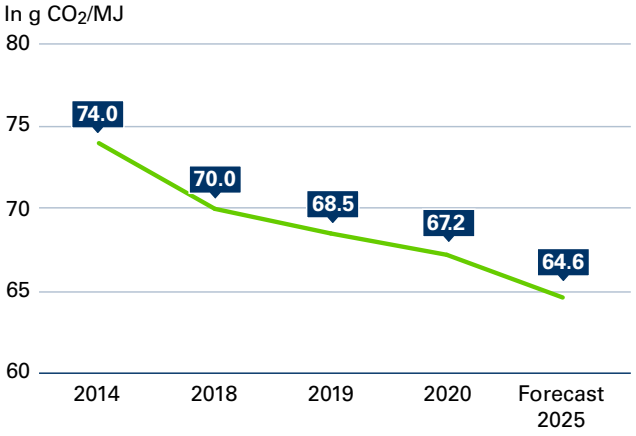
Carbon Efficiency

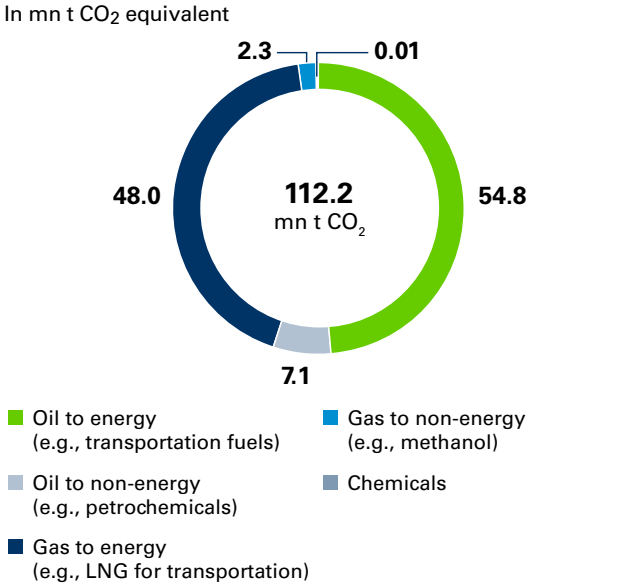
OMV clearly recognizes that climate change is one of the most important global challenges today and fully supports the goals set forth by the Paris Climate Change Agreement. OMV takes climate action in its operations, product and service portfolio, innovations and R&D activities, working environment, and social investments.

OMV is fully committed to climate change mitigation and responsible resource management, and has consequently set targets to manage and reduce the carbon footprint of our operations and product portfolio. In 2020, we set new carbon targets, pledging for the first time to become carbon neutral in our operations by 2050.

Carbon Intensity of Energy Supply [21]



GHG Scope 3 Emissions from Products [22]



21 The carbon intensity of the 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).
22 Excluding Borealis; includes Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products, and Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

GHG Emissions from Operations

Reducing emissions from operations is an important strategic target for OMV and demonstrates our commitment to the material topic Climate Change and Energy Transition. Our goal is net-zero emissions from our operations by 2050 or sooner. OMV's carbon efficiency agenda focuses on process optimization, energy efficiency, and delivering projects that reduce our direct GHG emissions.

Carbon efficiency in operations is managed as part of the sustainability governance process, as described in the section on Sustainability Governance. The Executive Board approves carbon-related goals as part of the Sustainability Strategy and the Health, Safety, Security, and Environment (HSSE) Strategy, which reflects climate change targets, such as zero routine flaring by 2030.

OMV reduces greenhouse gas emissions from operations by applying energy efficiency measures, using renewable electricity, modernizing our equipment and processes, and reducing the venting and flaring of gas. (For more information, see Energy Efficiency and Flaring, Venting, and Fugitive Emissions.) Since 2009, our emissions reduction projects have already helped us cut our greenhouse gas emissions by 1.9 mn t CO_2 equivalent, and we intend to reduce emissions by at least another 1 mn t by 2025. In 2020, we continued implementing greenhouse gas reduction projects with an annual reduction of around 77,900 t CO_2 equivalent. [23]

New Compressor Station at Bustuchin

OMV Petrom Upstream developed a project related to the shutdown of Compressor Station 10GK Bustuchin at its Oltenia asset between 2017 and 2020, investing around EUR 5 mn in this project. Four new two-stage electric compressors and related auxiliary equipment were installed to replace the former Compressor Station 10GK Bustuchin, which had been in operation since 1989. The new facility, Compressor Station 2 Bustuchin, significantly reduces operational and integrity risks. This project enabled optimization of the gas compression system downstream to the Hurezani gas hub, which reduced direct GHG emissions by some 18,500 t CO_2.

