## UNIPETROL 2Q 2011 CONSOLIDATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS (IFRS)

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5 August 2011

## AGENDA

- Unipetrol's 2Q11 key highlights

Operational and macro situation
Financial results
Closing remarks
Supporting slides

## UNIPETROL'S 2Q11 KEY HIGHLIGHTS



- Collapse of refining margin by $92 \%$ y/y resulted in deteriorated operating profitability of CZK +224m and close to break even net result.
- Petchem segment was the main profit contributor, adding almost CZK +0.5 bn.
- Positive contribution of CO2 allowances of ca. CZK 150m.
- Continuation of strict cost control, fixed cost decreased by over CZK -100m yly (on track to reach 2011 target)
- Optimization of the workforce, in line with long-term trend.
- Record high quarterly diesel sales in Benzina history and further improvement of high-margin fuels (VERVA) sales by $16 \% \mathrm{y} / \mathrm{y}$.
- Benzina's market share estimated to increase to 14.3\%.
- Successful "International Year of Chemistry" promotion events - Chemistry \& Fuel Workshop in Prague, Chemical Fair in Pardubice.
- No material production shutdowns.


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## PREPARATION FOR SHUT-DOWN RESULTED IN LOWER PETROCHEMICAL SALES

|  | 2Q10 | 1Q11 | 2Q11 | Q/Q | Y/Y | 1H10 | 1H11 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1H11 } \\ & \text { /1H10 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| kt | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4=3/2 | 5=3/1 | 6 | 7 | 8=7/6 |
| Petrochemicals | 4721) | 425 ${ }^{\text {1) }}$ | 42911) | +1\% | -9\% | $927^{1)}$ | 8541) | -8\% |
| Petrochemicals (like-for-like) ${ }^{1)}$ | 473 | 443 | 449 | +1\% | -5\% | 928 | 893 | -4\% |

- $9 \%$ y/y lower petrochemical volumes in 2Q11 were influenced mainly by lower olefin sales (ca -20\% y/y) as:
- some of the customers (Synthos, Spolana) had some of their installations temporarily shut down and thus off-take reduced
- one-off ethylene swap with our customer was done in 2Q10, which will be partly offset during the Unipetrol's shut-down in 3Q11
- the preparation of the optimal inventory level prior to the 3Q11 shutdown was performed
- Certain reluctance of buyers to accept record high prices as well as intentional slow down of our sales prior to 3Q11 shut-down resulted in 9\% y/y lower polyolefin sales.


## HIGHER PETCHEM MARGINS HOWEVER ADVERSE DYNAMICS FROM LAST QUARTER

|  | 2Q10 | 1Q11 | 2Q11 | Q/Q | Y/Y | 1H10 | 1H11 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1H11 } \\ & \text { /1H10 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | $4=3 / 2$ | 5=3/1 | 6 | 7 | 8=7/6 |
| Unipetrol model petrochemical olefin margin (EUR/t) ${ }^{1)}$ <br> (CZK/t) | $\frac{318}{8,133}$ | $\begin{gathered} 345 \\ 8,417 \end{gathered}$ | $8,573$ | $\begin{aligned} & +2 \% \\ & +2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} +11 \% \\ +5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 298 \\ 7,664 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 349 \\ 8,495 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { +17\% } \\ & +11 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Unipetrol model petrochemical polyolefin margin (EUR/t) ${ }^{\text {2) }}$ (CZK/t) | $\frac{279}{7,148}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 8 1} \\ 6,856 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{288}{7,011}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +2 \% \\ & +2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +3 \% \\ & -2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 268 \\ 6,901 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 8 5} \\ 6,933 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} +6 \% \\ 0 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| CZK/EUR ${ }^{3}$ | 25.6 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 0\% | -5\% | 25.7 | 24.3 | -5\% |
| USD/EUR ${ }^{\text {3) }}$ | 1.27 | 1.37 | 1.44 | +5\% | +13\% | 1.33 | 1.40 | +5\% |

- Close to record high olefin quotations resulted in further improvement of product spreads over naphtha feedstock and thus model olefin margin for 2Q11 by +11\% y/y to EUR mid-300 level, which is approx. 20\% higher than long-term average.
- Model polyolefin margin remained almost flat (+3\% y/y) as improved polyethylene spread was virtually fully offset by detriorated dynamics for polypropylene.
- Combined model petchem margin of EUR mid-600, levels last seen 4 years ago.

