



Financial results

Half year ended 30 June 2022

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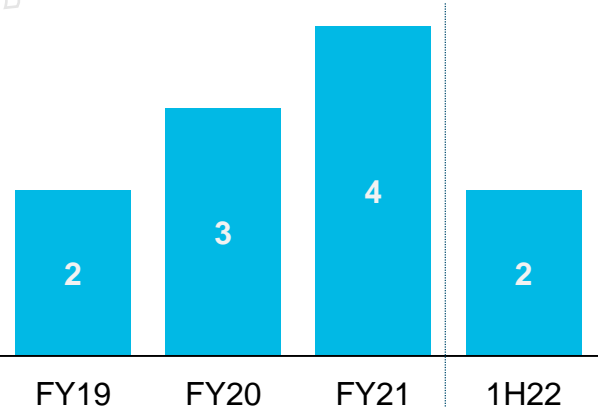
APPENDIX



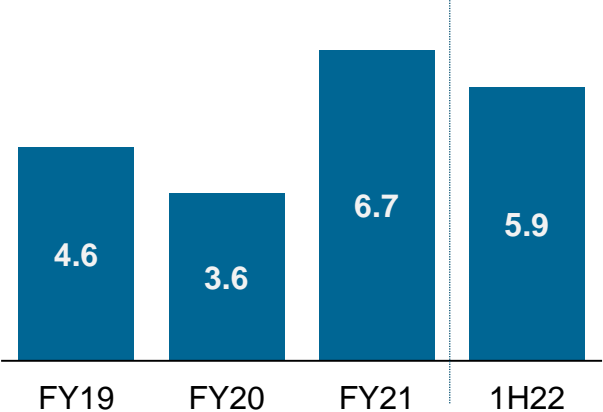
Group highlights

Scott Wyatt

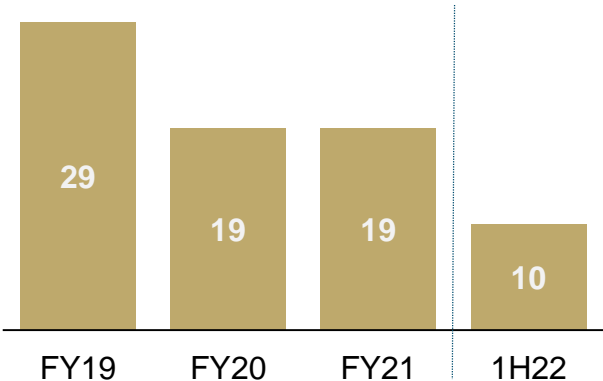
Process safety events¹



Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate²



Loss of primary containment (>100KG)



- Continued focus on management of COVID and general sickness to minimise impact on people and operations
- Group wide Safety Day held in May where employees and contractors made commitments to safety
- Improving personal safety performance across all parts of the business
- Over 60% of all leaders have completed Mental Health management training

1. Process safety events measured as Tier 1 or 2 incidents as defined by the American Petroleum Institute. Excludes Liberty Oil Holdings.
2. Number of injuries requiring medical treatment beyond first aid or work restrictions per million hours worked (employees and contractors). Excludes Liberty Oil Holdings.

1H2022 Highlights

Exceptional refining performance, Commercial recovery

Sales volumes

+5%

To 6,822ML¹

EBITDA (RC)

+139%

To \$612M¹

Net cash

\$324M

+\$419M on FY21

1H2022 dividend

13.7CPS²

+234%¹



Retail, Fuels & Marketing

- EBITDA (RC) +14%¹ to \$253M
- Commercial EBITDA +55%¹
- Retail sales volume growth +1% despite soft market demand



Refining

- EBITDA (RC) +747%¹ to \$371M
- GRM of US\$19.9/bbl, up from \$US6.1/BBL¹
- Plant operating at near full capacity, availability at 97%



Dividends

- 4.9 cps Retail, Fuel & Marketing dividend
- Brought forward Refining dividend at 8.8 cps to reflect the division's exceptional earnings in 1H2022²



Geelong Energy Hub

- Secured govt. funding for upgrades (ULSG³, diesel storage)
- Commenced development of green H2 service station
- Completed the independent panel hearings into EES⁴ for the Gas Terminal Project

1. Comparison period 1H2021.

2. The Company's dividend policy is to target a dividend payout ratio of between 50% and 70% of the RFM NPAT (RC) and 50% to 70% of the Refining NPAT (RC), with the Refining dividend assessed on an annual basis (to form part of the final dividend). However, the Company has decided to bring forward the assessment of Refining NPAT on an interim basis to reflect Refining's exceptional earnings in the period. The final FY2022 Refining dividend will be assessed on earnings generated in 2H2022.

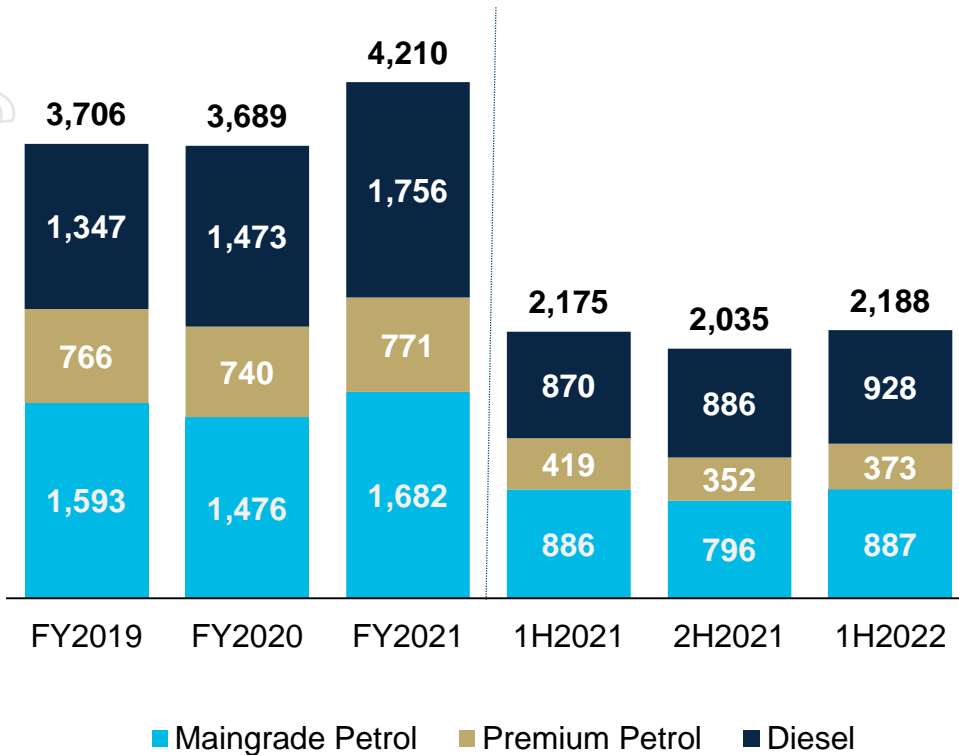
3. Ultra-Low Sulphur Gasoline (ULSG).

