



SARAS

Investor presentation

May 2016



Saras Group's Annual Financial Results and information are audited.

In order to give a better representation of the Group's operating performance, and in line with the standard practice in the oil industry, the operating results (EBITDA and EBIT) and the Net Result are provided also with an evaluation of oil inventories based on the LIFO methodology (and not only according to FIFO methodology adopted by IFRS), because LIFO methodology does not include end-of-period revaluations and write-downs. Furthermore, the non-recurring items and the "fair value" of the open positions of the derivative instruments are also excluded, both from the operating results and from the Net Result. Operating results and Net Result calculated as above are called respectively "comparable" and "adjusted" and they are not subject to audit or limited review.

DISCLAIMER

Certain statements contained in this presentation are based on the belief of the Company, as well as factual assumptions made by any information available to the Company. In particular, forward-looking statements concerning the Company's future results of operations, financial condition, business strategies, plans and objectives, are forecasts and quantitative targets that involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results and condition of the Company to differ materially from that expressed by such statements. This presentation has been prepared solely by the company.

Saras investment thesis: our value proposition



Refining

Power Generation

Other activities

Supply & Trading

Sarroch Industrial Operations

Marketing

Wind Energy



- ~150 crude cargoes every year from wide range of suppliers
- Supply & Trading company operational in Geneva since Jan 2016
- Balanced and differentiated sales portfolio...
- ... with world class oil supply chain knowledge

- Largest single-site refinery in the Mediterranean basin (300 kbl/d, ~16% of Italy's refining capacity)
- Top-tier large complex Med refinery according to Nelson and Wood Mackenzie complexity Indexes
- Yields of medium and light distillates equal approx. 80% of the production output¹
- Fuel Oil yield approx. 3%
- Petrochemical integration

- Largest liquid fuel gasification plant in the world (IGCC)
- Conversion of heavy refining residues (TAR) from the Refinery into clean gas
- 575 MW of installed capacity
- Electricity production of approx. 4.2 - 4.4 TWh
- CIP6 tariff until 2021

- Marketing activities in Italy and Spain:
 - ~10% MS² in Italian wholesale market
 - ~ 5% MS in Spanish wholesale market , and presence also in retail (with ~100 stations)

- Wind farm with capacity of 96 MW in Ulassai (Sardinia)
- Utilization factor higher than Italian average

Exploit crude differential opportunities

Top-tier performance and highly flexible configuration

Transform heavy residues from refining into electricity, sold at incentivized tariff

Stabilize refining margins with downstream presence

Further stabilize Group results from incentivized scheme for renewable energy

Favorable refining economics expected to continue

Structural changes strengthened the EU refining market in the mid term

- More balanced oil prices, robust supply
- Increase in heavy crude production
- Improving product demand
- Rationalization of EU refining capacity
- Correction of market distortions
- Widening of product differentials
- Stronger US Dollar

Benefits for typical EU refiners

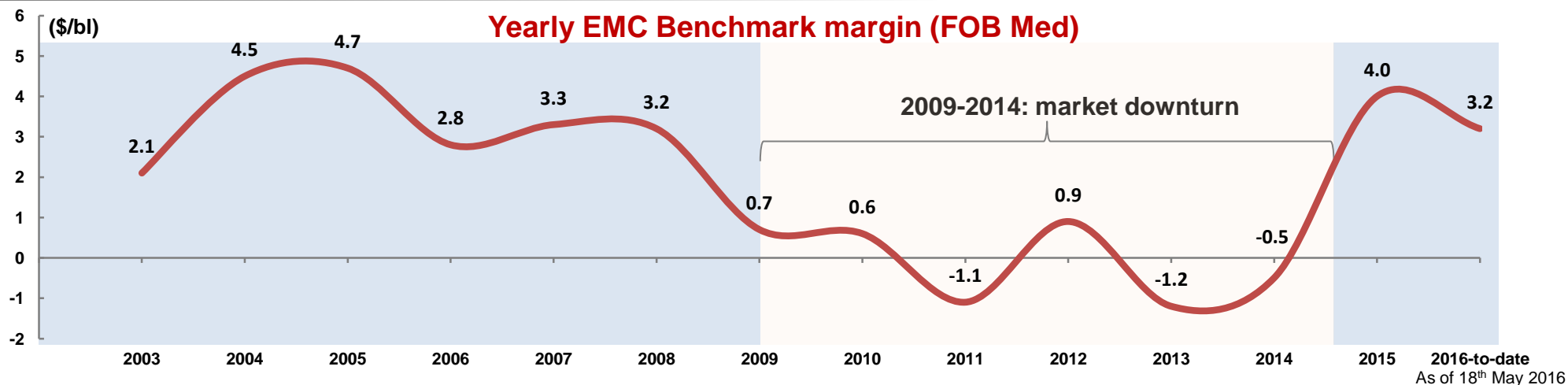
- Higher refining margins
- EU refineries essential to regional supply chain
- Lower impact of fixed costs in EUR



Saras' differentiating factors

- Flexibility to source the most profitable crudes
- Asset capability to process multiple types of crudes
- Conversion to high-value product mix
- Steeper decrease of "consumption & loss" costs
- Track record in delivery of improvement initiatives

The new market cycle derives from 6 key structural changes



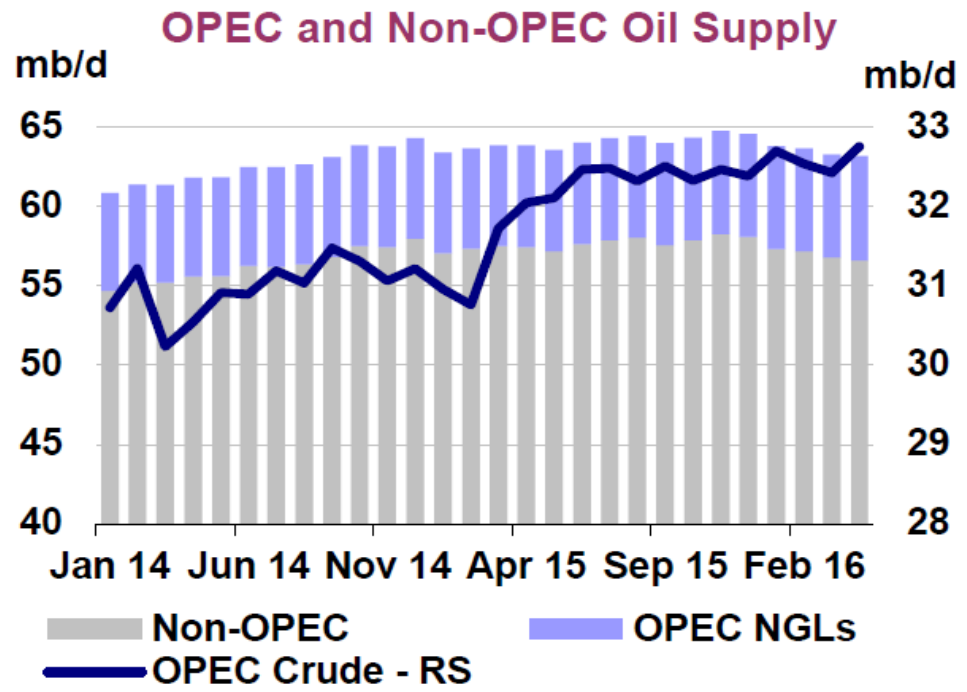
Market Downturn from 2009 to 2014

New Market Cycle from 2015 onwards

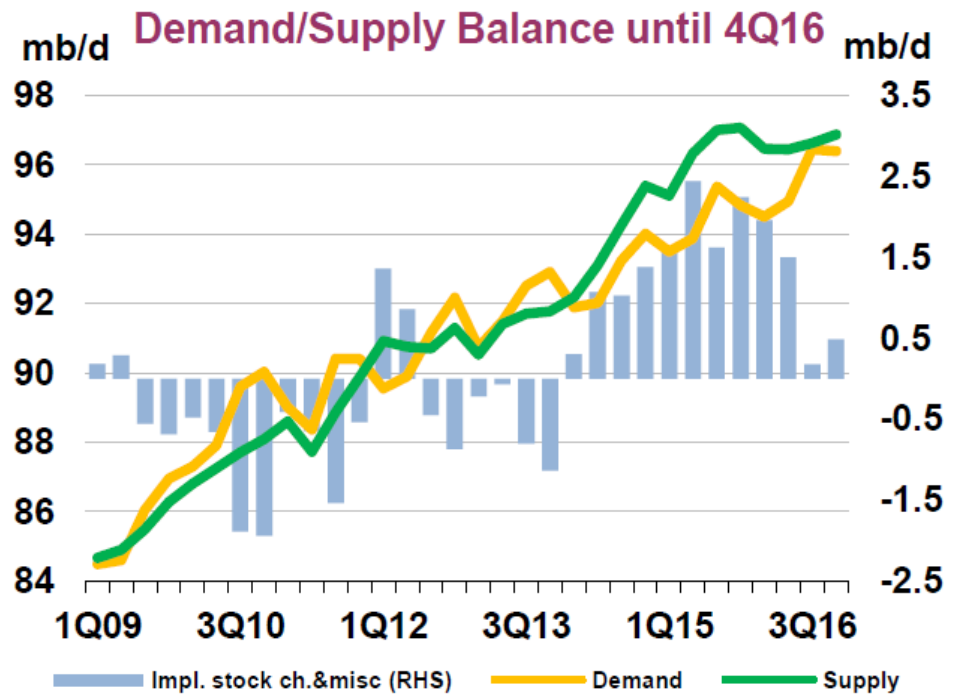
i	High crude prices	More balanced oil prices, robust supply
ii	Low availability of heavy sour crudes	Significant increase in production of heavy crudes
iii	Falling product demand in Europe	Improved product demand in Europe and worldwide
iv	Refining overcapacity	Ongoing rationalization of European refining capacity Over estimation of global spare capacity
v	Strong competition from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide Brent-WTI spread • Non-OECD refineries 	Correction of market distortions Reduction of global spare capacity Increase of international freight rates
vi	Low crack spreads and tight light-heavy products differentials	Healthy crack spreads and widening of light-heavy product differentials (greater benefits for complex refineries)

More balanced oil prices driven by a robust oil supply

Strong supply growth, in particular from OPEC producers continues...



...and the market is expected to remain oversupplied until at least end of 2016



Source: IEA, May 2016

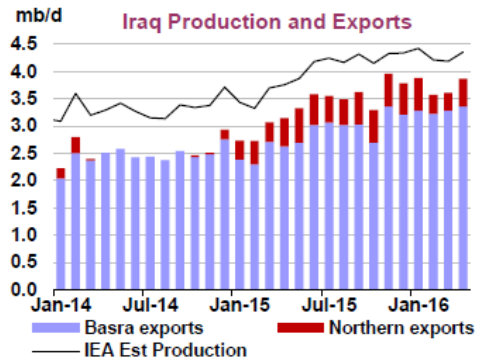
ii Significant increase of non-standard grades (heavy sour, heavy acidic, etc.)

Canada

- Growth forecast for '16: **+ 200 kb/d**
- **New pipelines** to enter in operation:
 - 1.1 mb/d from Alberta to Montreal
 - 1.5 mb/d from Alberta to USGC

Iraq

- Growth forecast for '16: **+ 300 kb/d**
- **New pipelines** from Kurdistan to Med **active**
- **New Basrah heavy** production on stream



Caspian region

- Increased **CPC** production
- Development of **Kazak crudes** (e.g. Kashagan and condensates)
- Increased **Turkmenistan** production

Venezuela

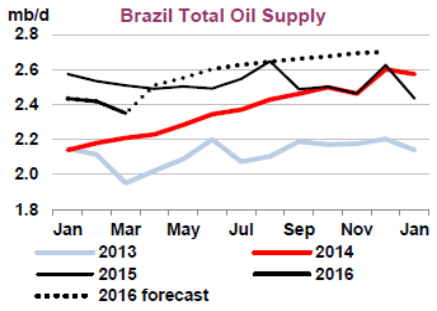
- Output ~2.4 mb/d

Colombia

- Output ~1.0 mb/d

Brazil

- Growth forecast for '16: **+ 300 kb/d**
- Heavy crudes 50% of reserves

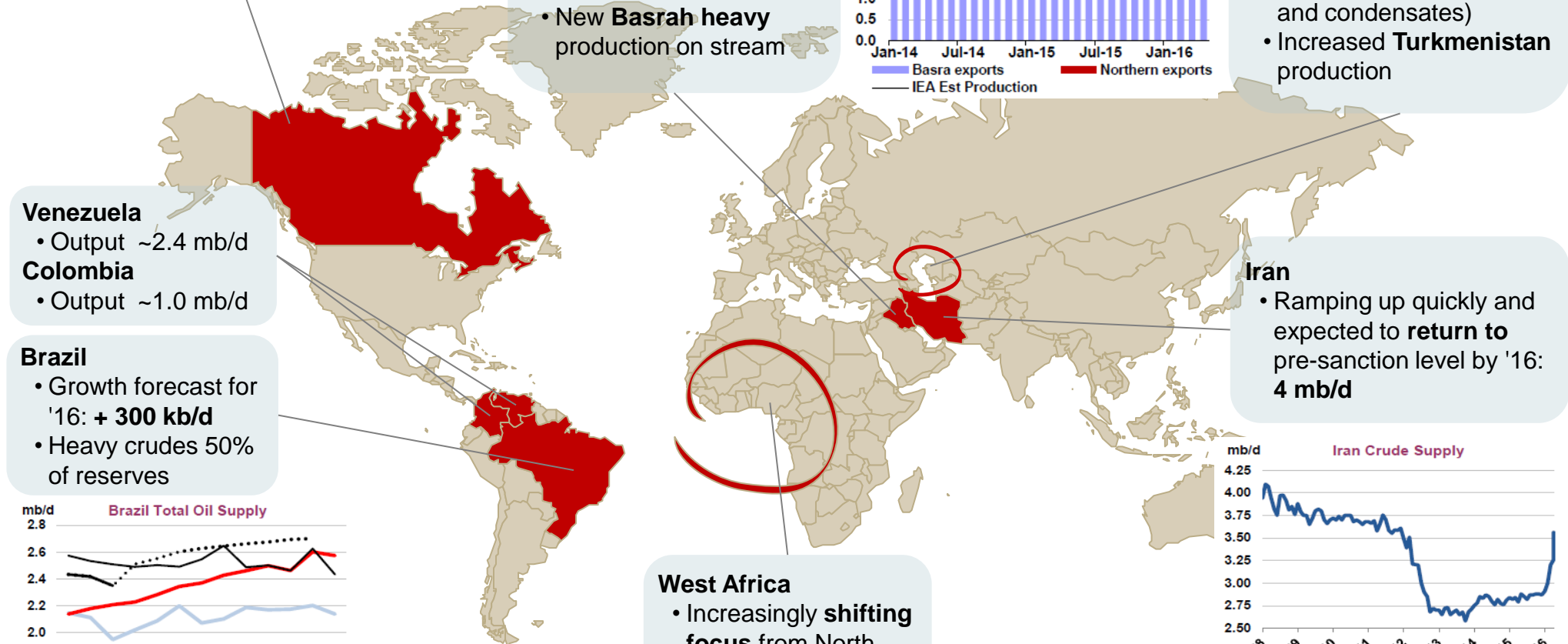
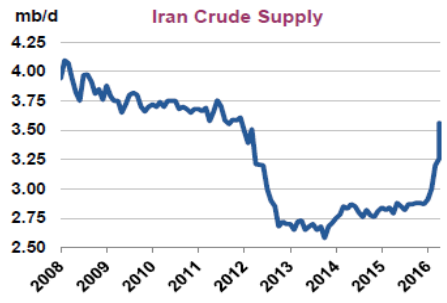


West Africa

- Increasingly **shifting focus** from North America to **Europe and Asia**

Iran

- Ramping up quickly and expected to **return to pre-sanction level** by '16: **4 mb/d**

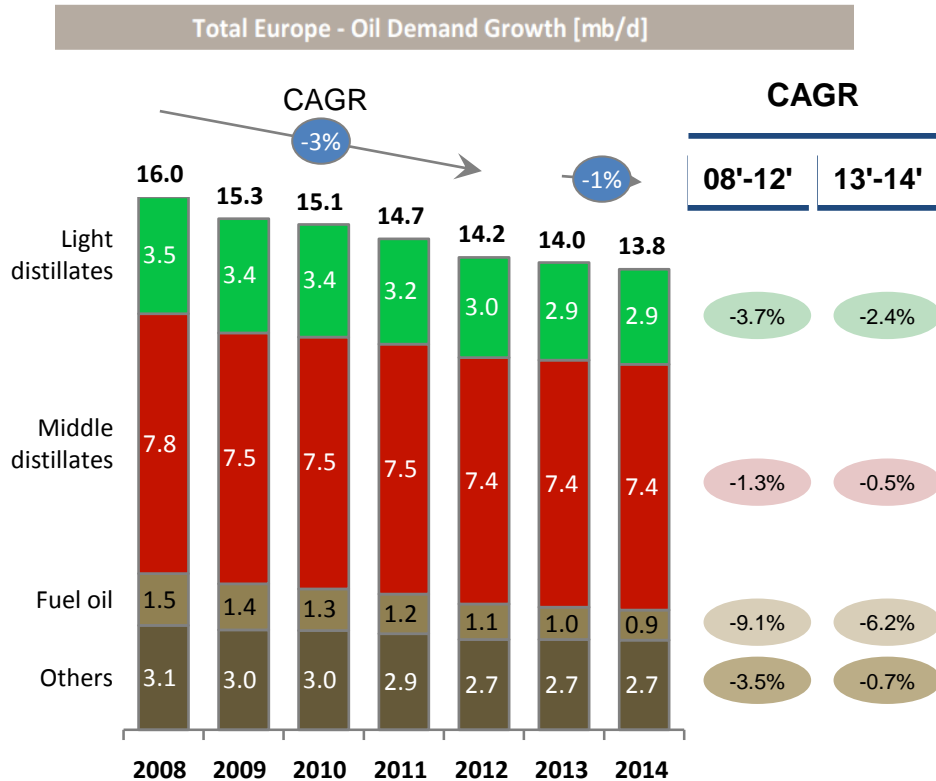


Source: IEA, May 2016

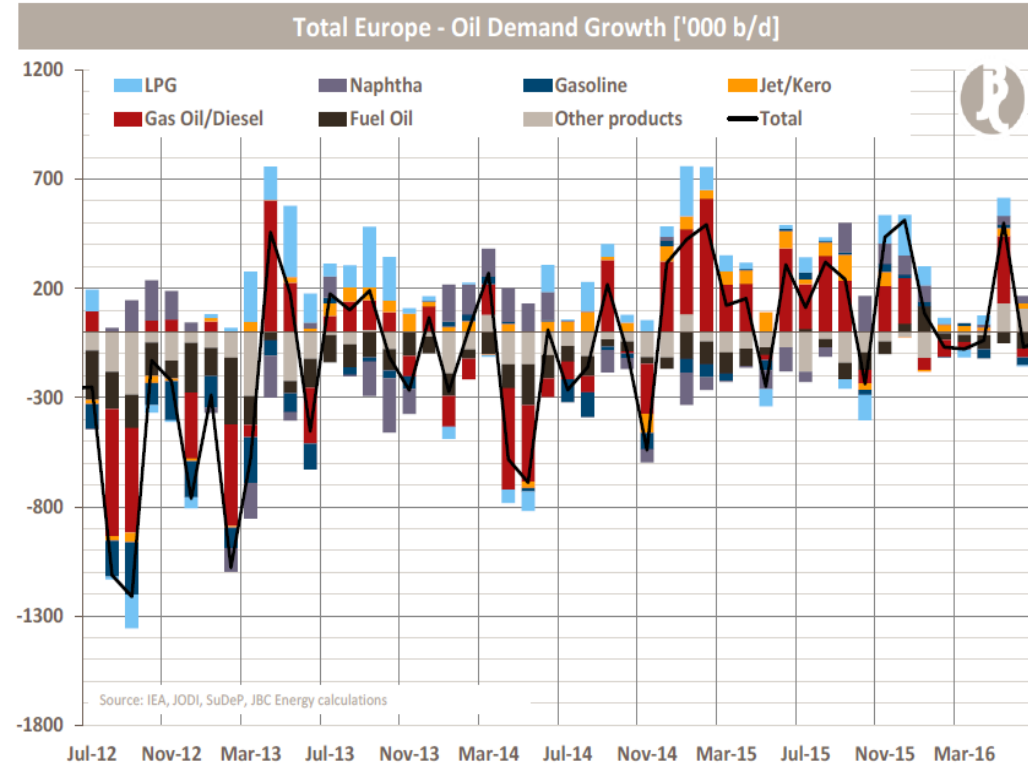


iii 2015 is appearing as the inflection point of product demand

Sharp drop in Europe's total demand until 2012, stabilization in 2013-2014...