[^0]
## BEST EVER QUARTERLY DIESEL SALES IN BENZINA HISTORY

|  | 2 Q10 | $\mathbf{1 Q 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 Q 1 1}$ | Q/Q | $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{Y}$ | $\mathbf{1 H 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 H 1 1}$ | 1 H 11 <br> $/ 1 \mathrm{H} 10$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| kt | 1 | 2 | 3 | $4=3 / 2$ | $5=3 / 1$ | 6 | 7 | $8=7 / 6$ |
| Fuels and other <br> refinery products $\mathbf{1 )}^{2}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 8}$ | $+15 \%$ | $-4 \%$ | 1,664 | $\mathbf{1 , 7 0 1}$ | $+2 \%$ |

- Although the refinery sales volumes in 2Q11 were down 4\% y/y mainly on weaker gasoline sales, cumulative volumes for $\mathbf{1 H} 11$ of $\mathbf{+ 2 \%} \mathbf{y} / \mathbf{y}$ confirms that we are on a good track to reach our full-year target.
- Retail distribution showed slight deterioration of sales volumes in 2Q11 due to lower gasoline sales as prices reached record high levels at the filling stations, savings driven behavior of private citizens and as price disadvantage of Czech retailers vs. neighboring countries is still visible.
- The trend of increasing diesel sales, after excise tax increase, initially seen in 4Q10 continued through 2Q11 and reached record high diesel sales in Benzina history, thanks also to VERVA Diesel.
- Higher-margin premium VERVA fuels showed a further 16\% y/y improvement in 2Q11.


## YIELDS OF MORE PROFITABLE PRODUCTS UP 2 PP DURING 1H11

|  | 2 Q 10 | 1 Q 11 | $\mathbf{2 Q 1 1}$ | $\mathrm{Q} / \mathrm{Q}$ | $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{Y}$ | 1 H 10 | 1 H 11 | 1 H 11 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 H 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- A 3\% increase in crude oil throughput from 1,082 kt in 2Q10 to 1,112 kt in 2Q11 and a nominal utilisation ratio of close to $90 \%$ on more reliable production facilities.
- $2 p p y / y$ higher combined light and middle distillates yield reflecting our effort to benefit among other things from higher crack spread in 1 H 11 .

[^1]
## TOUGH ENVIRONMENT IN REFINING AS MARGINS COLLAPSED

|  | 2Q10 | 1 Q11 | 2Q11 | Q/Q | Y/Y | 1H10 | 1H11 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1H11 } \\ & \text { /1 H10 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4=3/2 | 5=3/1 | 6 | 7 | 8=7/6 |
| Brent crude oil (USD/bbl) | 78.3 | 105.4 | 117.1 | +11\% | +50\% | 77.3 | 111.2 | +44\% |
| Brent-Ural diff. (USD/bbl) ${ }^{1)}$ (CZK/bbl) | $\frac{1.8}{35}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.9 \\ 52 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.9 \\ \hline 48 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1 \% \\ & -8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +63 \% \\ & +37 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.9 \\ 50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { +73\% } \\ & +61 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Unipetrol model refining margin (USD/bbl) ${ }^{2)}$ <br> (CZK/bbl) | $\frac{3.3}{66}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{0.3}{5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -83 \% \\ & -84 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -92 \% \\ & -93 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.9 \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -74 \% \\ & -76 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| CZK/USD ${ }^{3}$ | 20.1 | 17.8 | 16.9 | -5\% | -16\% | 19.4 | 17.4 | -11\% |

- The Brent-Ural differential improved significantly by $+63 \% \mathrm{y} / \mathrm{y}$ to USD 2.9 in 2Q11, however the trend during quarter was deteriorating from levels as high as USD 4.0 to below USD 2.0 at the end of 2Q11.
- Differential between "Brent and Other sweet crude oils" (e.g. Azeri Light) has deteriorated and more than doubled $\mathrm{y} / \mathrm{y}$.
- The Unipetrol model refining margin collapsed by $\mathbf{9 2 \%} \mathbf{y} / \mathrm{y}$ from USD 3.3 in 2Q10 to USD 0.3 in 2Q11 as increased spread on diesel and especially gasoline was more than offset by further deteriorated situation in connection to heavy fuel oils, bitumen and crude oil residues.