4. Environmental Effects Statement (EES).

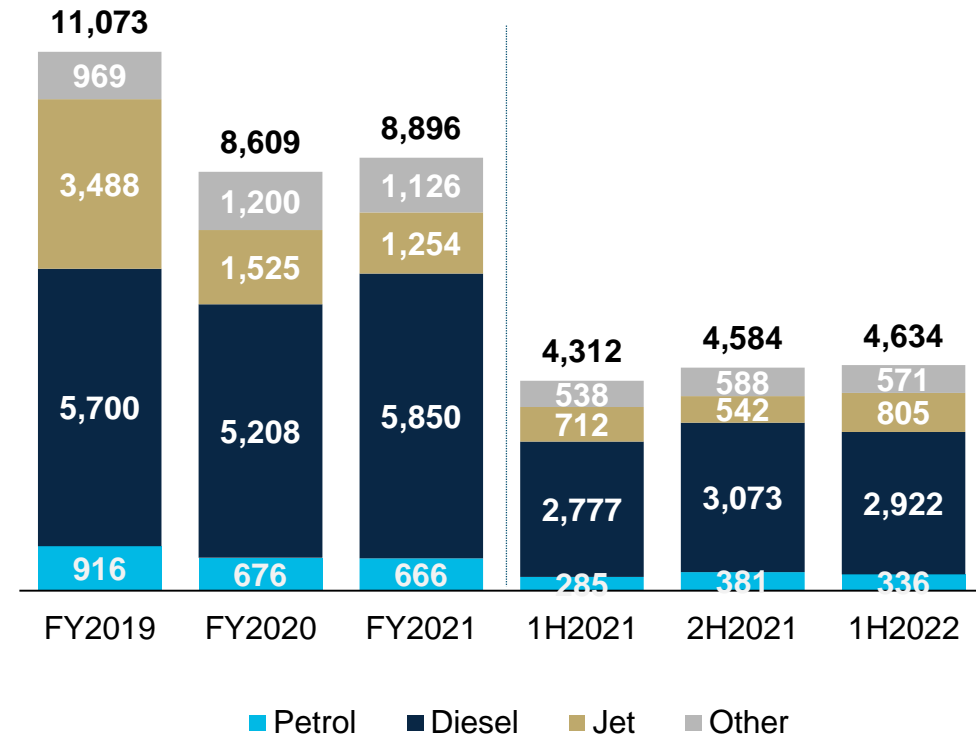
Retail, Fuels & Marketing (RFM) – 1H2022 Highlights

Fuel volumes continuing to recover, led by Aviation

Retail fuel volumes (ML)



Commercial fuel volumes (ML)



- Retail sales volumes +1% y/y despite market impacts from the pandemic, floods, and high fuel prices

- Commercial sales volumes +7% y/y, led by Jet (+13%) and Diesel (+5%)

Retail, Fuels & Marketing (RFM) – 1H2022 Highlights

Viva Energy maintaining/taking market share, withstanding a softer period for Retail



National market share by fuel type

	VEA mkt share, growth ^{1,2,3}		VEA volume growth ²	Market volume growth ²
Premium Petrol:	18%, 0%	~	6.3%	4.6%
Petrol:	20%, 0%	~	6.4%	6.3%
Diesel:	25%, +1%	↑	1.4%	(2.2%)
Jet:	29%, (1%)	↓	48.7%	54.3%
Total:	25%, +1%	↑	6.6%	4.1%

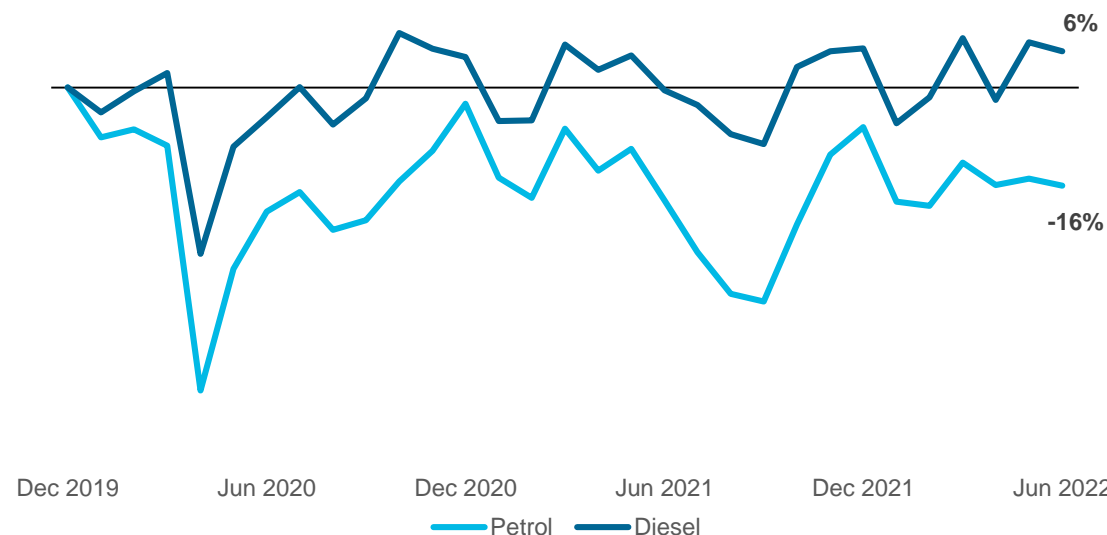
- Viva Energy volume growth outperformed overall market by 2.5%
- Increased overall market share by +1% to 25%. Diesel increasing, and Premium, Petrol and Jet largely holding steady
- Australian fuel demand increasing +4.1% as nation continues to find "COVID normal"