... and clear growth trends began in 2015

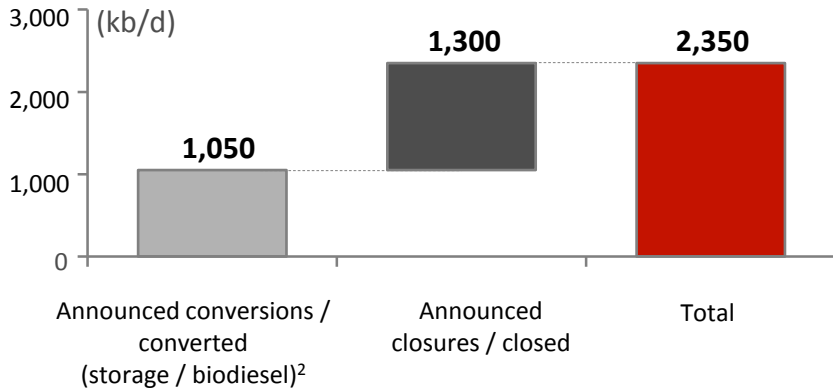


Source: BP Statistical Review, JBC Energy, IEA, JODI, SuDeP

iv Significant impact of ongoing European refineries rationalization

Closures and conversions in OECD Europe (2009-2015)

Source: BCG

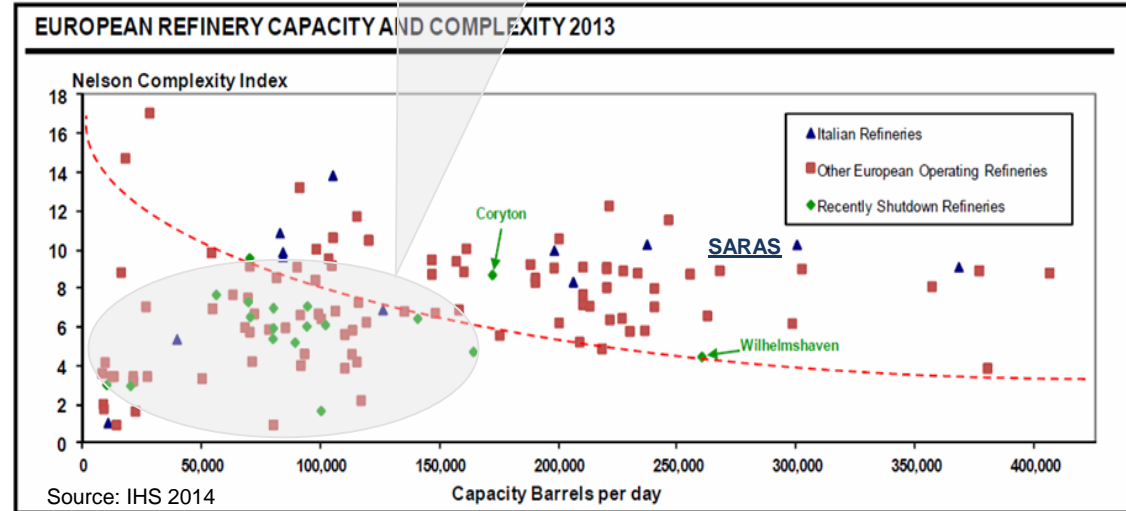


- Teesside (Petroplus)
- Dunkirk (Total)
- Reichstett (Petroplus)
- Cremona (Tamoil)
- Roma (Total/ERG)
- Milford Haven (Murphy Oil)
- Wilhelmsh. (Hestya)
- Mantova (MOL)
- Venezia (Eni)
- La Mede (Total)
- Gela (Eni)

- Arpechim (Petroplus)
- Harburg (Shell)
- Berre (LyondellBasell)
- Petit-Couronne (Petroplus)
- Coryton (Petroplus)
- Stanlow (Essar)¹
- Paramo (Unipetrol/PKN)
- Collombey (Tamoil)
- Lischansk (Rosneft)
- Lindsey (Total)¹

1. Shutdown of 1 CDU only
2. Includes conversion to oil storage terminal or logistic hub for oil products

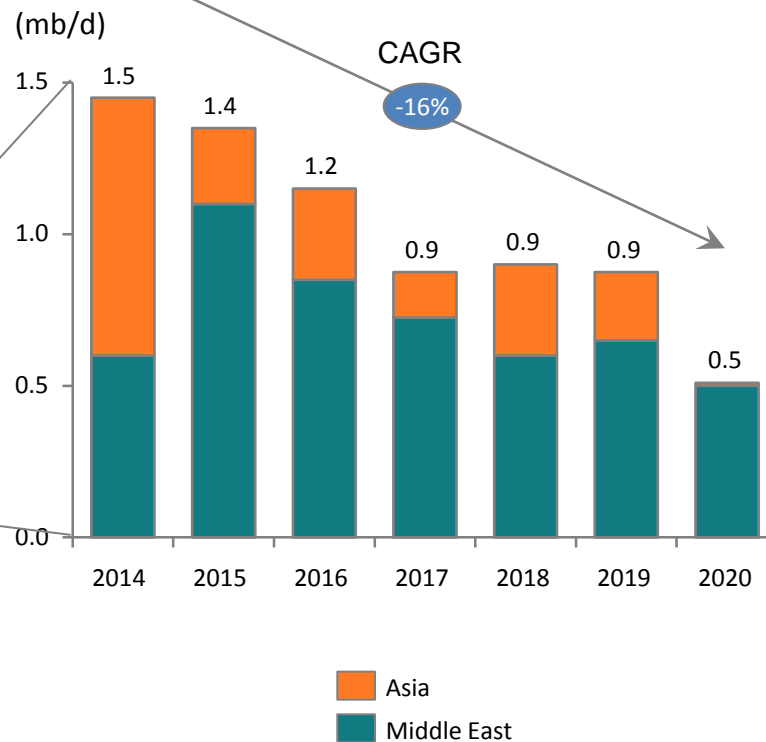
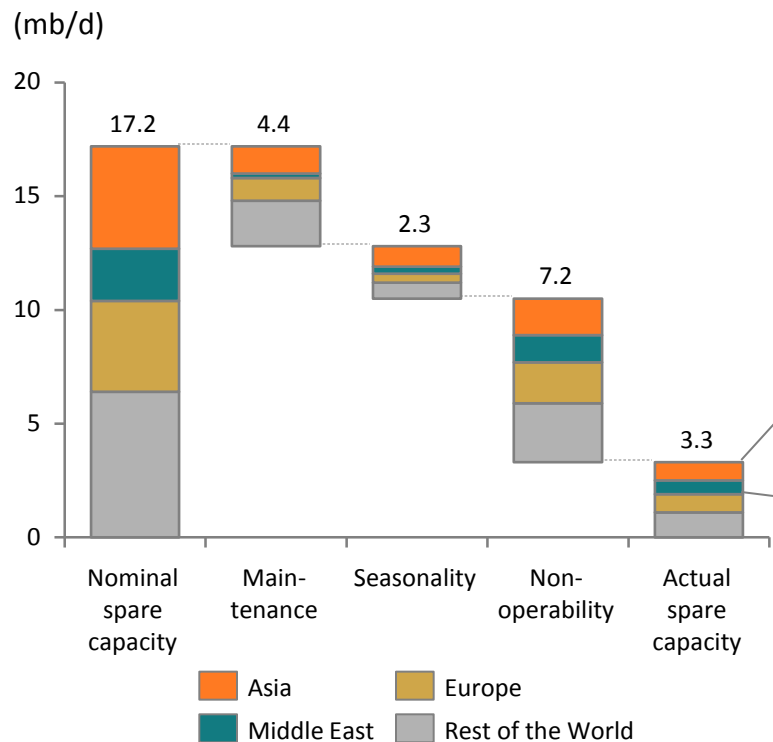
- Majority of recently shutdown refineries had low complexity and small distillation capacity (less than 100,000 bl/day)
- Refineries under the red spotted line will continue to face the hardest competitive pressure



Large and complex refineries are the best positioned in the European competitive context

Actual spare capacity significantly lower than nominal spare capacity (2014)

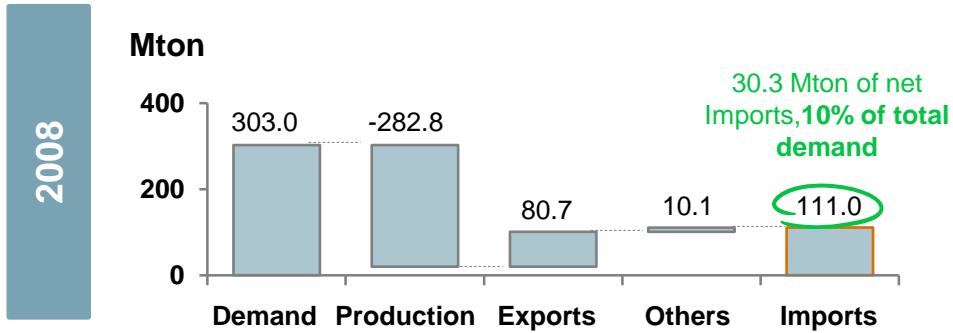
Local demand growth to outpace capacity additions in Asia & Middle East



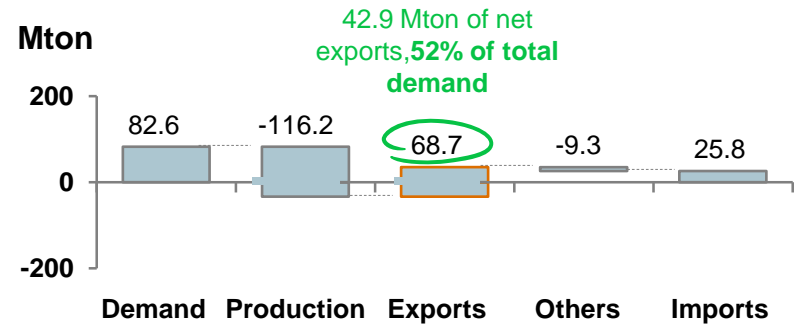
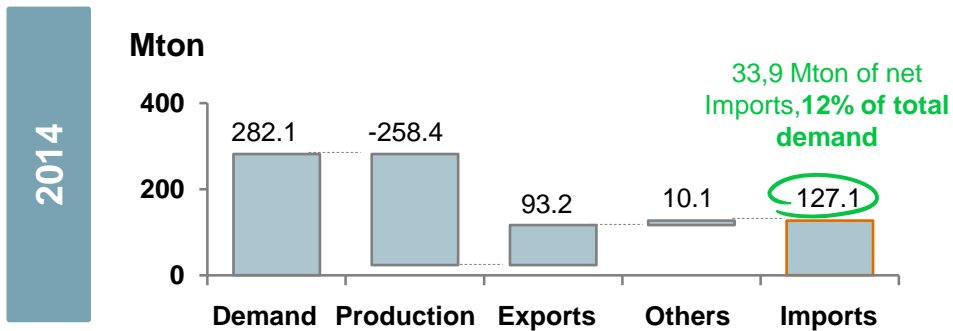
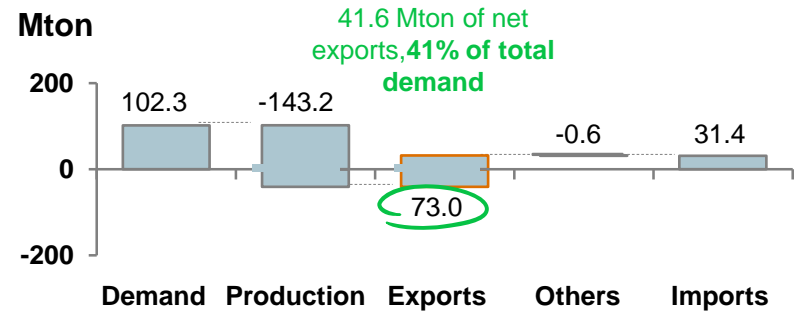
Additions of refinery capacity in Asia and Middle East dedicated to meet local demand

EU historically unable to meet regional demand for diesel/gasoil

Europe is short of Gasoil/Diesel...



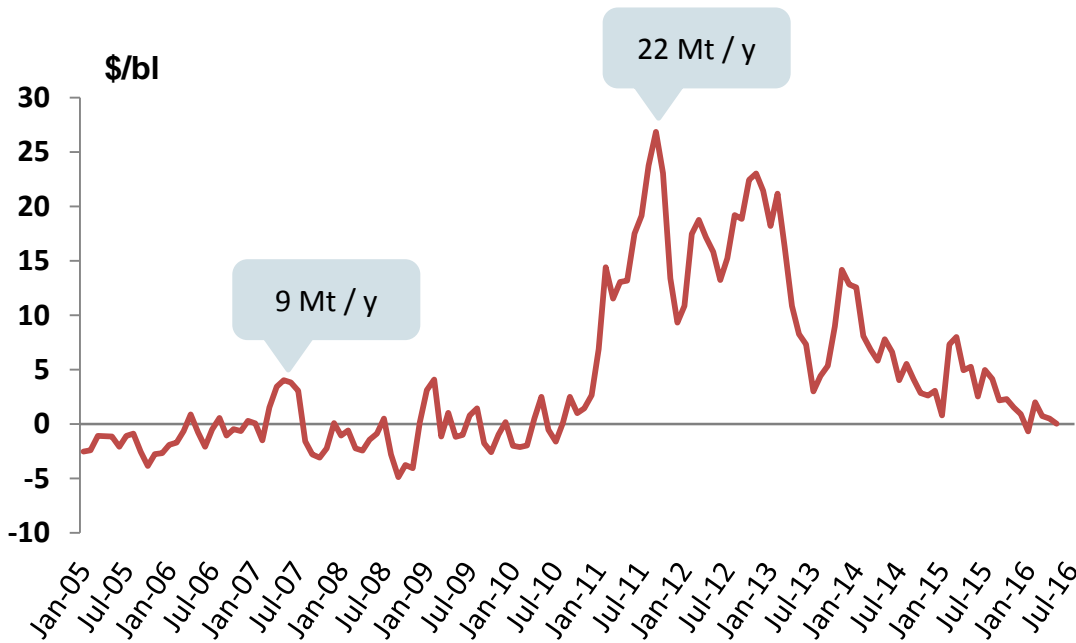
... and long in Gasoline¹



1. Total gasoline: motor gasoline + aviation gasoline + gasoline type jet fuel
 2. Includes Transfers, Stock change, Intl. Marine bunkers, Statistical difference
 Source: "IEA Oil Information" August 2015



Brent-WTI spread

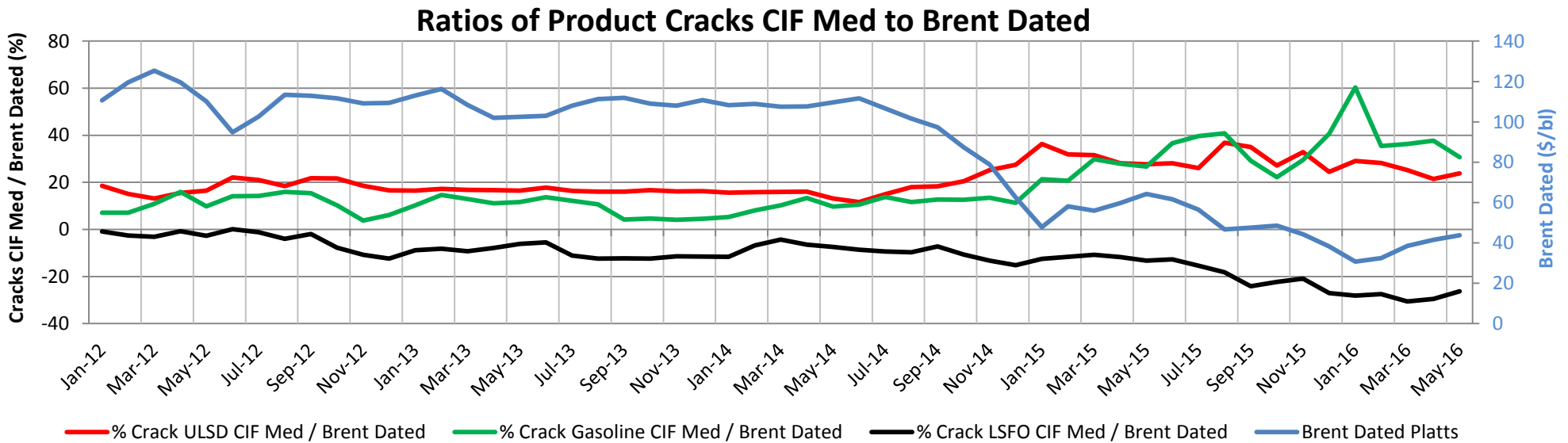
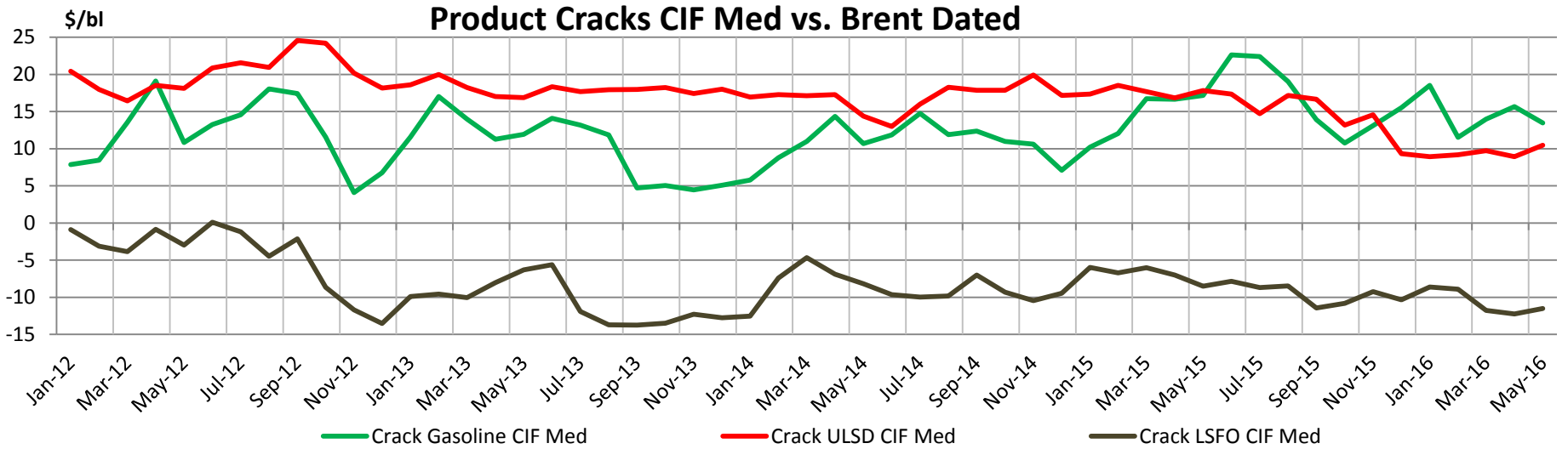


Legend: xx # Mt of middle distillates exported from USA towards Europe, on yearly basis

Factors which contributed to correct the distortion

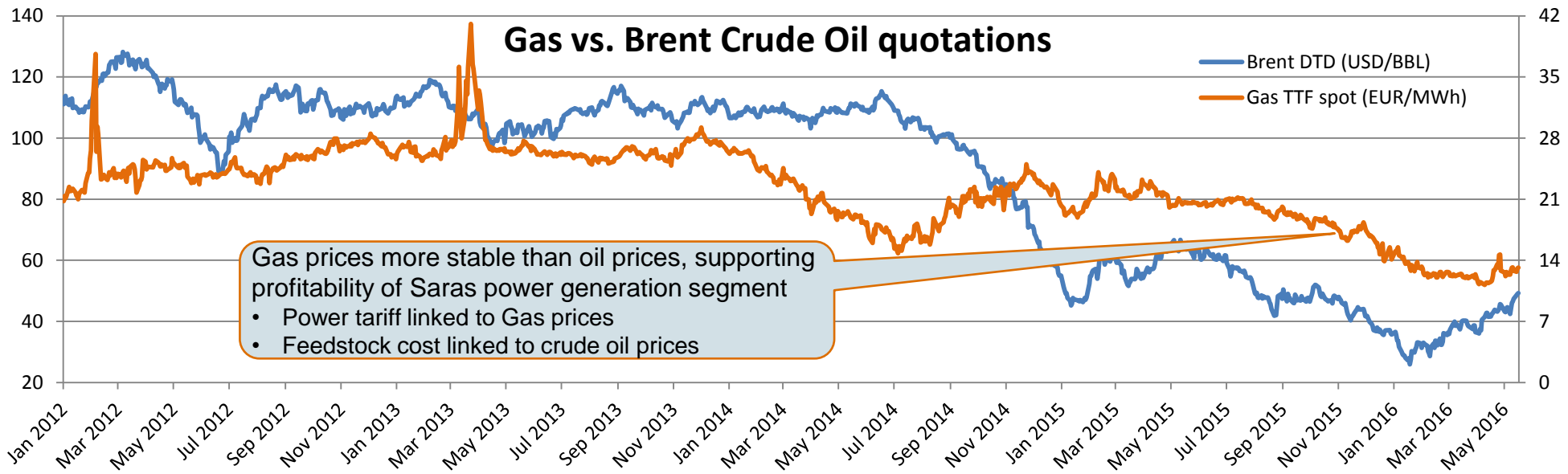
- Debottlenecking of logistics in US & Canada
- Increasing US internal demand
- Lifting of US crude exports ban