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## OPERATING PROFIT COMFORTABLY IN BLACK DESPITE DIFFICULT SITUATION IN REFINING

|  | 2Q10 | 1Q11 | 2Q11 | Q/Q | Y/Y | 1H10 | 1H11 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1H11 } \\ \text { /1H10 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CZKm | 1 | 2 | 3 | $4=3 / 2$ | 5=3/1 | 6 | 7 | 8=7/6 |
| Revenues | 23,409 | 23,088 | 25,948 | +12\% | +11\% | 41,448 | 49,036 | +18\% |
| EBITDA | 1,669 | 1,379 | 1,012 | $-25 \%$ | -39\% | 3,021 | 2,391 | -21\% |
| EBIT | 802 | 571 | 224 | -61\% | -72\% | 1,318 | 795 | -40\% |
| Net result attributable to shareholders of the parent company | 520 | 464 | -1 | n/a | $n / a$ | 829 | 463 | -44\% |
| EPS (CZK) ${ }^{1)}$ | 2.87 | 2.56 | -0.01 | $n / a$ | $n / a$ | 4.57 | 2.55 | -44\% |
| EBITDA margin ${ }^{2)}$ | 7.1\% | 6.0\% | 3.9\% | -2.1pp | -3.2pp | 7.3\% | 4.9\% | -2.4pp |
| EBIT margin ${ }^{3)}$ | 3.4\% | 2.5\% | 0.9\% | -1.6pp | -2.5pp | 3.2\% | 1.6\% | -1.6pp |

- CO2 allowances helped to improve EBIT by approximately CZK 150m in 2Q11.
- Revaluation of financial derivatives to hedge FX risk had negative effect on profitability of almost CZK 150m.


## LOWER CAPEX AHEAD OF CYCLICAL SHUTDOWN

|  | 2Q10 | 1Q11 | 2Q11 | Q/Q | Y/Y | 1H10 | 1H11 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1H11 } \\ & \text { /1H10 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CZKm | 1 | 2 | 3 | $4=3 / 2$ | $5=3 / 1$ | 6 | 7 | 8=7/6 |
| Operating cash flow (OCF) | 3,887 | -2,489 | 1,200 | $n / a$ | -69\% | 1,025 | -1,288 | $n / a$ |
| Capital expenditure (CAPEX) | 657 | 1,492 | 289 | -81\% | -56\% | 1,305 | 1,781 | +37\% |
| Free cash flow (Operating - Investment CF) | 3,594 | -4,092 | 1,213 | n/a | -66\% | 113 | -2,864 | n/a |
| Net Working Capital ${ }^{1)}$ | 6,342 | 7,501 | 8,086 | +8\% | +27\% | 6,342 | 8,086 | +27\% |
| Net finance costs | 116 | -30 | 132 | n/a | +13\% | 264 | 102 | -61\% |
| Gearing ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 3.1\% | 4.1\% | 1.2\% | -2.9pp | -1.9pp | 3.1\% | 1.2\% | -1.9pp |
| Net debt / EBITDA ${ }^{3)}$ | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.10 | -67\% | -61\% | 0.27 | 0.10 | -61\% |
| ROACE ${ }^{4)}$ | 1.6\% | 1.1\% | 0.5\% | -0.6pp | -1.1pp | 2.7\% | 1.5\% | -1.2pp |

- Positive cash flow helped to squeeze further gearing to $1.2 \%$ in 2 Q 11 .
- Lowered capital expenditures to CZK 0.3bn in 2Q11 ahead of cyclical shutdown in 3Q11.


## PETCHEM PROFITABILITY MORE THAN DOUBLED YEAR-ON-YEAR IN 1H2011

|  | 2Q10 | 1Q11 | 2Q11 | Q/Q | Y/Y | 1H10 | 1H11 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1H11 } \\ & \text { /1H10 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| czKm | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4=3/2 | 5=3/1 | 6 | 7 | 8=716 |
| EBIT, of which | 802 | 5711) | 224 | -61\% | -72\% | 1,318 | 795 | -40\% |
| - Refining | 356 | 89 | -329 | n/a | n/a | 635 | -240 | n/a |
| - Petrochemical | 298 | 385 | 465 | +21\% | +56\% | 395 | 850 | +115\% |
| - Retail distribution | 135 | 72 | 86 | +21\% | -36\% | 266 | 158 | -41\% |
| - Others, Non-attributable, Eliminations | 12 | 26 | 1 | -94\% | -88\% | 22 | 27 | +23\% |

