables™ range. Initially, the Borvida™ portfolio comprised Borvida™ B, from non-food waste biomass, and Borvida™ C, from chemically recycled plastic waste. Going forward, the range will also evolve to include Borvida™ A, sourced from atmospheric carbon capture.

ISCC+ certification

The Bornewables™ portfolio, Borcycle™ C, and Borvida™ are ISCC+ certified. This certification system ensures the traceability of the renewable, sustainably produced feedstock from its point of origin through the entire chain of custody.

Examples of circular plastics solutions in use

- Borealis partners with Switzerland's leading milk processor Emmi and Greiner Packaging to produce Emmi CAFFÈ LATTE drinking cups using chemically recycled polypropylene. Emmi aims to make all packaging 100% recyclable.

- Borealis, with partners Neste, Uponor, and the Wastewise Group, produced the first plumbing pipes based on feedstock from chemically recycled XLPE waste. Waste-wise pyrolysis technology liquefies Uponor's pipe production waste into an oil-like liquid, which Neste refines into a high-quality drop-in feedstock for new polymers. Borealis then feeds this raw material into its steam cracker and polymerizes it into polyethylene, which finally Uponor uses to create new pipes.

Borealis has been collaborating with pipe specialist Uponor for a couple of years, using the Bornewables™ technology to enhance the sustainability of Uponor's product portfolio. In 2021, Uponor introduced a new generation of polypropylene sewerage pipes consisting of over 50% renewable feedstock, followed in 2022 by pipes manufactured from cross-linked polyethylene with renewable feedstock. This marked a major step in helping construction industry customers achieve their sustainability targets in pipe installations.

- In 2022, Borealis and the leading European food packaging material producer ITC Packaging jointly developed a more sustainable rigid packaging solution suitable for food contact. Borcycle™ C and Bornewables™ resins upgrade packaging for ice cream and ready-to-eat meals. The requirements of reducing emissions and ensuring the safety of food contact are fulfilled by this combination of chemically recycled and renewable-based materials.

- Nupi Industrie Italiane selected Bornewables™ for its next generation of domestic plumbing and heating systems designed to perform under higher stress conditions and temperatures.

- Borealis and Trexel, a leading expert in foam injection and blow-molded parts, codeveloped a new plastic bottle based on Bornewables™ material. The bottle is reusable and designed to be fully recyclable.

STOP
STOP WASTE. GO CIRCULAR.

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

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

By the end of 2022, Project STOP was providing waste collection services to more than 300,000 people, had created 333 full-time jobs in the waste sector, and had collected more than 40 kt of waste. Five waste sorting facilities have been built in Indonesia, one of them being the largest of its kind in the entire country. With Project STOP, a comprehensive program to train government workers to establish and operate waste management systems could be created. Substantial project financing components include proceeds from the sale of materials, from recycling companies, but also revenues from waste collection service charges.

Project STOP is currently active in three Indonesian cities: Muncar, Pasuruan, and Jembrana. The city partnership in Muncar was handed over to the local government and its community in February 2022, followed by the launch of its expansion over the entire Banyuwangi Regency, East Java. In parallel, Project STOP will continue its regional expansion. Once finalized, this four-year expansion plan will have provided waste collection services to 2 mn people, created 1,000 new jobs, and will collect 230 kt waste, including 25 kt plastic.

The new Co-Processing plant is scheduled to start operations in 2023 and will reduce OMV's carbon footprint by up to 360,000 t of CO_2.

3 – FUELS & FEEDSTOCK

The F&F business segment refines crude oil and other feedstocks, and markets fuels. Its activities include Refining, Supply and Trading, Commercial and Retail. OMV owns a total refining capacity of around 500 kbbl/d, with three wholly owned refineries in Europe and a 15% share in ADNOC Refining & Global Trading. In Europe, refining activities are highly integrated with marketing to serve a strong branded retail network and a broad base of commercial customers.

CLEAN CCS OPERATING RESULT
(IN 2021: € 945 MN)

€ 1.810 mn

OMV REFINING INDICATOR MARGIN EUROPE
BASED ON BRENT (IN 2021: $ 3.7/BBL)

$ 14.7 /bbl

FUELS AND OTHER SALES VOLUMES EUROPE
(IN 2021: 16.3 MN T)

15.5 mn t

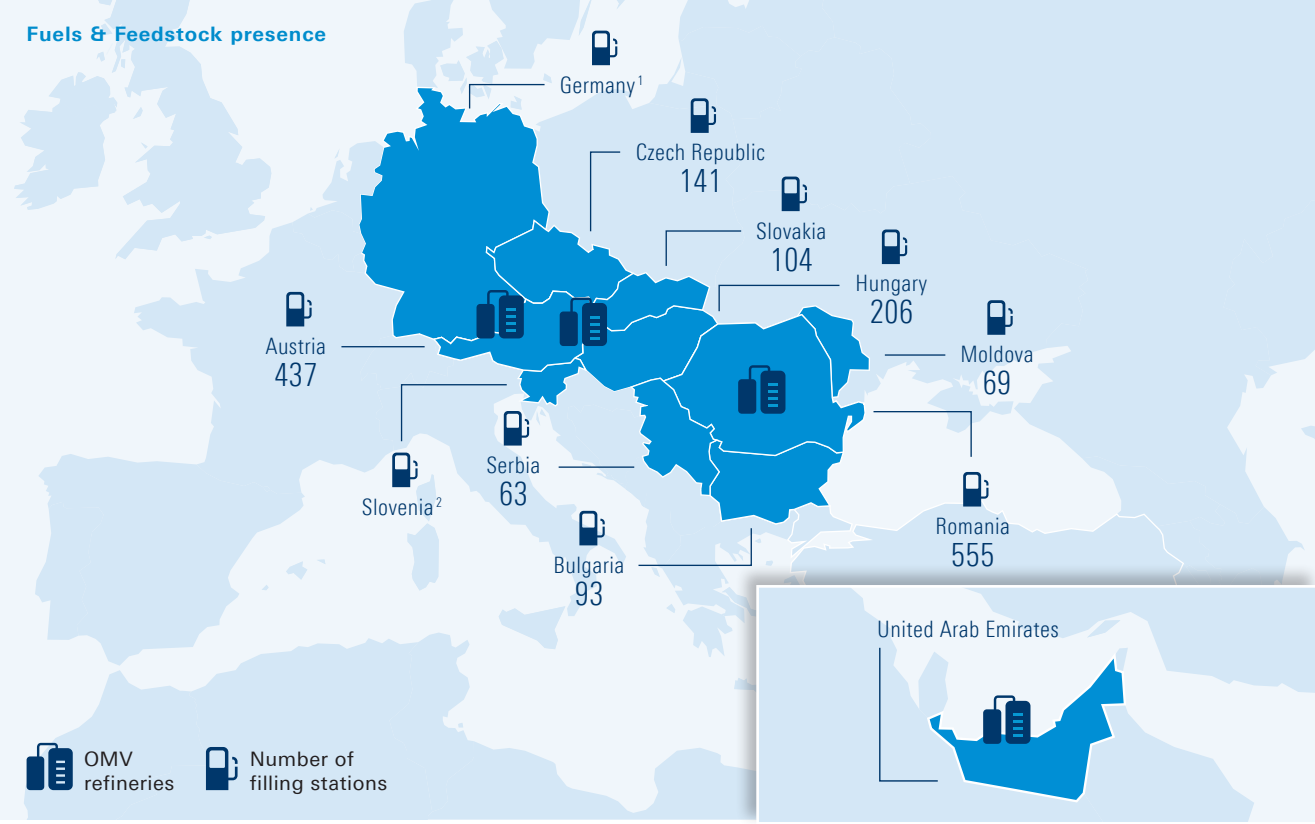
UTILIZATION RATE REFINERIES EUROPE
(IN 2021: 88%)

73%

Note: As of 2023, the Gas & Power Eastern Europe business was transferred from Fuels & Feedstock to the Energy business segment and is now reported together with Gas Marketing Western Europe under "Gas Marketing & Power". 2022 figures are presented in the new structure.

Fuels & Feedstock at a Glance

OMV operates three inland refineries, two in Austria and Germany that are strongly integrated with petrochemicals, and one in Romania with a total capacity of around 370 kboe/d. The refineries have access to both domestic and international crude, which is supplied via pipelines. OMV is an industry leader, ranking in the top two quartiles of the Solomon European refining benchmark. In Retail, OMV operates a strong multibrand retail network of approximately 1,700 filling stations in the CEE region[1, 2]. OMV markets fuels, which include gasoline, diesel, aviation fuel, biofuels, bitumen, and heating oil. In the Middle East region, OMV holds a 15% share in the ADNOC Refining & Trading JV. Launched at the end of 2020, ADNOC Global Trading optimizes refinery flows and markets refined products globally, unlocking an additional level of integrated value creation.



[1] On May 1, 2022, OMV closed the transaction to sell its filling station business (285 filling stations) in Germany to EG Group. Furthermore, the sale of the remaining 17 Avanti filling stations to PKN Orlen was completed on May 31, 2023.
[2] On June 30, 2023, OMV closed the transaction to sell its business in Slovenia (118 filling stations) to MOL Group.

Key facts 2022

- ~370 kbbl/d annual refining capacity in Europe
- ~140 kbbl/d annual refining capacity in the Middle East
- 15.5 mn t fuels and other sales volumes in Europe
- ~1,800 filling stations in Europe at year-end 2022

Competitive advantages

- Leading European refiner, confirmed by high rankings in Solomon benchmark
- Large share of secure product outlets
- Strong retail brands, a high share of premium fuel, and a leading non-oil business
- Excellent management of integrated oil value chain

Financial and operational KPIs

		2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Clean CCS Operating Result before depreciation and amortization, impairments and write-ups	in EUR mn	1,413	1,604	1,434	1,373	2,200
Clean CCS Operating Result	in EUR mn	1,008	1,122	996	945	1,810
thereof ADNOC Refining & Trading (15%)	in EUR mn	n.a.	8	–107	–11	350
OMV refining indicator margin Europe based on Brent[1]	in USD/bbl	5.3	4.9	3.1	3.7	14.7
Utilization rate refineries Europe	in %	92	97	86	88	73
Fuels and other sales volumes Europe	in mn t	17.8	18.6	15.5	16.3	15.5
thereof retail sales volumes	in mn t	6.3	6.5	5.9	6.4	6.2
Number of filling stations		2,064	2,075	2,085	2,088	1,803
Average throughput per filling station	in mn l	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.0
Capital expenditure	in EUR mn	559	2,739	570	633	800
thereof organic capital expenditure	in EUR mn	538	576	510	626	800

Note: The operational KPIs do not include the equity-accounted investments. As of 2023, the Gas & Power Eastern Europe business was transferred from Fuels & Feedstock to the Energy business segment and is now reported together with Gas Marketing Western Europe under "Gas Marketing & Power". 2022 figures are presented in the new structure

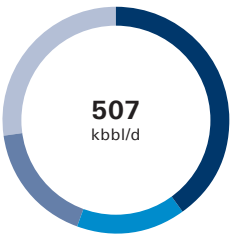
[1] As of 2022, the refining indicator margin reflects the change in crude oil reference price from Urals to Brent in OMV Petrom. For comparison only, historical figures are based on the new logic using Brent as reference.

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

Fuels and other sales volumes amounted to 15.5 mn t. OMV marketed 6.2 mn t of fuel products plus a broad range of non-fuel products and services through its own network of filling stations. Commercial sales of fuel products totaled 5.8 mn t, impacted by the prolonged turnaround at the Schwechat refinery. Jet fuel increased from 1.0 mn t in 2021 to 1.7 mn t as a result of gradually lifting COVID-19 travel restrictions.

Annual refining capacities

In kbbl/d

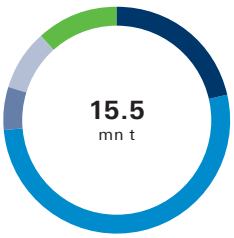


Schwechat	204
Burghausen	79
Petrobrazi	86
ADNOC Refining[1]	138

[1] Equivalent to OMV's 15% share in ADNOC Refining

Fuels and other sales volumes Europe

In mn t



Gasoline	3.3
Diesel	7.7
Jet	1.7
Black products	1.1
Other	1.7

Refining in Europe

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

Over the last few years, OMV has put a lot of effort into increasing refining profitability and improving performance indicators. The continuous efficiency programs initiated by OMV resulted in significant cost reductions and an improved margin.

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

HSB Solomon Associates LLC ranking – Fuels Study[1]

Net Cash Margin in USD/bbl

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

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

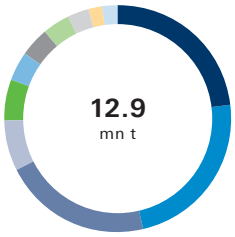
The geographical location of OMV's refineries and their connection to a strong pipeline infrastructure ensure sourcing flexibility with access to both domestic and international crude oil supplies. The flexible refinery configuration and access to broad feedstock supplies enable profit optimization along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

In 2022, slightly more than a quarter of the crude processed in OMV's three refineries came from OMV's Austrian and Romanian oil fields. The remainder is supplied seaborne via a reliable and cost-effective pipeline system from the Adriatic Sea and the Black Sea.

As a consequence of the war in Ukraine, we are no longer supplying the refineries with Russian crude oil.

Sources of processed crude oil 2022

In %



Kazakhstan	23
Romania	23
Libya	21
Algeria	7
Iraq	6
Austria	4
Russia[1]	4
Azerbaijan	4
Guyana	3
United Kingdom	2
Other	2

[1] Following the war in Ukraine, we are no longer using Russian crude oil

Processed crude oil quality

In %

Heavy	13
Medium	15
Light	72

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

Schwechat (9.6 mn t / 204 kbbl/d)

Schwechat is Austria's only refinery. It features a very high conversion rate with low black-product yield and the technical flexibility to process a mixture of heavy, medium, and light sweet crude oils. The site is supplied with around 10% domestic equity crude, with the remaining crude supplied via the Transalpine (TAL) and Adria-Wien Pipelines (AWP). Schwechat is forward integrated into petrochemicals and produces ethylene, propylene, butadiene, and aromatics. The refinery also supplies fuels to OMV's large network of filling stations as well as to Vienna International Airport via pipeline. In addition, the refinery produces low-sulfur heavy fuel oil to serve the market with IMO 2022-compliant products. In the long term, Schwechat aims to become heavy fuel oil-free.

Burghausen (3.8 mn t / 79 kbbl/d)

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

Petrobrazi (4.5 mn t / 86 kbbl/d)

The Petrobrazi refinery, located about 60 km from Bucharest, Romania, processes approximately 70% local equity heavy crude oil, with the rest of its crude supplied via import pipelines from the Constanța oil terminal. The refinery's yield structure allows the production of gasoline, middle distillates, and low-sulfur heavy fuel oil. The refinery is highly integrated with the regional fuel marketing business, which includes over 700 filling stations in Romania, Moldova, Bulgaria, and Serbia.

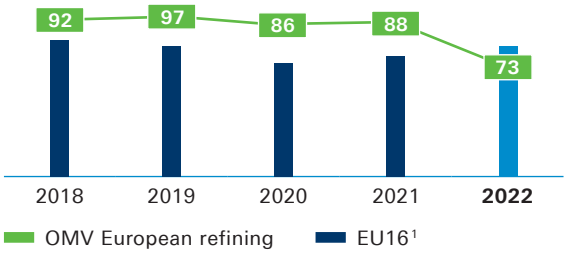
Refinery utilization rates

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

OMV's European refineries achieved a utilization rate of 73% in 2022, which was influenced strongly by the planned turnaround activities in the Schwechat and Burghausen refineries, and the incident at the crude oil distillation unit in Schwechat on June 3. After repair work was completed in record time, and without a single incident, the crude oil distillation-unit resumed full operations on October 7, 2022, and returned to the usual high utilization.

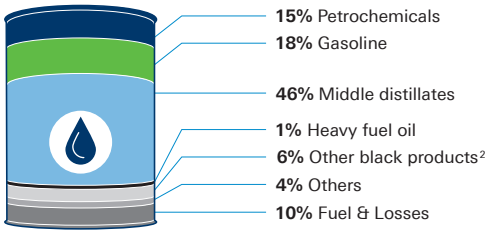
Refinery utilization rates – OMV versus EU16 peers

In %



[1] Based on OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report

Integrated refinery yield[1]



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

Retail and Commercial

OMV sells its refined products via several retail filling station brands and also serves a large base of commercial customers. The Group's total product sales amounted to 15.5 mn t in 2022. Around 40% of the total volumes were marketed through the retail channel, while approximately 60% were sold through the commercial channel.