Healthy crack spreads and wider light-heavy product differentials

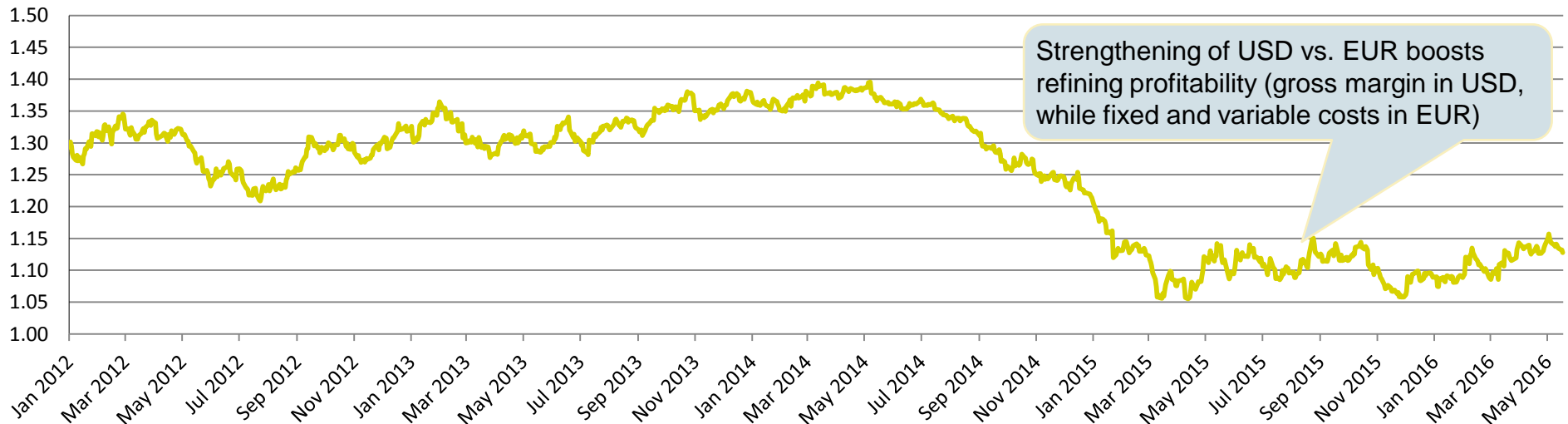


Note: Updated until May 18th ,2016

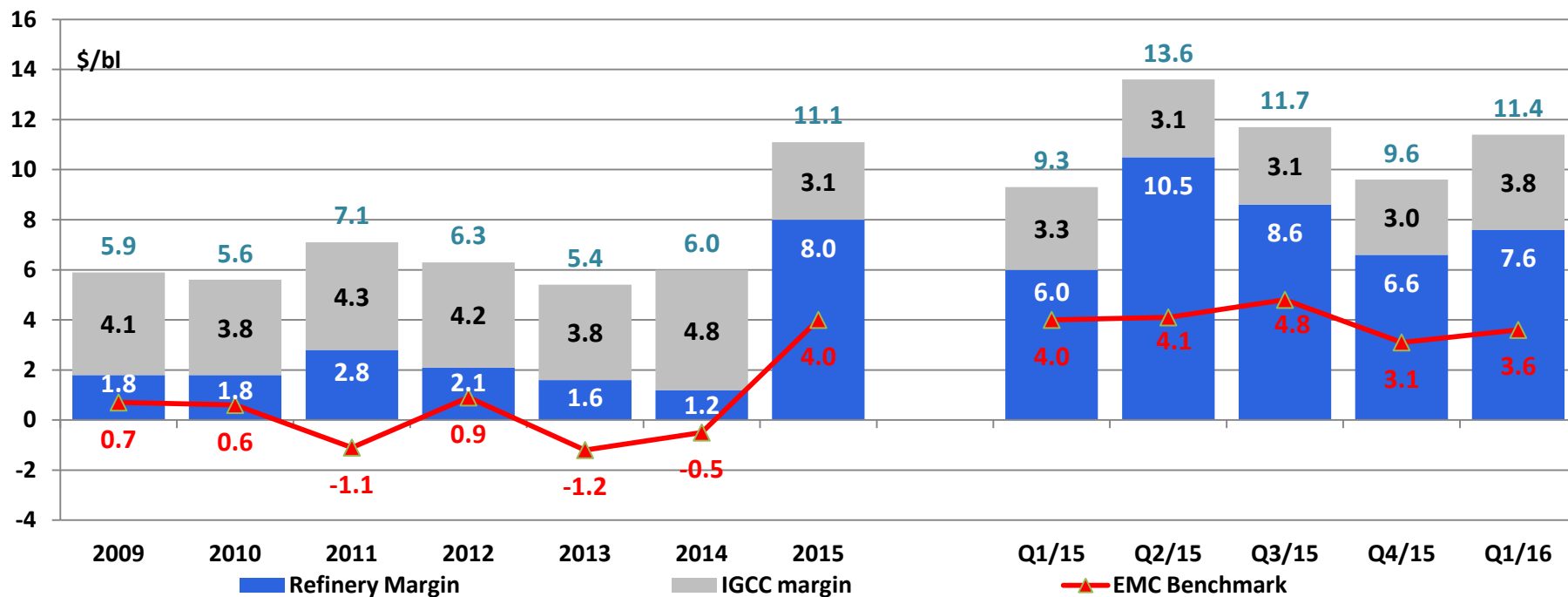
Favourable changes in USD/EUR Forex and Gas vs. Crude oil prices



Forex EUR vs. USD



Saras margins and EMC benchmark (\$/bl)



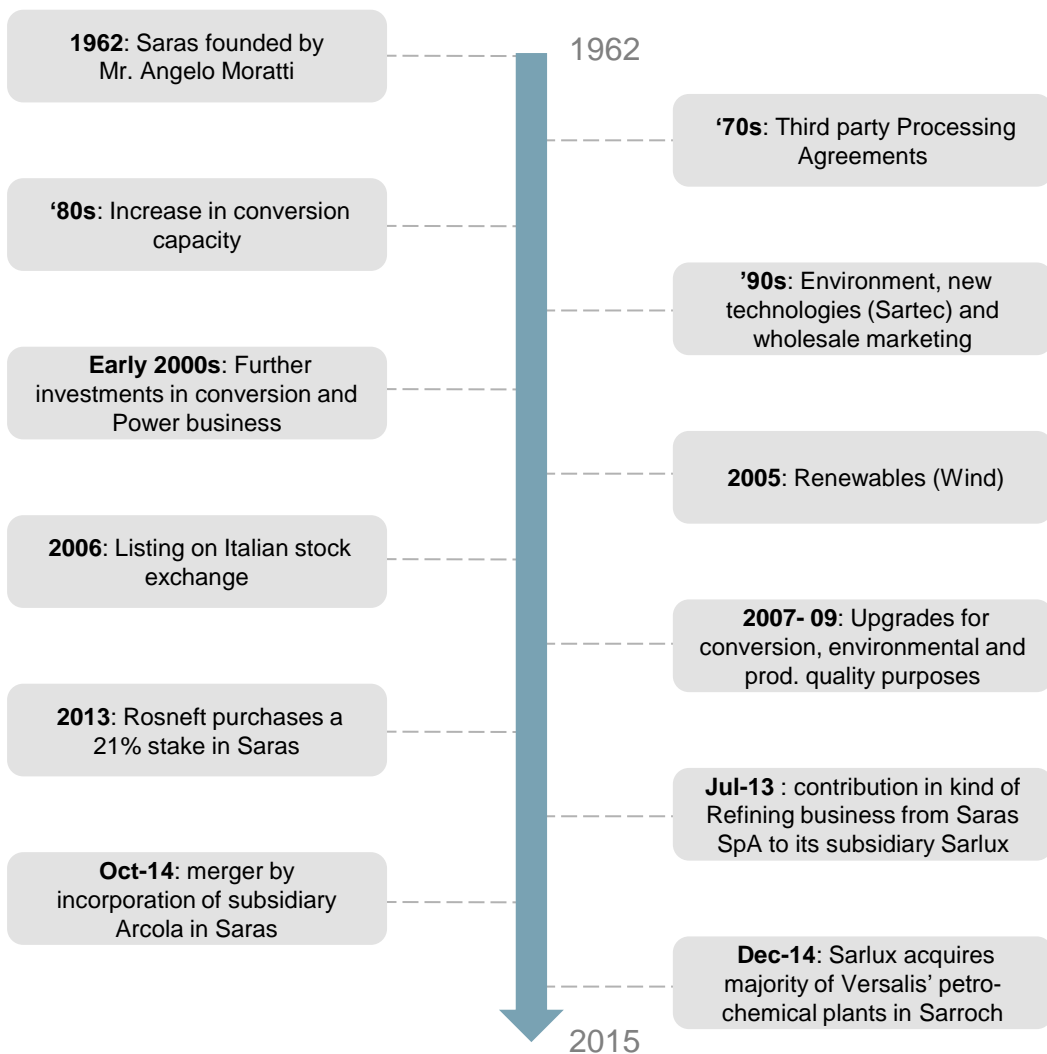
Refinery margins: (comparable Refining EBITDA + Fixed Costs) / Refinery Crude Runs in the period

IGCC margin: (Power Gen. EBITDA + Fixed Costs) / Refinery Crude Runs in the period

EMC benchmark: margin calculated by EMC (Energy Market Consultants) based on a crude slate made of 50% Urals and 50% Brent

Saras' margin has a significant premium over the EMC Benchmark

Saras history...



Saras SpA

... and shareholder structure¹

GianMarco Moratti Sapa 25,011%

Massimo Moratti Sapa 25,011%



12,000%



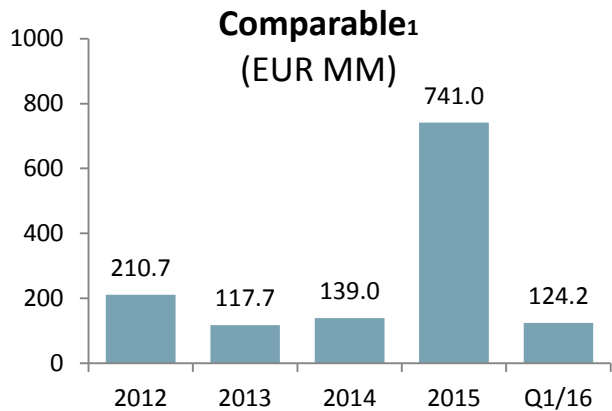
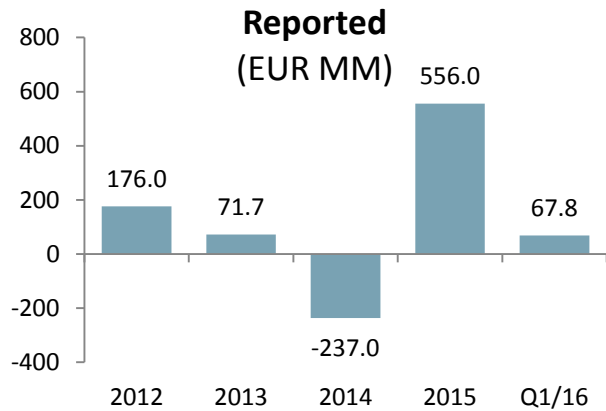
Stock in Treasury 1,576%

Others 36,402%

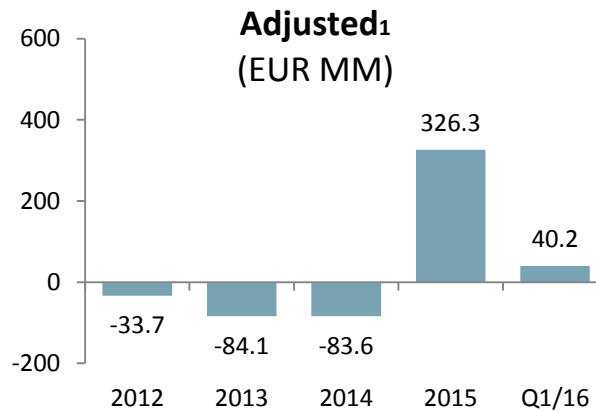
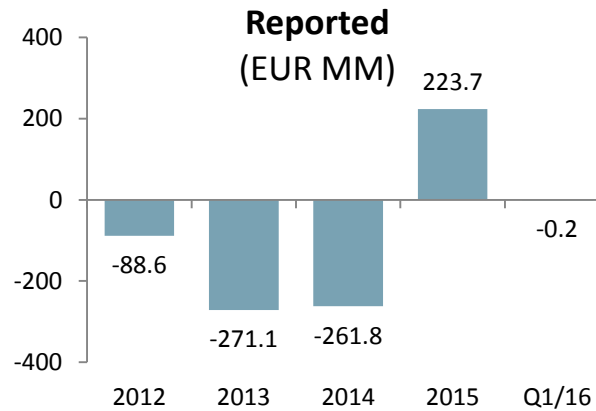
1. As of 18th May 2016

3 Leverage under control throughout cycles

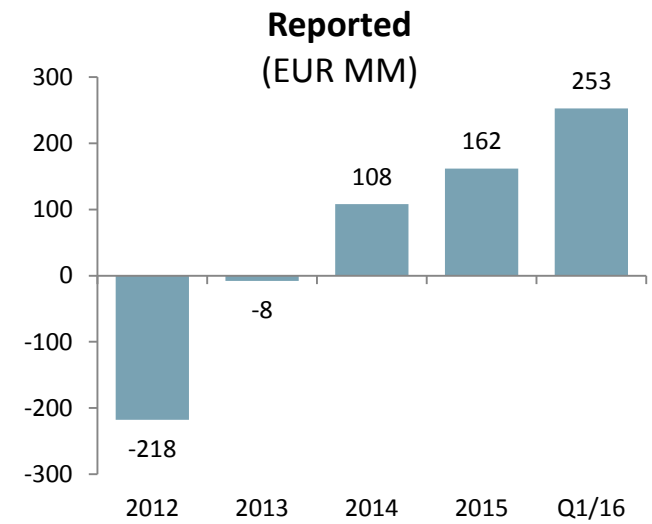
EBITDA



Net Result



Net Financial Position



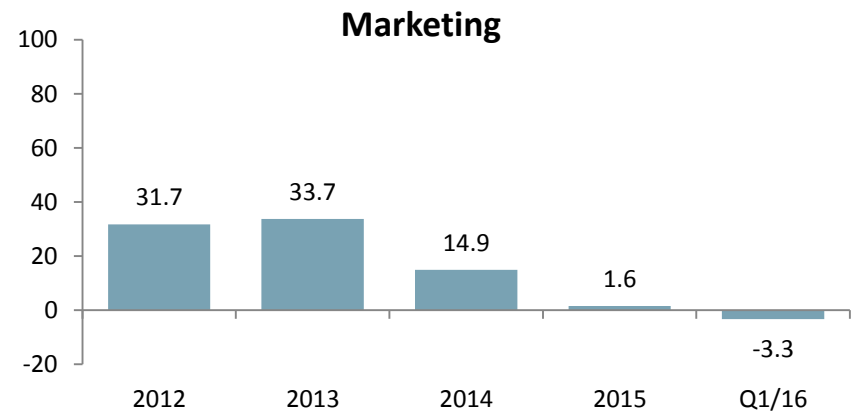
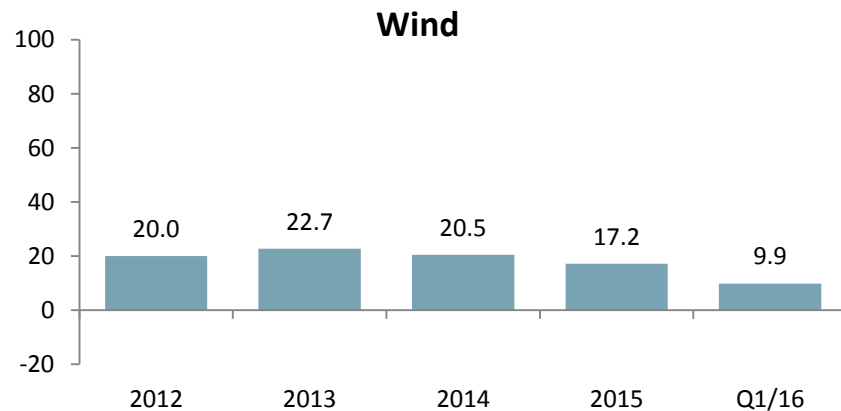
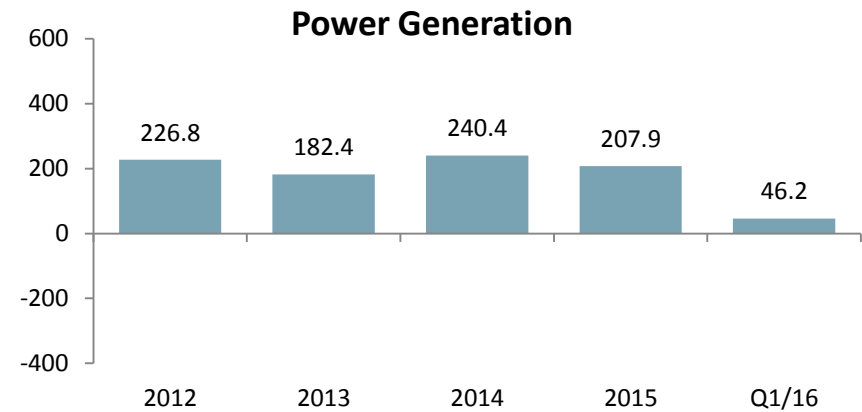
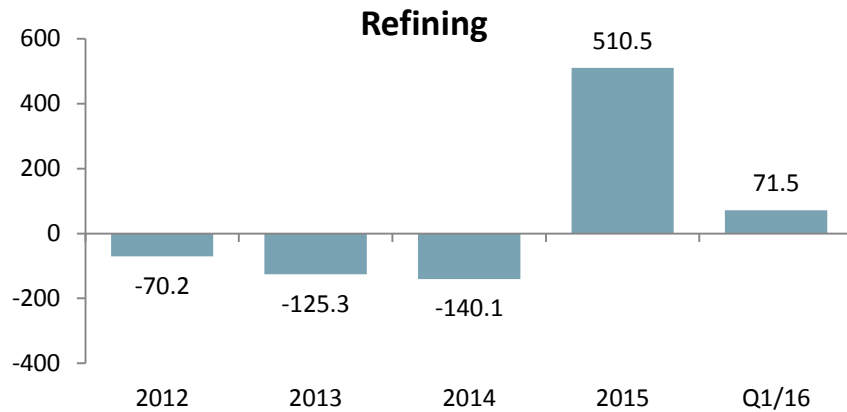
	2012	2013	2014	2015	Q1/16
Financial Gearing²	18%	1%	0	0	0
NFP/EBITDA³	1.2x	0.1x	0x	0x	0x

1. "Comparable" and "Adjusted" results evaluate oil inventories based on LIFO methodology (while IFRS accounting principles adopt FIFO methodology), because LIFO methodology does not include end-of-period revaluations and write-downs, and it provides a more representative view of the Group's operating performance. Moreover, "Comparable" and "Adjusted" results do not include non-recurring items and "fair value" of the open positions of the derivative instruments.

2. Net financial Position / Equity

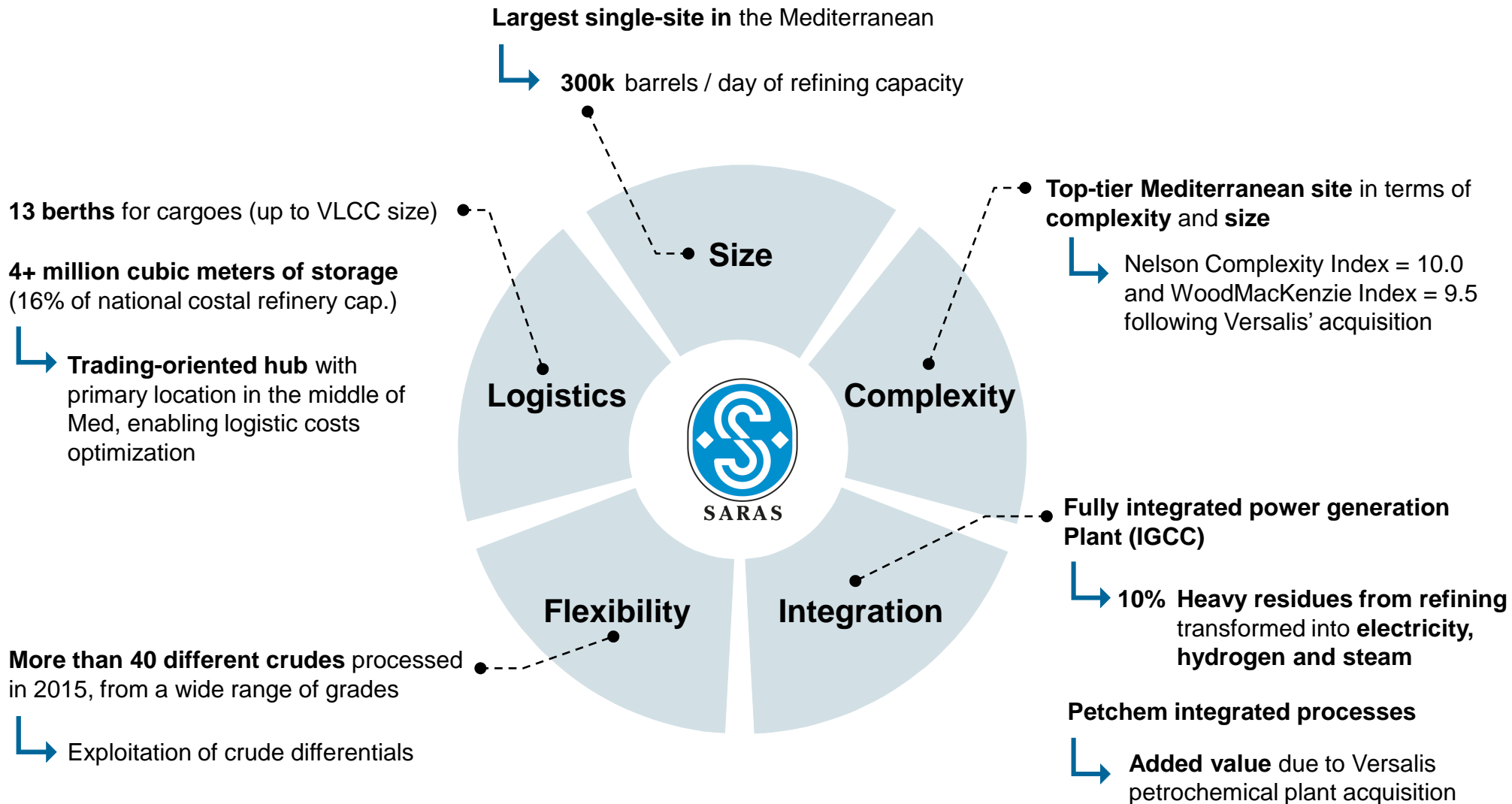
3. Reported EBITDA 1-year rolling

Comparable EBITDA¹ (EUR MM)



1. "Comparable" results evaluate oil inventories based on LIFO methodology, and do not include non-recurring items and "fair value" of the open positions of the derivative instruments.