1. Market share based on total Company fuel volume sales over total industry fuel volume sales.

2. Source Australian Petroleum Statistics.

3. VEA market share growth, VEA growth and market growth based on 1H2022 vs 2H2021 comparison.

Aus petrol and diesel sales (vs 2019 baseline)²

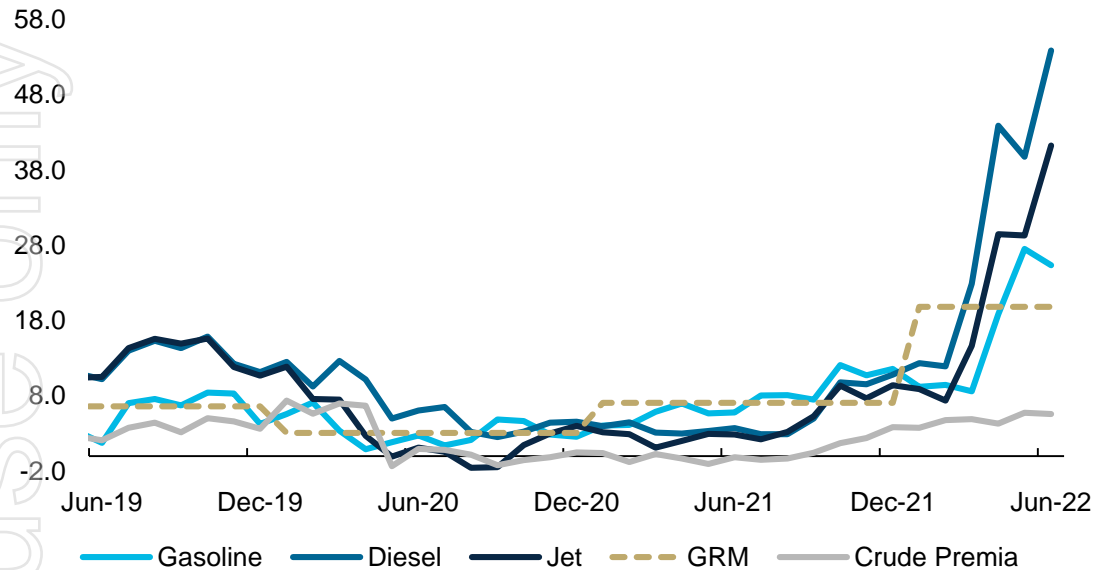


- Broader market petrol sales -3% y/y in 1H2022 and -16% vs. pre-COVID at June-end
- Within Retail, Viva Energy maintained market share at 19% as strong growth from Diesel (commercial vehicles, regional skew) offset lower Alliance volumes (metro, petrol skew)
- Shell maintains a leading position in the market as the preferred fuel for one in every 5 petrol users

Refining – 1H2022 Highlights

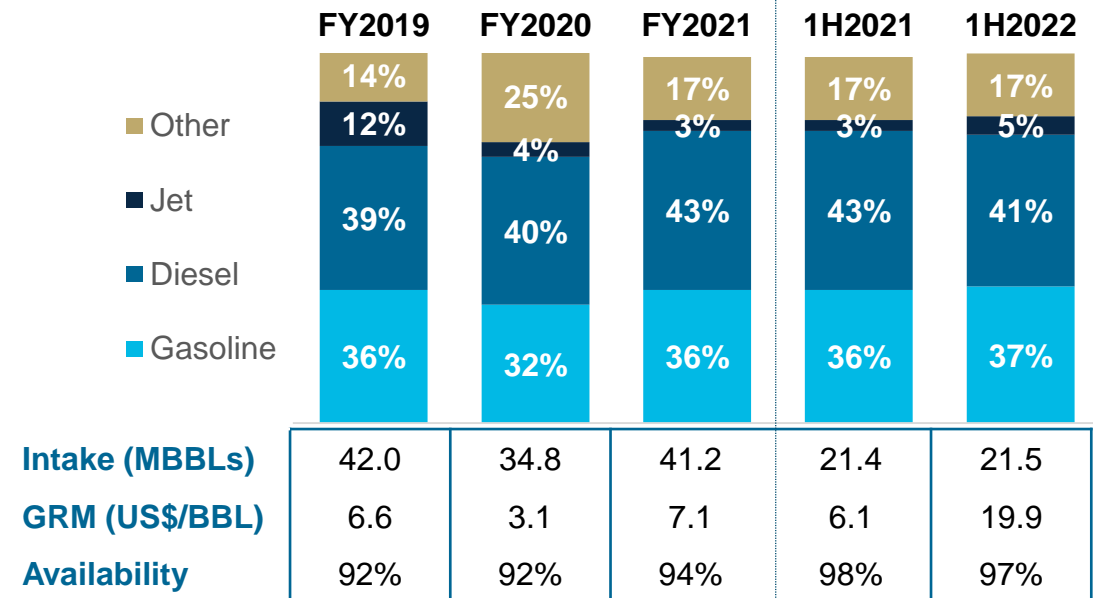
Maximising production in a high margin environment

Refining margin cracks¹, GRM², Crude Premia³ (US\$/bbl)



- Globally, refining margins increased sharply due to strong demand, tightened supply, reduced exports from China and sanctions on Russian oil purchases
- Improved margin environment partly offset by higher crude premia

Refining production (%)



- Geelong Refinery maintained operations at near-capacity: crude intake of 21.5MBBLs, availability of 97%
- GRM averaged \$US19.9/BBL in 1H2022 vs. \$US6.1/BBL in 1H2021

1. Cracks are calculated by Viva Energy by taking the finished product prices and deducting the quoted crude price (100% dated Brent). Original data source: Bloomberg, Platts – source changed end-2019.

2. GRM calculated as average for each respective financial year period.

3. Crude premia are calculated by Viva Energy by taking the quoted tapis crude prices less the 100% dated Brent crude price. Original data source: Bloomberg, Platts – source changed end-2019.



Financial highlights

Jevan Bouzo

Financial Performance

Refining and Commercial underpin \$355M uplift to EBITDA (RC)

1H2022 Group Results				
All financials in \$M unless noted otherwise	1H2022	1H2021	Change	
			(%)	(#)
EBITDA (RC)	611.7	256.3	139%	355.4
NPAT (RC)	355.4	111.9	218%	243.5
Capex	90.9	47.3	92%	43.6
Underlying FCF (RC)	494.0	144.0	243%	350.0
Net debt/cash	324.1	(95.2)	--	419.3