SDG target: 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

In 2019, OMV achieved its 2025 carbon targets ahead of schedule. We therefore set new, more ambitious targets to reduce the carbon intensity of OMV's operations (Scope 1) and of the product portfolio (Scope 3) in June 2020. The Scope 1 emissions intensity will be reduced by at least 30%, previously 19% (vs. 2010). This will be achieved by reducing the carbon intensity of Upstream operations by at least 60% and of refining operations by at least 20%. Moreover, OMV and Borealis have set goals of achieving net-zero operations by 2050 or sooner. OMV is taking an active approach in transforming its future business operations.

23 Excluding Borealis

Sustainability Strategy 2025 Targets

- Reduce the carbon intensity of OMV's operations [24] by 30% by 2025 (vs. 2010)
- Reduce the carbon intensity of OMV's Upstream operations by 60% by 2025 (vs. 2010)
- Reduce the carbon intensity of OMV's refinery operations by 20% by 2025 (vs. 2010)
- Reduce emissions from operated assets by at least 1 mn t CO_2e in the period from 2020 to 2025

Status 2020

- Group intensity: reduction of 19% achieved by 2020 (vs. 2010)
- Upstream intensity: reduction of 37% achieved by 2020 (vs. 2010)
- Refinery intensity: reduction of 11% achieved by 2020 (vs. 2010)
- Absolute emissions: 77,900 t CO_2e reduced in 2020 through concrete emissions reduction initiatives

Action Plan to Achieve the Targets

- Upstream business segment phasing out routine flaring and venting
- Energy efficiency improvements in OMV Upstream and in refineries
- Fugitive methane emissions reduction through field modernization, integrity improvement, and operational measures (e.g., Leak Detection and Repair [LDAR] program, Green Kaizen)

SDG targets: 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix; 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

In 2020, carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions levels directly related to our operations (Scope 1) totaled 10.7 mn t CO_2 equivalent (2019: 10.6 mn t CO_2 equivalent). The other GHGs are not relevant to our business and therefore have not been included in our figures.

OMV is taking a number of steps to reduce emissions from operations, such as increasing our energy efficiency and phasing out flaring. (For more information, see Energy Efficiency and Flaring, Venting, and Fugitive Emissions.) We are also increasingly turning to renewable sources of electricity to power our operations. For instance, we have invested EUR 2.1 mn to install solar panels at 82 filling stations in Romania to provide power to these stations. Notably, Borealis aims to source 50% of total electricity consumption from renewable sources in major business areas.

24 CO_2 equivalent emissions produced to generate a certain business output using the following business-specific metric – Upstream: t CO_2 equivalent/toe produced; refineries: t CO_2 equivalent/t throughput (crude and semi-finished products without blended volumes); power: t CO_2 equivalent/MWh produced – consolidated into an OMV Group Carbon Intensity Operations Index, based on weighted average of the business segments' carbon intensity

Schönkirchen Photovoltaic Plant Powers OMV Operations

OMV and electricity producer VERBUND have joined forces to build Austria's largest photovoltaic plant. The plant with a PV capacity of 11.4 MWp was built on a 13.3-hectare (133,200 m^2) compound owned by OMV in Schönkirchen in the first phase of construction. The east-west facing solar park will use 34,600 PV modules to produce around 10.96 GWh of solar power, corresponding to the annual electricity consumption of some 3,400 households. This will reduce emissions by around 8,000 t CO_2. Operation started successfully in December 2020. By the end of 2021, another 10,400 PV modules will be added to the plant in the final phase of construction. This will increase the total capacity to 14.85 MWp for total power generation of around 14.25 GWh, which is enough to meet the annual demand of 4,400 households. Emissions will be reduced further by an additional 2,400 t CO_2 per year.

7

SDG target: 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Borealis Sources Renewable Energy

In 2020, Borealis signed a long-term power purchase agreement with Eneco to source renewable electricity from Mermaid. The agreement covers the purchase and supply of over 1,000 GWh of wind power over the next decade, with delivery to begin in January 2021. By increasing the share of renewable power in its overall energy consumption at its Belgian production facilities, Borealis is moving closer to its aim of sourcing at least 50% of the electricity used by its Polyolefins and Hydrocarbon & Energy business areas from renewable sources by 2030. The renewable electricity generated within the framework of this agreement will reduce Borealis' indirect CO_2 emissions at its Belgian operations by approximately 20,000 t per year.

7

SDG target: 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Norwegian Offshore Operations Powered by Wind Farm

Hywind Tampen, the world's first renewable power project for offshore oil and gas, is an 88 MW floating wind farm designed to provide electricity to the Snorre and Gullfaks offshore field operations, operated by Equinor, in the Norwegian North Sea. The Hywind Tampen project consists of eleven wind turbines with a combined capacity of 88 MW, estimated to be enough to meet 35% of the annual power demand of the five platforms. This wind power solution will help reduce the use of gas turbines for the Snorre and Gullfaks offshore fields, while also offsetting 200,000 t of CO_2 emissions and 1,000 t of NO_x emissions per year. OMV holds a 19% stake in the Gullfaks field.