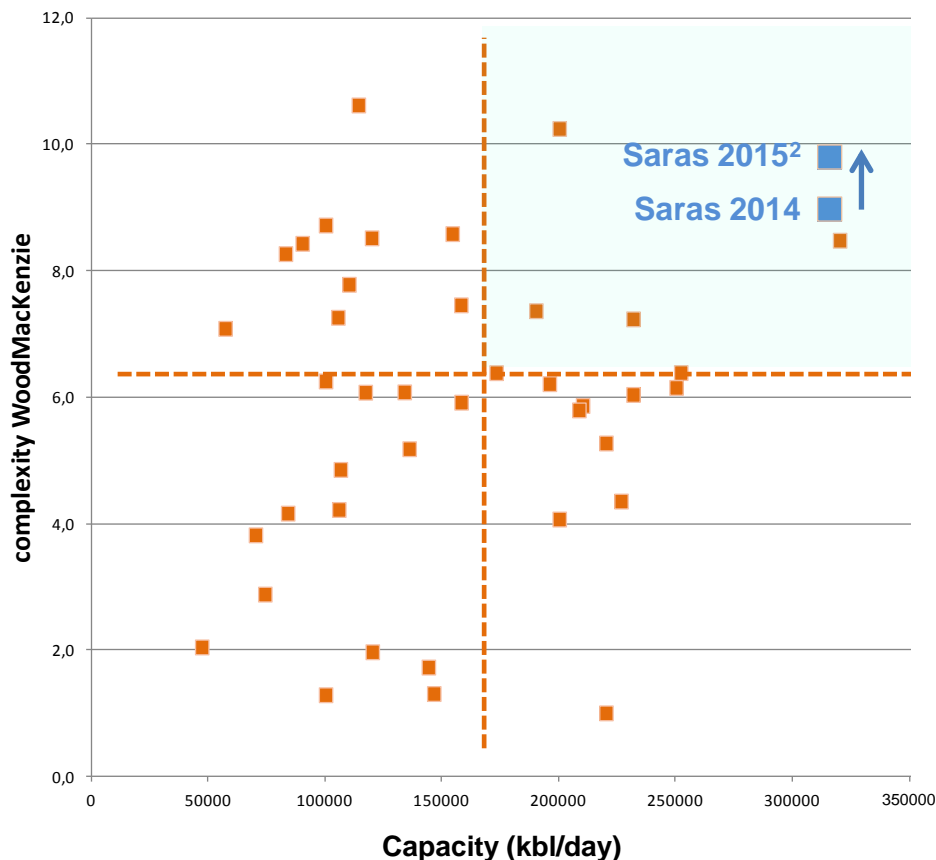
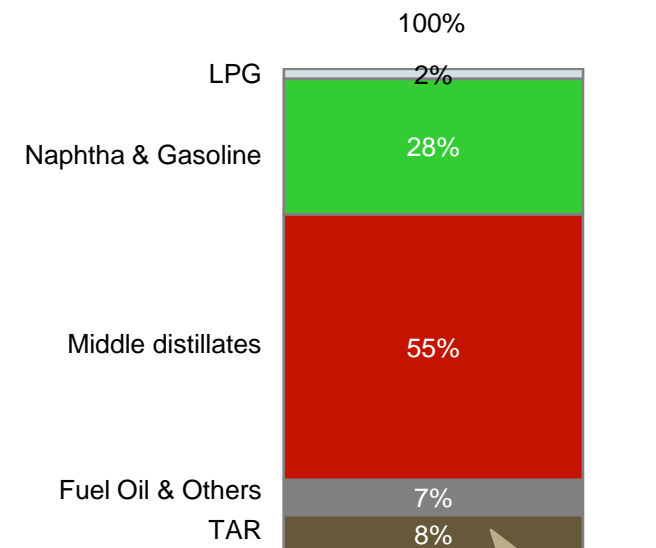
The 5 key strengths of the Saras site in Sarroch, Sardinia



1. Yields in 2015 equaled to: 2.0% LPG, 26.1% Gasoline & Petchems, 51.3% Middle Distillates, 7.4% TAR (IGCC feed) and 6.8% Fuel Oil & Others

Med refineries by complexity index¹ and capacity

Index that measures the degree to which refineries are equipped with conversion capacity to transform heavier residue streams into lighter fractions

Output yields³ (2015)

Heaviest stream of output sent to Power Generation unit (IGCC) for electricity production

Top-tier refineries compete in global markets and are well positioned to fully capture favorable market cycles

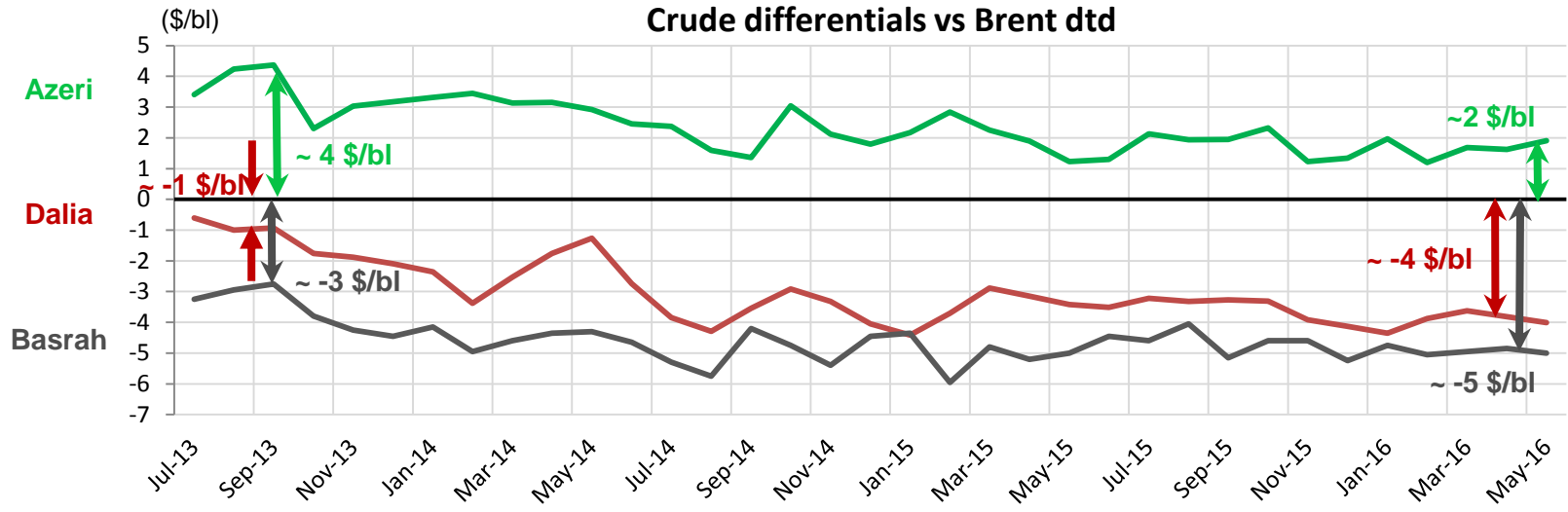
83% of output are light & middle distillates

1. Wood Mackenzie index

2. Saras calculation based on WoodMackenzie methodology, to account for the acquisition of Versalis petrochemical plant

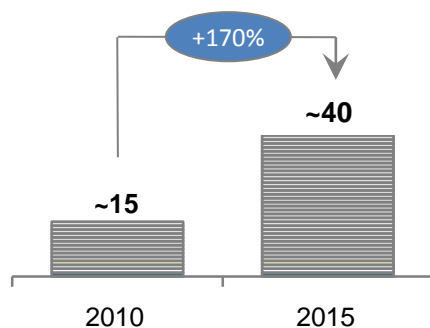
3. Product Yields are calculated net of "C&L"

Market volatility and variations of discounts / premiums for crudes

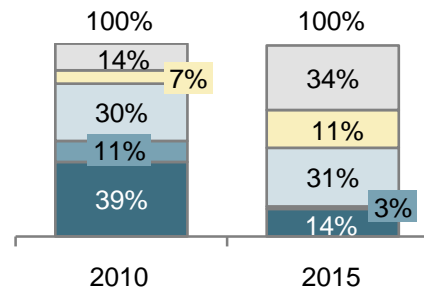


Change in variety of crudes processed and origin of crudes purchased

Crude grades



Origins of crude



- **Flexible asset capable of processing multiple grades of crude**
 - Exploit opportunities in crude differentials
- **Central hub with diversified supply from all over the world**
 - Flexibility in crude origin and optimization of supply

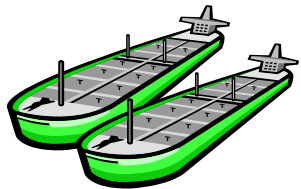
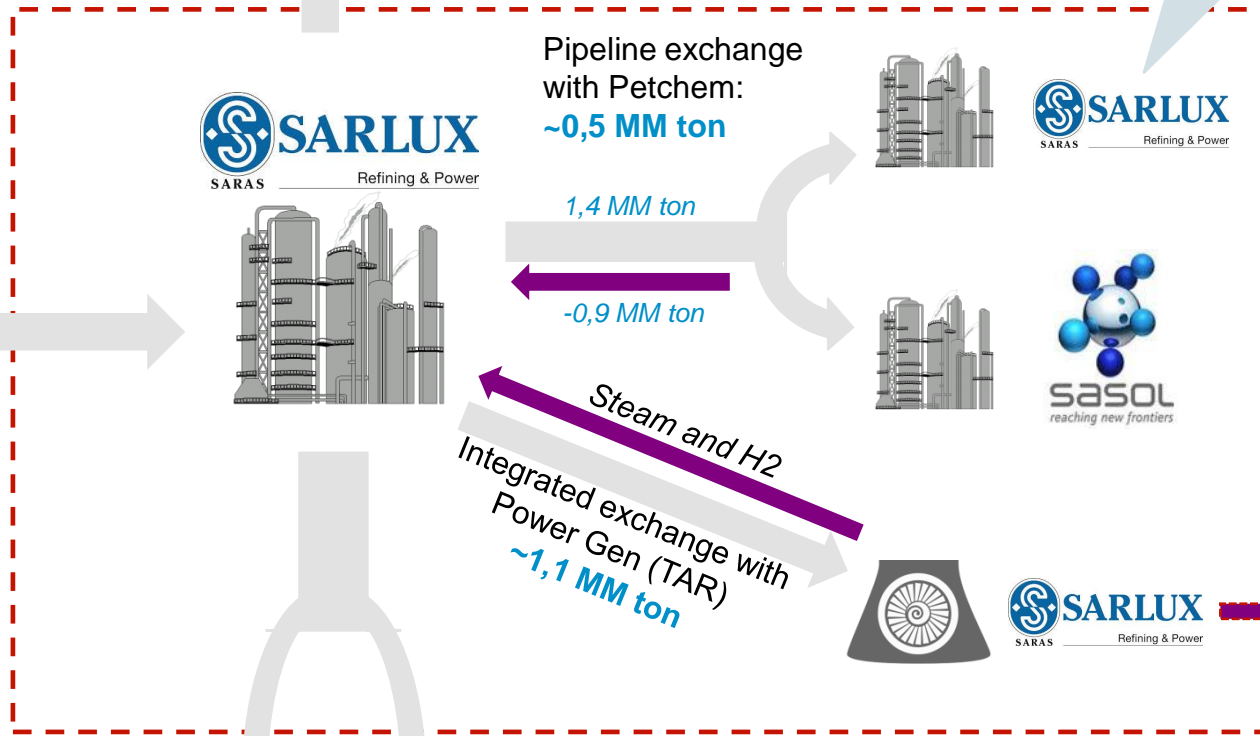
... which allowed Saras to overcome major supply disruptions and exploit market opportunities

Inland Sardinia market via Truck:
~1,1 MM ton



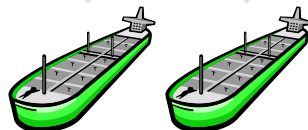
Sarroch North plants (ex Versalis)

Integrated site flows



Cargo supply of crude from a wide range of grades:
~15 MM ton of crude
+ significant quantities of other feedstock

Cargo to Saras wholesale / retail system
~2,8 MM ton

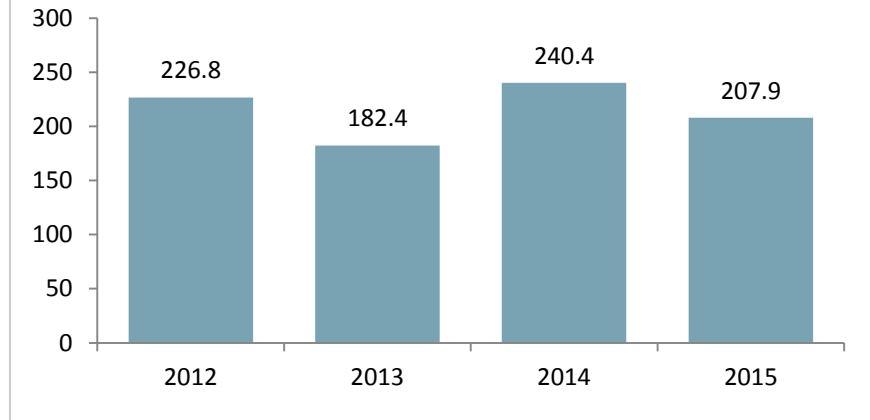


FOB & delivered cargo market:
~7,8 MM ton

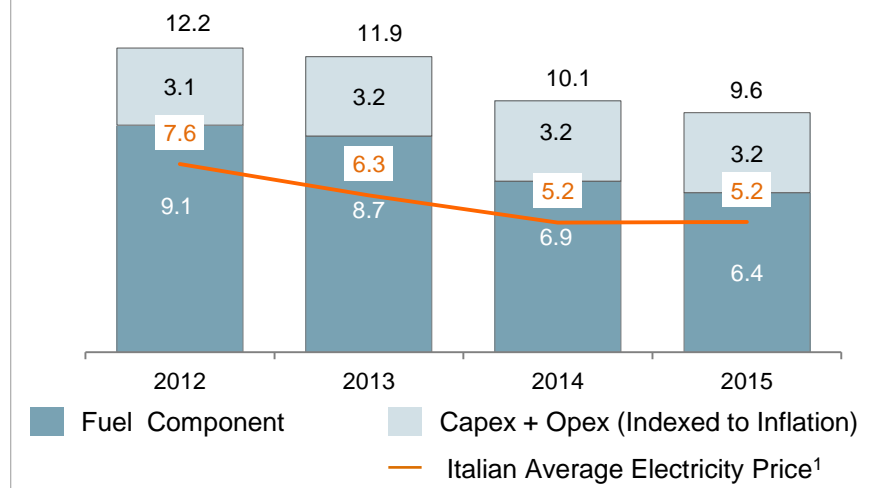
Power to grid:
4.2 ÷ 4.4 TWh

- IGCC economics are stable and based on attractive regulated contract (CIP6/92)
- The CIP6/92 contract with National Grid operator (GSE) enjoys priority of dispatching and full CO₂ cost reimbursement until April 2021
- **In the scenario post 2021, Saras' IGCC plant is ideally positioned to fully capture the opportunities arising from high sulfur, heavy crude productions**

**Power Generation
Comparable EBITDA (EUR MM)**



CIP6/92 Power Tariff vs. Italian Electricity price (EUR cent / KWh)



1. The Italian average electricity price (PUN) can be found on the GME website: www.mercatoelettrico.org

2010-2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016
onwards**Industrial Focus****Yield**

- Yield Optimization
- Give Aways reduction

Energy Efficiency

- Flare losses reduction to 0.1%
- Decrease steam/fuel consumption
- Energy certificates

Asset Mgmt

- Efficiency in routine maintenance
- Turnaround management

Other Costs

- Fixed costs reduction
- Reduction of utilities costs

Supply&Trading

- Processed crudes flexibility
- Reduction of inventory level
- New trading Business Model

New Initiatives

- SCORE Project Perf. Optimization
- Trading Company in Geneva
- Saras Capabilities Strengthening

Organization and Governance

- New organizational model
- Personnel cost reduction (turnover management, overtime control, etc.)

HSE

- Injury index down from 7 to 2
- SOx emissions down 20%
- BBS (Behaviour Based Safety) Project

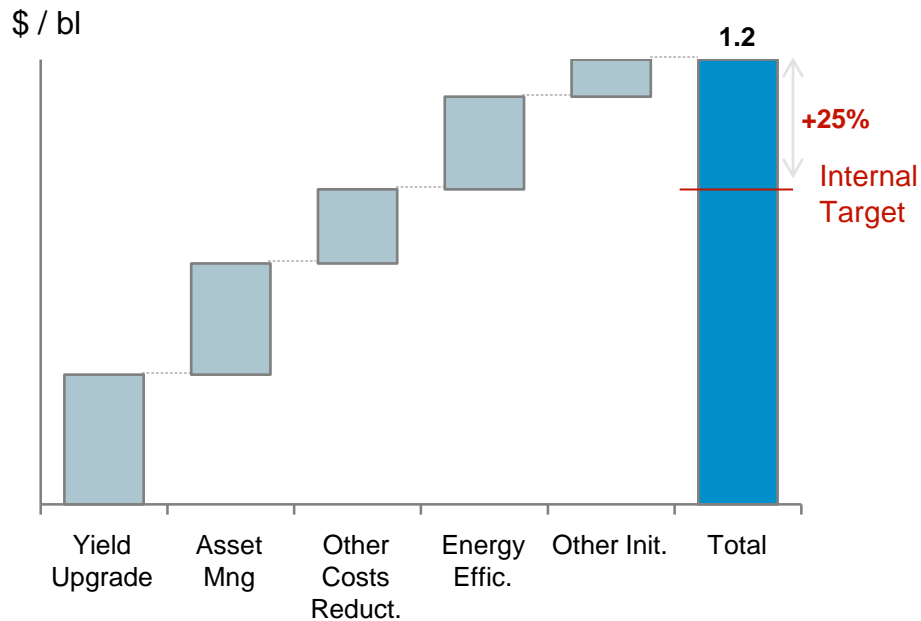
Asset Upgrade

- MHC2 Revamping
- Upgrade of IGCC turbines

Versalis Deal

- Sarroch site strengthening plan
- Versalis assets/resources integration

**2009-2014 Focus Operational Excellence:
~25% over-achievement v.s. program target...**



Total margin upgrading : ~1.2 \$/bl

... and very effective delivery of complex and large-scale projects during 2013-2015



MHC2 Revamping in 2013

- Respect of budget (time and costs)
- Performance over the target



FCC 5-year turnaround in 2014

- Completion 3 days ahead of schedule and within budget
- Strong operating performance



Versalis Acquisition in 2014

- Complex deal completed within schedule overcoming potential roadblocks
- Smooth transition and good operating performance

6.1

Integration with petrochemical plants (ex Versalis)

- **Benefits from petrochemical:**
 - ✓ Maximisation of naphtha runs in reforming unit, to exploit strong gasoline premium
 - ✓ ~15% increase of propylene splitter throughput to maximize yield of Polymer Grade Propylene
 - ✓ Optimisations of production cycles and energy integration
 - ✓ Cost optimisations (procurement, material management, 3rd party services, etc.)
 - ✓ Further potential from the possible direct sales of upgraded of petchem feedstock

6.2

Continuous strengthening of capabilities

- **Internal capability building program**
- **External talent sourcing for Senior / Middle Management**
- **World-class consulting**

6.3

Improvement initiatives

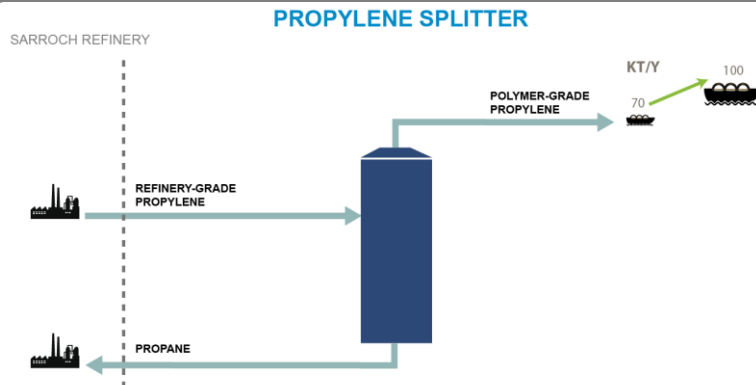
- **Development Capex: low risk investments with quick returns**
- **Energy Efficiency: combination of investment opportunities and operational improvements**

6.4

Supply Chain Integration and Trading Company in Geneva

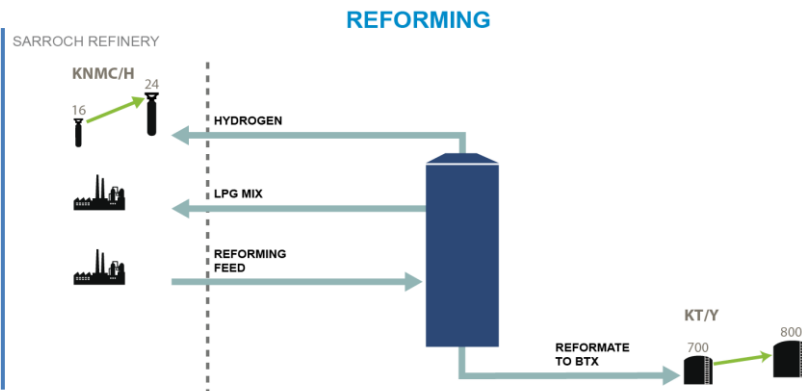
- **Higher integration and economic driven optimization of supply chain and refinery processes**
 - ✓ To boost optimization decision making and rationalisation of assets / models
- **New trading company launched in Geneva, a key European hub**
 - ✓ Proximity to the key players in oil trading / deals opportunities generators
 - ✓ Better access to specialized workforce and timely information