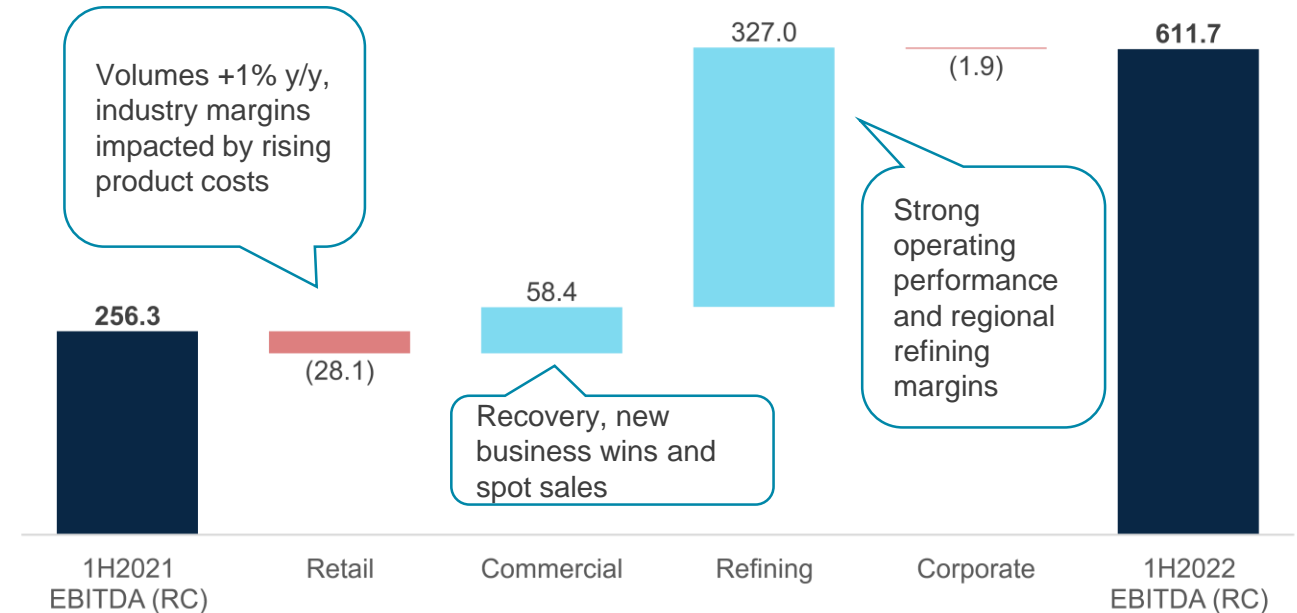
Retail, Fuels & Marketing				
	1H2022	1H2021	Change	
			(%)	(#)
EBITDA (RC)	252.9	222.6	14%	30.3
Retail	88.6	116.7	(24%)	(28.1)
Commercial	164.3	105.9	55%	58.4
Corporate costs	(6.0)	(5.0)	20%	(1.0)
NPAT (RC)	127.0	108.6	17%	18.4
Capex	35.6	20.8	71%	14.8
Underlying FCF (RC)	184.5	131.3	41%	53.2
Dividend \$M ²	76.0	65.9	15%	10.1
Dividend cps	4.9	4.1	20%	0.8

Refining				
	1H2022	1H2021	Change	
			(%)	(#)
EBITDA (RC)	370.8	43.8	747%	327.0
Corporate costs	(6.0)	(5.1)	18%	(0.9)
NPAT (RC)	228.4	3.3	6,821%	225.1
Capex ¹	55.3	26.5	109%	28.8
Underlying FCF (RC)	309.5	12.7	2,337%	296.8
Dividend \$M ²	136.6	--	--	136.6
Dividend cps	8.8	--	--	8.8

1. Refining capex includes \$35M of Energy Hub expenditure. Refer to slide 16 for more details.

2. Represents Refining and Retail, Fuels and Marketing dividend. The Company's dividend policy is to target a dividend payout ratio of between 50% and 70% of the RFM NPAT (RC) and 50% to 70% of the Refining NPAT (RC), with the Refining dividend assessed on an annual basis (to form part of the final dividend). However, the Company has decided to bring forward the assessment of Refining NPAT on an interim basis to reflect Refining's exceptional earnings in the period. The final FY2022 Refining dividend will be assessed on earnings generated in 2H2022.

1H2022 Group EBITDA (RC) bridge (A\$M)



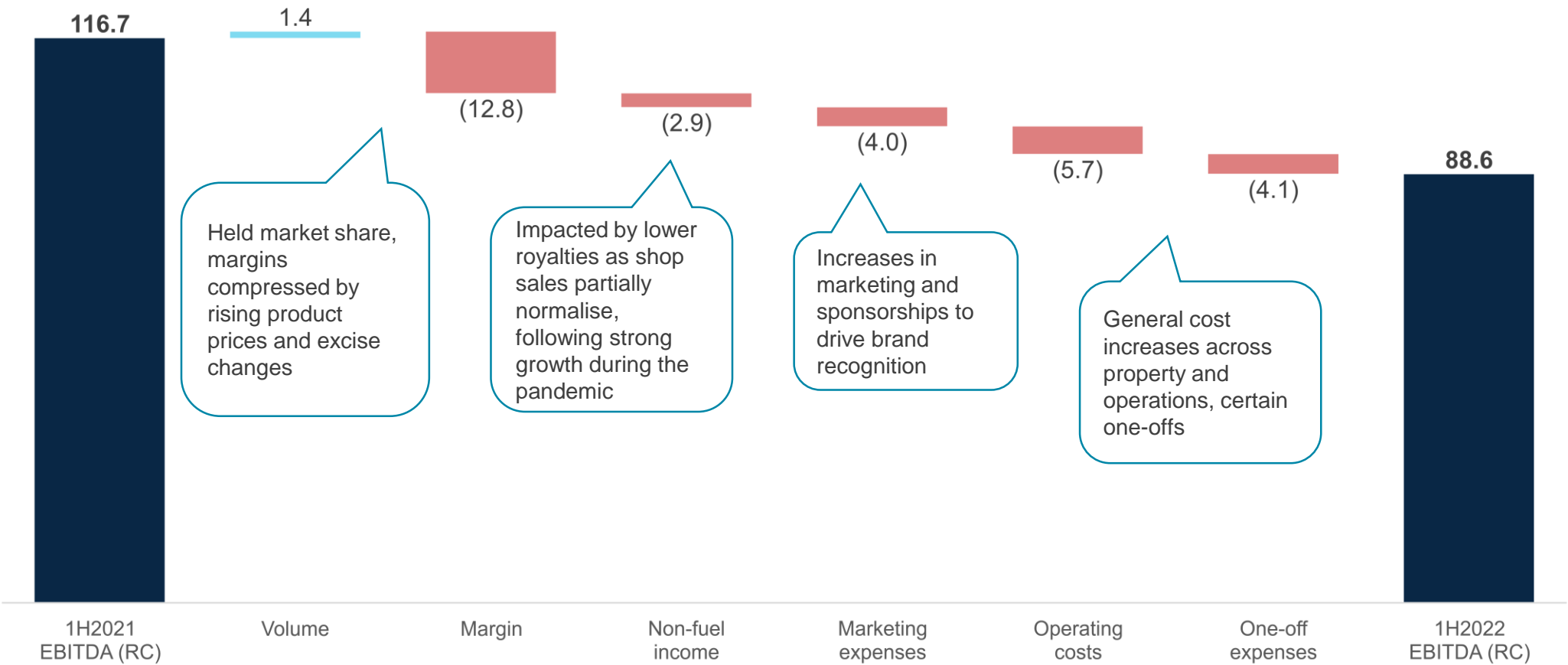
- **1H2022 Underlying FCF (RC)** up \$350M supported by strong cash generation across the segments
- **Total interim dividend** of 13.7 cps represents 60% payout ratio of RFM and Refining²

Retail Result 1H2022

Maintaining share and preference in soft retail conditions



1H2022 Retail EBITDA (RC) bridge (A\$M)