7

SDG target: 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Energy Efficiency

As an integrated oil and gas company, OMV operates large facilities and is also a major energy consumer. The amount of energy we use creates a significant impact on the environment. Effective management of energy consumption reduces the environmental cost of our operations, increases financial savings thanks to energy efficiency, prevents non-compliance with regulatory requirements on energy use, and mitigates the climate effects of GHG emissions.

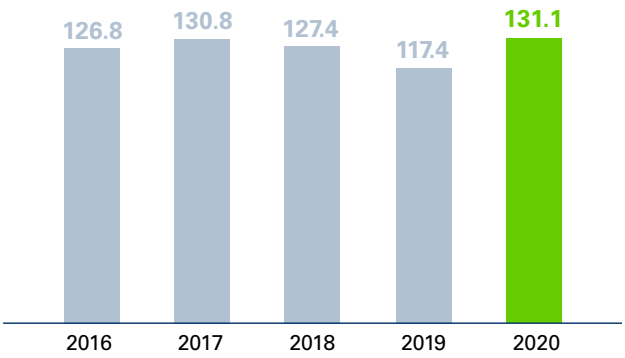
Energy efficiency measures therefore have a considerable effect on issues relating to energy consumption of interest to stakeholders:

- Governmental authorities: compliance with EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) regulations relating to the submission of emissions allowances within EU ETS, compliance with the EU Energy Efficiency Directive requiring greater energy efficiency in all stages of the energy value chain
- Shareholders and other stakeholders with a direct financial interest in OMV: financial savings resulting from reduced energy consumption, lower production costs, and lower GHG emissions
- NGOs/NPOs: reduced impact of our operations on the environment

The OMV Group Environmental Management Standard requires that all OMV businesses and activities use energy responsibly, conserve primary energy resources, and implement energy management plans in accordance with ISO 50001. The potential for reducing energy use is identified in annual campaigns encouraging improved environmental performance, including energy consumption. For example, we have set targets for refineries to reach certain energy index ratings through annual monitoring campaigns. Based on their energy index rating, we identify and assess areas for improvement in energy efficiency. Subsequently, we decide which measures to implement to improve energy consumption as part of our environmental governance process.

Energy Consumption

In PJ



Energy efficiency measures in OMV operations are closely linked with technical improvements directed at reducing energy use while achieving the same operational output. Process optimization and increasing energy efficiency to save costs and reduce CO_2 emissions are a strong focus of our refineries. Energy efficiency measures implemented in our three refineries in 2020 make an annual decrease of more than 22,000 t CO_2 equivalent and energy savings of 246 TJ possible. GHG reduction projects implemented in our refineries between 2009 and 2020 have so far enabled a total reduction of 760,000 t CO_2 equivalent.

Revision Program at Schwechat Refinery Leads to Energy Efficiency Innovations

Four steam turbines generate 85% of the electricity needed to operate the Schwechat refinery. During the revision program, three of the four steam turbines were overhauled. Two of the turbines have already been fitted with state-of-the-art 3D blade geometry, with the third set to follow in the coming year. Cutting-edge blading enhances the performance of the steam turbines and thereby their efficiency, while simultaneously reducing CO_2. By the end of 2020, 40,000 t were reduced.

SDG targets: 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

In 2020, we continued to develop projects to obtain electricity (gas to power; G2P) or electricity and useful thermal energy (Cogeneration or Combined Heat & Power; CHP) from gas in Upstream. For instance, in OMV Petrom Upstream, we finalized G2P Icoana and G2P Ţintea Phase 2 and initiated other two new G2P projects: G2P Oarja in the Muntenia Vest asset and G2P TF Baicio Vest in the Muntenia asset. These projects allow us to supply between 61% and 66% of the annual electricity used by our OMV Petrom Upstream business and to also cut production costs.

Flaring, Venting, and Fugitive Emissions

Phasing out routine flaring is one of the essential steps toward combining resource efficiency with long-term economic success and a way to strongly support our efforts to reduce the carbon footprint of our operations. In 2020, routine flaring at OMV totaled 462 mn m^3. [25] In 2017, to reinforce our clear commitment to responsible resource management and sustainable business, we also endorsed the World Bank's "Zero routine flaring by 2030" initiative to end routine flaring of associated gas during oil production by 2030. We report annually to the World Bank on our progress in adherence to this initiative.

New OMV oil and gas fields are developed and operated according to plans that incorporate sustainable utilization or conservation of the field's associated gas without routine flaring. Existing sites where routine flaring of associated and free gas still takes place are required to develop a phase-out plan to eliminate legacy routine flaring as soon as possible, but no later than 2030.