PROPYLENE SPLITTER



In petroleum refining, **Propylene** is a product of the fluid catalytic cracking (FCC). It can be sold directly (as “refinery-grade”) or upgraded to “polymer-grade” specifications. In particular, in the “refinery-grade” specs, the Propylene content is usually 70-75%, while “polymer-grade” specs require a Propylene purity higher than 99.5%

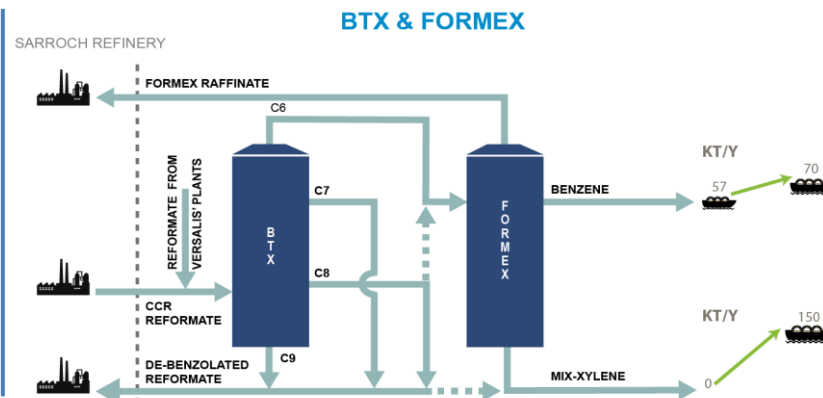
REFORMING

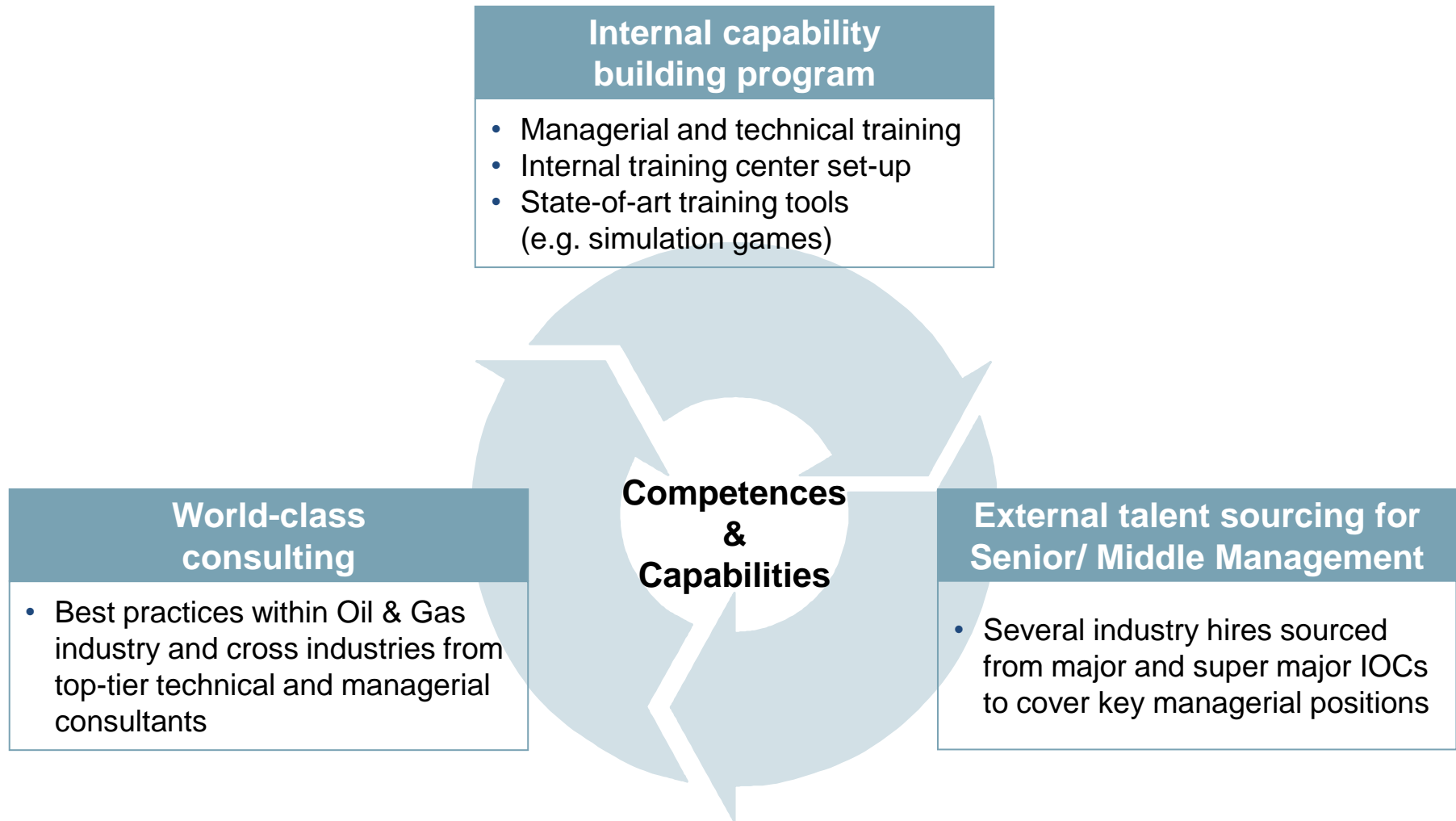


Benzene, Toluene, and Xylene (BTX)

production is based on the recovery of aromatics derived from the catalytic reforming of naphtha. More specifically, the catalytic **reforming** process utilizes as feedstock naphtha that contains non-aromatic hydrocarbons with 6 to 9+ carbon atoms, and typically produces a “Reformat” gasoline containing C6 to C8 aromatics (Benzene, Toluene, mix-Xylene) as well as heavier aromatics containing 9 or more carbon atoms

BTX & FORMEX





The skills and the commitment of the resources are key factors in establishing competitive performance levels

Initiatives	Selected examples	EBITDA (Steady state) (M€)	Capex (Total) (M€)	Payback (Simple) (years)
Logistics upgrade	Initiatives to improve site flexibility			
	• 2 upgrades of <u>jetty</u> to accommodate larger vessel ¹	5	8	1.5
	• Upgrade of crude <u>oil lines</u> to increase flexibility	4	9	2.0
	• Increased crude <u>oil storage capacity</u>	11	40	3.5
Northern plants improvement	Initiatives to optimize Pet Chem units			
	• Power station <u>turbine upgrade</u>	5	5	1.0
	• Increased <u>hydrogen recovery</u>	7	13	2.0
	• Revamping of main <u>petrochemical plants</u> ²	12	20	1.5
Southern plants improvement	Initiatives to optimize production levels and hydrogen network			
	• FCC <u>oxygen enrichment</u>	2	3	1.5
	• <u>Chiller</u> for LPG recovery on fuel gas network	8	24	3.0
	• Other smaller investments	3	7	2.5
Total		57	~130³	~2.5

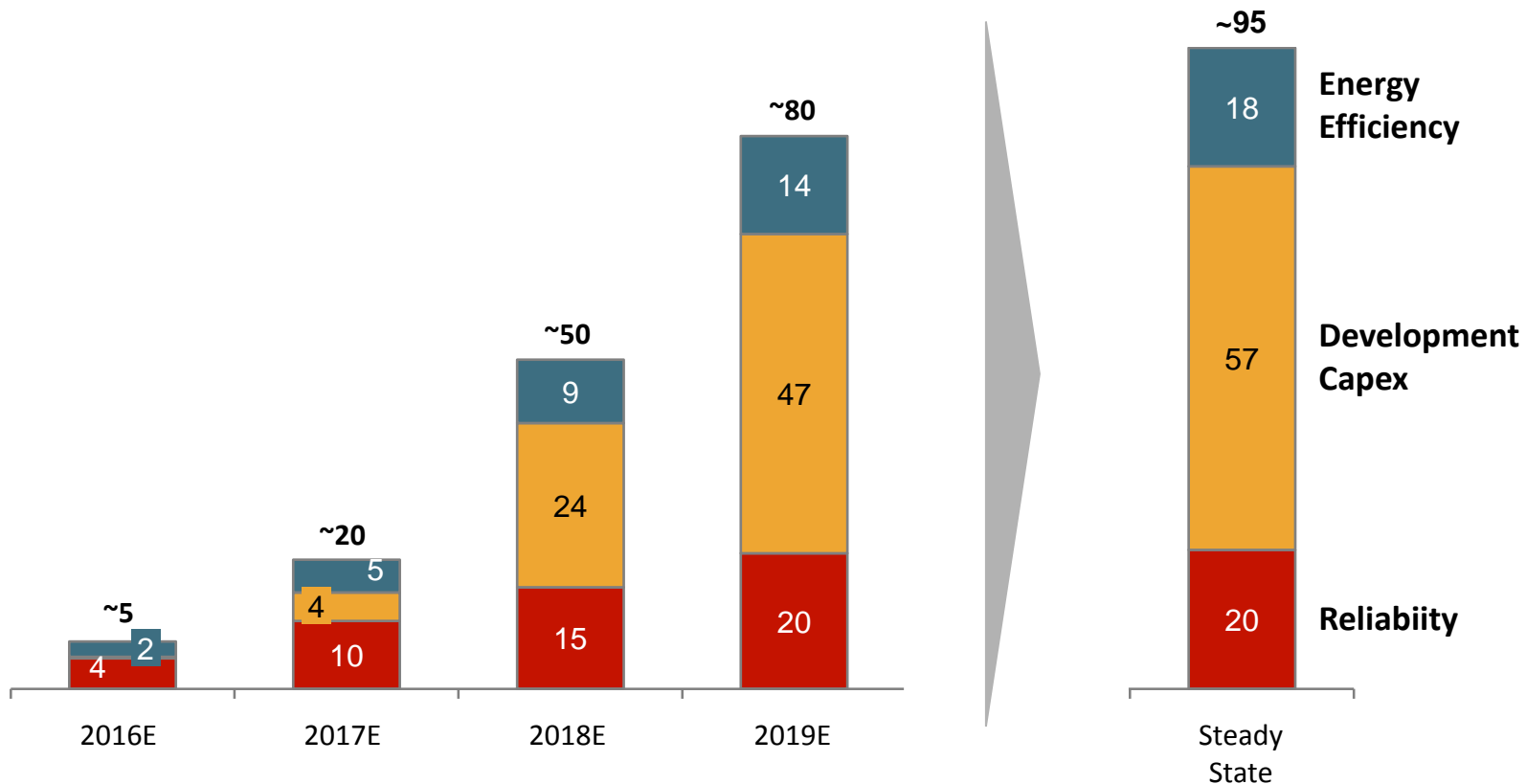
1. Including upgrade of island berth to 80k DWT diesel and P3 jetty to 75k DWT gasoline ; 2. Including BTX and splitter;

3.Total investment in business plan 16-19 ~179 M€; not included investments without additional EBITDA (e.g. backlog from previous years) and included investment post 2019





Initiatives	Selected examples	EBITDA (Steady state) (M€)	Capex (Total) (M€)	Payback (Simple) (years)
New investments	Fuel consumption decrease through hot streams recovery in Northern Plants	3	4	1.5
	Technological upgrades of air coolers	2	4	2.0
	Steam consumption reduction through integration in Southern plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between Topping and Desulfurization • Between MHC2 and TAME 	3	10	3.5
	Substitution of CCR heat exchanger with Packinox	1	4	4.0
	Sub total	9	22¹	~ 2.5
Operational improvements	Improve steam management across the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign to reduce losses and dis-optimization 	9	n.a.	n.a.
	Increased focus on heat exchangers' efficiency			
	Improved energy performance tracking / control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance combustion efficiency in furnaces 			
Total		18	~22¹	n.a.

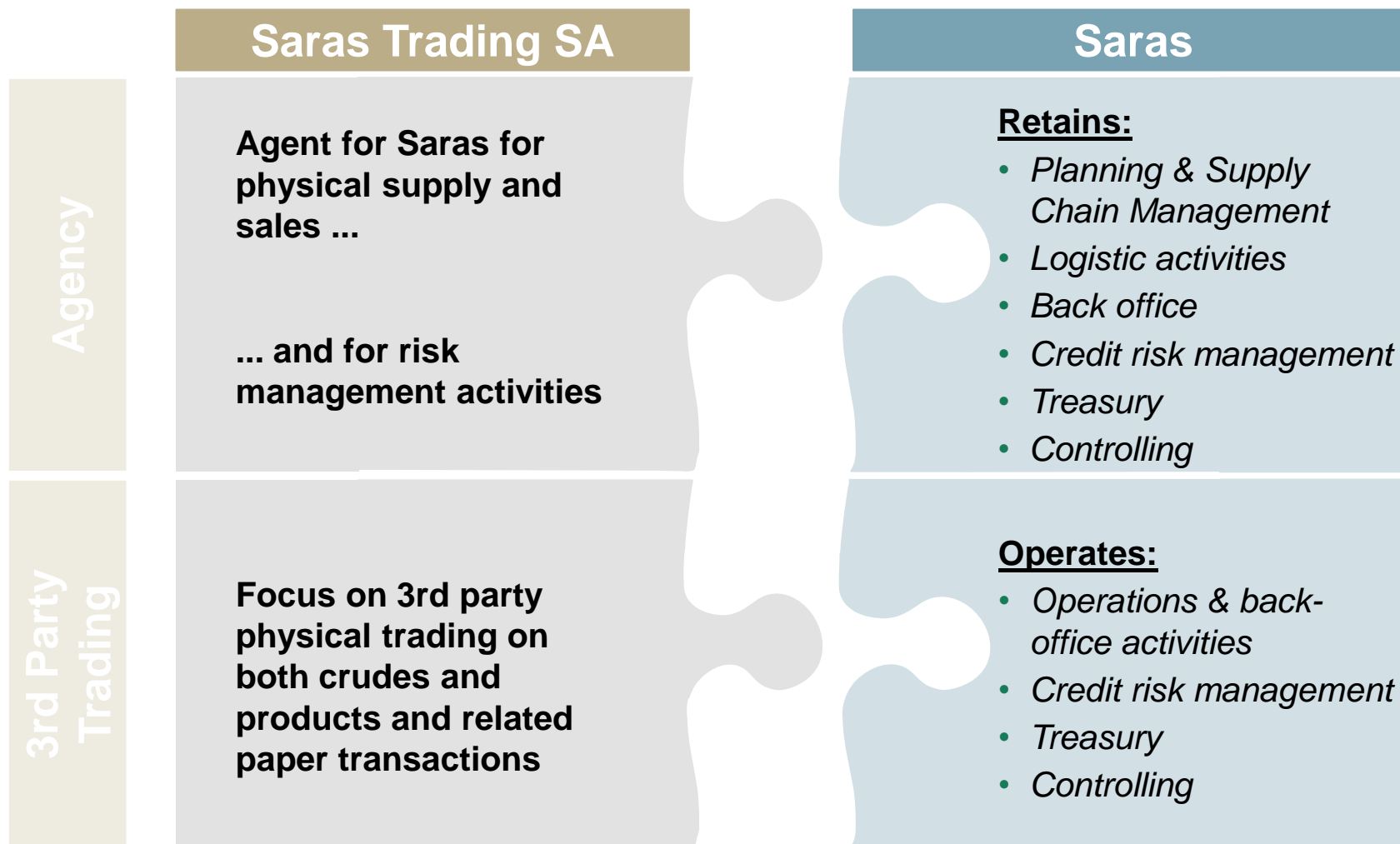
1. Total investment in business plan 2016-2019 ~23 M€; not included investments without additional EBITDA (vs current status and required in any case i.e. replacement of CCR heat exchanger of ~3M€) and included investment post 2019

Impact of improvement initiatives on Group EBITDA (M€)



Note: Steady state reached with all the initiatives implemented

Area	Details
 <p data-bbox="420 312 721 489">Blending non-standard crudes</p>	<p data-bbox="758 312 1902 489">Exploit synergies among heavy sour, acidic and heavy condensate grades</p>
 <p data-bbox="420 568 721 745">Continuous sourcing of new crude markets</p>	<p data-bbox="758 568 1902 745">Increase the variety of feedstock / crudes (~40 processed in the last 12 months vs ~15 in 2010)</p>
 <p data-bbox="420 818 721 995">Dynamic supply & re-optimization</p>	<p data-bbox="758 818 1902 995">Promptly react to market changes and re-optimize crude runs</p>
 <p data-bbox="420 1068 721 1245">Exploiting product specs variety/niches</p>	<p data-bbox="758 1068 1902 1245">Advanced finished product blending to target specific new / niche markets</p>



Saras Trading SA will have with dual role: Agent to maximize refining results and 3rd party Trader to achieve additional earnings

Saras' S&T strengths

- 1 Broad Network of Counterparts
- 2 Solid Reputation
- 3 Flexible Physical Assets
- 4 Consolidated Know-how

The new company in Geneva is an **Enabler of the Supply Chain integration...**

... with the additional benefit of entering the **pure trading business, leveraging on history and people**

Expected Benefits



Proximity to major oil traders



Availability of skills



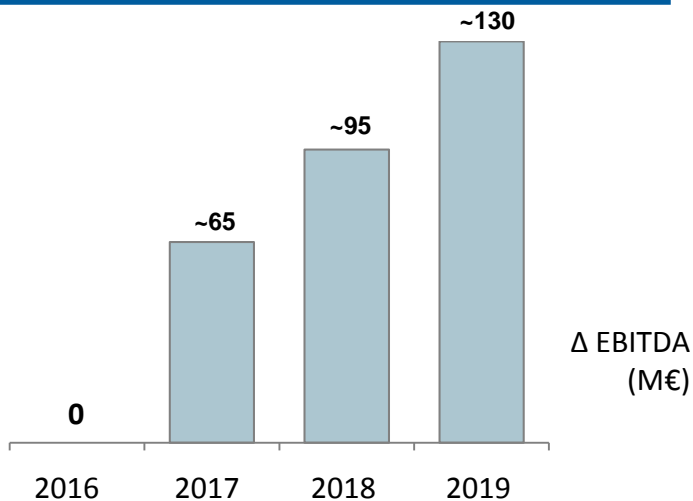
Financing advantages



Risk mitigation

Enabler of Supply Chain integration

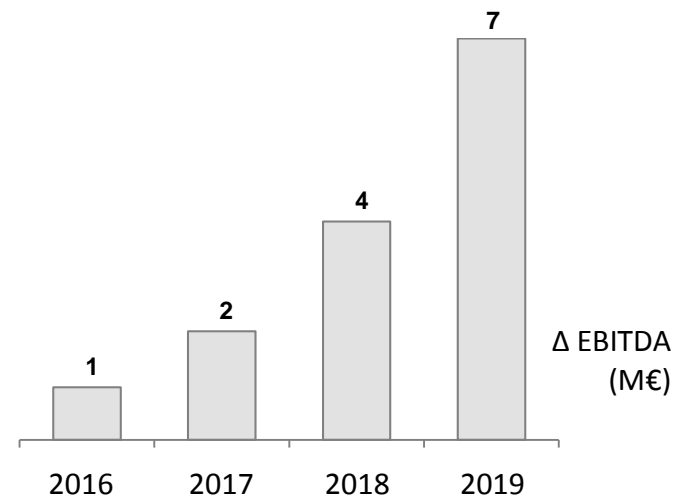
~130M€/y EBITDA in 2019



Saras SpA

Additional contribution by pure trading

~7M€/y EBITDA in 2019





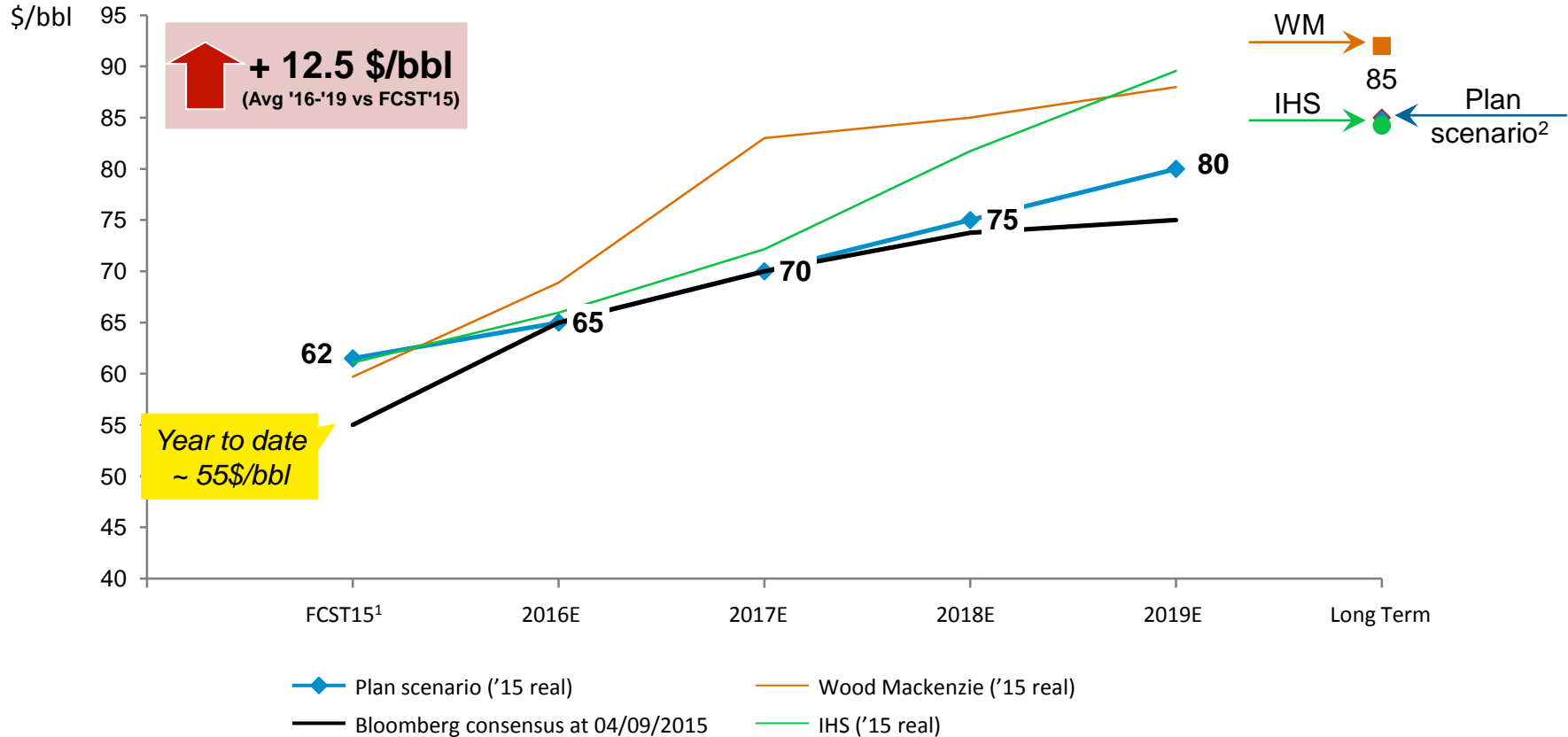
Business Plan 2016 – 2019

released on October 15th, 2015

Brent price in line with latest Bloomberg Consensus

Main assumption of Business Plan Scenario (I/V)