## REFINING

- Worse refining margin on the back of heavy products.
- Better B-U diff. but worse sweet . crude oils diff.
- Better sales volumes mix also thanks to more reliable units.
- Negative inventory valuation.
- Negative FX effect of CZK/USD strengthening.
- Negative effect of more

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## PETROCHEMICAL

- Higher combined petchem margin.
Negative FX effect of CZK/EUR strengthening.
Better sales volume mix.
Temporarily higher discounts
due to reluctance of some buyers to accept record high prices, while YTD discounts are still lower.
- Lower fixed cost (incl. pers. cost). Positive inventory valuation.


## RETAIL DISTRIBUTION

- $3 \%$ y/y lower fuel unit margins.
- Lower gasoline demand partly improved by best ever diesel sales.
- Demand for premium fuels (VERVA) grew by $16 \% \mathrm{y} / \mathrm{y}$. Weaker overall non-fuel sales (lower car wash due to weather condition but better gastro/shop). Higher fix and variable costs as well as lower rental income.

[^2]
## IMPROVED SALES VOLUMES ON THE GROUP LEVEL THANKS TO ALL THREE SEGMENTS



- Negative macro environment in all segments (especially FX).
- Improved sales volume mix in all three segments.
- Other is the combination of various factors from all three segments (BIO, pricing policy, rental


## IMPROVED REFINING VOLUMES FAR BEHIND MACRO AND OTHER DRIVERS



- Negative inventory valuation.
- Negative macro factors (spreads, FX, sweet crude oils differential) only partially offset by better Brent-Ural differential.
- Better net inland premiums, lower depreciation but also higher bio components are the main reason behind other items.


## BUSINESS DECISIONS BENEFICIAL FOR PETCHEM



- Deteriorated macro is mix of negative FX movements, better petrochemical spreads, and on the cost side also of higher internal consumption (mainly heating gas).
- Other is mix of lower fixed costs, depreciation, inventory and also higher absolute discounts (as a result of higher market quotations, while \% discounts were lower).


## LOWER RENTAL INCOME IN RETAIL



- Improved volumes in fuels logistics.
- Other includes higher fixed and variable costs, depreciation and lower rental income.


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## UNIPETROL'S CSR ACTIVITIES

- May: Unipetrol RPA signed a cooperation agreement with the Ústí region, on the basis of which it will donate CZK $2 m$ this year.
- The region will use the funds in particular for acitivites in areas of environmental protection, employment, medical care, social sphere and education.

- July: Unipetrol divided between thirteen North Bohemian towns and communities CZK 1.55m in total.
- Gifts social, educational and ecological projects will be financed.

- Unipetrol Group sponsors directly also many other socially beneficial projects and institutions in the North Bohemian territory.
- EDUCHEM Secondary School
- Training programs of the Environmental Centre Most
- Introduction of over 3,000 fish into the Bilina river


## CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

IR events

- 21 October 2011 3Q11 trading statement
- 27 October 2011 3Q11 consolidated financial results


## THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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## BRENT-URAL DIFF. WEAKENED LATELY BELOW LONG TERM AVERAGE OF USD 2-3/BARREL



1) Unipetrol model refining margin = revenues from products sold ( $97 \%$ Products = Gasoline 17\%, Petchem feedstock 20\%, JET 2\%, Diesel 40\%, Sulphur Fuel Oils $9 \%$, LPG $3 \%$, Sulphur $\mathbf{1 \%}$, Other feedstock $5 \%$ ) minus costs ( $100 \%$ input = Brent Dated); product prices according to quotations.
Spread fwd Brent Dtd v Ural Rdam = Med Strip - Ural Rdam (Ural CIF Rotterdam)
Source: REUTERS, FERTWEEK, CNB