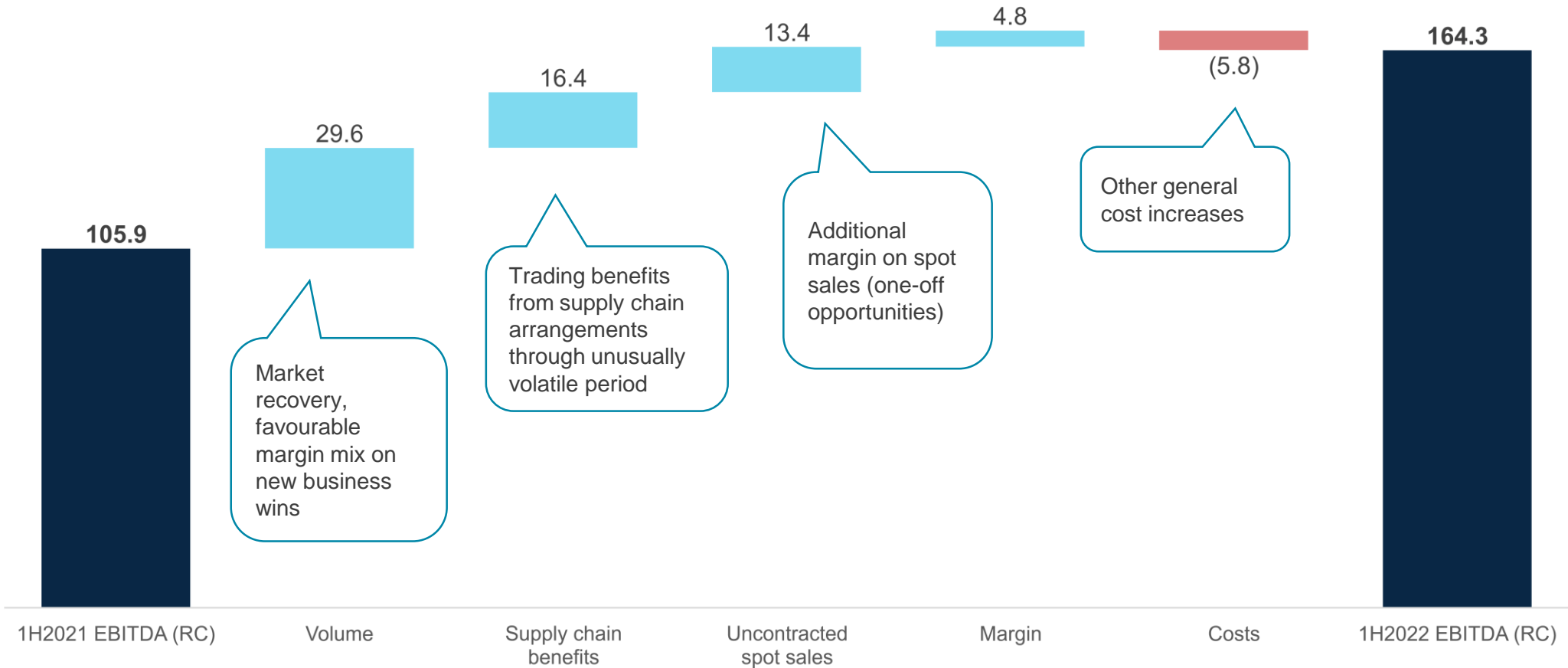


Commercial Result 1H2022

Extends earnings recovery, growing sales volumes ahead of market



1H2022 Commercial EBITDA (RC) bridge (A\$M)

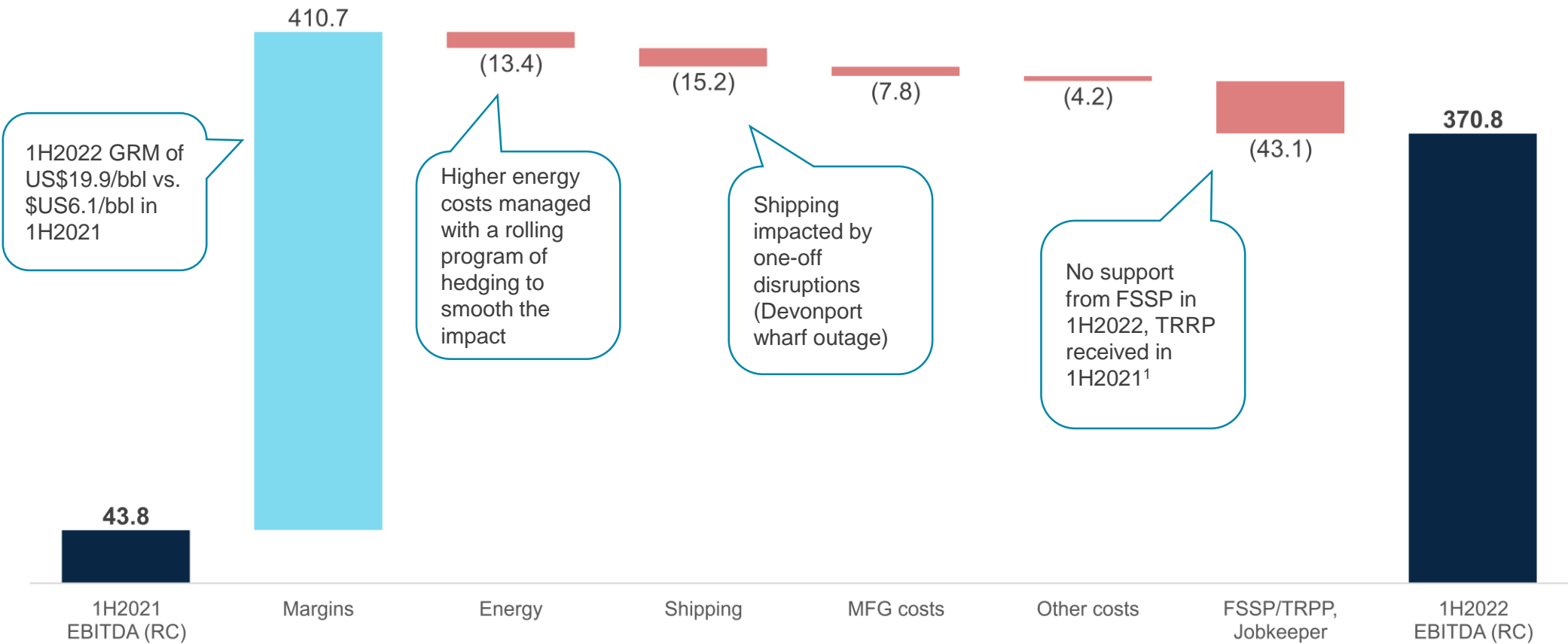


Refining Result 1H2022

Higher costs incurred to produce marginal barrels in a high margin environment



1H2022 Refining EBITDA (RC) bridge (A\$M)