In refineries, state-of-the-art plant design is implemented in order to avoid routine flaring by flare gas recovery and balancing the fuel gas system. Such advanced process control includes sufficient capacity of the flare gas recovery system, the use of high-integrity relief valves, and other economically viable organizational and control measures. As a result of such measures, we aim to use flaring as a safety system for other than normal operations, such as start-up, shutdown, emergency, process upsets, and others.

Sustainability Strategy 2025 Target

- Achieve zero routine flaring and venting of associated gas by 2030

Status 2020

- Volume of gas routinely flared decreased from 501mn m^3 in 2019 to 462 mn m^3 in 2020

Action Plan to Achieve the Target

- Prepare and approve routine flaring phase-out plans
- Continue with ongoing flaring and venting reduction projects
- Systematically monitor and report on GHG performance
- Report our progress on routine flaring phase-out in conjunction with OMV's commitment to the World Bank

SDG targets: 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

All OMV operations are required to minimize methane emissions from point sources as well as technically unavoidable emissions (such as well testing and well workover, among others). The main sources of methane emissions are routine/non-routine venting of gas during oil and gas production and processing as well as gas leaks.

Methane emissions and other non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs) are monitored or estimated and controlled systematically by leak detection and repair programs. The identification of methane and NMVOC emissions sources serves as the basis for developing reduction projects in accordance with best practice in the industry and the best available technologies.

25 Excluding Borealis

Knowing the main potential sources of methane emissions also allows us to implement precautionary measures for preventing such emissions in new production assets.

The minimum requirement for identifying leaks is conducting routine audio, visual, and olfactory inspections as part of daily operator rounds at all relevant OMV operating facilities. Leak detection also entails soap-bubble testing and optical gas imaging with defined scopes and intervals (annually or more frequently, as required in accordance with a related risk assessment). At some facilities, infrared cameras are also used for leak detection.

In order to prevent as well as to mitigate fugitive emissions, we have taken important steps, such as implementing a pipeline integrity program and modernizing facilities such as compressor stations.

Green Kaizen Events Decrease Fugitive Emissions

OMV Petrom Upstream implemented a Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) program in all assets as part of Green Kaizen events in 2020. The aim is to remediate all leaks identified in the respective location, while raising awareness of low-carbon operations among field personnel and local contractors. The Green Kaizen events consist of five main activities: leak identification, volumetric measurement of fugitive gas leaks, leak repairs, post-repair measurement in repaired sources, and, finally, the assessment of results. These activities aim to encourage employees to see the problem, understand the size of the problem, implement the solution, confirm the solution, and sustain the result. In 2020, we succeeded in decreasing fugitive emissions through two Green Kaizen events at large facilities in our Crișana and Oltenia assets. We intend to continue this approach in all operated assets and to incorporate lessons learned and best practices to ensure that we achieve the targets we set.

SDG targets: 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries; 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

GHG Emissions from the Product Portfolio

In 2020, our Scope 3 emissions totaled around 118 mn t CO_2 equivalent (2019: 126 mn t CO_2 equivalent) and related to total product sales volumes as well as purchased goods and services and capital goods at all our fully consolidated companies. [26]

About 87% of OMV's products are directly used for combustion. Scope 3 emissions from the use and processing of our products as well as from purchased goods and services and capital goods therefore constitute around 91% of our impact in terms of GHG emissions. [27]

The development of low-carbon products and new energy solutions to reduce this major impact is therefore central to the material topic of Climate Change and Energy Transition. In this regard, we have developed strategic targets to shrink the carbon footprint of our product portfolio. By 2025, the carbon intensity of the product portfolio (Scope 3 emissions) will be reduced by at least 6%, previously 4% (vs. 2010), by ensuring that at least 60% of our product portfolio is made up of low-carbon or zero-carbon products by 2025. [28]

Achieving this goal will entail stepping up our sales of gas, renewables such as biofuels, power, and petrochemicals.

We continued to build the New Energy Solutions department in 2020 to further develop our low-carbon business solutions and technologies. This unit develops small- and large-scale low-carbon technologies for energy supply, for mobility, and for industry. New Energy Solutions connects to OMV's core competencies and maintains a direct link to the existing business. First studies and projects were initiated in the course of 2020, e.g., in the areas of hydrogen, carbon capture and utilization

26 Excluding Borealis
27 We take into account the impact of the products sold by OMV to external customers and on the market. Intracompany sales between OMV subsidiaries are not taken into account in order to avoid double-counting GHG emissions from products and services. Our Scope 3 figures for 2020 do not include Borealis.
28 Low- or zero-carbon sales comprise oil and gas to non-energy, gas to energy, renewables, power, and petrochemicals third-party sales.