## COMBINED PETCHEM MARGIN CORRECTED RECORD HIGH LEVELS ABOVE EUR 600/T



[^3]
## UNIPETROL SALES VOLUMES BREAKDOWN REFINING

|  | 2Q10 | 1Q11 | 2Q11 | Q/Q | Y/Y | 1H10 | 1H11 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1H11 } \\ \text { /1H10 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| kt | 1 | 2 | 3 | $4=3 / 2$ | 5=3/1 | 6 | 7 | 8=716 |
| Fuels and other refinery products ${ }^{1)}$ | 945 | 793 | 908 | +15\% | -4\% | 1,664 | 1,701 | +2\% |
| Diesel ${ }^{1)}$ | 484 | 421 | 489 | +16\% | +1\% | 871 | 910 | +4\% |
| Gasoline ${ }^{\text {1) }}$ | 236 | 185 | 204 | +10\% | -14\% | 406 | 388 | -4\% |
| JET | 18 | 9 | 25 | +173\% | +41\% | 36 | 35 | -5\% |
| LPG | 30 | 25 | 28 | +11\% | -6\% | 56 | 53 | -5\% |
| Fuel oils | 37 | 68 | 27 | -60\% | -26\% | 89 | 95 | +7\% |
| Naphtha | 3 | 6 | 0 | -91\% | -86\% | 7 | 6 | -10\% |
| Bitumen | 97 | 32 | 85 | -165\% | -13\% | 131 | 117 | -11\% |
| Lubes | 10 | 11 | 11 | +3\% | +9\% | 20 | 22 | +11\% |
| Rest of refinery products | 30 | 35 | 39 | +11\% | +32\% | 48 | 75 | +57\% |

## UNIPETROL SALES VOLUME BREAKDOWN PETROCHEMICAL

|  | 2Q10 | 1Q11 | 2Q11 | Q/Q | Y/Y | 1H10 | 1H11 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1H11 } \\ \text { /1H10 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| kt | 1 | 2 | 3 | $5=3 / 2$ | $6=3 / 1$ | 7 | 8 | $9=8 / 7$ |
| Petrochemicals | 472 | 425 | 429 | +1\% | -9\% | 927 | 854 | -8\% |
| Petrochemicals - like for like | 4731) | 4431) | 4491) | +1\% | -5\% | 9281) | 8931) | -4\% |
| Ethylene | 51 | 44 | 35 | -21\% | -32\% | 90 | 79 | -13\% |
| Benzene | 53 | 58 | 53 | -8\% | 0\% | 106 | 111 | +5\% |
| Propylene | 18 | 11 | 10 | -9\% | -47\% | 26 | 20 | -22\% |
| Urea | 37 | 52 | 42 | -19\% | +14\% | 86 | 94 | +10\% |
| Ammonia | 33 | 36 | 35 | -3\% | +5\% | 76 | 71 | -7\% |
| C4 fraction | 40 | 20 | 21 | +6\% | -48\% | 83 | 40 | -51\% |
| C4 fraction - like for like | 411) | 381) | 411) | 0\% | +6\% | 831) | 791) | -5\% |
| Butadien | 1 | 14 | 15 | +4\% | 1935\% | 1 | 29 | 3889\% |
| Polyethylene | 81 | 68 | 70 | +4\% | -13\% | 147 | 138 | -6\% |
| Polypropylene | 61 | 58 | 59 | +3\% | -3\% | 126 | 117 | -7\% |
| Rest of petrochemical products | 97 | 65 | 89 | +37\% | -8\% | 188 | 154 | -18\% |

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[^4]
## SEGMENTAL REVENUES AND EBIT ACCORDING TO LIFO

|  | 2Q10 | 1Q11 | 2Q11 | Q/Q | Y/Y | 1H10 | 1H11 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1H11 } \\ & \text { /1H10 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CZK bn | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5=3/2 | 6=3/1 | 7 | 8 | $9=8 / 7$ |
| External revenues, of which | 23.4) | 23.1 ${ }^{1)}$ | 25.91) | +12\% | +11\% | $41.4{ }^{1)}$ | 49.01) | +18\% |
| - Refining | 12.6 | 12.1 | 14.6 | +20\% | +16\% | 21.6 | 26.7 | +23\% |
| - Petrochemicals | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.8 | -1\% | +3\% | 15.8 | 17.6 | +11\% |
| - Retail distribution | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.6 | +23\% | +16\% | 4.0 | 4.8 | +20\% |
| - Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0\% | -18\% | 0.1 | 0.0 | -68\% |


|  | 2Q10 | 1Q11 | 2Q11 | Q/Q | Y/Y | 1H10 | 1H11 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1H11 } \\ & / 1 \mathrm{H} 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CZK m | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5=3/2 | 6=3/1 | 7 | 8 | $9=8 / 7$ |
| EBIT acc. to LIFO, of which | 671 | 4 | 274 | 6534\% | -59\% | 656 | 278 | -58\% |
| - Refining | 191 | -308 | -288 | n/a | n/a | 170 | -596 | n/a |
| - Petrochemicals | 341 | 230 | 475 | +106\% | +39\% | 246 | 705 | 186\% |
| - Retail distribution | 126 | 57 | 86 | +52\% | -32\% | 217 | 143 | -34\% |