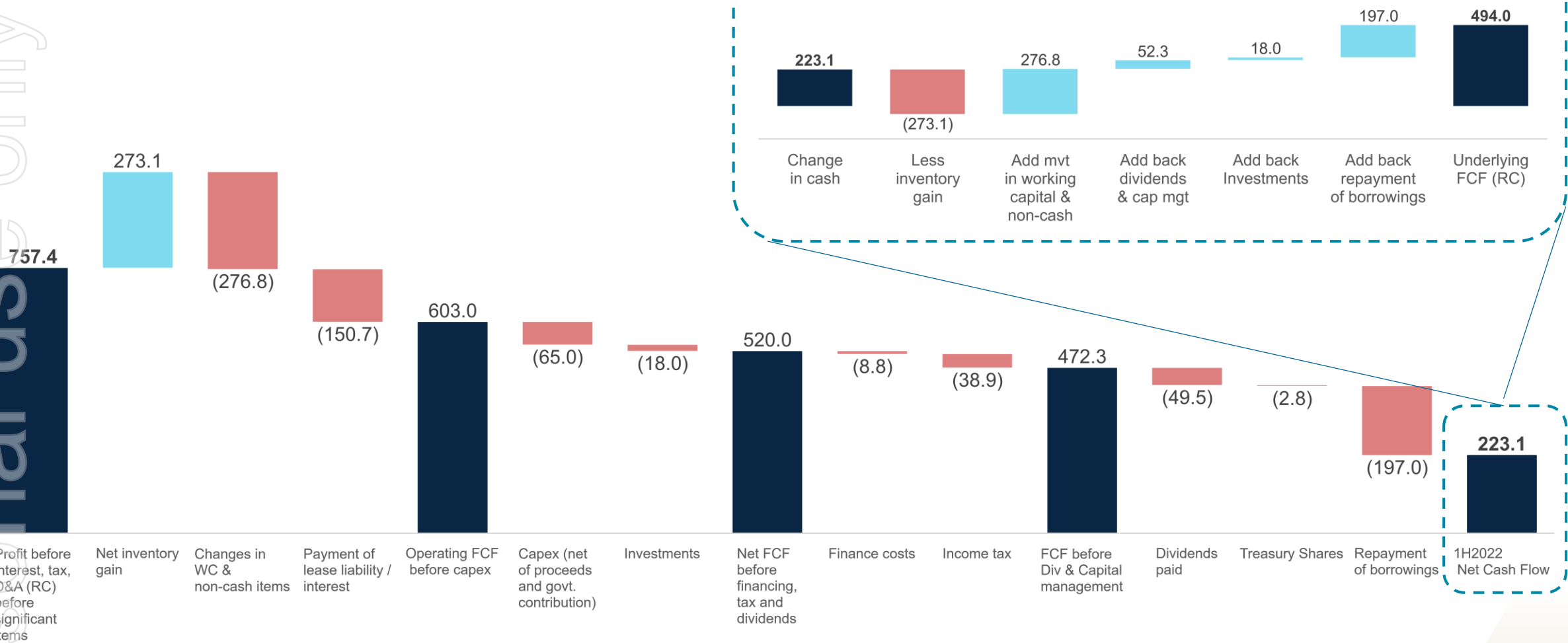
1. No support received from the Fuel Security Services Payment (FSSP) scheme in 1H2022 due to margins exceeding the marker margin, versus support from the Temporary Refinery Production Payment (TRPP) in 1H2021.

Cash Flow

Strong cash flow generation supporting future investments and dividend payments



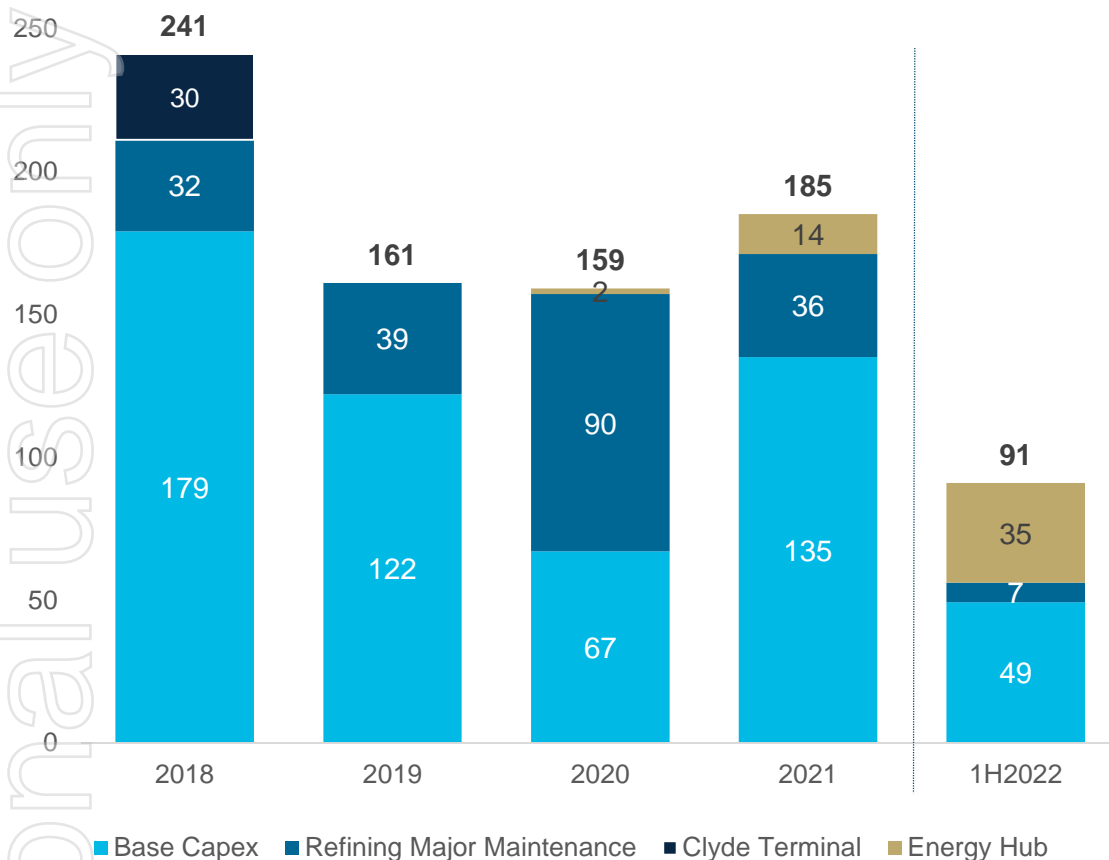
Group net cash flow bridge (A\$M)



Capital Expenditure

Lower guidance in FY2022 due to project timing

Capital Expenditure (A\$M)