Retail

OMV currently operates a network of around 1,700 filling stations. The network covers nine countries in Central and Eastern Europe. More than half of the filling stations are in Austria (437 sites) and Romania (555 sites). OMV also operates filling stations in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Moldova. This allows the Group to maximize the integrated margins from refineries to the retail network.

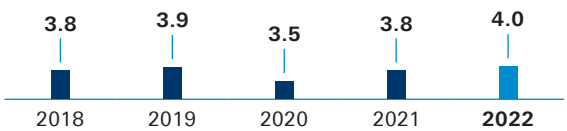
Mobility is changing fast – countries in the EU have released climate and energy strategies, aiming for a carbon-free energy sector by 2050. The vision addresses all energy sectors; mobility is being presented as a flagship sector to showcase sustainable development. To adapt to these trends, OMV is developing its sustainable fuels business and building up an EV fast-charging network.

Over the last five years, another way OMV has significantly transformed its retail business is by pursuing network optimization, clear customer segmentation, value creation through the focus on brands' equity builders, and strategic operational improvements. 2022 saw the business navigate a situation of turmoil, with war in Ukraine bringing challenges and unprecedented high prices in the supply chain. This led to goverments setting price caps in several countries and intervening more actively in the fuel markets, with end customers facing an overall increased cost of living. This has been evident in an Operating Result per filling station that is below the level of 2021, mainly driven by Hungary and Slovenia, yet still at a strong level. OMV's average throughput per filling station reached 4 mn l per year.

In May 2022, OMV closed the sale of 285 filling stations to the EG Group and in May 2023 the sale of the remaining 17 filling stations to PKN Orlen. In June 2023, the Company completed the divestment of OMV-branded filling stations in Slovenia (118 sites).

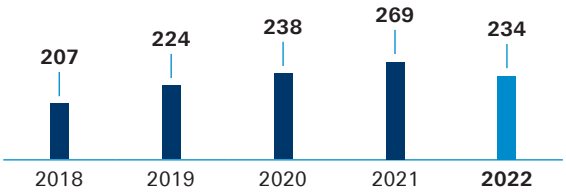
Throughput per station[1]

In mn liters



Retail Operating Result per filling station

In thousand EUR



Electric Mobility

OMV is investing over EUR 400 mn to deliver superior EV charging services for drivers and businesses. The ambitious 2030 objective is to build a network of more than 16,000 charging points with a focus on fast and ultra-fast charging on the go. More than 2,000 charging points will be located in its own stations, with the end of 2022 seeing the first station embarking on this journey.

The retail segment plays an essential role in building OMV's brand image. OMV pursues a multibrand strategy that addresses different customer needs.

OMV brand

OMV is the Group's top-quality brand, offering the highest-quality fuels, modern convenience stores including quality coffee and freshly prepared food, and a wide range of services linked to mobility. OMV's highest-performance MaxxMotion fuels ensure engine longevity, improved efficiency, and lower emissions. Thanks to our extensive experience and position as one of the first movers in gastronomy on the go, VIVA has the expertise to combine smart convenience with an enjoyable experience on site. The MyStation app, launched in 2022, completes the consumer experience. Additionally, we embed sustainability in everything we do – our products,

processes, and services – as demonstrated in 2022 with the first filling station receiving an EV fast-charging point under the eMotion brand.

Petrom brand

The Petrom brand is present in Romania and Moldova, offering reliable fuels at affordable prices. With almost 400 filling stations in Romania, Petrom is the market leader in the country. Its unique value-for-money proposition has been complemented with a new look and feel through an ambitious three-year modernization project, new service solutions for our customers (self-service car wash, card and mobile payment solutions at the pumps), and the integration of MyAuchan convenience stores inside the filling stations.

Avanti and DISKONT brands

These two brands target the discount segment. With around 140 Avanti sites and some 80 additional DISKONT filling stations located at HOFER supermarkets, they represent by far the largest automated filling station network in Austria, offering drivers the opportunity to fill up their cars at exceptionally favorable prices.

MaxxMotion

MaxxMotion is OMV's core asset in fuel and the showcase of our premium quality statement, with steady growth over the past five years.

As one of the leaders in fuel technology, OMV works in close collaboration with leading automotive OEMs, research institutes, and universities to secure a place at the forefront of future developments in fuel technology. The successful OMV MaxxMotion Performance Fuels are a prime example of the Company's innovation capabilities. OMV MaxxMotion Performance Fuels contain the unique ACTIVEFLOW™ technology, special additive formulations that keep engines clean, reduce wear, and sustainably prolong the engine's lifespan over the long term.

VIVA

VIVA encapsulates OMV's expertise in combining smart on-the-go convenience with an enjoyable experience on site. For many years now, OMV has been considered a benchmark for convenience when on the road. VIVA stores have an appealing atmosphere, a first-rate product range, and helpful, service-oriented staff. In addition to freshly prepared sandwiches and snacks, VIVA offers the unique VIVA Coffee, made from carefully selected coffee beans that are sourced 100% responsibly (OMV has been a Fairtrade partner since 2016). Consumer research ranks OMV's VIVA Coffee products highly as the best solution for people on the go. In our stores, we also offer more than 1,500 everyday products, gifts, the VIVA wine store, and much more. The VIVA convenience store concept has developed into a very attractive business that contributes significantly to OMV's retail earnings. OMV currently operates around 800 filling stations with VIVA stores from Austria to Romania, either managed directly or through strategic partnerships with big retail brands such as Billa or Spar.

MyStation app

The goal of the MyStation app is to complement the offline experience with an unbeatable online proposition that will act as a platform for future value generation. Available in four countries at the end of 2022, it offers features such as earning and burning points, coupons, promotions, the possibility for donations, and various other benefits for retail customers. The results are clear: increased frequency of visits and higher amounts spent at OMV.

Competitive retail advantages

- Integrated supply chain from refinery to retail, improving value delivery
- OMV, VIVA, and Petrom perceived as benchmarks of quality across markets
- Above-average throughput per station compared to branded peers
- Strategic partnership for convenience stores that deliver high contribution to total retail margin

Commercial sales

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

To closely reflect the market developments and market outlook, OMV's commercial products and services are being expanded, including the launch of several new, more sustainable products. Sustainable aviation fuel (SAF), for example, contributes to a reduction of CO_2 emissions of more than 80% as a result of processing regionally sourced used cooking oil. In terms of sales, OMV is already delivering SAF to Austrian Airlines at Vienna Airport. In addition, MoU agreements with Lufthansa, Ryanair, and Wizz Air were signed in 2022 for the supply of up to 1,145 kt SAF in the period 2023–2030.

Refining in the Middle East

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

ADNOC Refining

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

ADNOC Refining is situated at the heart of the Abu Dhabi hydrocarbon value chain and operates the fourth-largest single-site refinery complex in the world (Ruwais) with a total capacity of 922 kbbl/d. The Abu Dhabi refinery closed at the end of 2022 as part of ongoing efficiency and competitiveness improvement initiatives.

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

The Ruwais megasite is well integrated into petrochemicals. The complex includes a propylene capacity of more than 1.7 mn t, mostly sold to Borouge, the largest polyolefins site in the world. Borouge is jointly owned by Borealis (36%) and ADNOC (54%), with the remaining 10% free float, which generates synergies along the value chain.

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

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

ADNOC Refining's investment program includes the Crude Flexibility Project, which expands Ruwais' crude slate to include heavier, more sour crudes and allows the refinery to optimize its feedstock costs.

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

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

ADNOC Global Trading

The Ruwais site has direct access to a deep-water port, unlocking the opportunity for OMV to participate in attractive, high-growth markets, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. Approximately 30% of ADNOC Refining's production is sold domestically, while roughly 70% is exported. ADNOC Global Trading is ADNOC Refining's international exporter and manages the non-domestic crude feedstock supply, optimizing refinery flows and unlocking an additional layer of value creation. ADNOC Global Trading started operations in December 2020 and has consistently increased its trading volumes every year.

Pak-Arab Refinery (PARCO)

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

OMV's integrated value chain in the United Arab Emirates

Exploration & Production	Refining & Trading	Chemicals
Sarb and Umm Lulu OMV share 20% **Ghasha** OMV share 5%	**ADNOC Refining** OMV share 15% **ADNOC Global Trading** OMV share 15%	**Borouge plc** OMV share 36%[1]

[1] Via Borealis; ADNOC (54%), Borealis (36%), free float (10%). OMV holds a majority shareholding (75%) in Borealis.

Innovation & Technology

OMV actively explores alternative feedstocks, technologies, and fuels with the aim of developing a well-diversified, competitive future portfolio. Efforts and resources focus on chemical recycling for post-consumer plastic waste. Additional attention is given to the production of conventional and advanced biofuels, synthetic fuels, and green hydrogen as future fuels for the hard-to-electrify part of the transportation segment, and as precursors for sustainable chemicals.

Sustainable refinery

Biofuels – Co-Processing

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

The final investment decision amounting to around EUR 200 mn for the co-processing of renewable feedstock components in Schwechat was made in 2020. Up to 160,000 t of waste and vegetable oil will be hydrogenated. OMV utilizes feedstock that has been certified to EU sustainability standards. As a result, OMV's carbon footprint will be reduced by up to 360,000 t of CO_2 per year due to the substitution of fossil diesel. Construction is progressing, and commercial operation is expected in 2023.

Biofuels – advanced fuels

Advanced or waste-based biofuels do not compete with food and feed production. Sources of advanced fuels include a proportion of biomass from mixed municipal or industrial waste, agricultural residue such as straw and animal manure, residue from forestry and wood processing such as bark, branches, leaves/needles, and sawdust, cultivated algae, and waste streams such as sewage sludge. OMV has developed a proprietary technology to convert these biomass sources into advanced fuel.

A pilot plant for the conversion of raw glycerin into propanol is under construction at the Schwechat refinery. The produced propanol can be used as an advanced biofuel component for petrol fuel or as an advanced biochemical. The first volumes of propanol are expected in the first half of 2024. The capacity of the pilot plant is around 1,000 t of propanol per year.

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

Green hydrogen

In January 2021, as part of the UpHy project, OMV made a final investment decision on the development of the largest Austrian electrolyzer, a 10 MW electrolysis plant at the Schwechat refinery that is expected to begin operations in 2023. The electrolysis process will be powered by renewable electricity (wind and solar) and will produce green, zero-emission hydrogen. The green hydrogen will be used mainly in the refinery for the hydrogenation of vegetable oil.

In May 2023, OMV Petrom obtained financing through the National Plan for Recovery and Resilience to produce green hydrogen at the Petrobrazi refinery. The project involves putting into operation, within the refinery, a capacity of 20 MW for hydrogen production via water electrolysis. FID is expected in 2024.

Sustainable fuels

Sustainable aviation fuels (SAF)

CO_2, renewable power, and water are the sources of synthetic sustainable fuels. OMV is leading a publicly funded project to develop a new and efficient route from synthetic methanol to sustainable aviation fuels (M2SAF). In this M2SAF project, the basic proof of concept, catalyst, and process development takes place in a consortium of industry, SMEs, and academic partners. The target is to deliver a synthetic M2SAF fulfilling the current American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) certification requirements in a pre-screening test in liter scale in the next one and a half years.

In 2022, OMV started producing SAF via co-processing in its Schwechat refinery. Utilizing an existing hydrotreating plant and used cooking oil collected by partners (e.g., Münzer), OMV has achieved its first equity SAF production and sales. The internationally recognised ISCC+ certification was obtained and applied to the produced SAF.

Sustainable road fuels

Already in 2021, OMV took important steps to reduce the carbon footprint of the fuels product portfolio by launching new innovative fuels OMV EcoMotion Diesel and OMV EcoPerform Diesel for business customers. OMV EcoMotion Diesel contains up to 33% renewable components. The high share of bio-components ensures a lower carbon footprint than conventional fuels, while the remaining carbon emissions are being offset.

In the Low Carbon Business, OMV aims to build up geothermal energy capacity that generates up to 9 TWh p.a. by 2030.

4 – ENERGY

In 2022, OMV Energy boosted value delivery and cash generation from the portfolio of oil and gas assets, while building up a dedicated Low Carbon Business unit in line with the ongoing energy transition and to support the OMV Group's transformation. As of 2023, Energy also includes the Gas & Power Eastern Europe business, which was formerly part of the Fuels & Feedstock segment.

DAILY PRODUCTION
(IN 2021: 486 KBOE/D)

50%
Crude oil and NGL

50%
Natural gas

PRODUCTION COST
(IN 2021: $ 6.7/BOE)

$ 8.2 /boe

1P RESERVES
(IN 2021: 1,295 MN BOE)

1,037 mn boe

ORGANIC CAPEX
(IN 2021: € 1,192 MN)

€ 1,463 mn

CLEAN OPERATING RESULT[1]
(IN 2021: € 2,892 MN)

€ 8,001 mn

Note: All figures in the Energy section are net to OMV unless stated otherwise. As of 2023, the Gas & Power Eastern Europe business was transferred from Fuels & Feedstock to the Energy business segment and is now reported together with Gas Marketing Western Europe under "Gas Marketing & Power". 2022 figures are presented in the new structure.

[1] Russia is no longer considered a core region by OMV; a strategic review of the 24.99% interest in the Yuzhno-Russkoye natural gas field was also initiated. As of March 1, 2022, Russian operations are no longer included in Group operational KPIs, Operating Result, or cash flows.

Energy at a Glance

The year 2022 marked the highest ever financial results for OMV Energy, with a record clean Operating Result of EUR 8.0 bn, driven by high oil and gas prices. Despite the impact on production and supply of the Russia-Ukraine war, Energy has formed strategy implementation teams to focus on key strategic initiatives and made progress on identifying options for optimizing its portfolio, as well as starting the development of its Low Carbon Business. In addition, the Gas Marketing & Power business comprises natural gas supply, marketing, and trading in Western Europe, plus electricity production and gas and power sales in Eastern Europe. In 2022, the importance of the LNG business increased enormously and OMV fully utilized its allotted capacity at the Gate regasification terminal in the Netherlands.

Financial and operational KPIs

		2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Clean Operating Result	in EUR mn	2,027	1,951	145	2,892	8,001
thereof Gas Marketing & Power	in EUR mn	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	305
Exploration expenses	in EUR mn	175	229	896	281	250
Exploration expenditure	in EUR mn	300	360	227	210	202
Production cost	in USD/boe	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.7	8.2
Finding costs (single year)	in USD/boe	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.5	2.9
Finding & development costs (single year)	in USD/boe	11.3	11.1	8.7	10.1	16.7
Reserves replacement cost (single year)	in USD/boe	16.3	14.0	8.7	10.1	16.7
Total hydrocarbon production	in mn boe	156.0	177.9	169.4	177.5	143.0
thereof oil and NGL	in mn bbl	66.5	76.1	64.7	72.9	70.8
thereof natural gas	in mn boe	89.5	101.7	104.7	104.6	72.1
Hydrocarbon sales volumes	in mn boe	149	169	161	169	138
Average realized crude price	in USD/bbl	66.0	61.7	38.0	65.6	95.0
Average realized gas price	in USD/1,000 cf	4.7	4.1	3.1	6.0	17.3
Average realized gas price	in EUR/MWh	13.1	11.9	8.9	16.5	53.8
1P reserves at year-end	in mn boe	1,270	1,332	1,337	1,295	1,037
thereof oil and NGL	in mn boe	642	649	680	649	621
thereof natural gas	in mn boe	628	683	657	646	416
Natural gas sales volumes	in TWh	114	137	164	196	147

Note: As of 2023, the Gas & Power Eastern Europe business was transferred from Fuels & Feedstock to the Energy business segment and is now reported together with Gas Marketing Western Europe under "Gas Marketing & Power." 2022 figures are presented in the new structure.