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## CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

| CZK m | 30 June 2011 | 31 Dec 2010 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 62,183 | 61,471 |
| Non-current assets | 36,317 | 36,351 |
| Current assets | 25,866 | 25,120 |
| Inventories | 11,409 | 10,194 |
| Trade receivables | 11,895 | 9,488 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1,766 | 4,742 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | 62,183 | $\mathbf{6 1 , 4 7 1}$ |
| Total equity | 39,234 | 38,800 |
| Total liabilities | 22,949 | 22,671 |
| Non-current liabilities | 4,401 | 4,312 |
| Loans and borrowings | 2,009 | 2,013 |
| Current liabilities | 18,548 | 18,359 |
| Trade and other payables and accruals | 16,795 | 16,742 |
| Loans and borrowings | 229 | 212 |
| NET DEBT | 472 | $\mathbf{- 2 , 5 1 6}$ |
|  |  |  |

## CONDENSED INCOME AND CASH FLOW STATEMENT

| CZK m | 30 Jun 2011 | 30 Jun 2010 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Revenue | $\mathbf{4 9 , 0 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 , 4 4 8}$ |
| Gross profit | $\mathbf{2 , 1 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 7 0 7}$ |
| Gross profit margin | $4.4 \%$ | $6.5 \%$ |
| Operating profit before finance cost | $\mathbf{7 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 1 8}$ |
| Operating profit margin | $1.6 \%$ | $3.2 \%$ |
| Net finance cost | -102 | 264 |
| Profit before tax | $\mathbf{6 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 5 5}$ |
| Income tax expense | -231 | 226 |
| Net profit for the period | $\mathbf{4 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 2 9}$ |
| Net profit margin | $0.9 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ |


| CZK m | 30 Jun 2011 | 30 Jun 2010 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | $-1,288$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 2 5}$ |
| Net cash provided by investing activities | $-1,575$ | $-\mathbf{9 1 2}$ |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | -99 | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 2}$ |

## DISCLAIMER

The following types of statements:
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[^0]:    6 2) costs ( $100 \%$ Naphtha); product prices according to quotations.
    2) Unipetrol model petrochemical polyolefin margin = revenues from products sold ( $100 \%$ Products $=60 \%$ HDPE $+40 \%$ Polypropylene) minus costs ( $100 \%$ input $=60 \%$

    Ehylene $+40 \%$ Propylene), product prices according to quotations.
    Source: REUTERS, ICIS, CNB

[^1]:    1) Conversion capacity $5.1 \mathrm{mt} / \mathrm{y}$ (Ceska rafinerska - Kralupy $1.6 \mathrm{mt} / \mathrm{y}$, Ceska rafinerska - Litvinov $2.8 \mathrm{mt} / \mathrm{y}$, Paramo $0.7 \mathrm{mt} / \mathrm{y}$ )
    2) LPG, gasoline, naphtha
    3) JET, diesel, light heating oil
    4) fuel oils, bitumen
[^2]:    1) Minor mathematical discrepancy between segments and total due to rounding
[^3]:    1) Unipetrol model petrochemical olefin margin = revenues from products sold ( $100 \%$ Products $=40 \%$ Ethylene $+20 \%$ Propylene $+20 \%$ Benzene $+20 \%$ Naphtha) minus costs ( $100 \%$ Naphtha); product prices according to quotations.
    2) Unipetrol model petrochemical polyolefin margin = revenues from products sold ( $100 \%$ Products $=60 \%$ HDPE $+40 \%$ Polypropylene) minus costs ( $100 \%$ input $=60 \%$ Ethylene $+40 \%$ Propylene); product prices according to quotations.
[^4]:    1) As of June 2010, only $51 \%$ of $\mathbf{C 4}$ fraction sales considered as external due to launch of Budatien Kralupy.