(CCU), alternative usage of subsurface reservoirs, and renewable energy. We have set up a centralized portfolio management for all New Energy Solutions projects within the OMV Group and integrated it into the Group's planning, budgeting, and strategy development activities.

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

Sustainability Strategy 2025 Target

- Increase the share of low-/zero-carbon products to at least 60% by 2025

Status 2020

- 61% [29]

Action Plan to Achieve the Target

- Reduce the carbon footprint of OMV's product portfolio by increasing the gas-to-oil ratio in Upstream production, increasing gas sales in Europe, and shifting to higher-value-added petrochemical products, which in combination with recycling of the plastics used will increase resource efficiency
- Research alternative feedstocks, technologies, and fuels such as hydrogen and CNG to develop innovative energy solutions aligned with demand trends

SDG targets: 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix; 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Gas for Industry

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

Gas (natural gas, biomethane, hydrogen, and synthetic methane) supports the integration of renewable energies. That is why OMV is actively exploring options with partners for taking the key power-to-gas technology to an industrial scale. With power-to-gas, wind and solar energy can be stored as hydrogen and sector coupling becomes a reality. Separate gas and electrical grids have the potential to become one energy cloud with fluid transitions. OMV also operates gas infrastructure (pipeline and storage facilities) in Austria and Germany, which are essential for ensuring the security of supply in our markets. The gas infrastructure will also play an essential role in cost-effectively making the shift toward carbon-neutral gas solutions (synthetic gas, biomethane, and hydrogen) and an integrated energy system.

Gas sales rose significantly in 2020. Total gas sales in Downstream Gas amounted to 164.0 TWh (2019: 136.7 TWh). In Upstream, OMV has been consistently increasing the share of natural gas in production and aims for gas to account for around 60% of the production portfolio. In 2020, gas production accounted for 62% (2019: 57%) of total Upstream production.

29 Nearly all major oil products were impacted negatively in 2020 due to COVID-19. Read more about the impact of COVID-19 on OMV's 2020 business in the Annual Report.

Climate-Neutral Gas Offering for Customers

In 2019, we began offering our B2B customers the option of procuring climate-neutral gas. In 2020, we rolled out climate-neutral gas at our filling stations in Austria and Slovenia. Through our cooperation with ClimatePartner, we are able to offer our customers a carbon-offsetting service for emissions generated during the consumption of gas. We have defined a rigorous set of criteria and standards for the selection of climate protection projects to ensure optimal emissions offsetting verification. For instance, the technologies we selected for climate protection in our projects are wind power and forest protection. Climate protection projects are verified according to the internationally recognized standards for voluntary emissions reduction: the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Gold Standard (GS).

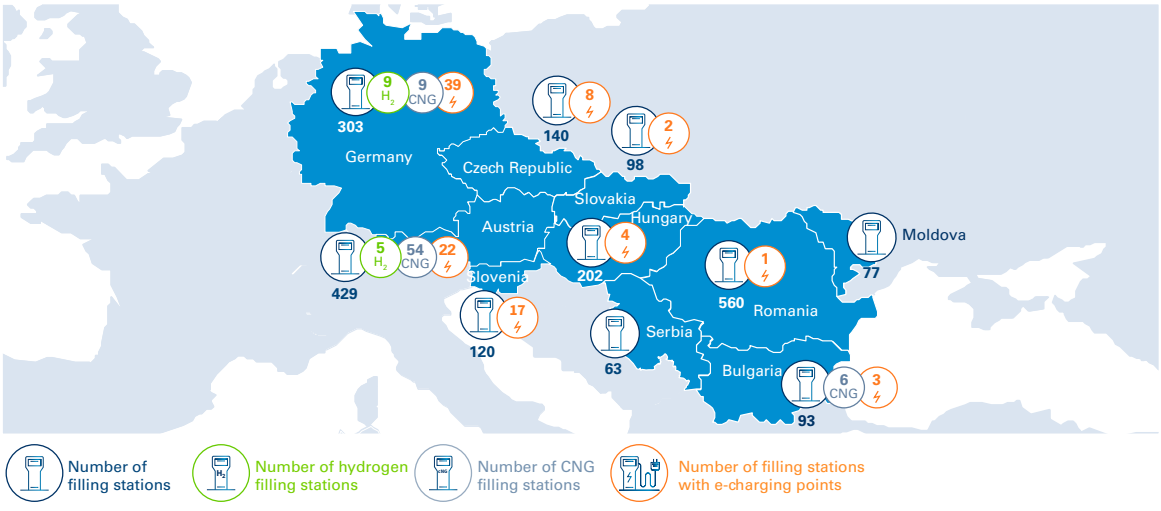
SDG target: 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Future Mobility