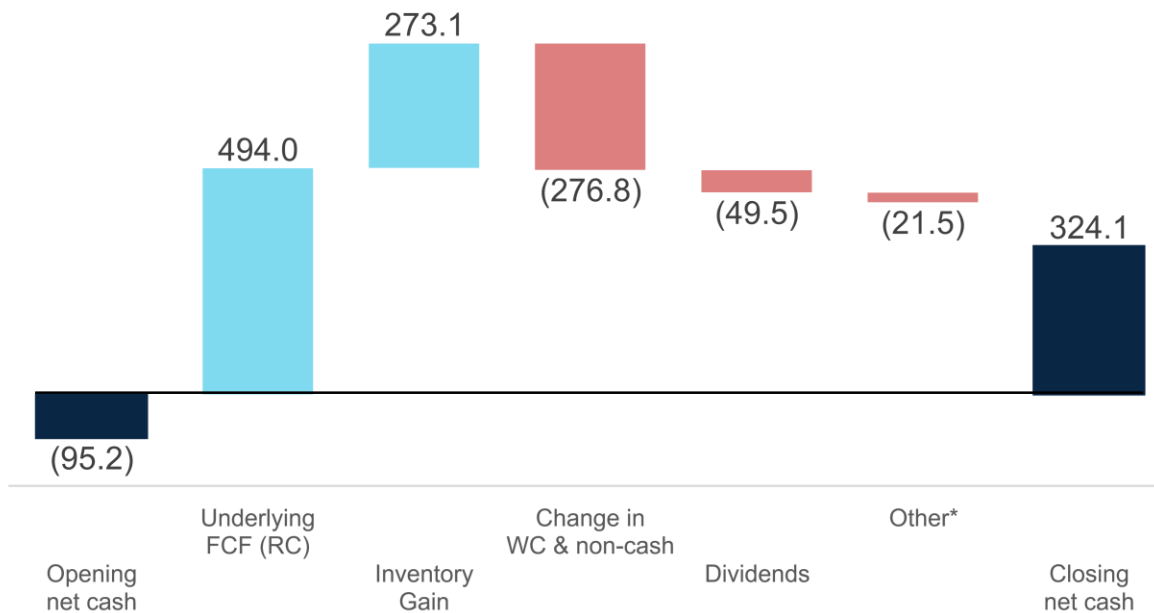
\$M	1H2022	FY2022 guidance (old)	FY2022 guidance (new)
Retail, Fuels & Marketing	36		
<i>Retail</i>	16		
<i>Supply and Corporate</i>	20		
Refining ¹	20		
Base Capital Expenditure	56	230 - 240	190 - 210
Energy Hub Projects ²	35	145 - 155	90 - 110
Total Capital Expenditure	91	375 - 395	280 - 320
Federal Government Contribution ³	(25)	(45)	(45)
Capital Exp. net of Govt Contribution	66	330 - 350	235 - 275

1. 1H 2022 includes \$7M of capex in preparation for major maintenance including CDU4 and HDS1 in 2023.
2. Capital Expenditure excluding Federal Government funding contributions for Strategic Storage and Ultra Low Sulphur Gasoline upgrades. Maximum Government contribution for Strategic Storage and Ultra Low Sulphur Gasoline projects are \$33.3M and \$125M respectively. Contributions will be treated as deferred revenue when received and recognised in line with depreciation once the project is complete.
3. Federal Government funding in line with contractual milestones.

Balance Sheet

Remain disciplined as we pursue opportunities to deploy capital

Change in net cash (A\$M)



- Returned \$49.5M to shareholders through dividends in 1H2022 (announced in 2H2021)
- Expect to distribute \$213M to shareholders through dividend in September
- Continue to target long-term gearing based on Net Debt / Underlying EBITDA (RC) of 1.0x – 1.5x
- Remain focused on new opportunities to deploy capital in line with our objective to add \$50M EBITDA over 3 to 5 years, and \$22M of previously announced buy-back remains open

* Investment, borrowing cost amortisation and treasury share purchases.

Dividends

Determined an interim dividend of \$213M, 13.7cps

All financials in \$m unless noted	1H2022		Group
	Retail, Fuels & Marketing (RFM)	Refining	
EBITDA (RC) ¹	246.9	364.8	611.7
NPAT (RC)	127.0	228.4	355.4
Payout ratio	60%	60%	60%
Capex ²	35.6	55.3	90.9
Underlying FCF (RC)	184.5	309.5	494.0
Dividend \$M ³	76.0	136.6	212.6
Dividend cps	4.9	8.8	13.7

1. EBITDA (RC) for RFM and Refining includes corporate costs.

2. Refining capex includes \$35M of Energy Hub expenditure. Refer to slide 16 for more details.

3. Represents Refining and Retail, Fuels and Marketing dividend. The Company's dividend policy is to target a dividend payout ratio of between 50% and 70% of the RFM NPAT (RC) and 50% to 70% of the Refining NPAT (RC), with the Refining dividend assessed on an annual basis (to form part of the final dividend). However, the Company has decided to bring forward the assessment of Refining NPAT on an interim basis to reflect Refining's exceptional earnings in the period. The final FY2022 Refining dividend will be assessed on earnings generated in 2H2022.

- A dividend of 13.7cps was determined for the six months to 30 June 2022 (fully franked)
- The dividend comprises 4.9cps from Retail, Fuels & Marketing and 8.8cps from Refining
- Brought forward the annual component of the dividend, Refining, due to its exceptional earnings performance
- Final (2H2022) Refining dividend will be assessed on the second-half performance results
- Total interim dividend payable to registered shareholders on record date of 8 September 2022, with a payment date of 22 September 2022.



Strategic update and Outlook for 2022

Scott Wyatt

Geelong Energy Hub Strategic Update

Maintaining energy security while building a lower carbon future

Energy Transition



Energy Efficiency

- Control system and technology modernisation completed
- Assessing solar power generation in refinery surplus land
- Energy loss reduction and efficiency projects
- Natural gas and own gas optimisation



Green H2 service station

- Commenced development green H2 service station in Geelong (completion expected late 2023)
- In July, ordered a 2.5MW electrolyser – the largest in Australia to date
- First step in establishing a network along east coast



Ultra-Low Sulphur Petrol

- Aim to produce petrol to support introduction of Euro 6, low emission vehicle standards
- Secured Government funding to upgrade processing capability at Geelong Refinery
- Moving through project milestones to achieve required upgrades by end 2024



Co-Processing

- Exploring co-processing bio-mass and waste streams to produce lower carbon fuels (Bio-Diesel, SAF)
- Acquired LyondellBasell Polypropylene plant to process waste plastic recycling
- Opportunities for co-processing hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) and recycled waste

Energy Security



Improve Reliability

- Completed \$30M upgrade of digital control systems to improve monitoring and control
- Ongoing program to replace all legacy high-voltage switchboards and threats
- Enhancing programs to monitor and identify processing threats and bad actors