Key achievements 2022

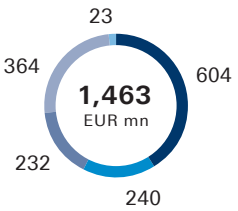
- Jerun development progressed according to schedule
- Berling received FID in October 2022
- Progress on portfolio optimization
- Managed the natural gas crisis in a very difficult environment
- OMV storage levels up to 97% at year-end
- Fully utilized Gate regasification capacity in 2022, record LNG result
- Geothermal production and successful injection test at Aderklaa well
- PV Schönkirchen Phase 2 completed

Competitive advantages

- Focused portfolio
- Ambitious front-runners in digitalization
- Well positioned in attractive regions
- Strong partnerships with major players in hydrocarbon-rich regions

Total organic CAPEX per region

In EUR mn

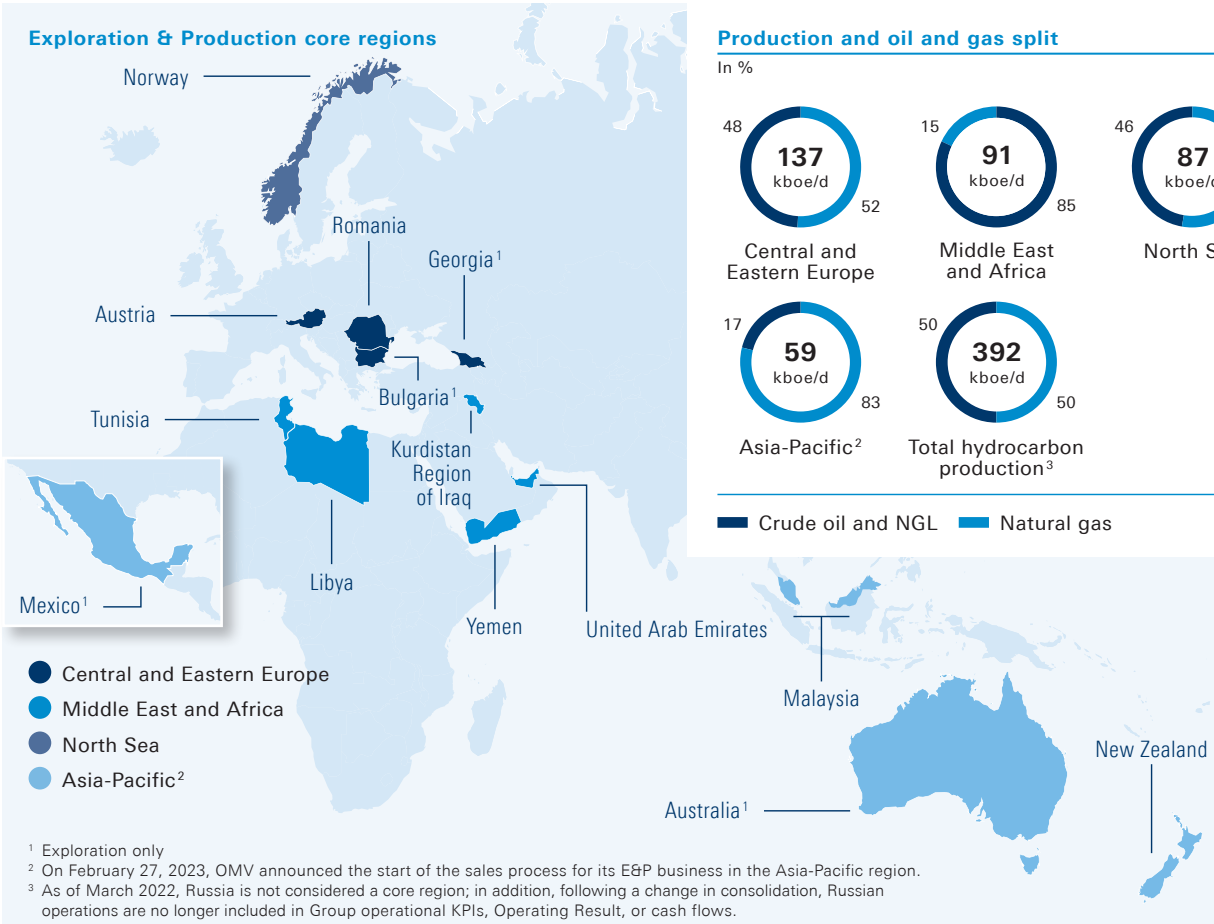


- Central and Eastern Europe
- Middle East and Africa
- North Sea
- Asia-Pacific
- Gas Marketing & Power

Exploration & Production

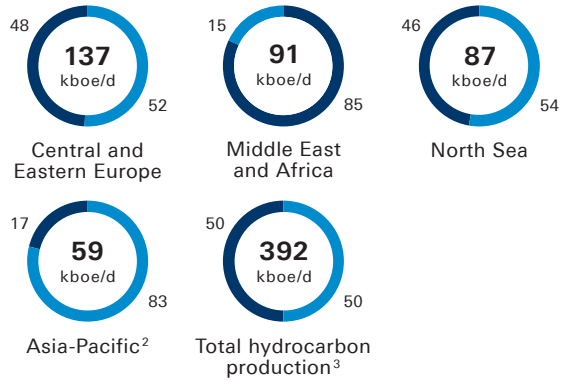
OMV's E&P explores, develops, and produces crude oil, natural gas liquids, and natural gas. The key strategic focus of the E&P segment remains to increase the share of natural gas over that of crude oil and to reduce carbon intensity across the portfolio. In 2022, E&P progressed well with its five major natural gas development projects: Neptun (Romania), Jerun (Malaysia), Berling (Norway), Ghasha (UAE), and Māui B (New Zealand).

Exploration & Production core regions



Production and oil and gas split

In %



[1] Exploration only
[2] On February 27, 2023, OMV announced the start of the sales process for its E&P business in the Asia-Pacific region.
[3] As of March 2022, Russia is not considered a core region; in addition, following a change in consolidation, Russian operations are no longer included in Group operational KPIs, Operating Result, or cash flows.

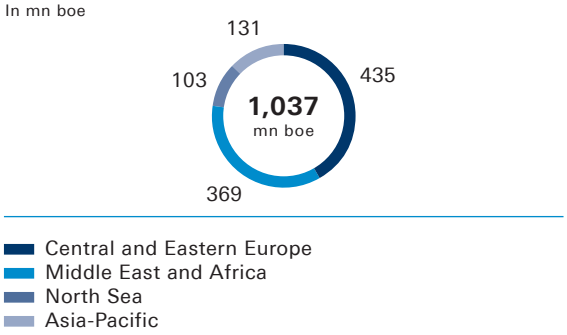
Focused international player

The E&P business is focusing on further upgrading its competitive asset portfolio, which generates more cash, and continuing the transition of the hydrocarbon portfolio to natural gas.

In response to the war in Ukraine, OMV has decided to make a fundamental shift away from investments in Russia. Russia is therefore no longer considered a core region for OMV. Moreover, a change of consolidation method of OMV's Russian activities took place. Since March 1, 2022, Russian production volumes have not been counted as part of the consolidated production volumes. In addition, as part of the E&P portfolio optimization, OMV decided to initiate the sales process to divest its assets in the Asia-Pacific region.

1P reserves per region

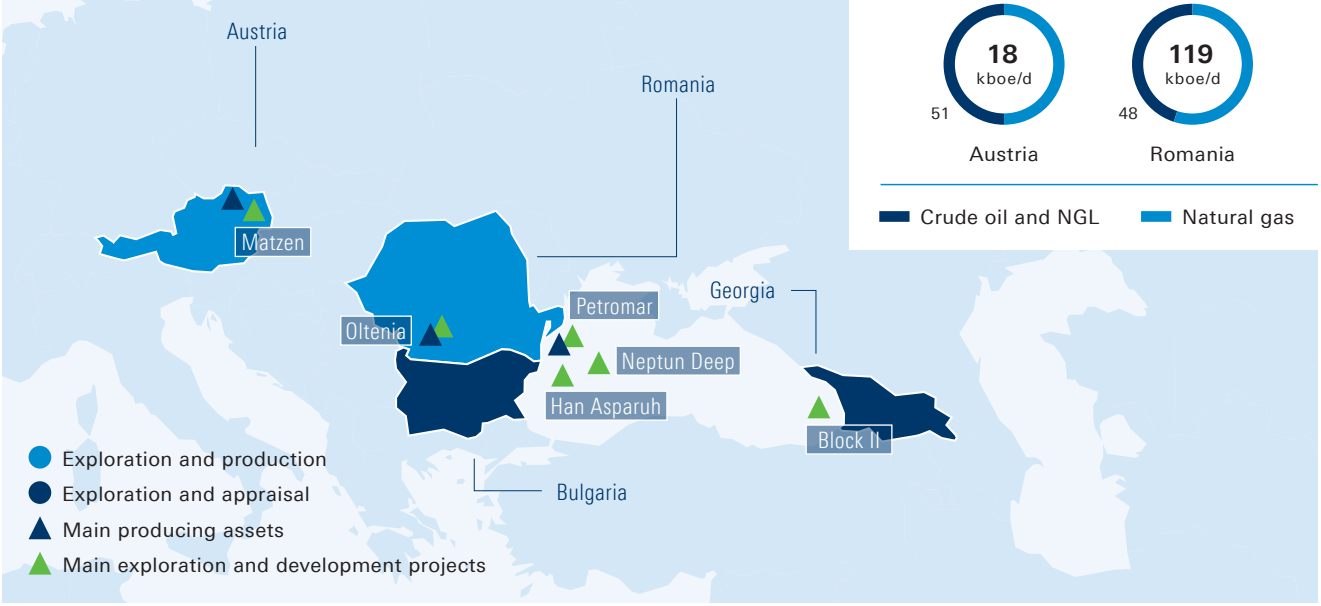
In mn boe



Central and Eastern Europe

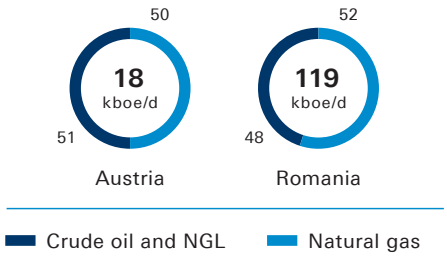
In Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), OMV is active in Austria, Romania, Bulgaria, and Georgia. OMV's main objectives in the region are maximizing the profitable recovery of hydrocarbons and unlocking Black Sea growth potential.

Presence in Central and Eastern Europe



Production and oil and gas split

In %



Key facts 2022

- Production: 137 kboe/d
- Proven reserves: 435 mn boe
- Phase 2 of one of Austria's largest ground-mounted photovoltaic plants completed

Strategic directions

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

Austria

OMV has been producing oil and gas in Austria since the Company's founding over 60 years ago. In 2022, OMV Austria's production amounted to 18 kboe/d, thereby contributing significantly to the domestic energy supply. Production originates from around 1,000 wells, all of which are operated by OMV.

OMV has very high recovery rates for its fields in Austria, producing 30% to 60% of the available liquids and up to 90% of the existing natural gas. State-of-the-art technology in salt water management, directional drilling, and feed pump service life enhancement make this possible.

Austria is the global E&P research center for the Group. The test site near Gänserndorf focuses on technological development, such as new concepts for reservoir models or maintaining reservoir pressure. Technologies that OMV successfully implements in Austria are then applied in other projects within the Group.

In 2022, OMV Austria placed significant emphasis on process safety topics. Hazard and operability studies were performed in seven facilities.

Romania

OMV has held a 51% share in OMV Petrom since 2004. Following its privatization, OMV Petrom invested around EUR 12 bn in E&P operations in Romania. This included the drilling of more than 2,200 new wells and sidetracks, as well as the modernization and automation of the existing infrastructure.

Significant progress has been made since privatization in terms of equipment integrity and reliability by reducing the number of well interventions to around 4,200 per annum and increasing the well MTBF (Mean Time Between Failures).

OMV Petrom E&P currently operates 150 commercial oil and gas fields in Romania, including 20 mature fields, under production enhancement contracts. The production infrastructure includes approximately 6,000 production wells, around 10,000 km of pipelines, and around 900 processing facilities. OMV Petrom is currently engaged in exploration activities in ten exploration licenses (including two offshore and two non-operated licenses) in Romania, covering over 26,000 km^2.

OMV Petrom produces around 15% of its domestic output offshore from the shallow water Istria block in the Black Sea. Production there began more than 40 years ago and today, OMV Petrom operates six fixed platforms, 80 km offshore.

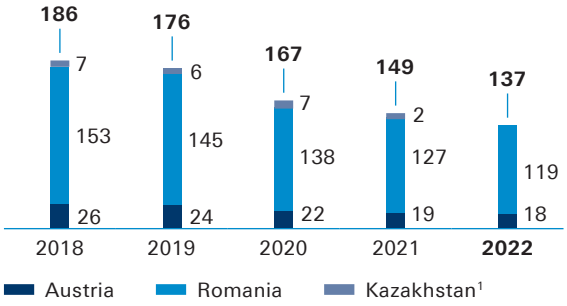
In 2022, OMV Petrom's production in Romania amounted to a daily average of 119 kboe/d, with 48% liquids and 52% natural gas.

Neptun Deep provides a strategic growth opportunity and could transform Romania into a natural gas exporting country. The Offshore Law amendments were signed by the Romanian president and officially published in May 2022. In 2021, the Romanian state-controlled natural gas company Romgaz made a binding offer to acquire ExxonMobil's stake of 50% in the Neptun Deepwater block offshore Romania and the acquisition was concluded in August 2022. Following this, OMV Petrom took over operatorship of the Neptun Deep project. The project received FID in June 2023.

In June 2023, OMV Petrom announced the discovery of new crude oil and natural gas resources in the Oltenia and Muntenia regions of southern Romania. Cumulatively, the discovered deposits hold over 30 million boe of recoverable resources, equivalent to around three quarters of OMV Petrom's 2022 production.

Daily production in CEE

In kboe/d



[1] The E&P business in Kazakhstan was divested on May 14, 2021.

▲ Neptun Deep project, offshore, natural gas, Romania

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

Production
Estimated recoverable volumes are currently at around 100 bcm (~700 mn boe; 100%)
Production start expected in 2027

Investments
Final investment decision taken in 2023. Total development CAPEX is estimated at up to EUR 4 bn, to be spent mostly during 2024–2026 (100%)

Bulgaria

In Bulgaria, OMV Petrom holds a non-operated interest in the Han Asparuh exploration block offshore in the Black Sea, which is strategically well positioned next to Neptun Deep, located offshore of Romania. The Polshkov-1 exploration well is the first oil discovery in Bulgaria's sector of the Black Sea. In April 2022, the license for the Han Asparuh block was extended by two years until May 2024.

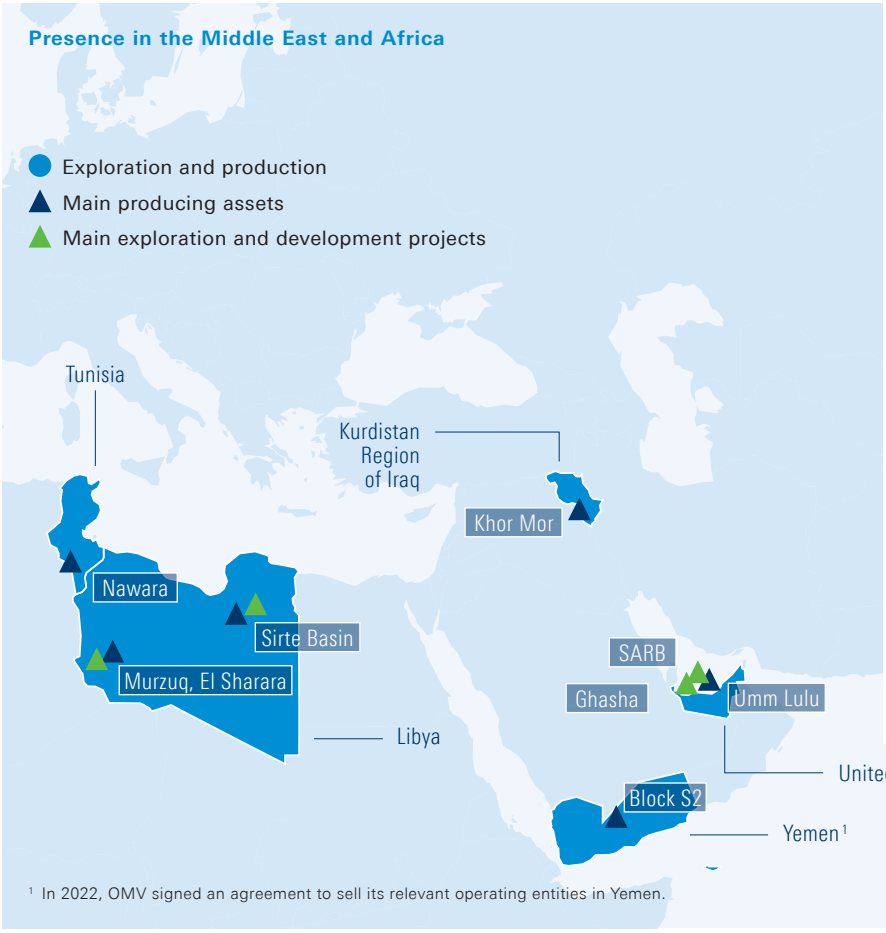
Republic of Georgia

In 2020, OMV Petrom was awarded an exploration license in the Black Sea waters of the Republic of Georgia covering a total area of more than 5,000 km^2. In 2021, OMV Petrom signed a Production Sharing Contract for offshore Block II. As an operator, OMV Petrom has established an operating company in the Republic of Georgia, and proceeded with geoscientific and environmental studies in 2021. Due to ongoing farm-down activities and the political context in the area, activities are on hold.