OMV provides various solutions suited to different types of transportation, including successfully reducing CO_2 emissions for short-distance passenger transportation as well as for long-haul heavy-duty transportation. Whereas battery-powered electric vehicles present a suitable option in the first case, natural gas and hydrogen are a more efficient option for the latter. Directly and through its partnerships, OMV offers several options for lower-carbon transportation such as electricity, compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), and hydrogen. In addition, Borealis' automotive solutions offer ideal replacement solutions for conventional materials like metal, rubber, and engineering polymers. Borealis' material solutions help facilitate lightweight construction and thus play an important role in enhancing fuel efficiency. Over the lifespan of an automotive application like a bumper, for instance, 8 kg of carbon emissions can be avoided by using 1 kg of polypropylene (PP). Using lightweight materials is also important in hybrid and electric vehicles to mitigate their high battery weight.

In 2020, OMV invested EUR 2.3 mn (2019: EUR 1 mn) in future mobility assets.

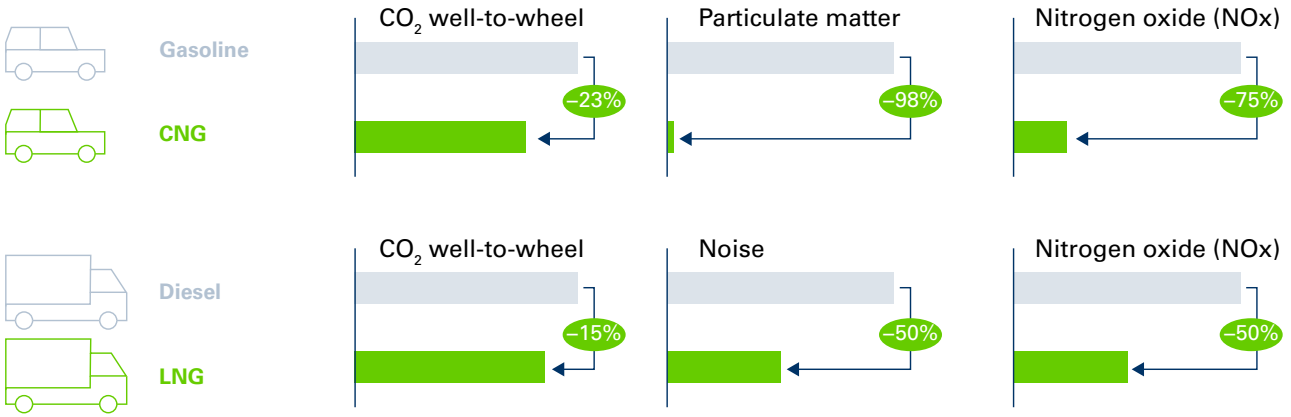
Retail



Gas Mobility With CNG and LNG

Natural gas is a clean, safe, and readily available alternative fuel for transportation. Natural gas vehicles (NGVs) provide a cleaner mobility alternative with emissions reductions of up to 23% less CO_2, 75% less nitrogen oxide, and 98% fewer particulates.

Emission Savings With Natural Gas (CNG and LNG) vs. Gasoline and Diesel (Euro 6)



Sources: thinkstep, EMPA, Volkswagen, Equilibre

According to an analysis by the Natural & bio Gas Vehicle Association (NGVA Europe) and the European Biogas Association (EBA), which published the Roadmap to 2030, the number of LNG trucks in Europe is expected to increase to 280,000 by 2030. The growing popularity of this fuel is attributable to the benefits of lower CO_2 and particulate matter emissions as well as less noise. We are preparing to expand the requisite infrastructure. In the first half of 2021, we will open our first LNG filling station to supply our heavy-duty truck customers with this alternative fuel. OMV also operates 69 CNG filling stations in Europe, 54 of which are in Austria.

Hydrogen Mobility

OMV considers hydrogen to be a key solution for decarbonization and actively contributes to the development of the hydrogen filling station network in Austria and Germany in order to enable sustainable mobility.

OMV has been pioneering hydrogen filling stations in Austria and Germany, with Austria's first public hydrogen filling station in Vienna opening in 2012. Additional stations were unveiled in Innsbruck, Asten, Graz, and Wiener Neudorf. In Germany, where OMV is part of the H_2 MOBILITY initiative, there are nine OMV hydrogen filling stations in Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg operated by H_2 MOBILITY Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG, in which OMV is a shareholder. This initiative intends to build a country-wide hydrogen refueling station network in Germany by 2023. At the end of 2020, 90 filling stations were in operation.

OMV will continue to conduct pilot projects with industry partners in order to develop a business model for the cross-sector use of hydrogen gas (H_2). The aim is to establish hydrogen as a pathway for carbon-neutral mobility, especially in the freight and public sectors. We will also advocate for the use of H_2 for balancing the electricity grid in view of the increasing strain from intermittent renewable electricity sources. Currently, OMV is engaged in several pilot projects, including the UpHy project, which involves the production of hydrogen for use in the mobility sector and in the refining process.