Brent dtd price (\$/bbl)



1. Based on document "Gruppo Saras Risultato Gestionale Confronto Forecast vs Budget 2015 C.d.A. 6 Agosto 2015"

2. Plan scenario bases on IHS, Wood Mackenzie and Bloomberg Consensus

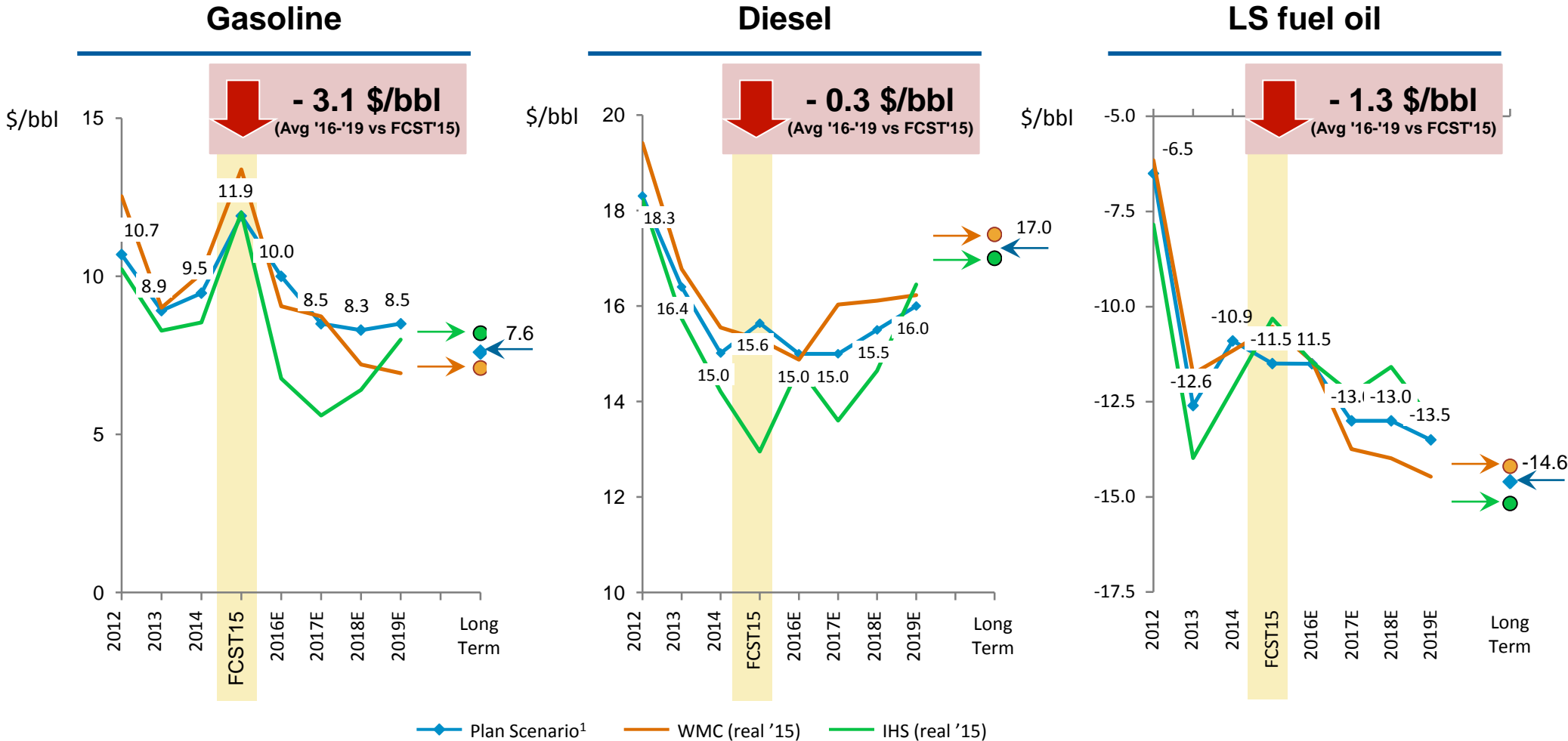
Note: All financial figures in the business plan are expressed in a comparable basis

Source: Wood Mackenzie and IHS (July 2015); Bloomberg (September 2015) for consensus

Crack spreads in line with prevailing market forecast

Main assumption of Business Plan Scenario (II/V)

Crack spread FOB MED - (\$/bbl)

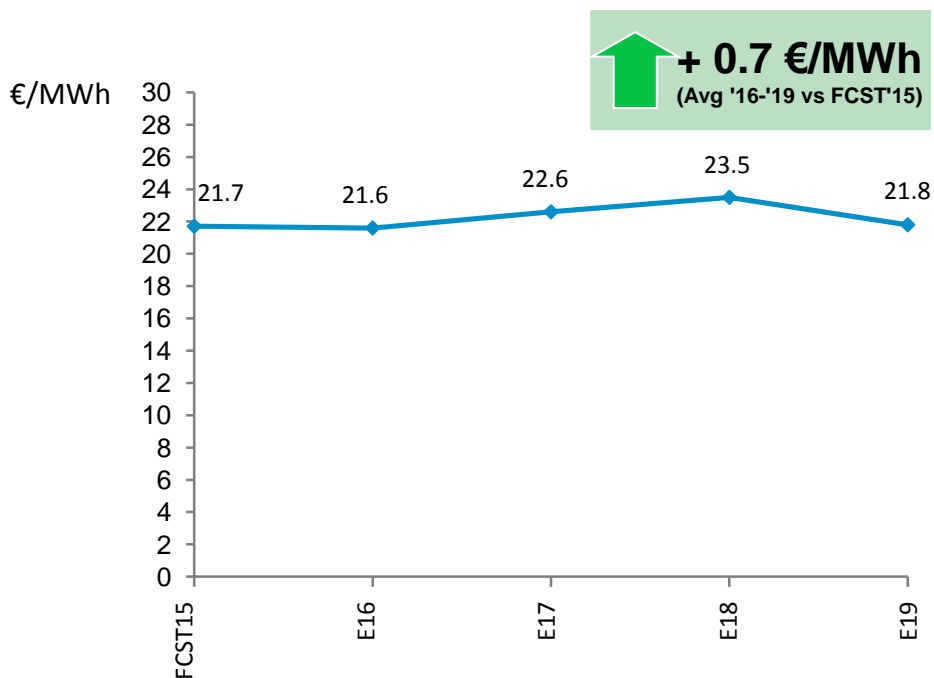


1. Plan Scenario based on IHS, Wood Mackenzie
 Note: Real values at 2015
 Source: Wood Mackenzie and IHS (July 2015)

Gas TTF & exchange rate €/€

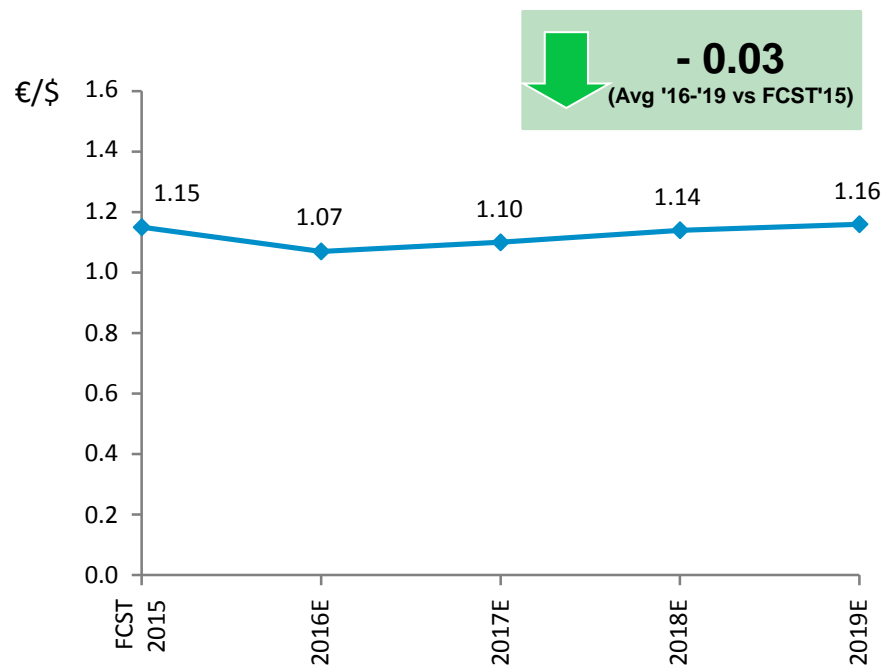
Main assumption of Business Plan Scenario (IV/V)

Gas TTF (€/MWh)¹



Source: Pöyry (TTF)

Exchange rate (€/€)



Source: Reuters Poll

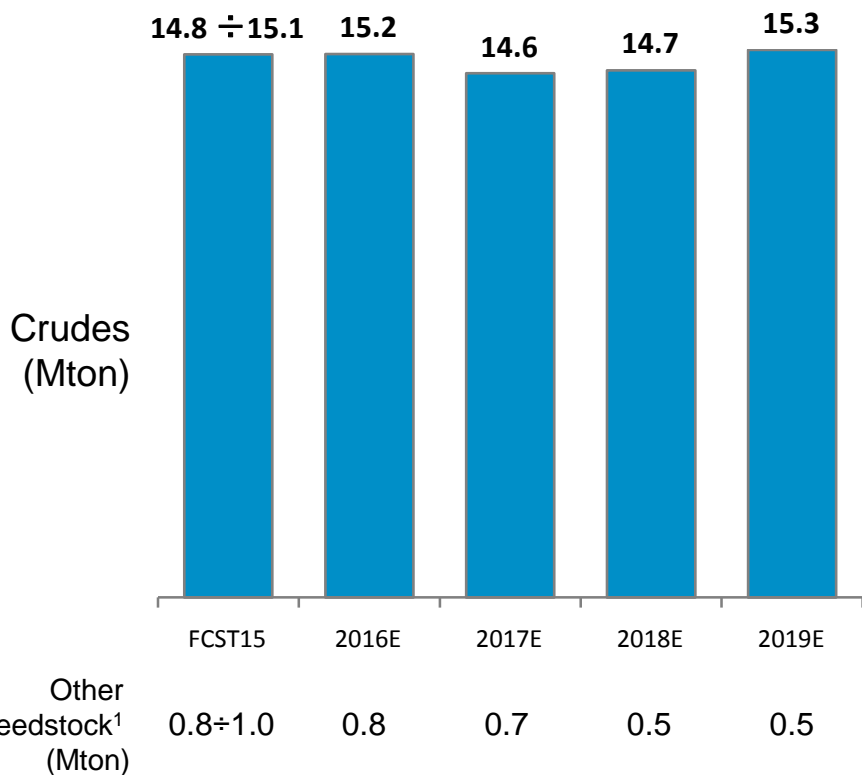
1. Real values (2015 €/MWh)



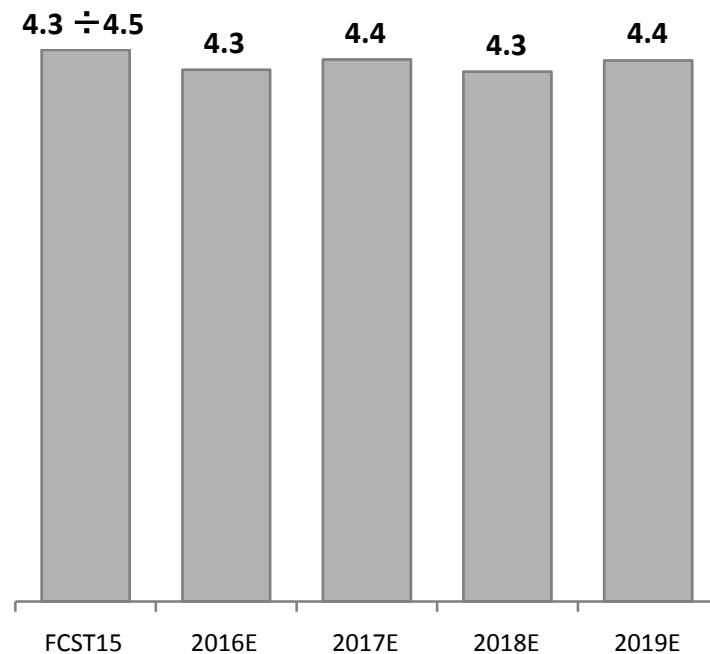
High production levels driven by Plan' scenario

Main assumption of Business Plan Scenario (V/V)

Refinery crude runs (Mton)



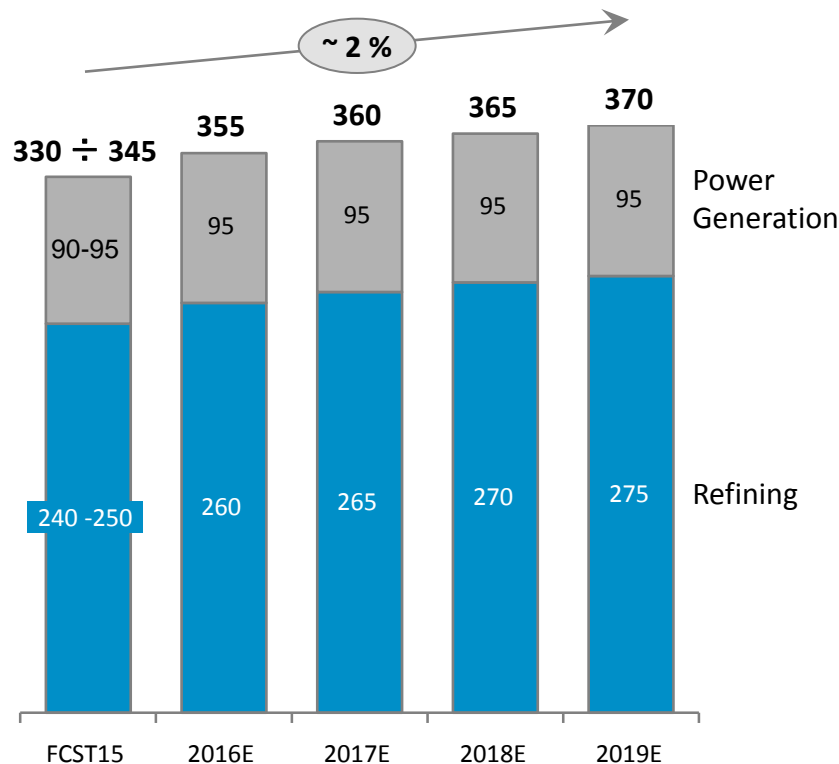
Power generation (TWh)



Year on year variations mainly due to maintenance

1. Includes: HVGO HS, Straight run LS and reforming feed

Refining & Power fixed costs (M€)



We project a modest increase in fixed cost base ...

...driven by slightly higher maintenance costs to improve reliability ...

- In a healthy margin environment, positive trade-off of gross margin vs. maintenance costs

... by increase in environmental requirements ...

... and a incentive scheme for our employees

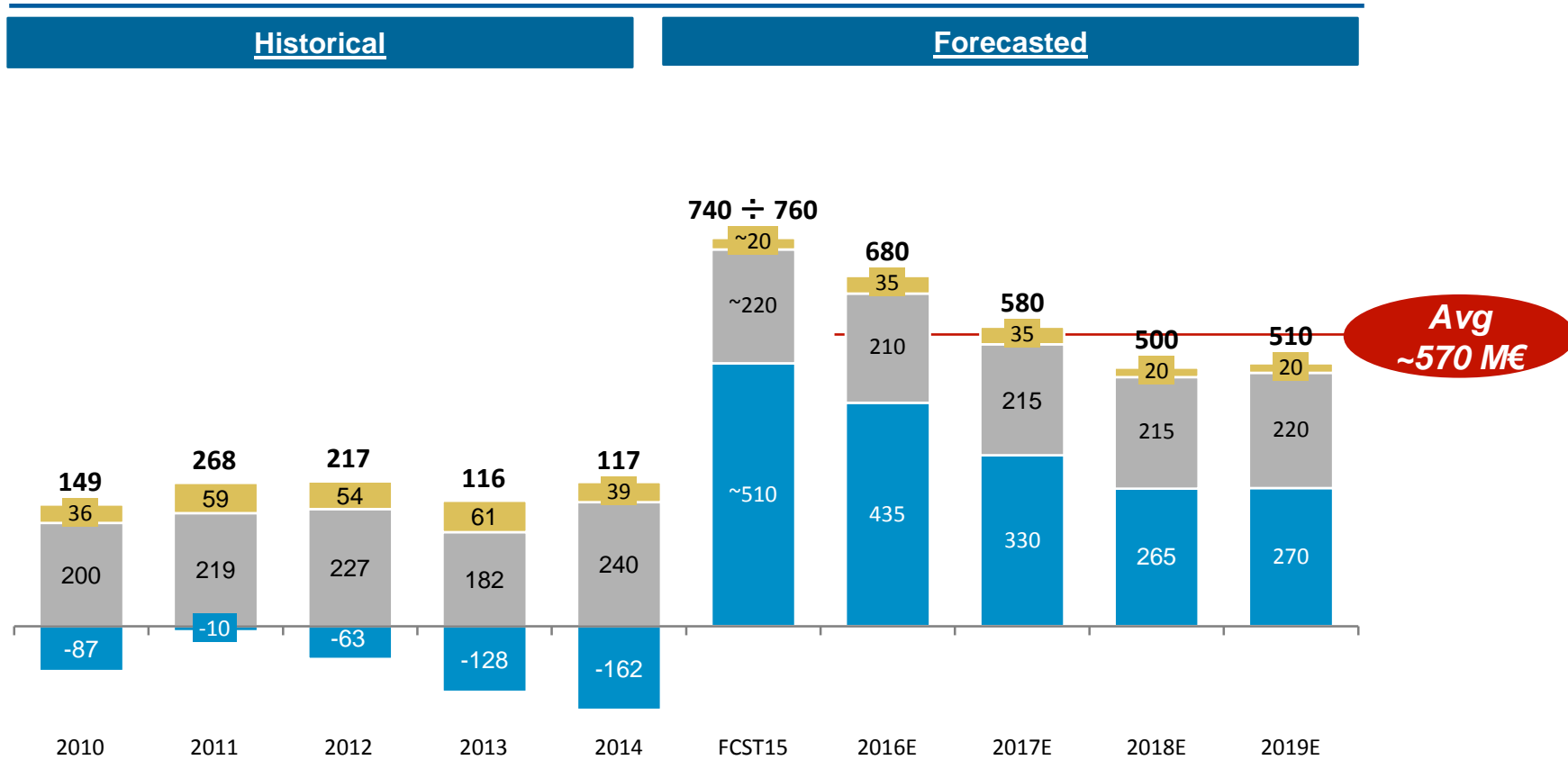
- Linked to achievement of planned targets

Proven capability to react to scenario's changes keeping costs basically flat

- Review of expenditure priorities
- Labor cost

"Inertial" projection of scenario conditions lead to ~570 M€/y of EBITDA

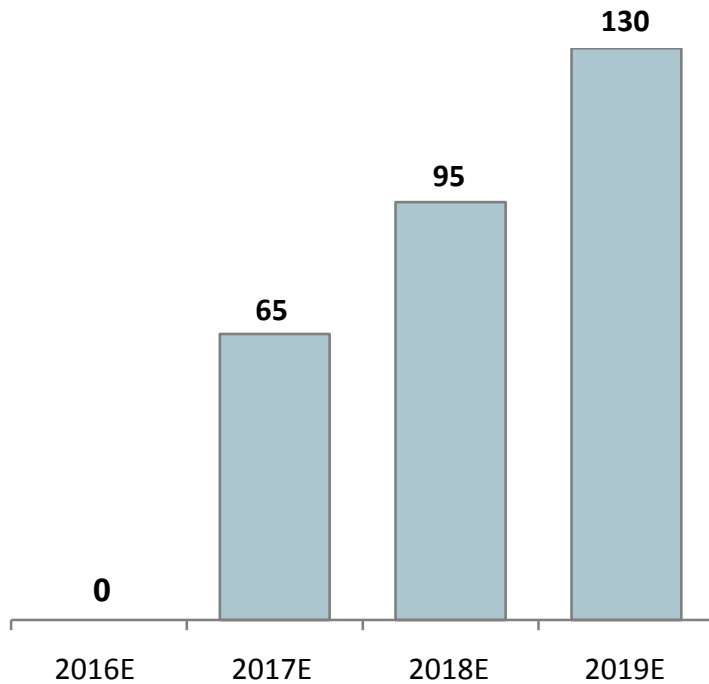
Group EBITDA (M€)



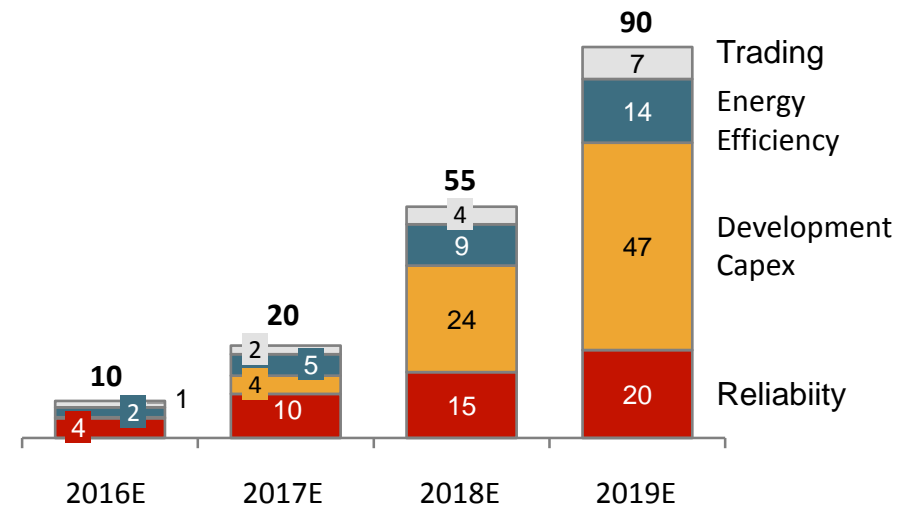
Inertial EBITDA does not include Supply Chain Integration & Improvements Initiatives

Strong results from Supply Chain Integration & Improvements Initiatives

~ 130 M€/y EBITDA driven by Supply Chain Integration ...