Middle East and Africa

In the Middle East and Africa (MEA) region, OMV is active in the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Tunisia, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, and Yemen. OMV's key objectives in the region are to develop its position in the UAE and to secure a stable contribution from Libya.

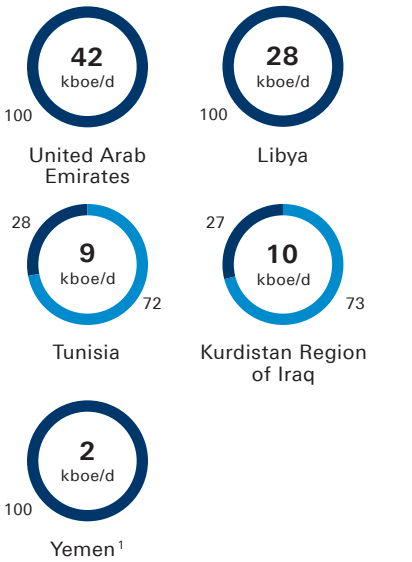
Presence in the Middle East and Africa



[1] In 2022, OMV signed an agreement to sell its relevant operating entities in Yemen.

Production and oil and gas split

In %



Key facts 2022

- Production: 91 kboe/d
- Proven reserves: 369 mn boe
- Ramp-up of production in SARB/Umm Lulu in the UAE
- Record production in the UAE

Strategic directions

- Further development of SARB/Umm Lulu in the UAE
- Develop Ghasha concession in the UAE
- Secure stable contribution from Libya
- Ongoing Khor Mor project to enhance capacity

United Arab Emirates

OMV has held a 20% stake in the SARB and Umm Lulu oil offshore concessions in the UAE since 2018. Record production was achieved in the Umm Lulu and SARB fields in 2022. Throughout most of the year, only a minimal OPEC quota was applied, so that production in both fields was close to its full potential. Development drilling continued during the year, using five rigs in total. Seven wells in SARB and 13 wells in Umm Lulu were drilled, while 22 new wells were brought on stream. In 2022, the UAE produced an average of 42 kboe/d, net to OMV. OMV also holds a 5% interest in the Ghasha concession, comprising three major sour gas and condensate greenfield development projects, as well as other offshore fields. They will undergo a phased approach to development, which is expected to deliver plateau production of around 370 kboe/d (18.5 kboe/d, net to OMV) of nat-

ural gas and liquids by the middle of the decade. The Hail & Ghasha megaproject reached several milestones in 2022, with four out of the eleven artificial islands being completed. In the Dalma project, activities on the onshore and offshore Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) packages are progressing, with first gas targeted by the middle of the decade.

Libya

OMV has been present in Libya since 1975 and holds licenses and Exploration and Production Sharing Agreements in the Murzuq and Sirte Basins. Libya offers low production costs and brings high-quality crude oil to the European market. In the first half of 2022, the production from our non-operated assets in Libya was severely constrained due to several force majeure events. This suspension of production was caused by security shutdowns as a result of the political instability in the country. But as soon as production there came back on stream by mid-July, it remained stable until the end of the year. In 2022, the average OMV production rate was around 28 kboe/d.

Tunisia

OMV has been active in Tunisia since 2003. Currently, OMV's activities are focused on exploration, production, and infrastructure development in southern Tunisia. OMV has working interests in two exploration permits (Jenein Sud and Borj el Khadra) and eleven operated and non-operated production concessions.

The Nawara field in southern Tunisia contributes approximately 38% to national natural gas production and covers 12% of total natural gas demand. The natural gas produced is piped to the treatment plant on the Gulf of Gabes. The Nawara infrastructure project is of key strategic importance for Tunisia in unlocking natural gas resources in the south of the country. Stable production at the Nawara natural gas field has been maintained. The front-end compression system execution project started in 2022. The aim is to increase the life span of field production at the Nawara asset. In 2022, Tunisia produced an average of 9 kboe/d.

Kurdistan Region of Iraq

Since 2009, OMV has held a 10% share in Pearl Petroleum Company Limited ("Pearl"), a natural gas field operator with rights to appraise, develop, produce, market, and sell petroleum from the Khor Mor and Chemchemal fields in the KRI. In 2022, Pearl's production reached 10 kboe/d, net to OMV. The Khor Mor field achieved steady production, exceeding expectations. Due to the deteriorating security situation starting in June 2022, construction work on the Khor Mor expansion project was put on hold. In Q1/23 project work restarted.

Yemen

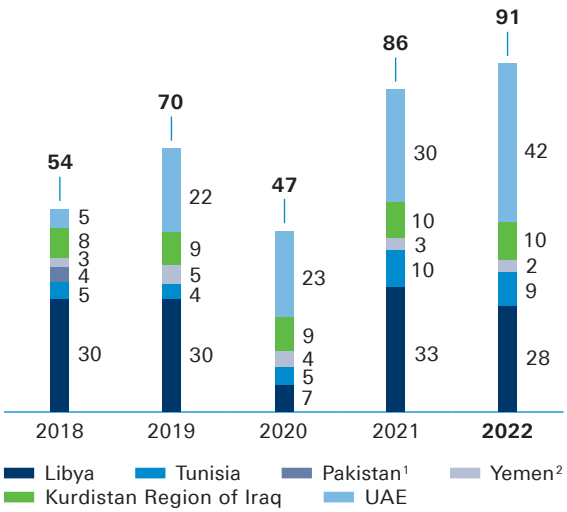
Active in Yemen since 2003, OMV holds four large exploration and production licenses in the country. Comprehensive technical, commercial, and security arrangements have been put in place to resume production at Block S2 after a two-year security shutdown.

In Yemen, production was stable for most of 2022 until political unrest started in the fourth quarter and disrupted the shipping of crude oil for all oil and gas companies in the country. In 2022, the average OMV production rate was around 2 kboe/d.

In 2022, OMV initiated a process to sell its assets in Yemen.

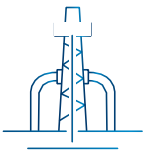
Daily production in MEA

In kboe/d



[1] The E&P business in Pakistan was divested on June 28, 2018.
[2] In 2022 OMV signed an agreement to sell its relevant operating entities in Yemen.

▲ Nawara project, onshore, natural gas, Tunisia



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

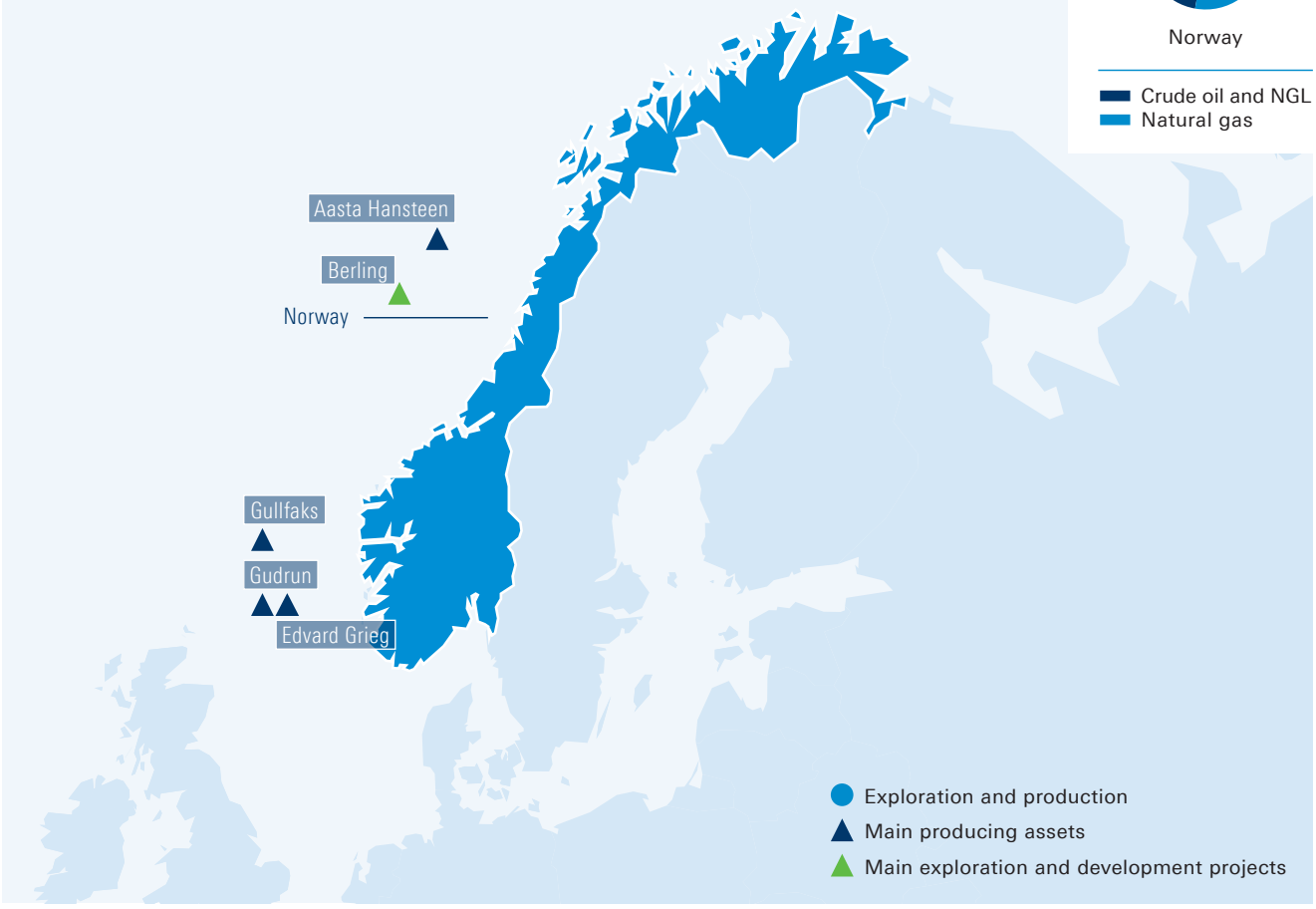
Production
Cumulative production: 40–50 mn boe of natural gas (100%; life of field production)
Peak production: ~10 kboe/d
First gas: Q1/20

Investments
Final investment decision taken in 2014

North Sea

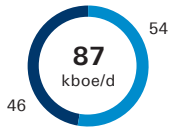
OMV is active in exploration, appraisal, development, and production projects in Norway. The Company is focusing on maturing the Berling discovery in the Norwegian Sea.

Presence in the North Sea



Production and oil and gas split

In %



Norway

Crude oil and NGL
Natural gas

Key facts 2022

- Production: 87 kboe/d
- Proven reserves: 103 mn boe
- PDO (plan for development and operations) for Berling submitted to the Norwegian authority
- In Q4/22 seven out of eleven turbines started production in Norway's first floating wind farm

Strategic directions

- Mature Berling as a development project
- Maximize value with existing production portfolio
- Expand exploration portfolio leading to discoveries

Norway

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

Hywind Tampen, the world's largest floating wind farm, commenced production of renewable electricity for the Gullfaks field in November. The Hywind Tampen wind farm, when in full operation, will consist of eleven floating wind turbines. Seven turbines are already installed and generate clean electricity for the Gullfaks A, B, and C platforms. The last four turbines will be installed in 2023 and will deliver power to the adjacent Snorre A and B platforms.

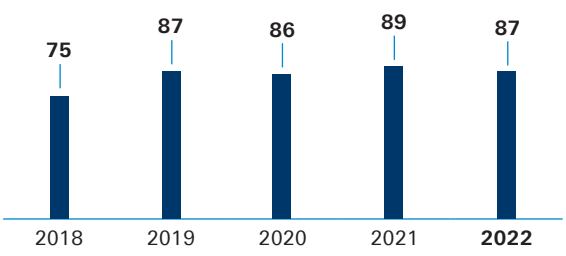
Berling is the first OMV-operated development project in Norway. The field is a subsea tie back to an existing platform offshore in the Norwegian Sea. Current processing facilities and export solutions will be used. The concept selection for the Berling development was confirmed in November 2021. In 2022, OMV signed the contract for the front-end engineering and design (FEED) study for the subsea production system (SPS). The final investment decision (FID) was taken in late 2022. The Norwegian authorities approved the plan for development and operations (PDO) for the Berling natural gas and condensate development project in June 2023. Also in Q2/23, OMV awarded the integrated engineering, procurement, construction, and installation (EPCI) contract for this project. Production start-up is expected in 2028.

Since late Q4/22, the oil and gas platform Edvard Grieg (OMV share of 20%) in the Norwegian North Sea has been receiving electric power from shore. The electrification of the Edvard Grieg platform will result in a CO_2 intensity below 1 kg CO_2 per produced barrel of oil equivalent.

In total, OMV produced an average of 87 kboe/d in Norway in 2022.

Daily production in Norway

In kboe/d



▲ Berling exploration discovery

Licensees
OMV (operator, 30%), Equinor (40%), DNO (30%)

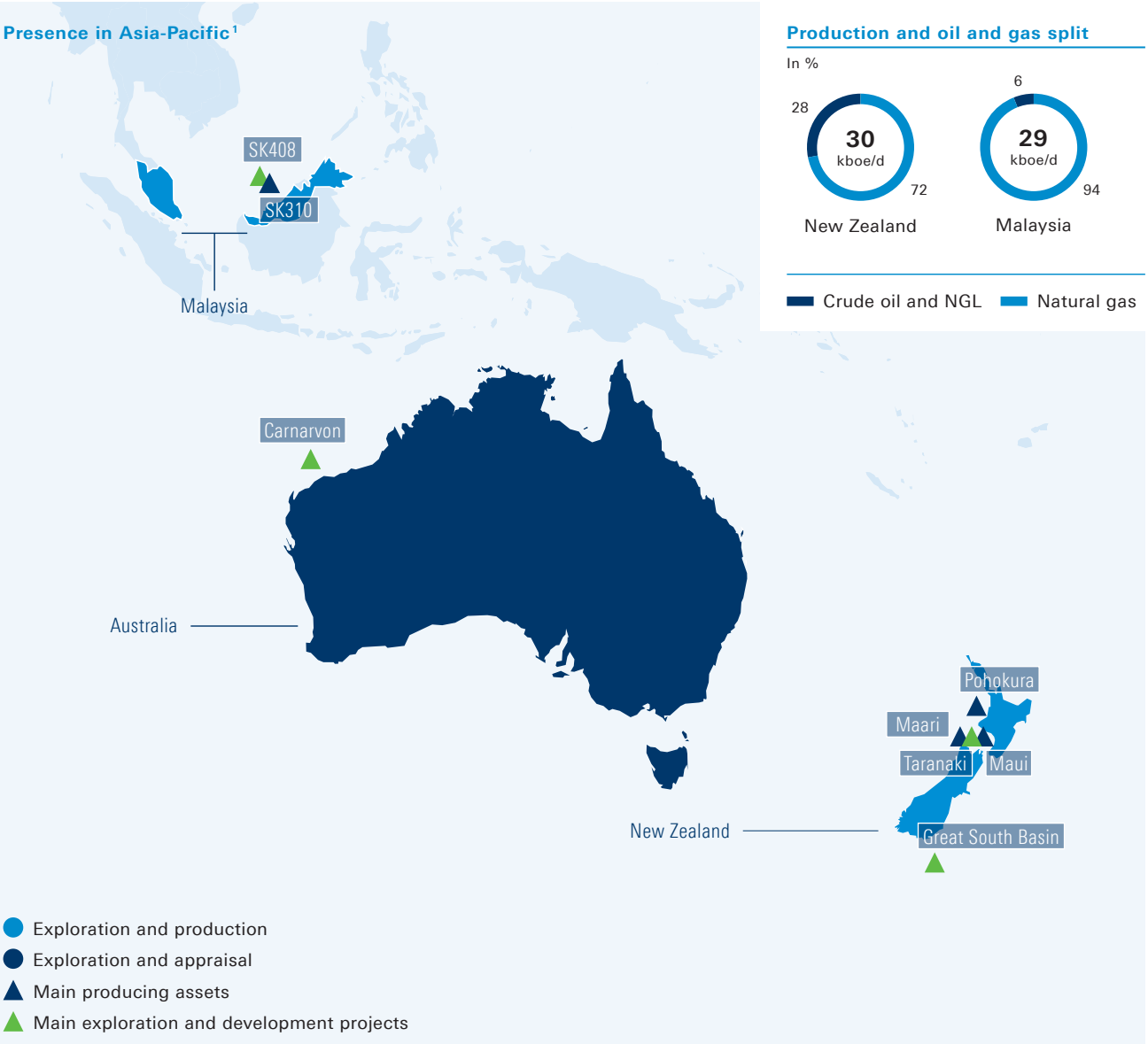
Production
Exploration well in April 2018
Recoverable volume: 10–20 mn boe (30%)

Investments
Final investment decision taken in 2022.