UpHy Aims to Upscale Green Hydrogen for Industry and Mobility

OMV aims to provide various solutions suited to different types of transportation, including successfully reducing CO_2 emissions from short-distance passenger transportation as well as from long-haul heavy-duty transportation. OMV has been developing the UpHy project since 2018. The construction of a large electrolysis plant generating up to 10 MW is planned for this purpose. The electrolysis will be powered by renewable electricity, so the plant will produce green, zero-carbon hydrogen. The green hydrogen will initially be used in the Schwechat refinery for the hydration of vegetable oil and fossil fuels, thus reducing the CO_2 emitted by up to 15 kt per year. The second step will be to use the green hydrogen for decarbonizing "hard-to-electrify" transportation segments like buses and trucks. OMV aims to build a new H_2 filling station for buses and heavy-duty vehicles close to Vienna. This is the first project of its kind in Europe and aims to not only lower production costs but also to demonstrate the lowest downtimes and highest plant availability for commercial use in industry and mobility. In addition to the electrolysis system, OMV will build the entire value chain, including H_2 trailer loading, trailer logistics (using 300 bar trailers in Austria for the first time), and a high-availability, energy-optimized bus fueling station. One of the goals is to supply the first commercial H_2 bus line in Europe.

7

SDG target: 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

As part of the H2Accelerate initiative, OMV, Shell, Daimler Truck AG, IVECO, and the Volvo Group made a commitment in 2020 to work together to help create the conditions for the mass-market roll-out of hydrogen trucks in Europe. Achieving a large-scale roll-out of hydrogen-fueled trucks is expected to create new industries: zero-carbon hydrogen production facilities, large-scale hydrogen distribution systems, a network of high-capacity refueling stations for liquid and gaseous hydrogen, and the production of the hydrogen-fueled trucks themselves. The decade-long scale-up is expected to begin with groups of customers willing to make an early commitment to hydrogen-based trucking. These fleets are expected to operate in regional clusters and along European high-capacity corridors with good refueling station coverage. During the next decade, these clusters can then be interconnected to build a truly pan-European network.

E-Mobility

Currently, e-charging points are available at 96 OMV filling stations in Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia. We continue to develop our charging network via numerous partnerships and joint ventures. Through our 40% interest in SMATRICS, Austria's leading e-mobility infrastructure provider, OMV is part of a SMATRICS-operated network of more than 450 e-charging points, powered 100% by renewable energy. In 2020, international roaming was activated on the OMV ROUTEX e-mobility card for Austrian customers.

OMV Petrom Installs Fast-Charging Stations for Electric Vehicles

OMV Petrom and Eldrive, the leading electric vehicle charging points operator in Southeastern Europe, have partnered to install 30 fast-charging stations for electric vehicles in OMV branded filling stations in Romania and Bulgaria. The project will take approximately two years. In 2020, three stations were installed. The new charging station network will allow drivers to charge the electric vehicle's battery up to 80% in approximately 40 minutes. In addition, OMV Petrom and Enel X România, member of Enel X, the division of advanced energy services of the Enel Group, will install ten fast-recharging stations for electric cars at OMV and OMV Petrom filling stations during the next months.

7

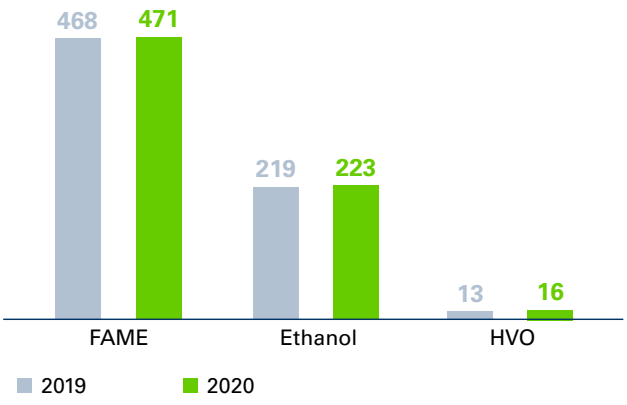
SDG target: 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Biofuels

All biofuels purchased by OMV in 2020 and used for blending meet the requirements of the EU's Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC). Since 2013, the ISCC-EU certificate issued for OMV Refining & Marketing GmbH has been renewed on an annual basis. OMV Petrom, OMV Hungary, OMV Czech Republic, and OMV Slovenia are also certified according to the ISCC-EU standard.