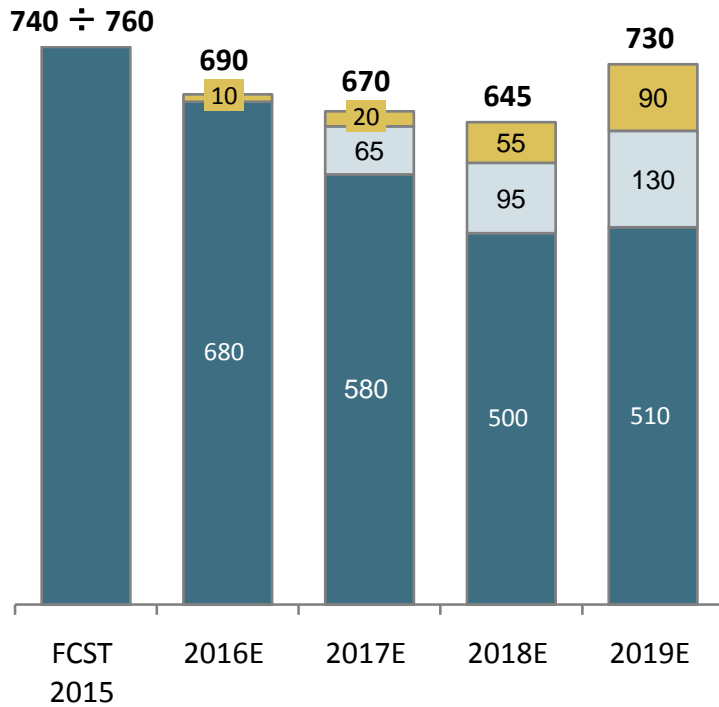
... ~ 90 M€/y EBITDA driven by the Improvement Initiatives



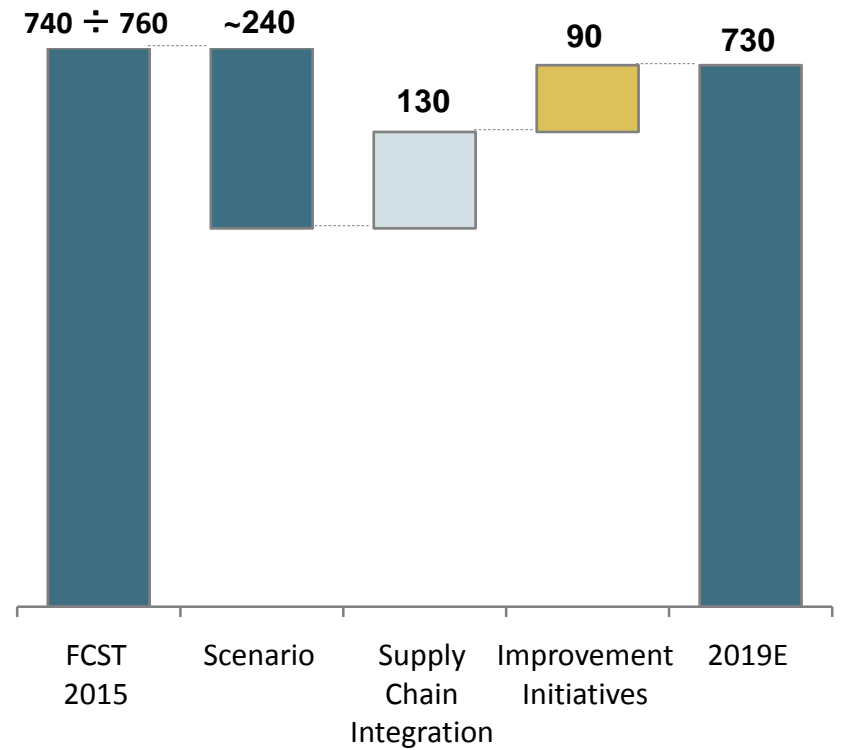


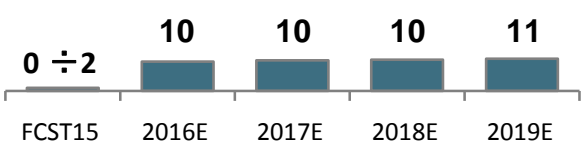
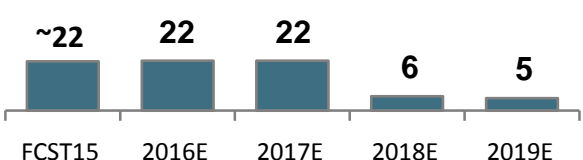
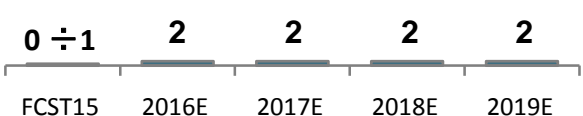
Overall ~730 M€ of Group EBITDA in 2019

Group EBITDA evolution with Supply Chain Integration & Improvement Initiatives



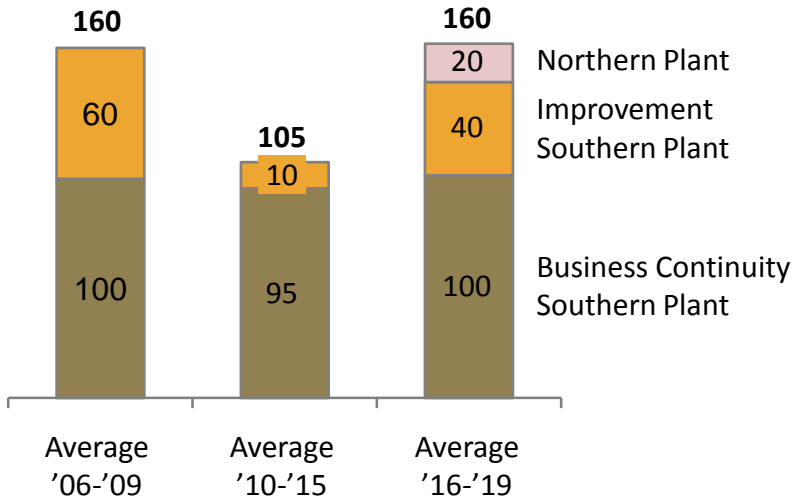
Main components of Δ Group EBITDA '15-'19



Segment	EBITDA (M€)	Comments												
Marketing	 <table border="1"> <tr><th>Year</th><td>FCST15</td><td>2016E</td><td>2017E</td><td>2018E</td><td>2019E</td></tr> <tr><th>EBITDA (M€)</th><td>0 ÷ 2</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr> </table>	Year	FCST15	2016E	2017E	2018E	2019E	EBITDA (M€)	0 ÷ 2	10	10	10	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2016 expected EBITDA recovery in line with 2H2015 level
Year	FCST15	2016E	2017E	2018E	2019E									
EBITDA (M€)	0 ÷ 2	10	10	10	11									
Wind	 <table border="1"> <tr><th>Year</th><td>FCST15</td><td>2016E</td><td>2017E</td><td>2018E</td><td>2019E</td></tr> <tr><th>EBITDA (M€)</th><td>~22</td><td>22</td><td>22</td><td>6</td><td>5</td></tr> </table>	Year	FCST15	2016E	2017E	2018E	2019E	EBITDA (M€)	~22	22	22	6	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EBITDA negatively affected by expiring incentives on ~80% of production in 2018 Assessing opportunity to develop additional ~25-45MW power in Ulassai
Year	FCST15	2016E	2017E	2018E	2019E									
EBITDA (M€)	~22	22	22	6	5									
Other (Sartec)	 <table border="1"> <tr><th>Year</th><td>FCST15</td><td>2016E</td><td>2017E</td><td>2018E</td><td>2019E</td></tr> <tr><th>EBITDA (M€)</th><td>0 ÷ 1</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	Year	FCST15	2016E	2017E	2018E	2019E	EBITDA (M€)	0 ÷ 1	2	2	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable EBITDA levels maintaining focus to guarantee high internal service levels and exploit potential non captive upsides
Year	FCST15	2016E	2017E	2018E	2019E									
EBITDA (M€)	0 ÷ 1	2	2	2	2									

Capex in line with '06-'09 average...

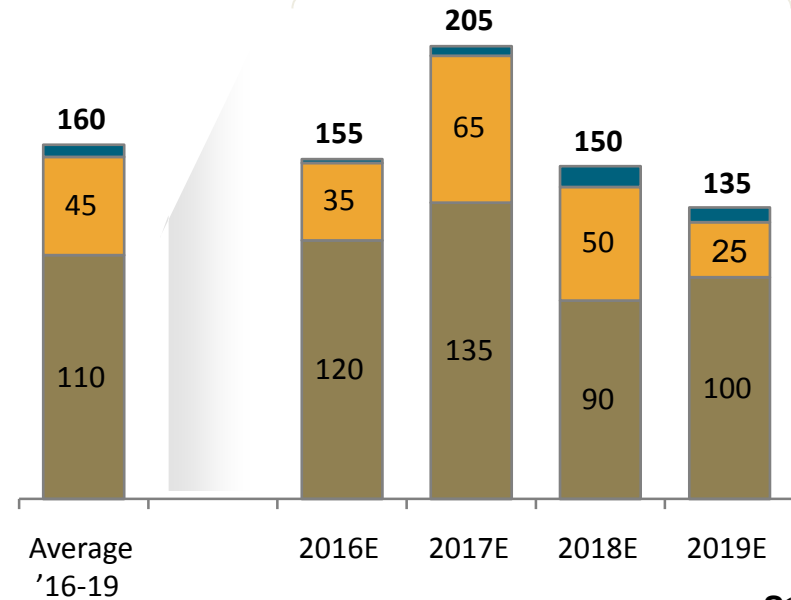
Capital expenditure, M€/year



...to support business continuity and high return development initiatives

Capital expenditure, M€/year

Tot. included within 4-year plan (M€) ~645



Expected Δ Ebitda from new Development and En. Efficiency (M€)

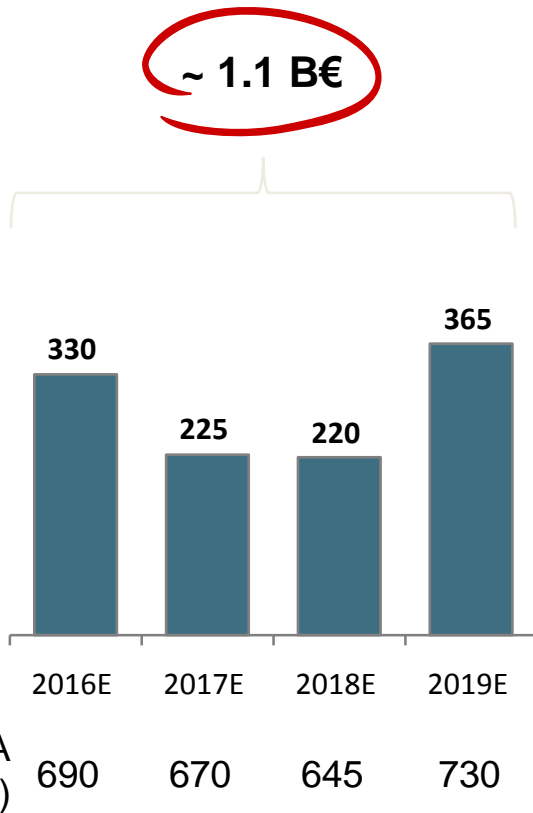
~25 ~5 ~10 ~30 ~60 ~75

Steady state (M€)

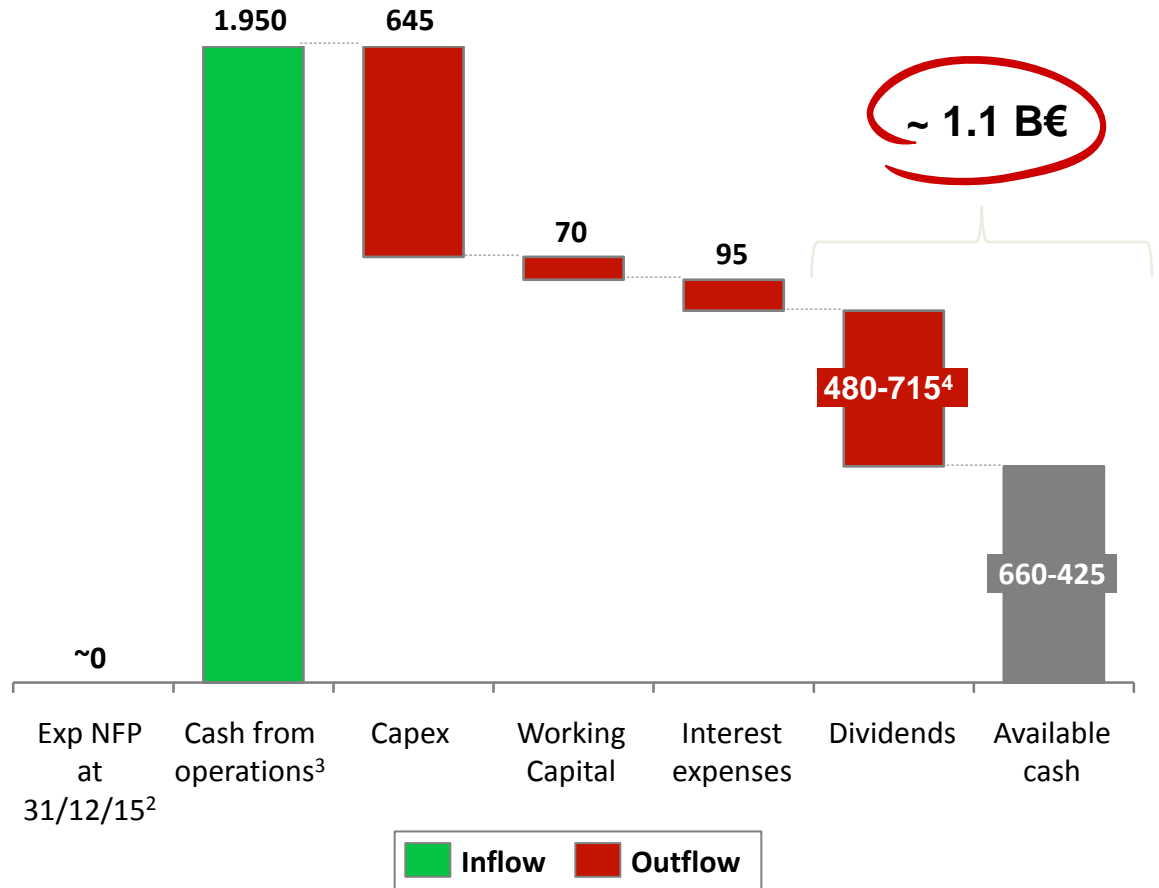


~1.1 B€ of cash generated between 2016 and 2019

Annual cash flow¹ (M€)



Sources and usage of cash – cumulative '15-'19 (M€)



1. Cash flow after investments and interest payments, before dividend distribution;
2. Based on conservative assumptions, after reduction of Trade Payables related to Iran;
3. Cash flow from operations = EBITDA – Linearization effect on Power Generation – cash taxes;
4. 40%+60% of estimated Adjusted Net Income based on current policy



Updated forecast

February, 2016

Changes in FY 2016 assumptions

		Business Plan	Updated Scenario
Brent Dated	\$/bl	65	45
Gasoline crack spread	\$/bl	10.0	11.5
ULSD crack spread	\$/bl	15.0	11.0
LS Fuel Oil crack spread	\$/bl	-11.5	-12.0
Natural Gas TTF	€/mWh	21.6	17.3
Exchange Rate	€/\$	1.07	1.07

Note: Data sources of main parameters are from: WoodMackenzie (Jan'16), FGE (Dec'15) and HIS (Nov'15) Mitsui Bank for forward quotations, and Poiry for gas market

Changes in FY 2016 maintenance plan, production levels and costs

Maintenance plan concentrated in Q1/16 (both for refinery and IGCC), and slightly increased vs. Business Plan, due to activities initially scheduled for 2015

- Refinery crude runs at 14.8 Mton (vs. 15.2 Mton in Business Plan), with a further 1.0 Mton of other feedstock (vs. 0.8 Mton)
- Power Generation at 4.3 TWh/y (unchanged vs. Business Plan)

Refining fixed costs slightly up at 270M€ (vs. 260 M€ in business Plan) owing primarily to Maintenance and Personnel

Group Capex at 155M€ (unchanged vs. Business Plan)

FY 2016 Group EBITDA

In the Refining segment, value creation will derive from:

- dynamic supply chain management (promptly reacting to market changes and re-optimizing runs)
- crude sourcing optimization (increased availability of high sulphur grades from Middle East and extra sweet grades from West Africa)

In the Power segment, lower revenues (gas related) will be fully offset by lower cost of TAR feedstock (crude related)

Overall, Group EBITDA in line with Business Plan

Cash flow

Cash flow from operations forecasted to cover WC changes (including repayment of trade payables to Iran), Capex, Taxes and Financial Expense

Payment of dividends, related to positive results in FY 2015, subject to BoD proposal (in March 2016) and AGM approval (in April 2016)



Deep dive on Saras segments

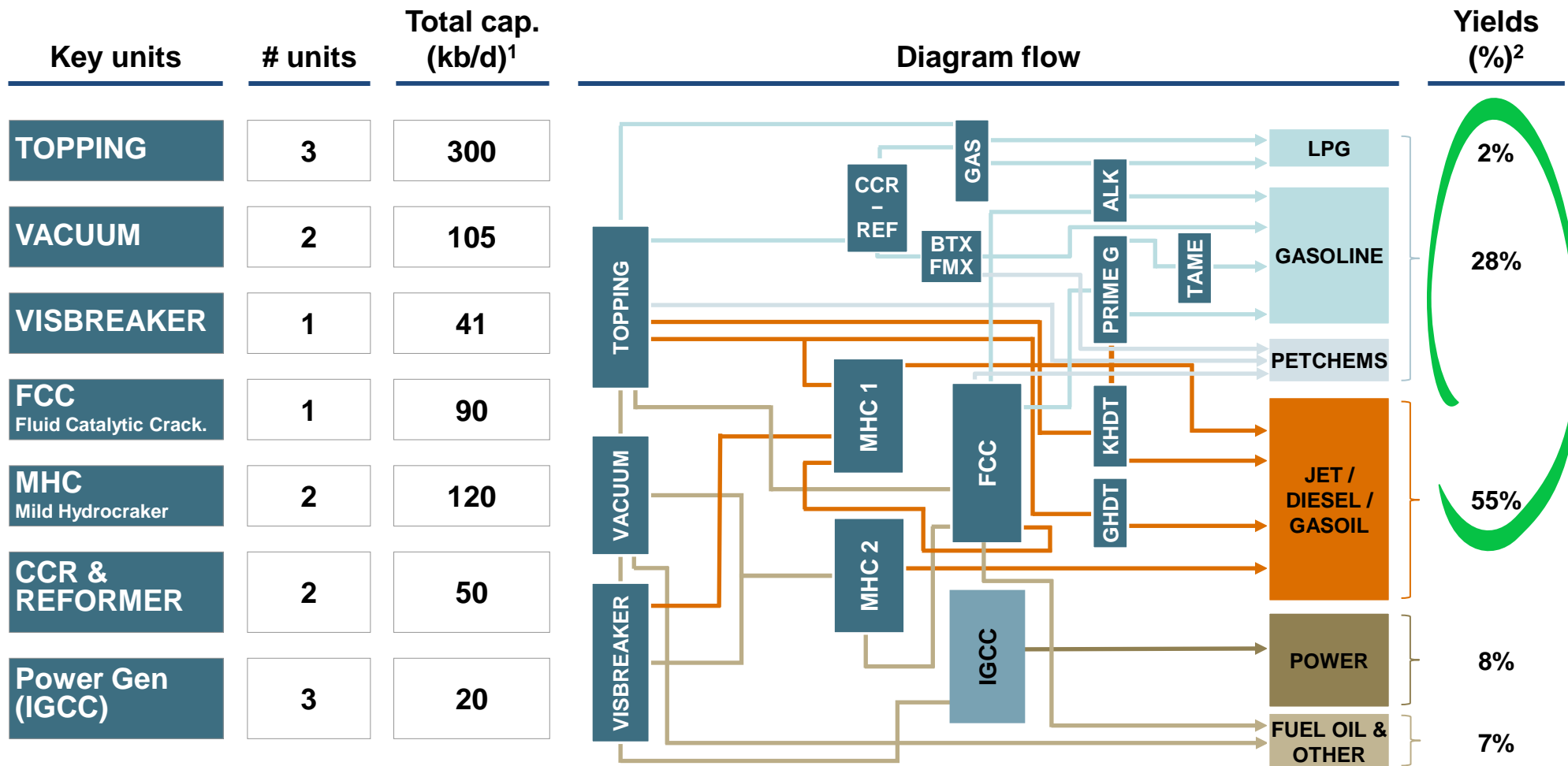
- **Refining**
- Power Generation
- Marketing
- Wind Energy