Asia-Pacific

OMV is engaged in exploration and production activities in New Zealand and Malaysia, and in offshore exploration in Australia.

Presence in Asia-Pacific[1]



- Exploration and production
- Exploration and appraisal
- Main producing assets
- Main exploration and development projects

Production and oil and gas split

In %

Crude oil and NGL | Natural gas

[1] On February 27, 2023, OMV announced the start of the sales process for its E&P business in the Asia-Pacific region.

Key facts 2022

- Production: 59 kboe/d
- Proven reserves: 131 mn boe
- Rejuvenation program in the Māui and Pohokura assets completed

Strategic directions

- Initiated sales process to divest the assets in the Asia-Pacific region with the aim of optimizing the E&P portfolio in line with the strategy

New Zealand

OMV began operations in New Zealand in 1999, where it performs exploration and production activities. In 2022, production averaged 30 kboe/d from onshore and offshore assets operated by OMV in the Taranaki region (Maari, Pohokura, and Māui). OMV is prioritizing the redevelopment and optimization of the existing Māui and Pohokura natural gas assets.

OMV is among New Zealand's largest oil and gas producers. The Māui field, 100% owned and operated by OMV, is a material contributor to the country's natural gas production. The Māui A Crestal Infill (MACI) project, which is critical for ensuring the security of New Zealand's domestic energy supply, was completed in 2022. Māui B IRF Phase 3 infill drilling was completed and the rig demobilized in Q1/23. The Māui redevelopment project scope is complete. The Company invested around NZD 500 mn up to 2023 to rejuvenate production in the Māui and Pohokura natural gas fields.

OMV holds 74% of the equity and operatorship of the Pohokura field, which is the largest single supplier of natural gas in New Zealand. Production from the field is processed by the Pohokura Production Station, which is a fully unmanned facility managed from a remote control room located in OMV's New Plymouth office. At Pohokura, drilling of an onshore to offshore extended reach infill well was completed in 2022.

Maari is New Zealand's largest oil field, in which OMV holds a 69% stake. In November 2019, OMV New Zealand signed an agreement to sell its share of the Maari field. The long-stop date expired in 2022, and OMV has terminated the transaction.

OMV currently holds three exploration permits in the Taranaki Basin in close proximity to held assets. Historically held licenses in more frontier settings have been relinquished. The 2020 Toutouwai discovery is currently under evaluation alongside the remaining on block potential.

Malaysia

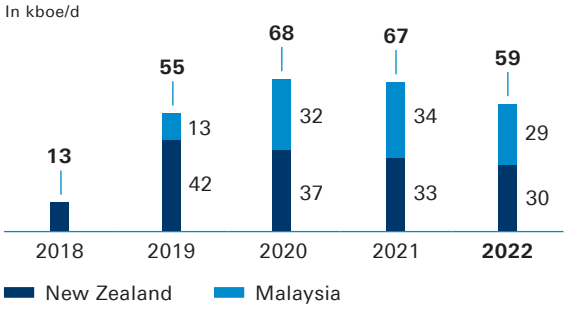
SapuraOMV, headquartered in Kuala Lumpur, is a 50:50 joint venture between Sapura Energy Berhad and OMV established in 2019. It has production and development assets in shallow waters offshore of Malaysia, as well as exploration interests in Mexico, Australia, and New Zealand.

In Malaysia, Phase 1 development of the SK408 license (the Gorek, Larak, and Bakong fields) continued to produce at a high level and reached 29 kboe/d.

Phase 2 of the license, the Jerun project, received the JV's final investment decision in March 2021. The main engineering, procurement, construction, installation, and commissioning (EPCIC) contract could thus be awarded shortly after. Jerun is progressing well according to the construction plan. Fabrication of the jacket and topside is well underway and continues to progress as planned. Works continue on the installation of mechanical equipment, piping spools, and pulling electrical and instrument cables for topsides.

In Q1/22, together with PTTEP HK Offshore Limited, SapuraOMV was awarded the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for Block SB412, off the coast of Sabah, Malaysia, by PETRONAS. This is SapuraOMV's first PSC block in Sabah as a joint venture entity, following the successful natural gas developments at SK310 and SK408 in Sarawak.

Daily production in Asia-Pacific



▲ SK408 project, offshore, natural gas, Malaysia

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

Phase 1
Gorek, Larak, and Bakong fields
First gas in 2019–2020
Cumulative production: ~70 mn boe (100%)

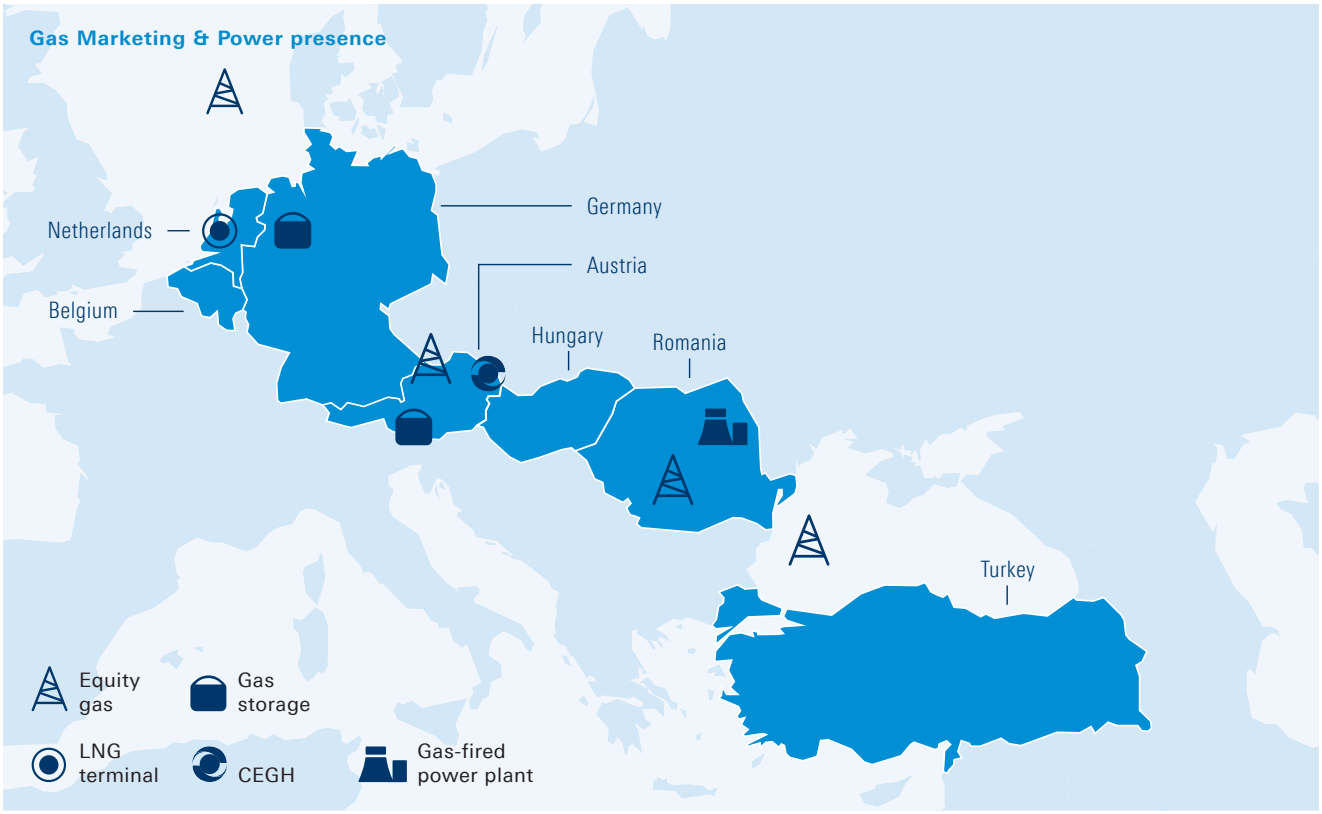
Phase 2
Jerun field, first gas in 2024

Australia

OMV New Zealand is active in one non-operated exploration permit that covers the Zola, Bianchi, and Antiope natural gas discoveries. The SapuraOMV-operated Eagle-1 drilling in Australia was completed in June 2021. The well did not discover any producible hydrocarbons.

Gas Marketing & Power

The natural gas business operates across the entire natural gas value chain, from the wellhead to end consumers. In the Gas Marketing Western Europe business, OMV markets and trades natural gas, operates natural gas storage facilities with a capacity of 31 TWh, and holds a 65% stake in the Central European Gas Hub (CEGH). The Gas & Power Eastern Europe business operates in Romania and Turkey.



Gas Marketing Western Europe

Supply, marketing, and trading

OMV's aim is to maximize returns for its natural gas supply portfolio while maximizing supply security. Flexibility with short-term balancing of supply and consumption is achieved by using storage capacities and trading natural gas at European hubs.

The foundation of the natural gas sales business is a diverse supply portfolio, which consists of equity gas from Austria and Norway (amounting to 36 TWh in 2022) and a variety of international suppliers. In addition to mid- and long-term activities, short-term activities at Europe's main international trading hubs complement OMV's supply portfolio.

OMV runs natural gas storage facilities in Austria and Germany with a total capacity of about 31 TWh (approximately 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. At the end of 2022, storage filling levels in OMV Austria were close to 100% of their capacity. In Germany, the natural gas storage site is well connected to the pipeline grid, enabling not only supply to the German market but also allowing exports to the Netherlands.

In Gas Marketing Western Europe, OMV holds a market leader position in its domestic market Austria, and also markets significant volumes in Northwest Europe (Germany, Netherlands, and Belgium). In addition to the natural gas sales business, OMV runs a vital natural gas trading business across Europe. In Austria the main trading platform used is the Central European Gas Hub (CEGH). CEGH is the operator of the Virtual Trading Point (VTP) in Austria and provides a trading platform for international natural gas

traders. Natural gas exchange products for the Austrian and Czech markets are offered on EEX Gas in a partnership between EEX and CEGH. CEGH is a subsidiary of OMV (65%), Wiener Boerse (20%), and Eustream (15%).

OMV's natural gas market position

In 2022, natural gas sales volumes in Western Europe amounted to 111 TWh (2021: 157 TWh). The natural gas is marketed to commercial customers, with a strong focus on industrial customers and municipalities.

In 2022, the importance of the LNG business increased enormously and OMV fully utilized its allotted capacity at the Gate regasification terminal in the Netherlands. Several LNG contracts for 2023 and 2024 have already been concluded and concern non-Russian gas only. This makes the LNG business a very important building block from which OMV can diversify its natural gas supply portfolio, thereby enhancing supply security.

Worsening market conditions and deteriorating supply reliability drove OMV to restructure its natural gas business in 2022. A task force has been set up to minimize the adverse effects of the war in Ukraine, while securing a continuous and diversified supply stream.

Gas & Power Eastern Europe

OMV's Gas & Power Eastern Europe business is present in Romania and Turkey. In Romania, through OMV Petrom, OMV is engaged in gas and power sales, as well as electricity production from a large-scale gas-fired power plant in Brazi. Natural gas is marketed to end consumers and commercial customers, with a strong focus on industrial customers.

Gas & Power sales

In 2022, OMV Petrom's natural gas sales performance continued to follow the Company's strategy to focus on profitable volumes. Natural gas sales volumes decreased by 7% to 36 TWh, impacted by regulatory provisions designed to cope with the rising prices. Due to the energy crisis on the European market, regulated prices were applied in 2022, for both gas and power.

In 2022, OMV Petrom became a Supplier of Last Resort for natural gas, as per the decision of ANRE (the National Energy Regulatory Authority in Romania), welcoming about 16,000 new customers to the portfolio.

New LNG deals concluded by OMV Petrom contributed 1 TWh to the security of supply in the country and the region, as a complementary source for the increased natural gas sales needs. In addition, 2022 saw OMV Petrom manage to scale up gas and power operations in the countries neighboring Romania, as part of the strategic direction to extend its regional footprint.

OMV Petrom is concluding sales transactions on the centralized markets, but also bilaterally with its customers. The Company has strong competitive advantages built on security of supply, professionalism, and standing reliable sales contracts.

Gas storage

At the end of 2022, OMV Petrom had 3.7 TWh of natural gas in storage thanks to successful management of the extraction and injection cycles. Even if there is no minimum stock obligation in force, OMV Petrom is committed to ensuring security of supply for its entire customer portfolio at all times, so optimization of stored natural gas volumes is always an important business objective.

Power plant

The Brazi natural gas-fired power plant uses state-of-the-art combined-cycle power processes with an efficiency of around 57%, making it one of the most efficient plants in Europe. Overall, emissions are very low compared with other processes.

In 2022, the Brazi power plant had the highest net electrical output since it started commercial operations in 2012, generating 5 TWh and covering a record high of 9% of the Romanian power generation mix.

The power plant's optimization mechanism covers both forward and spot sales and is thus improving its role within the equity gas value chain, while forward contracts are used as hedges to protect against price volatility, in both the long and short term.

Operational KPIs

In TWh

	2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Natural gas sales volumes	**114**	**137**	**164**	**196**	**147**
thereof Gas Marketing Western Europe	66	88	115	157	111
thereof Gas & Power Eastern Europe	48	49	49	40	36
Natural gas supply volumes	**146**	**163**	**169**	**195**	**166**
Equity supply	70	74	74	70	69
Third-party supply	76	89	94	125	97
Net electrical output	**5**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**

Low Carbon Business

The Energy business started 2021 with the establishment of a dedicated Low Carbon Business unit, which has since gained significant momentum, both on a national and an international level, with a variety of initiatives started and several projects launched and/or executed.

Emissions reduction and sustainable energy solutions play a major role on our transformational path to meet society's energy needs. OMV will leverage its existing expertise to drive the energy transition. Investments in unlimited, low carbon geothermal energy, Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), and renewable power solutions play a key role in OMV's Strategy 2030.

Geothermal energy

OMV draws on decades of expertise when it comes to locating and economically developing deposits. Geothermal drilling is comparable to drilling for oil or gas. With geothermal heat, OMV focuses on the hydrothermal use of deep geothermal energy, meaning that it uses natural deep water at depths of up to 5,000 meters to generate energy. In addition, advanced solutions such as closed-loop geothermal technologies are being pursued.

OMV conducted a production and injection test in fall 2022 to analyze the geothermal potential in the Vienna Basin (Lower Austria). The test took place in the basement of the Vienna Basin. The aim of the geothermal test was to determine important reservoir parameters and to obtain samples of the formation water in order to decide whether this formation is suitable for producing geothermal energy for direct heat use. Initial results showed that water could be produced with temperatures of 102 degrees Celsius at a rate of up to 40 m^3/h and reinjected successfully.

Vienna's energy utility company Wien Energie and OMV are pooling their expertise and planning to jointly tap, develop, and utilize deep geothermal energy in the Greater Vienna area. For this purpose, the two companies are forming a joint venture, which will design and develop the geothermal potential in the Vienna Basin and the operational management of deep geothermal plants. The formation of the joint venture is still subject to the necessary regulatory approvals.

In June 2023, OMV announced the acquisition of a 6.5% stake in Canadian privately owned Eavor Technologies Inc. Eavor is the leading closed-loop geothermal energy solution developer worldwide. In addition, OMV and Eavor have entered into a commercial agreement to pursue large-scale deployments of Eavor-Loop™ technology in Europe and beyond. OMV's initial focus will be on the deployment of Eavor-Loop™ in Austria, Romania, and Germany.

CCS

A strong focus of the OMV Low Carbon Business is on Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), particularly to support the hard-to-abate industry sectors in their goal of reducing their CO_2 emissions.

One of OMV's focus areas is offshore Norway, where currently, several CCS opportunities and projects are being assessed together with dedicated, experienced partners. In 2023, Aker BP ASA and OMV (Norge) AS entered into a collaboration agreement for CCS and have been awarded a license in accordance with the CO_2 Storage Regulations on the Norwegian Continental Shelf (NCS). The license awarded to Aker BP and OMV is located in the Norwegian North Sea and has been named Poseidon. The license comes with a work program that includes a 3D seismic acquisition and a drill or drop decision by 2025.

The Poseidon license could potentially provide storage of more than 5 mn t of CO_2 per year. The intention is to inject CO_2 captured from multiple identified industrial emitters in Northwest Europe, including from Borealis' various industrial sites in Europe.