Maximise Production

- Maximise production of specialty products (Avgas, Bitumen, Chemicals, Polypropylene)
- Bitumen export line under construction to service other Australian markets
- Acquired LyondellBasell Polypropylene plant co-located at Geelong



Strategic Storage

- Commenced construction for 90 million litres Diesel storage
- Provides additional weeks of Diesel for Victorian market
- Improves processing flexibility and export capability
- Completion expected mid-2024



Gas Terminal

- Aim to provide additional natural gas to meet predicted shortfall in VIC
- Agreement with GeelongPort in July 2022 to construct the required pier berthing infrastructure
- Determine Project FID timing following Victorian Government approval which is expected 4Q2022

Outlook

Business diversification, internal initiatives to support earnings growth

Retail

- Volume growth as winter season passes, Omicron wave recedes (July +5.6% higher than June and has continued to increase in Aug)
- Margins recovering as fuel prices fall
- Continued network optimisation, focus on Diesel growth, Liberty convenience JV expansion
- Focus on Coles Express Alliance partnership (further refreshment planned for 2023)

Commercial

- Continued demand strength in July and August across all segments
- Higher quality premia impacting margins, partly offset by ocean freight retreating from its peak
- Maintain and grow baseline across key segments (Aviation, Marine, Resources)
- Maximise the integrated value of Specialties (Lubricants, Bitumen, Chemicals, Polymers)

Refining

- Elevated crude premia and softer regional refinery margins, with July GRM \$US15.2/BBL
- Middle distillates cracks improving through August, offset by unplanned outage of catalytic cracking unit (estimated impact of \$US5/BBL and expected to return to service by month-end)
- Potential tightness in Q42022 from next wave of EU sanctions, diesel substitution for power generation

Appendix

Additional information

Refinery – margin analysis and key drivers

	Metric	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	1H2021	1H2022
A: A\$/US\$	FX	0.75	0.69	0.69	0.75	0.77	0.72
B: Crude and feedstock intake	mbbls	40.1	42.0	34.8	41.2	21.4	21.5
C: Geelong Refining Margin	US\$/bbl	7.4	6.6	3.1	7.1	6.1	19.9
D: Geelong Refining Margin = C / A	A\$/bbl	9.9	9.5	4.4	9.4	7.9	27.7
E: Geelong Refining Margin = B x D	A\$M	396.9	400.6	154.7	389.4	169.8	596.7
F: Less: Energy costs	A\$/bbl	(1.7)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(1.7)	(1.9)	(2.5)
G: Less: Energy costs = B x F	A\$M	(68.1)	(65.4)	(65.4)	(71.6)	(39.7)	(53.2)
H: Less: Operating costs (excl. energy costs)	A\$/bbl	(5.1)	(5.2)	(5.3)	(5.5)	(5.1)	(7.0)
I: Less: Operating costs (excl. energy costs) = B x H	A\$M	(204.5)	(218.2)	(184.4)	(227.3)	(108.3)	(150.0)
J: Less: Supply and corporate allocation	A\$/bbl	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(1.0)
K: Less: Supply and corporate allocation = B x J	A\$M	(25.5)	(38.0)	(32.8)	(40.1)	(18.6)	(22.8)
L: Less: Production Grant / FSSP	A\$/bbl	-	-	-	1.5	1.9 ¹	-
M: Less: Production Grant = B x L	A\$M	-	-	-	53.0	40.6	-
EBITDA (RC)	A\$/bbl	2.5	1.9	(3.7)	2.5	2.0	17.2
N: Refining EBITDA (RC) = B x (D – F – H – J – L)	A\$M	98.5	79.0	(127.9)	103.4	43.8	370.8
P: Less:							
Corporate Cost allocation	A\$M	(4.8)	(10.8)	(9.7)	(12.0)	(5.1)	(6.0)
Depreciation	A\$M	(59.7)	(73.3)	(74.7)	(63.3)	(32.6)	(36.0)
Finance costs	A\$M	(8.2)	(7.0)	(1.4)	(2.7)	(1.4)	(2.5)
Income tax expense	A\$M	(7.8)	3.6	64.1	(7.6)	(1.4)	(97.9)
NPAT (RC): Refinery	A\$/bbl	0.5	(0.2)	(4.3)	0.4	0.2	10.6
NPAT (RC): Refinery = N – P	A\$M	18.1	(8.5)	(149.6)	17.8	3.3	228.4

Note: All historical information presented on a pro forma basis. Refer to the financial section of the prospectus dated 20 June 2018 (lodged with ASX on 13 July 2018) for details of the pro forma adjustments, a reconciliation to statutory financial information and an explanation of the non-IFRS measures used in this presentation

1. 1H2021 estimate based on interim production payment grant

Replacement Cost (“RC”)

Viva Energy reports its performance on a “replacement cost” (RC) basis. RC is a non-IFRS measure under which the cost of goods sold is calculated on the basis of theoretical new purchases of inventory instead of historical cost of inventory. This removes the effect of timing differences and the impact of movements in the oil price. From 1 January 2021, RC measures also include lease expense, and exclude lease interest and right-of-use amortisation, in effect reporting RC in line with the previous leasing standard. The financial statements provide a reconciliation of NPAT (RC) to NPAT (HC)

NPAT (RC)

NPAT (RC) adjusted to remove the impact of significant one-off items net of tax

Earnings Per Share (RC)

Underlying NPAT (RC) divided by total shares on issue

EBITDA (RC)

Profit before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation adjusted to remove the impact of one-off non-cash items including:

- Net inventory gain/loss
- Share of net profit of associates;
- gains or losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment; and
- gains or losses on derivatives and foreign exchange (both realised and unrealised)

Distributable NPAT (RC)

Prior to 1 January 2021, Distributable NPAT (RC) represented Underlying NPAT (RC) adjusted to remove the impact of for short term outcomes that are expected to normalize over the medium term, most notably non-cash one off items. With the changes made to the calculation of NPAT (RC) from 1 January 2021, Distributable NPAT (RC) and NPAT (RC) are the same measure

Historical Cost (“HC”)

Calculated in accordance with IFRS

Cost of goods sold at the actual prices paid by the business using a first in, first out accounting methodology

Includes gains and losses resulting from timing differences between purchases and sales and the oil and product prices

Net inventory gain/(loss)

Represents the difference between the historical cost basis and the replacement cost basis

Geelong Refining Margin

The Geelong Refining Margin is a non-IFRS measure calculated in the following way: IPP less the COGS, and is expressed in US dollars per barrel (US\$/BBL), where:

- IPP: a notional internal sales price which is referable to an import parity price for the relevant refined products, being the relevant Singapore pricing market and relevant quality or market premiums or discounts plus freight and other costs that would be incurred to import the product into Australia
- COGS: the actual purchase price of crude oil and other feedstock used to produce finished product

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