Biofuel Volumes [30]

In megaliters



OMV purchases biodiesel (FAME) mainly from European producers that use very little palm oil. In 2020, of all biofuels placed on the market by OMV, only around 2.7% were based on palm oil. Certain biofuels are almost exclusively available with palm oil as the feedstock. However, ISCC standards require that no deforestation take place from January 2008 onward for any feedstock that is used for biodiesel generation.

We plan to increase the use of regional rapeseed oil and used cooking oil as well as other potential waste and advanced feedstock, which is made possible using our Co-Processing technology. (For more details, see Bio-Waste as Raw Material.) In 2019, OMV and AustroCel Hallein GmbH signed a multi-year agreement to supply advanced bioethanol. The fuel components will be derived exclusively from spruce-based cellulose, which is a scrap material from the sawmill industry. These advanced biofuels will be added to OMV gasoline and will contribute to reducing the carbon intensity of OMV's product portfolio. The first successful trial delivery of the advanced bioethanol occurred in December 2020. Since January 2021, AustroCel Hallein GmbH is delivering 1.5 mn l per month to OMV. Substituting biofuel for fossil fuel will reduce emissions by around 45 kt CO_2 per year.

Sustainable Aviation Fuels

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

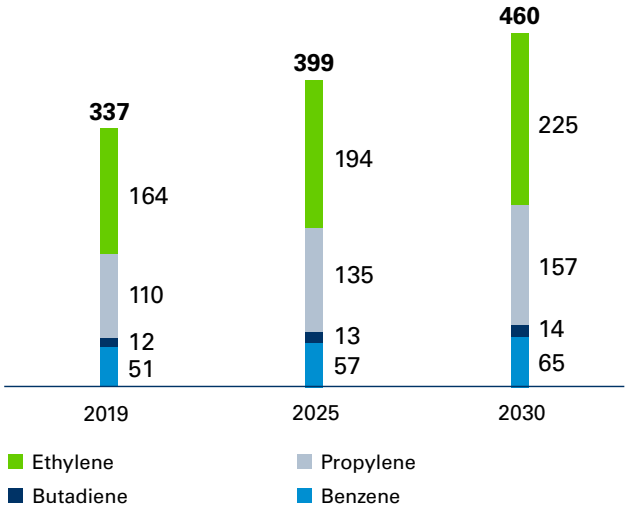
30 2019 figure restated and 2020 figure estimated as both Austria and Germany data are based on year-to-date actuals plus a forecast for the remaining months each year, given that the annual deadline for closing all biofuel balances of a given year is not before the publication of the Sustainability Report

Petrochemicals and Plastics

Responsible use of natural resources means not only producing and processing them efficiently but also maximizing their value for society. For crude oil, this translates into finding long-lasting high-tech applications for hydrocarbons rather than burning them as a fuel. Products that are made from petrochemical products, such as ethylene, propylene, and butadiene, are largely used in our daily life.

Global Petrochemical Demand

In mn toe



Economic development will drive a significant increase in the demand for petrochemical products. Demand for olefins, such as ethylene, propylene, butadiene, and benzene, is expected to increase by 37% by 2030.

In 2020, OMV acquired a majority stake in Borealis, a leading producer of polyolefins, upping the shareholding from the previous 36% to 75%. The purchase of a controlling majority in Borealis makes OMV a leading provider of polyolefins and base chemicals. OMV's refineries produce mainly ethylene and propylene, which are further converted into polyethylene and polypropylene at Borealis. The joint production capacities make OMV and Borealis the number one producer of ethylene and propylene in Europe and one of the top ten polyolefin producers worldwide. The acquisition is a strategic extension of OMV's value chain into high-value chemicals.

Increasing the share of petrochemicals and plastics in our product portfolio will reduce its carbon intensity: Using petrochemical products does not produce CO_2 emissions unlike using combusted fuel products. This is also a significant contributor to achieving our goal of ensuring that 60% of our product portfolio is composed of low- and zero-carbon products by 2025.

Furthermore, polyolefins are used to make products that are important for the energy transition, such as solar panels and cables for transmitting renewable electricity. For instance, a high-voltage direct current (HVDC) cable compound based on Borealis' Borlink™ technology is being used in cross-linked polyethylene (XLPE) power cables in the "German corridor projects." This enormous undertaking will transport renewable energy from wind farms off the north coast of Germany to southern areas of the country. In addition, Borealis' pioneering solutions are transforming what is possible with photovoltaic technology. Borealis' Quentys encapsulant film considerably improves the reliability and durability of photovoltaic modules by enabling superior resistance to ultraviolet rays, a low rate of water vapor transmission, and no acetic acid or potential-induced degradation (PID). The technology offers a proven solution for increasing power output and reducing output decay, with minimal risk of electrochemical defects. There are substantial savings for the end user too, because degradation of the modules is significantly reduced over the module's lifetime compared to traditional technology.