Renewable energy

In Austria, renewable energy is used for the purpose of powering OMV's own operations. The second and final phase of the photovoltaic plant Schönkirchen was commissioned successfully in 2022. The plant now delivers total peak production of 15.3 MWp for overall power generation of around 15.8 GWh p.a.

In Romania, we can benefit from being a strong player in the electricity market, as well as from more favorable sun hours and economic conditions. OMV Petrom in partnership with Complexul Energetic Oltenia (CE Oltenia) will build four photovoltaic (PV) parks with a total power capacity of approximately 450 MW. According to current estimates, the PV parks should supply electricity to the national energy system starting 2024. In addition, in June 2023, OMV Petrom signed an agreement with Danish developer Jantzen Renewables ApS for the purchase of several photovoltaic projects with an installed power of ~710 MW. The transaction is expected to be concluded in the second quarter of 2024, when the projects will reach the ready-to-build phase.

Further opportunities for photovoltaic projects in Lower Austria, as well as in other Austrian and international locations, are currently under evaluation.

Innovation & Technology

OMV Energy is constantly exploring new solutions and technologies, utilizing synergies to open up opportunities along the entire value chain. The goal is to develop innovative solutions to meet today's business requirements and to prepare for the challenges of tomorrow. This starts with maximizing production at mature assets and ends with contributing to the definition of energy storage in the future. To achieve this, OMV has a comprehensive digital strategy in place that enables faster and smarter solutions.

Increased and enhanced oil recovery

Technology scouting, innovation, and development is performed by a highly integrated team covering the entire value chain of energy projects – Surface, Subsurface, Laboratory, and IT Solutions – in strong collaboration with OMV Petrom and renowned universities like Stanford.

The Innovation & Technology team demonstrates its position as a reliable technology and innovation partner by delivering technology to product solutions, supporting major field developments in the UAE for ADNOC, and enabling stable natural gas production and supply through the deployment of technology for the OMV Petrom Neptun Deep project in Romania.

Technology deployment in the area of Smart Oil Recovery (SOR) – an innovative method to optimize Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) in mature reservoirs – allows for incremental oil production. OMV's mature field recovery rates are among the world's highest. While the international average recovery rate for crude oil is about 40%, OMV succeeded in pushing the recovery rate beyond 55% for the mature Matzen field in Austria by using produced water reinjection. In the next generation of EOR, we will use alkaline viscous salt water with increased mobilization effects in our Austrian reservoirs in particular. Technologies that OMV successfully implements are showcased to the public at the OMV Innovation & Technology Center (ITC) in Austria. The Tech Center & Lab team in Austria and OMV Petrom Upstream Laboratories (ICPT) in Romania support all OMV assets globally as centers of excellence for analysis, testing, technology research, and consulting.

Material and corrosion technology

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

Appendix

In 2022, OMV reached a production level of 392 kboe/d, with natural gas volumes representing around 50% of production. OMV's 1P reserves reached 1,037 mn boe in 2022.

Capital expenditure[1, 2]

In EUR mn

	2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Central and Eastern Europe	813	844	514	492	605
Middle East and Africa	1,525	285	189	187	240
North Sea	255	248	237	282	232
Asia-Pacific	482	693	150	213	364
Gas Marketing & Power	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23
Total	**3,075**	**2,070**	**1,090**	**1,194**	**1,464**

Production

In kboe/d

	2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Central and Eastern Europe	**186**	**176**	**167**	**149**	**137**
Austria	26	24	22	19	18
Romania	153	145	138	127	119
Kazakhstan[3]	7	6	7	2	–
Middle East and Africa	**54**	**70**	**47**	**86**	**91**
United Arab Emirates	5	22	23	30	42
Libya	30	30	7	33	28
Tunisia	5	4	5	10	9
Kurdistan	8	9	9	10	10
Yemen	3	5	4	3	2
Pakistan	4	–	–	–	–
North Sea	**75**	**87**	**86**	**89**	**87**
Norway	75	87	86	89	87
Russia[2]	**100**	**100**	**95**	**96**	**17**
Asia-Pacific	**13**	**55**	**68**	**67**	**59**
New Zealand	13	42	37	33	30
Malaysia	-	13	32	34	29
Total	**427**	**487**	**463**	**486**	**392**

Oil & NGL production

In kboe/d

	2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Central and Eastern Europe	**85**	**83**	**80**	**73**	**66**
Austria	12	11	10	10	9
Romania	67	66	64	61	57
Kazakhstan[3]	6	6	6	2	–
Middle East and Africa	**44**	**62**	**37**	**71**	**78**
United Arab Emirates	5	22	23	30	42
Libya	30	30	7	33	28
Tunisia	4	2	2	3	3
Kurdistan	2	3	3	3	3
Yemen	3	5	4	3	2
Pakistan	0	–	–	–	–
North Sea	**47**	**45**	**41**	**42**	**40**
Norway	47	45	41	42	40
Russia[2]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Asia-Pacific	**6**	**18**	**18**	**14**	**10**
New Zealand	6	13	10	10	8
Malaysia	–	6	8	5	2
Total	**182**	**209**	**177**	**200**	**194**

[1] Capital expenditure including acquisitions
[2] Russia is no longer considered a core region by OMV. As of March 1, 2022, Russian operations are no longer included in Group operational KPIs, Operating Result, or cash flows.
[3] In 2021, as part of its ongoing portfolio optimization, OMV Petrom sold the entirety of its operations in Kazakhstan to Magnetic Oil, Ltd.

Natural gas production

In kboe/d

	2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Central and Eastern Europe	**100**	**93**	**86**	**76**	**71**
Austria	14	13	11	9	9
Romania	86	79	74	66	62
Kazakhstan[1]	1	1	1	0	–
Middle East and Africa	**10**	**8**	**10**	**15**	**14**
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	-
Libya	–	–	–	–	-
Tunisia	1	1	3	8	7
Kurdistan	5	6	7	7	7
Yemen	–	–	–	–	-
Pakistan	3	–	–	–	-
North Sea	**28**	**41**	**44**	**47**	**47**
Norway	28	41	44	47	47
Russia[2]	**100**	**100**	**95**	**96**	**17**
Asia-Pacific	**7**	**37**	**51**	**53**	**49**
New Zealand	7	30	26	24	22
Malaysia	–	7	24	29	27
Total	**245**	**279**	**286**	**287**	**198**

Total 1P reserves

In mn boe

	2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Central and Eastern Europe	602	569	533	476	435
Middle East and Africa	266	285	366	379	369
North Sea	120	122	108	95	103
Russia[2]	232	229	220	195	–
Asia-Pacific	49	128	109	151	131
Total	**1,270**	**1,332**	**1,337**	**1,295**	**1,037**

Oil & NGL 1P reserves

In mn boe

	2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Central and Eastern Europe	361	350	333	290	260
Middle East and Africa	222	229	289	293	297
North Sea	48	51	45	46	48
Russia[2]	–	–	–	–	–
Asia-Pacific	10	19	14	19	17
Total	**642**	**649**	**680**	**649**	**621**

Natural gas 1P reserves

In mn boe

	2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Central and Eastern Europe	241	218	200	186	175
Middle East and Africa	45	57	78	86	72
North Sea	72	70	64	48	55
Russia[2]	232	230	220	195	–
Asia-Pacific	39	109	95	131	114
Total	**628**	**683**	**657**	**646**	**416**

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

[1] In 2021, as part of its ongoing portfolio optimization, OMV Petrom sold the entirety of its operations in Kazakhstan to Magnetic Oil, Ltd.
[2] Russia is no longer considered a core region by OMV. As of March 1, 2022, Russian operations are no longer included in Group operational KPIs, Operating Result, or cash flows.

Major licenses[1]

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

☑ Operated ☐ Non-operated Oil and NGL Natural gas

Major licenses[1]

Country	Working interest[2, 3]	Type of production and license	OMV operatorship	Primary type of hydrocarbon[4]
Asia-Pacific				
New Zealand				
Maari	69%	Production	☑	
Pohokura (NZEA)	74%	Production	☑	
Māui (NZEA)	100%	Production	☑	
Malaysia				
SK310-B15	30%	Development/ production	☑	
SK310-B14	30%	Appraisal	☑	
SK408	40%	Development/ production	☑[5]	

☑ Operated ☐ Non-operated Oil and NGL Natural gas

Note: As of March 1, 2022, Russian operations are no longer included in Group operational KPIs, Operating Result, or cash flows. Russia is no longer considered a core region by OMV.

[1] Due to their large numbers, the licenses in Romania (more than 190) and Austria (more than 150) are clustered into asset units.
[2] The Romania working interest is via OMV Petrom, in which OMV owns a 51% stake. The Malaysia working interest is via SapuraOMV, in which OMV owns a 50% share.
[3] The Libya working interest represents OMV's stake in the Second Party shareholding.
[4] Based on predominant hydrocarbon production of the respective year
[5] SK408 includes several fields with different operatorship (SapuraOMV/Shell).


In 2022, OMV recorded the best yearly performance in the Company's history, with a clean CCS Operating Result of over EUR 11 bn.

5 – FINANCIALS

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

TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURN
(IN 2021: 57%)

1%

CLEAN CCS EARNINGS PER SHARE
(IN 2021: € 8.77)

€ 13.44

DIVIDEND PER SHARE
(IN 2021: € 2.30)

€ 5.05

of which
regular dividend:
€ 2.80
special dividend:
€ 2.25

ORGANIC FREE CASH FLOW
BEFORE DIVIDENDS (IN 2021: € 4.5 BN)

€ 4.9 bn

NET DEBT
(IN 2021: € 6.0 BN)

€ 2.2 bn

LEVERAGE RATIO
(IN 2021: 21%)

8%

OMV on the Capital Markets

2022 was a difficult year for global equities. High inflation, the Ukraine war, and Chinese COVID-19 lockdowns were the main culprits. Oil and gas stocks strongly outperformed the market, mainly due to high commodity prices. While OMV fared better than the ATX and the wider European market, it lagged behind its peers, weighed down by concerns triggered by the Ukraine war.

Financial markets

High inflation rates, the Ukraine war, and China's zero-COVID-19 policy were the main reasons why the performance of European equities was exceptionally weak in 2022. With the global MSCI World Index and Europe's STOXX 600 down 18% and 13% respectively according to Bloomberg, the yearly performance was the worst since the global financial crisis in 2007/2008.

Fixed income could not help in the same way as it often does when equities are down. The high inflation rate drove central banks around the world to hike interest rates. The resulting tighter liquidity and raised volatility negatively affected bond market performance. On the flip side, interest on traditional "risk-free" savings accounts recovered in such a way that they are once again an attractive investment vehicle for the first time in over a decade.

In a comparison of all sectors, energy equities performed best in Europe and the United States. This was mainly a consequence of surging energy prices, which were principally caused by supply concerns fueled by the war in Ukraine.

On the crude oil side, the strength of the Brent price in the first half of 2022, driven by strong demand and Russian supply concerns, turned into a gradual decline mid-year that lasted through the remainder of the year. This was caused by the interest rate hikes and the COVID-19 lockdowns in China, which weighed on demand. However, the 2022 average of the Brent price was clearly above that of the three respective prior years.

Benchmark prices for natural gas spot trading at European hubs continued at a record-high level during most of 2022, with a surge to unprecedented levels toward the end of the summer. Prices were mainly driven by the fear of a supply shortfall during the winter heating season, as it was unclear whether European storage operators would receive sufficient volumes from Russia and whether it can potentially be replaced by deliveries from alternative sources like LNG and piped gas from Norway.

Only toward the end of the year did European natural gas spot prices recede back to normal levels, as it became clear that storage facilities would be filled sufficiently and a looming supply shortfall would most likely be averted. Added to that was the unusually mild weather at the beginning of winter and the perspective of expanding supply from sources other than Russia, with Germany's first LNG import terminal commencing operations in December.

At a glance

		2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Number of outstanding shares[1]	in mn	326.7	326.9	327.0	327.0	327.1
Market capitalization[1]	in EUR bn	12.5	16.4	10.8	16.3	15.7
Volume traded on the Vienna Stock Exchange	in EUR bn	9.1	8.2	9.3	10.4	9.8
Year's high	in EUR	56.24	54.54	50.76	55.00	58.26
Year's low	in EUR	37.65	39.32	16.33	32.74	36.02
Year-end	in EUR	38.25	50.08	33.00	49.95	48.10
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	in EUR	4.40	5.14	3.85	6.40	11.12
Book value per share[1]	in EUR	36.44	39.80	42.02	47.41	58.55
Cash flow per share[2]	in EUR	13.46	12.42	9.60	21.47	23.73
Dividend Per Share (DPS)	in EUR	1.75	1.75	1.85	2.30	5.05
Payout ratio	in %	40	34	48	36	45
Dividend yield[1]	in %	4.6	3.5	5.6	4.6	10.5
Total Shareholder Return (TSR)[3]	in %	–25	36	–29	57	1

[1] As of December 31
[2] Cash flow from operating activities, based on total weighted average outstanding shares
[3] Assuming reinvestment of the dividend

OMV share performance

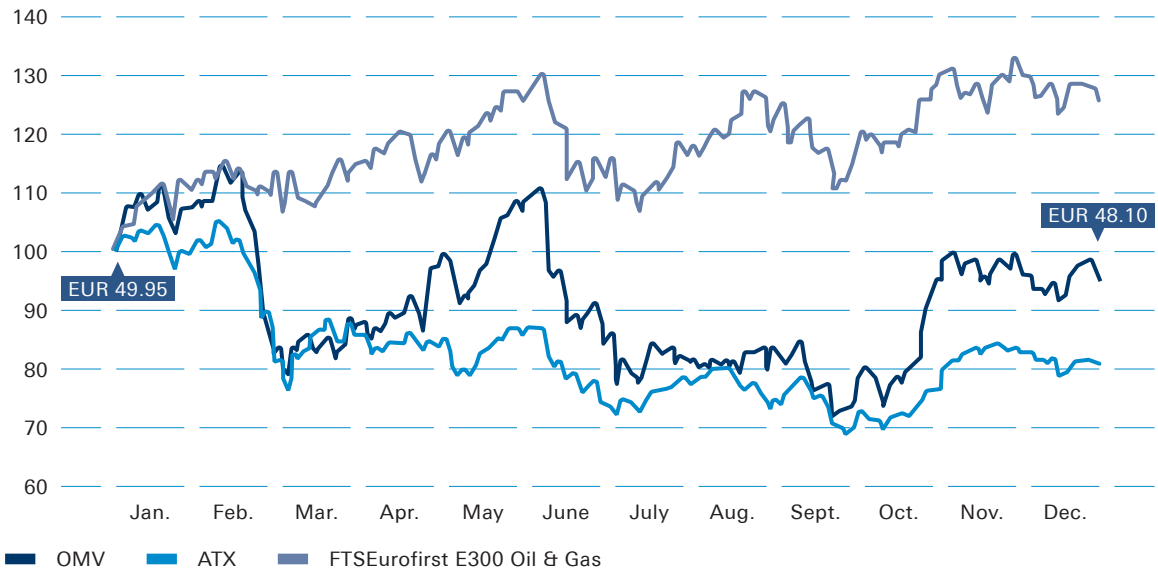
Starting the year at EUR 49.95, OMV's share price was approaching EUR 60 in mid-February (year high of EUR 58.26 reached on February 11). With the subsequent outbreak of the Ukraine war, the stock lost almost a third of its value within less than three weeks. However, while having to change the consolidation method for its Russian operations, OMV could prove to investors that the Company was able to continue to operate with high profits despite the changed circumstances. By early June, on the back of solid results and a higher dividend payment (EUR 2.30 per share), OMV's share price was back above EUR 55.

In the following weeks, the financial consequences of the technical incident at the Schwechat refinery in conjunction with the general natural gas supply insecurity in Europe and the natural gas trading difficulties created by the war in Ukraine led to a new downturn in OMV's share price, resulting in the year's low of EUR 36.02 on September 23.

Persistent exceptional profitability, improving visibility regarding the supply of natural gas during the heating season, and the introduction of a new and additional special dividend option and the announcement of one helped the share price recover to the high forties during the final two months of the year.

OMV's share price closed the year at EUR 48.10. The average daily trading volume of OMV shares in 2022 was 420,539 shares (2021: 451,538). At year-end, OMV's total market capitalization stood at EUR 15.7 bn, compared to EUR 16.3 bn at the end of 2021.

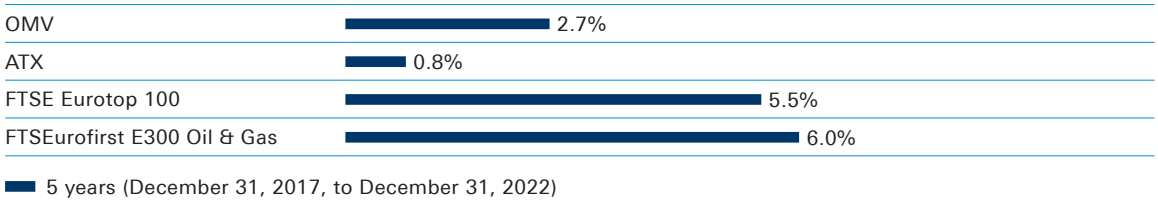
OMV share price performance 2022 (based on 100)



OMV's share price declined by 3.7% across 2022, thus showing a slightly better performance than the wider European market (FTSE Eurotop 100: –7.1%) and a significantly better performance than the Vienna Stock Exchange's blue chip index ATX (–19.0%). However, the stock underperformed compared to the European oil and gas sector (FTSEurofirst 300 Oil & Gas +26.9%).

Assuming dividend reinvestment, the total shareholder return for the year was 0.8%. Measured over a five-year period, OMV generated a better return. A EUR 100 investment in OMV stock at year-end 2017 with continuous dividend reinvestment in further OMV stock would have grown by an average annual return rate of 2.7% to EUR 114 at year-end 2022.

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



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

Dividend

Amended dividend policy

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

In addition, OMV has added special dividends as a new, additional instrument to the existing dividend policy. If the leverage ratio is below 30%, OMV aims to distribute approximately 20–30% of the OMV Group's operating cash flow (including net working capital effects) per year to its shareholders through its regular dividend, as a priority, and additionally, if sufficient funds are available, through the new instrument of a special dividend. In case of a leverage ratio of 30% or higher, OMV's progressive regular dividend will be maintained, but no special dividend shall be paid.

Dividend for the business year 2022

EUR 2.25
special dividend for 2022

EUR 5.05
total dividend for 2022

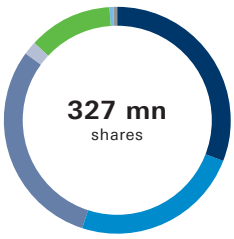
On May 31, 2023, OMV's Annual General Meeting approved a regular dividend of EUR 2.80 per share, plus a special dividend of EUR 2.25 per share for 2022. This represents an annual increase of the regular dividend of 22%. Based on the total amount of dividends paid (regular plus special) of EUR 5.05 per share, the dividend yield calculated using the closing price on the last trading day of 2022 amounts to 10.5%.

OMV shareholder structure

OMV's shareholder structure remained relatively unchanged in 2022 and was as follows at year-end: 43.1% free float, 31.5% Österreichische Beteiligungs AG (ÖBAG, representing the Austrian state), 24.9% Mubadala Petroleum and Petrochemicals Holding Company (MPPH)[1], 0.4% employee share programs, and 0.1% treasury shares.

Shareholder structure

In %

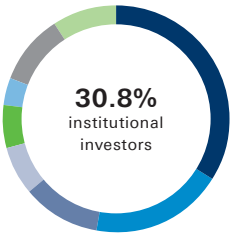


ÖBAG	31.5
MPPH/Abu Dhabi	24.9
Institutional investors	30.8
Unidentified free float	2.2
Retail positions and miscellaneous	10.1
Employee share program	0.4
Treasury shares	0.1

An analysis of our shareholder structure carried out at the end of 2022 showed that institutional investors held 30.8% of OMV's shares. At 33%, investors from the United States made up the largest regional group of institutional investors. The proportion of investors from the United Kingdom amounted to 24%, German shareholders made up 11%, and those based in France 9%. The share of investors from Austria was 6%, and Norwegian investors represented 2%.

Geographical distribution of institutional investors

In %



United States	33.0
United Kingdom	24.1
Germany	10.7
France	9.3
Austria	5.6
Norway	1.9
Rest of Europe	8.5
Rest of world	6.9

OMV Aktiengesellschaft's capital stock amounts to EUR 327,272,727 and consists of 327,272,727 no-par value bearer shares. At year-end 2022, OMV held a total of 201,674 treasury shares. The capital stock consists entirely of common shares. Due to OMV's adherence to the one share, one vote principle, there are no classes of shares that bear special rights. A consortium agreement between the two major shareholders, ÖBAG and MPPH, contains arrangements for coordinated action and restrictions on the transfer of shareholdings.

[1] On December 21, 2022, Abu Dhabi National Oil Company announced its plan to take over the 24.9% stake in OMV Aktiengesellschaft from Mubadala Investment Company, subject to regulatory approvals.

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) performance

OMV continued to be ranked as best in class in various ESG ratings in 2022. OMV received an AAA, the highest score, in the MSCI ESG Ratings assessment for the tenth year in a row. This places OMV among the top 10% of oil and gas companies globally. OMV also maintained its Prime status in the ISS ESG rating with a score of B–. This ranks us among the top 10% of oil and gas companies in terms of ESG performance. OMV's Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating now stands at 27.4 (from 26.7 previously), with a confirmed medium risk rating. This puts us in the top seventh percentile of oil and gas producers. OMV was also recognized by CDP with a score of A– (Leadership) in the Climate Change category for the seventh year in a row, earning us a place among the 20 best oil and gas companies in this ranking.

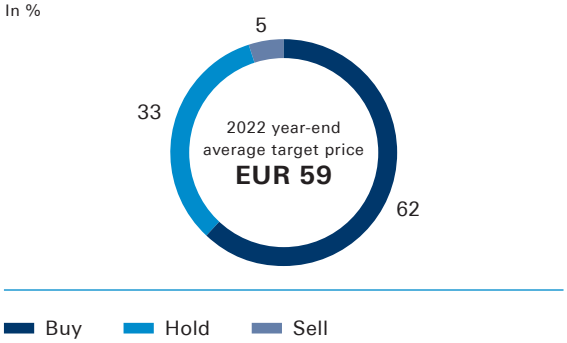
Besides these outstanding achievements, OMV has maintained its inclusion in several ESG indices. Most notably, OMV was included in the Dow Jones Sustainability™ Indices (DJSI World and DJSI Europe) for the fifth year in a row as the only Austrian company. OMV attained a score in the 97th percentile of its industry in S&P Global's Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA), the basis of the DJSI, in 2022. The DJSI World Index represents the top 10% of the largest 2,500 companies in the S&P Global Broad Market Index based on long-term economic, environmental, and social factors. OMV was included in several other S&P indices, such as the S&P Europe 350®, which is based on the S&P Global CSA (like the DJSI). OMV is included in many MSCI indices, such as the prestigious ACWI ESG Leaders Index and the ACWI Low Carbon Leaders Index. Furthermore, OMV maintained its position in the FTSE4Good Index Series, which is used by a wide variety of market participants to create and assess responsible investment funds, and maintained its inclusion in the STOXX® Global ESG Leaders index (based on OMV's assessment by Sustainalytics).

Analyst coverage

During 2022, the total number of sell-side analysts covering OMV's share increased to 22, up from 21 at the end of 2021. This development further improves the visibility of OMV in the financial community. AlphaValue and Bank Pekao joined the list of covering brokerages, while Concorde Securities discontinued coverage. The majority of recommendations are "buy" or equivalent, with a share of 62% of all recommendations at the end of 2022. "Hold" recommendations slightly decreased to 33% and there was one "sell" recommendation (compared to 0 last year), representing a share of 5% of all recommendations. Following the share price development, the average target price for OMV decreased slightly to EUR 58.80 at the end of 2022, from EUR 59.83 per share a year earlier.

Analyst recommendations

In %



Investor Relations activities

OMV's Investor Relations department continued the intensive dialogue with the capital markets during 2022. The main event of the year was the presentation of OMV's new Strategy 2030 at a Capital Markets Day held virtually on March 16. In the days that followed, a multitude of virtual conversations took place, giving OMV's executives a chance to lay out the details of the new strategy to analysts and investors.

Beginning in June 2022, easing pandemic restrictions allowed the gradual restart of a selection of in-person meetings with international investors, always in strict compliance with the respective health and safety regulations. In addition to these in-person meetings, the familiar routine of virtual meetings remained in place, reducing the time, costs, and carbon emissions of Investor Relations activities.

In December 2022, OMV organized a governance road show with the Chairman of the Supervisory Board, both virtually and physically, in London and Frankfurt, continuing the dialogue with the governance experts of some of our largest shareholders.

Overall, the Investor Relations department again fulfilled its mission to provide comprehensive insight into OMV's strategy and business operations to all capital markets participants, thereby guaranteeing equal treatment of all stakeholders. In this way, OMV's Executive Board was able to continue the constant dialogue with investors and analysts in Europe, North America, and Asia throughout 2022, regardless of the restrictions imposed to control the pandemic.

Financing

OMV's financing strategy focuses on cash flow and financial stability. The principal targets are a positive free cash flow after dividends, a strong investment grade credit rating based on a healthy balance sheet, and a mid/long-term leverage 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. Senior bonds (publicly placed) are the key element of OMV's well-balanced debt maturity profile and are complemented by ample committed credit facilities and other types of bank funding. OMV manages most of its financing and treasury activities at Group level.

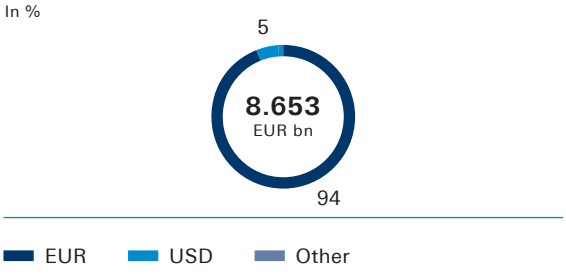
Debt is mainly denominated in euros and mostly subject to fixed interest rates. Net debt at the end of 2022 was EUR 2,207 mn, compared with EUR 5,962 mn at the end of 2021.

Financing policy

		2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Debt[1]	in EUR mn	6,040	7,624	12,216	11,026	10,331
Cash[2]	in EUR mn	4,026	2,938	2,869	5,064	8,124
Net debt excluding leases	in EUR mn	1,726	3,632	8,130	4,771	683
Net debt	in EUR mn	2,014	4,686	9,347	5,962	2,207
Leverage ratio	in %	12	22	32	21	8

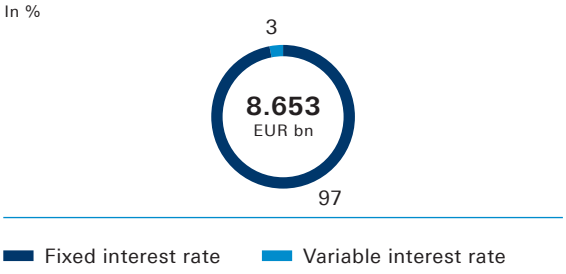
[1] Short- and long-term borrowings, bonds, and finance leases
[2] Includes cash disclosed within Assets held for sale

Debt breakdown by currency[1]



[1] As of December 31, 2022; short- and long-term borrowings and bonds

Debt breakdown by type of interest rate[1]



[1] As of December 31, 2022; short- and long-term borrowings and bonds

As of year-end 2022, the OMV Group had around EUR 5.2 bn undrawn committed credit facilities.

To obtain medium- and long-term debt financing, OMV AG has predominantly issued publicly placed senior bonds under its Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) program, which was originally signed on March 31, 2009, and last updated on June 15, 2023. As of year-end 2022, senior bonds with a total volume of EUR 7,300 mn were outstanding, with maturity dates ranging from 2023 to 2034. The average maturity of the OMV Group's senior bonds was 4.7 years as of year-end 2022.

Total interest-bearing debt, excluding senior bonds and finance leases, amounted to EUR 1,360 mn as of year-end 2022 and included the following instruments:

- EUR 120 mn term loans
- EUR 279 mn private placements
- EUR 961 mn multilateral and syndicated loans (incl. money market transactions)

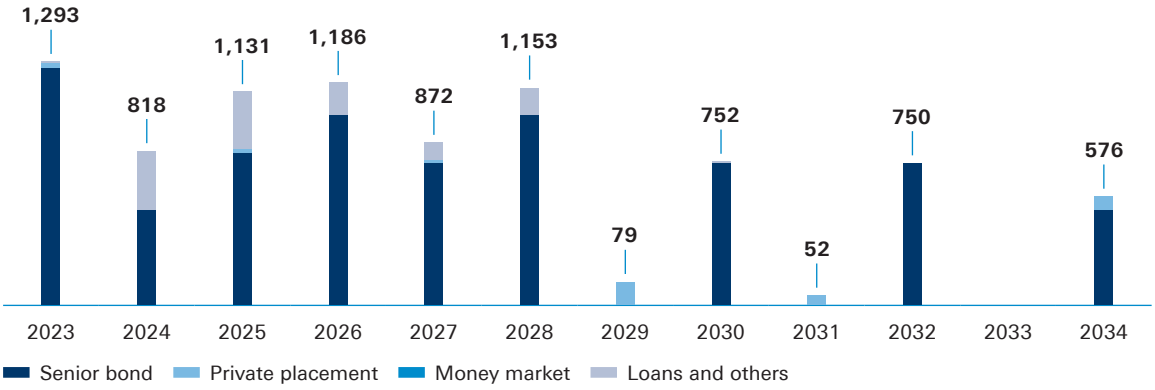
In addition, OMV has issued hybrid bonds, of which bonds with a nominal value of EUR 2,500 mn were outstanding as of year-end 2022. OMV's hybrid bonds have no scheduled maturity date and bear a fixed interest rate until their respective first call/reset date. All hybrid bonds were assigned a 50% equity credit from the rating agencies Moody's and Fitch. They are classified as 100% equity under International Financial Reporting Standards and are thus not included in OMV's reported total bond liabilities and total debt figures.

Outstanding senior and hybrid bonds[1]

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

[1] As of December 31, 2022
[2] Until first call date

Debt maturity profile[1]



[1] As of December 31, 2022

Risk management

The overall objective of the Group's risk policy is to safeguard the cash flows required and to maintain a strong investment grade credit rating in line with the Group's appetite. The Group has implemented an Enterprise-Wide Risk Management program with the aim of effectively identifying, analyzing, evaluating, and reporting relevant risks across the Group. Assessed risks are controlled and mitigated at all organizational levels using clearly defined risk policies and responsibilities.

However, the key risks are governed centrally to ensure OMV's ability to meet planning objectives and to facilitate sustainable growth.

Credit rating

The OMV Group is rated by the rating agencies Moody's and Fitch. As of June 2023, OMV has been rated A3 by Moody's and A– by Fitch, both with a stable outlook.

Sustainable funding

OMV seeks to align its long-term funding policy with the Company's sustainability strategy. For that reason, OMV is assessing the opportunity of sustainability-linked funding, which links the cost of a financing instrument to the achievement of specific strategic sustainability targets, such as GHG emission reduction goals or sustainable polyolefin production targets. A first step toward green financing was taken in 2021, with a green loan for the ReOil® 2000 chemical recycling plant, which is currently being constructed in Schwechat, Austria. This loan was issued in alignment with the green loan principles and is based on a project-specific green financing framework and a second party opinion.

Solid rating
by Moody's and Fitch

Financial Five-Year Summary

In 2022, OMV improved on the strong results of the prior year recording the best yearly performance in the Company's history with a clean CCS Operating Result of EUR 11.2 bn. Cash flow from operating activities excluding net working capital effects increased to EUR 9.8 bn. Organic free cash flow before dividends saw a similar increase and came in at EUR 4.9 bn, which was more than sufficient to cover the payment of dividends in the amount of EUR 1.5 bn and to support a further strong reduction in the leverage ratio of 13 percentage points to reach 8% at year-end.

Economic environment

		2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Average Brent price	in USD/bbl	71.31	64.21	41.84	70.91	101.32
Average EUR-USD FX rate		1.181	1.120	1.142	1.183	1.053
Average EUR-RON FX rate		4.654	4.745	4.838	4.922	4.931
NWE refining margin	in USD/bbl	5.50	5.18	2.28	3.74	15.97
Average CEGH gas price	in EUR/MWh	23.01	14.75	9.98	46.49	126.04
Average THE gas price	in EUR/MWh	22.80	13.96	9.45	46.34	121.66
Average base load electricity price Romania	in EUR/MWh	46.40	50.27	39.44	111.24	264.25

Sources: Reuters/Platts, Central European Gas Hub (CEGH), OPCOM, Trading Hub Europe (THE)

Financial performance overview

		2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Clean CCS Operating Result[1]	in EUR mn	3,646	3,536	1,686	5,961	11,175
thereof Chemicals & Materials	in EUR mn	635	555	519	2,224	1,457
thereof Fuels & Feedstock	in EUR mn	1,008	1,122	996	945	1,810
thereof Energy	in EUR mn	2,027	1,951	145	2,892	8,001
thereof Corporate & Other	in EUR mn	–21	–67	–47	–62	–50
thereof consolidation	in EUR mn	–3	–25	74	–39	–43
Clean CCS net income attributable to stockholders of the parent[1,2]	in EUR mn	1,594	1,624	679	2,866	4,394
Clean CCS EPS[1]	in EUR	4.88	4.97	2.08	8.77	13.44
Net debt	in EUR mn	2,014	4,686	9,347	5,962	2,207
Leverage ratio	in %	12	22	32	21	8
Equity ratio	in %	42	42	40	41	47
Cash flow from operating activities excluding net working capital effects	in EUR mn	4,223	4,264	2,786	8,897	9,843
Free cash flow before dividends	in EUR mn	1,043	–583	–2,811	5,196	5,792
Organic free cash flow before dividends[3]	in EUR mn	2,495	2,119	1,273	4,536	4,891

Note: As of 2023, the Gas & Power Eastern Europe business was transferred from Fuels & Feedstock to the Energy business segment and is now reported together with Gas Marketing Western Europe under "Gas Marketing & Power". For comparison only, 2022 figures are presented in the new structure.

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

Income statement summary

In EUR mn

	2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Operating Result	3,524	3,582	1,050	5,065	12,246
Net financial result	–226	–129	–175	–194	–1,481
Taxes on income and profit	–1,305	–1,306	603	–2,066	–5,590
Net income	1,993	2,147	1,478	2,804	5,175
thereof attributable to stockholders of the parent	1,438	1,678	1,258	2,093	3,634
thereof attributable to hybrid capital owners	78	75	84	94	71
thereof attributable to non-controlling interests	477	393	136	617	1,470

Statement of financial position

In EUR mn

	2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Assets					
Intangible assets	3,317	4,163	3,443	3,161	2,510
Property, plant and equipment	15,115	16,479	19,203	18,569	19,317
Equity-accounted investments	3,011	5,151	8,321	6,887	7,294
Other financial assets	2,659	2,414	3,447	3,730	1,999
Other assets	36	56	103	113	115
Deferred taxes	759	686	1,179	1,265	1,150
Non-current assets	**24,896**	**28,950**	**35,695**	**33,724**	**32,384**
Inventories	1,571	1,845	2,352	3,150	4,834
Trade receivables	3,420	3,042	3,316	4,518	4,222
Other financial assets	2,727	3,121	3,018	5,148	3,929
Income tax receivables	9	11	36	107	97
Other assets	264	297	537	621	1,198
Cash and cash equivalents	4,026	2,931	2,854	5,050	8,090
Current assets	**12,017**	**11,248**	**12,112**	**18,595**	**22,369**
Assets held for sale	47	177	1,464	1,479	1,676
Total assets	**36,961**	**40,375**	**49,271**	**53,798**	**56,429**
Equity and liabilities					
Share capital	327	327	327	327	327
Hybrid capital	1,987	1,987	3,228	2,483	2,483
Reserves	9,591	10,698	10,184	12,695	16,339
Equity of stockholders of the parent	**11,905**	**13,012**	**13,739**	**15,505**	**19,149**
Non-controlling interests	3,436	3,851	6,159	6,491	7,478
Total equity	**15,342**	**16,863**	**19,899**	**21,996**	**26,628**
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	1,096	1,111	1,458	1,299	997
Bonds	4,468	5,262	8,019	7,275	6,030
Lease liabilities	—	934	943	887	1,322
Interest-bearing debts	441	620	1,280	1,415	1,359
Provisions for decommissioning and restoration obligations	3,673	3,872	3,926	3,683	3,714
Other provisions	446	572	576	643	377
Other financial liabilities	924	301	454	587	489
Other liabilities	138	157	135	118	124
Deferred taxes	731	1,132	1,229	1,309	1,194
Non-current liabilities	**11,917**	**13,961**	**18,020**	**17,216**	**15,607**
Trade payables	4,401	4,155	4,304	4,860	5,259
Bonds	539	540	850	795	1,290
Lease liabilities	—	120	141	131	155
Other interest-bearing debts	304	148	703	350	128
Income tax liabilities	349	332	278	1,301	2,449
Provisions for decommissioning and restoration obligations	63	87	72	72	82
Other provisions	355	293	304	360	505
Other financial liabilities	2,806	2,818	3,095	4,367	2,172
Other liabilities	863	903	868	1,440	1,527
Current liabilities	**9,680**	**9,395**	**10,616**	**13,677**	**13,567**
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	22	156	736	909	626
Total equity and liabilities	**36,961**	**40,375**	**49,271**	**53,798**	**56,429**

Summarized statement of cash flows

In EUR mn

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net income for the year	**1,993**	**2,147**	**1,478**	**2,804**	**5,175**
Depreciation, amortization and impairments including write-ups	1,780	2,395	3,197	3,935	2,667
Deferred taxes	298	100	–846	10	85
Losses (+)/gains (–) on the disposal of non-current assets	–2	–7	–12	–267	–344
Net change in provisions	–61	–24	–40	–29	–208
Other adjustments	216	–346	–991	2,444	2,468
Cash flow from operating activities excluding net working capital effects	**4,223**	**4,264**	**2,786**	**8,897**	**9,843**
Increase (–)/decrease (+) in inventories	–73	–260	288	–1,084	–2,188
Increase (–)/decrease (+) in receivables	–1,041	372	145	–1,932	–397
Decrease (–)/increase (+) in liabilities	1,287	–320	–82	1,136	501
Cash flow from operating activities	**4,396**	**4,056**	**3,137**	**7,017**	**7,758**
Investments					
Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	–3,193	–2,158	–1,960	–2,497	–2,943
Investments, loans and other financial assets	–305	–2,265	–194	–382	–736
Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses, net of cash acquired	–357	–460	–3,880	—	—
Disposals					
Proceeds in relation to non-current assets and financial assets	60	209	72	397	1,487
Proceeds from the sale of subsidiaries and businesses, net of cash disposed	442	36	15	661	440
Cash disposed due to the loss of control	—	—	—	–	–214
Cash flow from investing activities	**–3,353**	**–4,638**	**–5,948**	**–1,820**	**–1,966**
Decrease (–)/increase (+) in long-term borrowings	–793	396	2,541	–2,037	–1,046
Decrease (–)/increase (+) in short-term borrowings	102	–22	–96	61	–184
Increase (+)/decrease (–) in non-controlling interest	—	—	—	–4	29
Dividends paid to stockholders of the parent (incl. hybrid coupons)	–621	–673	–673	–733	–847
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–158	–186	–206	–265	–612
Increase hybrid bond	496	—	1,241	—	—
Cash flow from financing activities	**–975**	**–484**	**2,808**	**–2,977**	**–2,660**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	–22	–22	–66	–25	–72
Net increase (+)/decrease (–) in cash and cash equivalents	**45**	**–1,088**	**–69**	**2,195**	**3,060**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,981	4,026	2,938	2,869	5,064
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**4,026**	**2,938**	**2,869**	**5,064**	**8,124**
thereof cash disclosed within Assets held for sale	–	7	15	14	35
Cash and cash equivalents presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	**4,026**	**2,931**	**2,854**	**5,050**	**8,090**
Free cash flow	**1,043**	**–583**	**–2,811**	**5,196**	**5,792**
Free cash flow after dividends	**263**	**–1,441**	**–3,690**	**4,199**	**4,333**
Organic free cash flow before dividends [1]	**2,495**	**2,119**	**1,273**	**4,536**	**4,891**
Organic free cash flow after dividends [2]	**1,715**	**1,261**	**394**	**3,539**	**3,432**

[1] Organic free cash flow before dividends is cash flow from operating activities less cash flow from investing activities excluding disposals and material inorganic cash flow components.
[2] Organic free cash flow after dividends is cash flow from operating activities less cash flow from investing activities excluding disposals and material inorganic cash flow components, and less dividend payments.

Segment reporting

In EUR mn

	2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Sales to third parties					
Chemicals & Materials	800	753	2,368	10,509	12,269
Fuels & Feedstock	19,956	20,121	12,651	14,095	19,857
Energy	2,170	2,583	1,527	10,937	30,155
Corporate & Other	4	4	4	14	17
OMV Group	**22,930**	**23,461**	**16,550**	**35,555**	**62,298**
Segment and Group profit					
Operating Result Chemicals & Materials	602	532	1,568	1,828	2,039
Operating Result Fuels & Feedstock	818	1,315	592	451	2,438
Operating Result Energy	2,122	1,879	–1,137	2,910	7,890
Operating Result Corporate & Other	–47	–91	–56	–74	–86
Operating Result Segment total	3,495	3,636	967	5,115	12,281
Consolidation: elimination of intersegmental profits	28	–54	83	–51	–35
OMV Group Operating Result	**3,524**	**3,582**	**1,050**	**5,065**	**12,246**
Net financial result	–226	–129	–175	–194	–1,481
OMV Group profit before tax	**3,298**	**3,453**	**875**	**4,870**	**10,765**
Assets[1]					
Chemicals & Materials	617	605	5,767	5,283	5,964
Fuels & Feedstock	4,138	4,710	3,955	3,894	3,954
Energy	13,536	15,049	12,662	12,312	11,675
Corporate & Other	141	277	262	241	234
Total	**18,432**	**20,642**	**22,646**	**21,730**	**21,826**

Note: As of 2023, the Gas & Power Eastern Europe business was transferred from Fuels & Feedstock to the Energy business segment and is now reported together with Gas Marketing Western Europe under "Gas Marketing & Power". For comparison only, 2022 figures are presented in the new structure

[1] Segment assets consist of property, plant, and equipment (PPE), intangible assets (IA), not including assets reclassified to assets held for sale.

Borealis key performance indicators

		2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Total sales	in EUR mn	9,937	9,768	8,476	12,342	15,817
thereof pro-rata sales of at-equity consolidated companies	in EUR mn	1,600	1,665	1,805	2,486	4,134
Net sales	in EUR mn	8,337	8,103	6,671	9,856	11,683
Operating profit before depreciation, amortization and impairment	in EUR mn	953	1,032	815	1,944	1,433
Operating profit	in EUR mn	496	605	351	1,517	1,081
Net profit	in EUR mn	906	872	589	1,396	2,111
thereof net result from associated companies and joint ventures after tax	in EUR mn	606	386	374	595	397
Capital expenditure	in EUR mn	–420	–471	–675	–720	–725
Return on capital employed, net after tax	in %	13	11	8	19	19
Cash flow from operating activities	in EUR mn	517	873	1,083	967	898
Dividends from associated companies	in EUR mn	573	651	510	1,943	595
Cash flow from operating activities incl. dividends	in EUR mn	1,090	1,524	1,593	2,910	1,493
Net interest-bearing debt	in EUR mn	1,327	1,569	1,833	223	–70
Gearing ratio	in %	21	24	29	3	–1
Number of employees[1]	headcount	6,834	6,869	6,920	7,508	7,649
Total Recordable Injuries (TRI)	TRI number/ mn working hours	—	3.4	3.9	2.3	2.9
EU ETS CO_2 emissions	in kt	4,302	4,625	4,050	3,878	3,377

[1] Number of employees is presented in headcount instead of full-time equivalents since 2022. A comparison to previous years is only possible with 2021.

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

In EUR mn

	2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Capital expenditure[1]					
Chemicals & Materials	17	35	4,360	835	1,896
Fuels & Feedstock	559	2,739	570	633	800
Energy	3,075	2,070	1,090	1,194	1,464
Corporate & Other	25	72	27	28	41
OMV Group	**3,676**	**4,916**	**6,048**	**2,691**	**4,201**
Organic capital expenditure[2]					
Chemicals & Materials	17	35	257	803	1,406
Fuels & Feedstock	537	575	510	626	800
Energy	1,314	1,568	1,090	1,192	1,463
Corporate & Other	25	72	27	28	41
OMV Group	**1,893**	**2,251**	**1,884**	**2,650**	**3,711**
Operating Result before depreciation					
Chemicals & Materials	664	602	1,721	2,857	2,312
Fuels & Feedstock	1,225	1,821	929	1,592	2,781
Energy	3,413	3,660	1,531	4,634	9,900
Corporate & Other	–27	–53	–17	–33	–39
Consolidation: elimination of inter-segmental profits	28	–54	83	–51	–35
OMV Group	**5,304**	**5,976**	**4,247**	**9,000**	**14,919**
Clean CCS Operating Result before depreciation and amortization, impairments and write-ups[3]					
Chemicals & Materials	698	620	672	2,770	1,994
Fuels & Feedstock	1,413	1,604	1,434	1,373	2,200
Energy	3,370	3,722	1,627	4,515	9,759
Corporate & Other	–1	–30	–8	–21	–3
Consolidation: elimination of inter-segmental profits	–3	–25	74	–39	–43
OMV Group	**5,477**	**5,890**	**3,799**	**8,599**	**13,907**

Note: As of 2023, the Gas & Power Eastern Europe business was transferred from Fuels & Feedstock to the Energy business segment and is now reported together with Gas Marketing Western Europe under "Gas Marketing & Power". For comparison only, 2022 figures are presented in the new structure

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

Major shareholdings

In EUR mn

	2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
OMV Petrom (100% consolidated)[1]					
Clean CCS Operating Result	1,034	973	472	886	2,471
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	117	155	175	172	436
Borealis (100% consolidated)[2]					
Clean Operating Result	360	314	300	1,972	1,300
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	n.a.	n.a.	–	38	175
Dividends paid to OMV	360	297	108	n.a.	n.a.
ADNOC Refining (at-equity-accounted investment, OMV share 15%)					
Clean CCS Operating Result	n.a.	8	–107	–11	350
Dividends paid to OMV	n.a.	—	34	—	159

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

Abbreviations and Definitions

A

AGM
Annual General Meeting

B

bbl
Barrel (1 barrel equals approximately 159 liters)

bbl/d
Barrel per day

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

bn
Billion

boe
Barrel of oil equivalent

boe/d
Barrel of oil equivalent per day

C

CAGR
Compounded annual growth rate

CAPEX
Capital Expenditure

Capital employed
Equity including non-controlling interests plus net debt

CCS
Carbon Capture and Storage

CCS/CCS effects/inventory holding gains/(losses)
Current Cost of Supply; inventory holding gains and losses represent the difference between the cost of sales calculated using the current cost of supply and the cost of sales calculated using the weighted average method after adjusting for any changes in valuation allowances in the event that the net realizable value of the inventory is lower than its cost; in volatile energy markets, measurement of the costs of petroleum products sold based on historical values (e.g., weighted average cost) can have distorting effects on reported results (Operating Result, net in-come, etc.); the amount disclosed as the CCS effect represents the difference between the charge to the income statement for inventory on a weighted average basis (adjusted for the change in valuation allowances related to net realizable value) and the charge based on the current cost of supply; the current cost of supply is calculated monthly using data from supply and production systems

CEE
Central and Eastern Europe

CEGH
Central European Gas Hub

cf
Standard cubic feet (60°F/16°C)

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

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

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

C&M
Chemicals & Materials business segment

CPI
Consumer price index

E

E&A
Exploration & Appraisal

E&P
Exploration & Production

Energy
Energy business segment

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

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

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

F

FID
Final investment decision

F&F
Fuels & Feedstock business segment

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

GW
Gigawatt

GWh
Gigawatt hour

H

HSSE
Health, Safety, Security, and Environment

I

IEA
International Energy Agency

J

JV
Joint venture

K

kbbl/d
Thousand barrels per day

kboe
Thousand barrels of oil equivalent

kboe/d
Thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day

km²
Square kilometer

KPI
Key Performance Indicator

KRI
Kurdistan Region of Iraq

L

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

LNG
Liquefied Natural Gas

LTIR
Lost-Time Injury Rate per million hours worked

M

mn
Million

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

MW
Megawatt

MWh
Megawatt hour

MWp
Megawatt peak

N

n.a.
Not available

n.d.
Not disclosed

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

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

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

NZD
New Zealand dollar

O

ÖBAG
Österreichische Beteiligungs AG

OEM
Original Equipment Manufacturer

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

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

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

P

p.a.
Per annum

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

Pearl
Pearl Petroleum Company Limited

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

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

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

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

Proven (1P) reserves
Proven reserves, or 1P reserves, are those quantities of petroleum, which by analysis of geoscience and engineering data can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under defined economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations

Q

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

R

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

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

S

Sales revenues
Sales excluding petroleum excise tax

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

T

t
Metric ton

THE
Trading Hub Europe

toe
Metric ton of oil equivalent

TRIR
Total Recordable Injury Rate

TWh
Terawatt hour

U

UAE
United Arab Emirates

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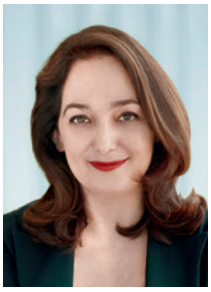

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