Group Financials

Key financial performance of the Refining segment

EUR million	2012	2013	2014	2015	Q1/16
EBITDA	(91.2)	(153.6)	(496.3)	337.1	14.4
Comparable EBITDA	(61.2)	(127.5)	(140.1)	510.5	71.5
EBIT	(197.0)	(261.0)	(640.7)	204.8	(14.8)
Comparable EBIT	(167.0)	(234.9)	(261.8)	396.6	42.3
CAPEX	97.0	87.1	124.9	75.0	25.6
REFINERY RUNS					
Crude Oil (ktons)	13,309	12,980	12,430	14,550	2,880
Crude Oil (Mbl)	97.2	94.8	90.7	106.2	21.0
Crude Oil (kbl/d)	265	260	249	291	231
Complementary feedstock (ktons)	431	390	548	1,026	384
EMC benchmark	0.9	(1.2)	(0.5)	4.0	3.6
Saras Refining Margin	2.1	1.6	1.2	8.0	7.6

Complex and well balanced refinery configuration



High conversion to high-value products: Petrochemicals, Gasoline, Diesel and Power

1. Calculated using calendar days
 2. Yields are calculated net of "C&L" – values refer to 2015

~4M cm of tank farm capacity and 13 berths



Tank Farm

	#	k cm	k bl
Crude	13	1,290	8,127
Gasoline	60	1,000	6,300
Kerosene	11	114	718
Gasoil	35	694	4,372
Fuel Oil & feedstock	33	885	5,575
LPGs	47	72	454
Total	199	4,055	25, 546



Marine Terminal

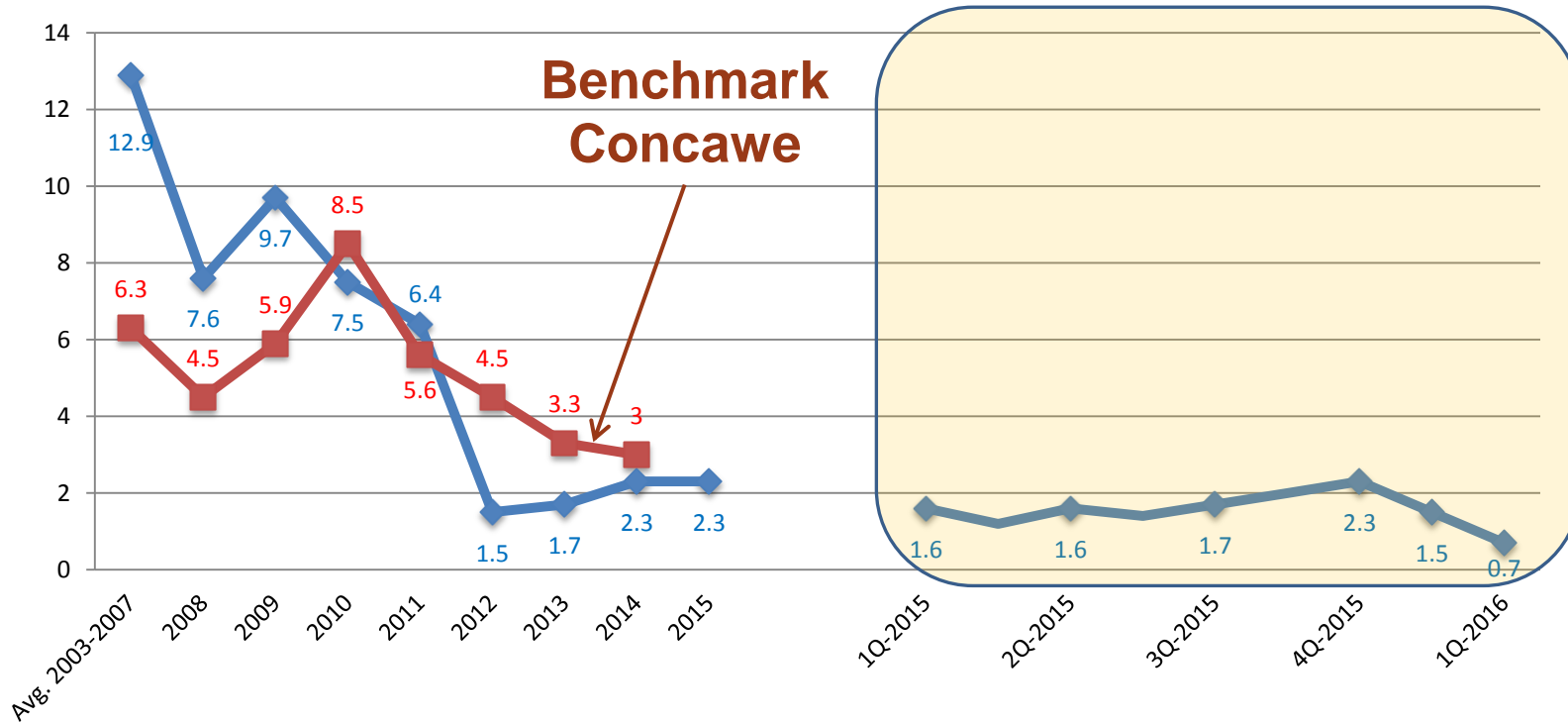
	#	Dwt	m Draft
Deep sea berths for VLCC	2	up to 300,000	20.7
Berths for Products	9	up to 65,000	12
	1	up to 40,000	9.5
	1	up to 6,000	7
Total	13		

Opportunity of expansion in the storage capacity (gasoil/crude)

Flexibility for simultaneous loadings of multiple products



Total Frequency Index* Sarlux and Contractors



Note: Total Frequency Index: ratio between injuries and medical treatments versus total worked hours in the period



Deep dive on Saras segments

- Refining
- **Power Generation**
- Marketing
- Wind Energy

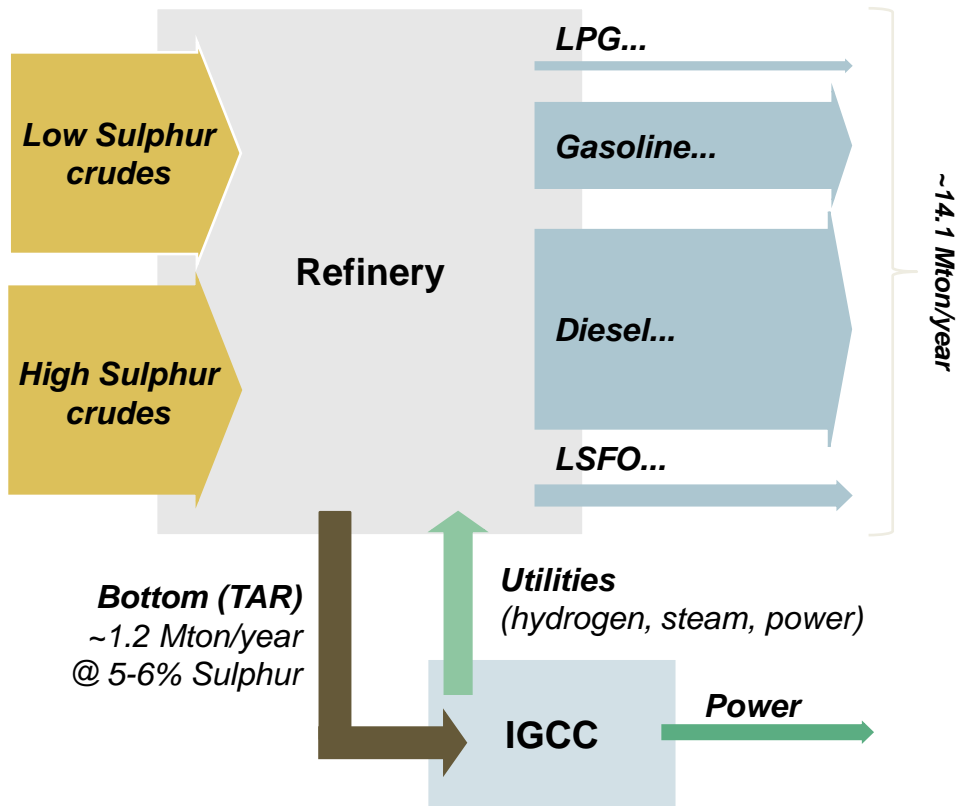
Group Financials

Key financial performance of the Power Generation segment

EUR million	2012	2013	2014	2015	Q1/16
Comparable EBITDA	226.8	182.4	240.4	207.9	46.2
Comparable EBIT	147.0	109.5	174.7	111.1	21.8
EBITDA IT GAAP	178.3	184.8	147.9	168.2	16.6
EBIT IT GAAP	133.2	131.2	85.9	105.0	0.7
CAPEX	8.7	16.9	6.8	9.1	2.8
ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION <small>MWh/1000</small>	4,194	4,217	4,353	4,450	863
POWER TARIFF <small>€cent/kWh</small>	12.2	11.9	10.1	9.6	8.0
POWER IGCC MARGIN <small>\$/bl</small>	4.2	3.8	4.8	3.1	3.8

IGCC plant is fundamental to ensure bottom-barrel conversion

Sarlux site configuration



- Three independent trains for gasification and power production, with a total design capacity of 575 MW

Note: Arrow width proportional to material flow size, plant surfaces proportional to Nelson Complexity Index. Semifinished products not shown

IGCC role

IGCC processes High Sulphur (HS) crudes "bottom-of-barrel" and has 3 main outputs:

- Power
- Hydrogen
- Steam...

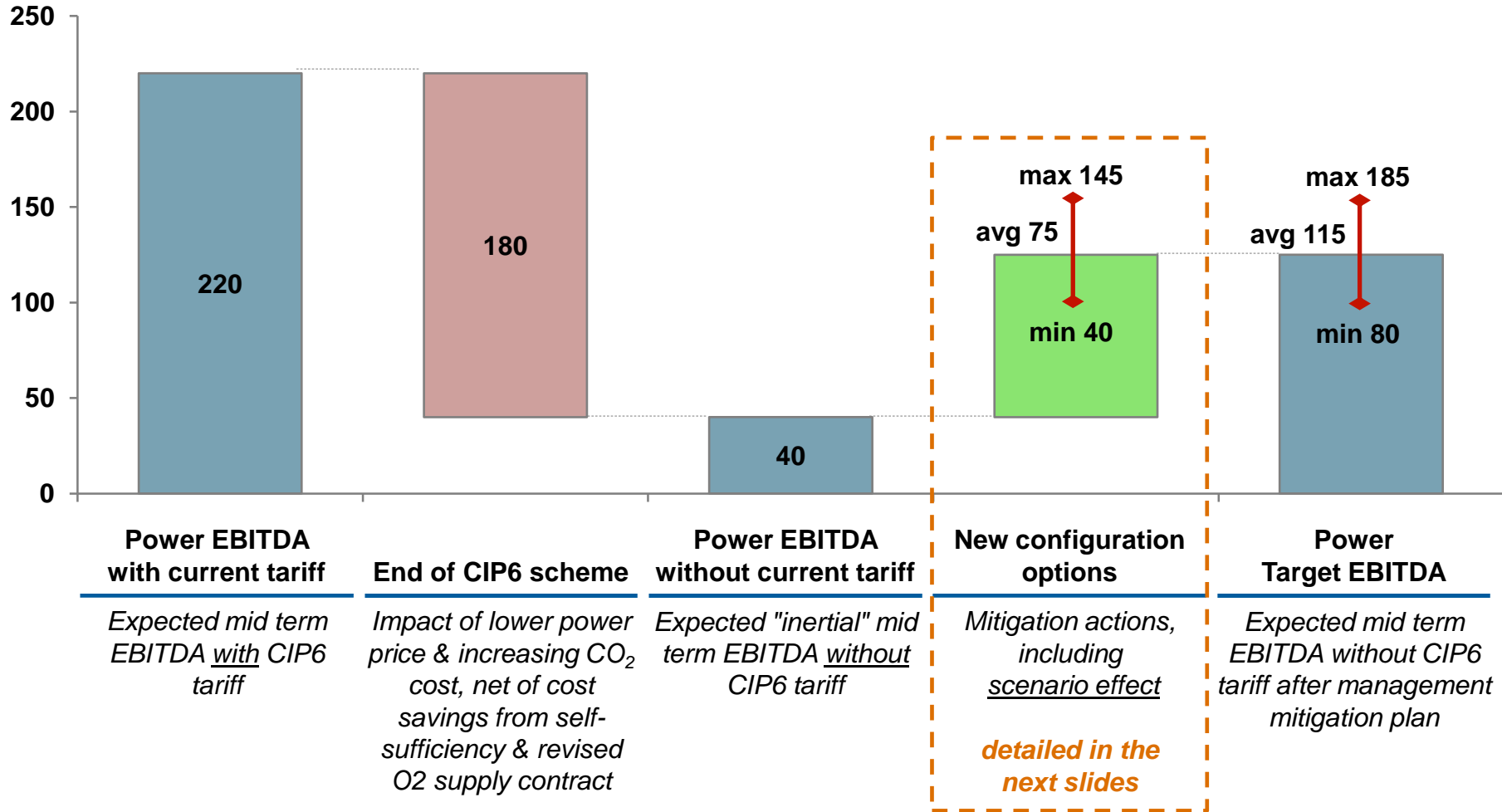
...making the IGCC very important even after expiry of the CIP6 scheme

- Instrumental to economically process HS crudes and to fully exploit the site assets
- Hydrogen and steam production are necessary for refinery operations
- ~1TWh of power production will be self-consumed to further reduce exposure to power market

The IGCC operational flexibility will be exploited with an integrated perspective

EBITDA reduction after CIP6 expiry can be significantly mitigated

Mid term Power EBITDA (M€)



Invest the "right" amount to ensure sustainability and maximize company evaluation

- Allow for **future flexibility** in the mid term configuration options

Visbreaking revamp



170M€ CAPEX

Bitumen facilities



60M€ CAPEX

0.5% LSFO bunker



no CAPEX

Investment decisions to be taken in 2018

The current site configuration is robust under different scenarios and hence shareholders investment in a heavy conversion unit is not necessary

Saras can flexibly and effectively react to envisaged market scenarios



"Oil driven"

- Lower oil price (50\$/bbl)
- Robust Cracks back
- Reduced HS³ discount
- Tolerant EU CO2 policy
- Lower power tariff



"In the Middle" (in continuity with Business Plan)

- Limited oil rebound (85\$/bbl)
- Crack in line with Plan
- Bitumen at wide discount
- CO2 policy sensitive to EU economic growth
- Power tariff at historical levels



"Environmental Push"

- Lower HSFO price, while Bitumen price stable
- Wider discount on HS³
- New 0.5%LSFO for bunker use
- Strict EU emission policy: high CO2 cost

Configuration

Refinery runs

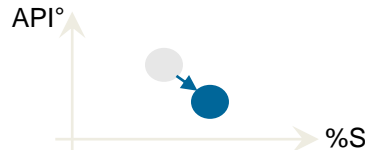
Crude slate vs. 2015

Product output (%)

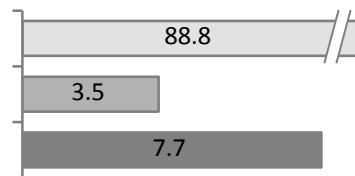
- Light & Mid¹
- Heavy²
- IGCC feed

IGCC config. (Power prod, TWh)

15.3 Mt/y

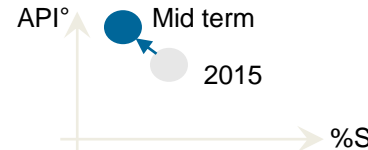


Heavier and sour slate

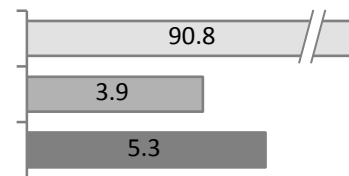


~1.0TWh self consumed
+ ~3.6 TWh sold

15.0 Mt/y

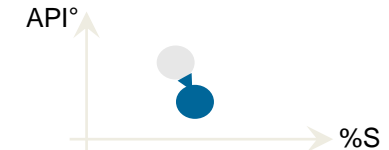


Lighter /sweeter slate

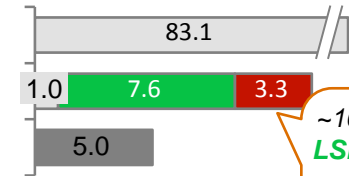


~1.0TWh self consumed
+ ~1.8 TWh sold

15.2 Mt/y



Heavier & slightly sourer slate



~1.0TWh self consumed
+ ~1.8 TWh sold

~1000÷1500kt/y
LSFO 0.5% and
up to 500kt
Bitumen
production

1. LPG, Gasolines, ULSD, GO 0.1%; 2. Fuel Oil, Slurry, Bitumen 3. Heavy Sour Crudes



Deep dive on Saras segments

- Refining
- Power Generation
- **Marketing**
- Wind Energy

Group Financials

Key financial performance of the Marketing segment


EUR million	2012	2013	2014	2015	Q1/16
EBITDA	18.0	16.0	(4.9)	(5.1)	(2.6)
Comparable EBITDA	31.7	33.7	14.9	1.6	(3.3)
EBIT	(29.8)	7.6	(14.7)	(16.3)	(4.0)
Comparable EBIT	19.8	25.3	6.4	(4.7)	(4.7)
CAPEX	8.2	3.7	3.0	1.2	0.1
SALES (THOUSAND TONS)					
ITALY	2,210	2,342	2,449	2,573	581
SPAIN	1,584	1,310	1,234	1,388	422
TOTAL	3,794	3,652	3,683	3,961	1,003

Overview of the Italian and Spanish Marketing businesses




Spain: Saras Energia

Spain wholesale

- 114kmc distillates storage in Cartagena 
- ~7% share of wholesale market

Spain retail

- 101 service stations 
 - 86 fully owned
 - 15 long term leased
- ~170kmc sold in 2015
- Mainly located in the Med tributary, with CLH Depots regional support



Main logistics flows



Italy: Saras SpA



Arcola La Spezia (owned)

- 200kmc storage for diesel and gasoline 
- ~11% share of wholesale market
- Sea Terminal for up to 50kt DWT 
- Logistics available for bunkering

Transfer depots network (3rd party)

- Logistics efficiently covers all richest northern and central regions
- Regular supply to Genova, La Spezia, Livorno, Civitavecchia, Venezia, Napoli and Ravenna
- Strong position in Livorno, Venice and Civitavecchia

Reaching further downstream

- i.e. resellers, unbranded service stations, supermarket chains, etc...

Sales (ktons)	2012	2013	2014	2015	Q1/16
SPAIN	1,584	1,310	1,234	1,388	422

Sales (ktons)	2012	2013	2014	2015	Q1/16
ITALY	2,210	2,342	2,449	2,573	581

An Integrated MED Market Player Offering Integrated Services



Deep dive on Saras segments

- Refining
- Power Generation
- Marketing
- **Wind Energy**

Group Financials



Key financial performance of the Wind segment

EUR million	2012	2013	2014	2015	Q1/16
Comparable EBITDA	20.0	22.7	20.5	17.2	9.9
Comparable EBIT	9.7	18.3	15.9	12.7	8.9
ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION					
MWh	171,050	197,042	171,657	155,101	77,577
POWER TARIFF					
€cent/kWh	7.1	5.7	4.8	4.8	3.7
FEED-IN PREMIUM TARIFF¹					
€cent/kWh	8.0	8.9	9.7	10.0	11.1

1. Feed-in Premium Tariff since Jan 2016 – previously Green Certificates

ULASSAI WIND FARM



Sardeolica

Ulassai Wind Farm



- 96 MW (48 Vestas aero-generators), with production ranging from 170 up to 200 GWh per year
- Operations started at the end of 2005
- Green Certificates granted until Jan 2016, then feed-in premium tariff until 2018 (same value as Green Certificates)
- seven more years of feed-in premium tariff (2025) on the last units installed (about 10% of total production)



Deep dive on Saras segments

- Refining
- Power Generation
- Marketing
- Wind Energy

Group Financials

Group Financials – Income Statements

KEY INCOME STATEMENT (EUR ml)	2012	2013	2014	2015	Q1/16
EBITDA	176.0	71.7	(237.0)	556.0	67.8
Comparable EBITDA	210.7	117.7	139.0	741.0	124.2
D&A(*)	(244.2)	(425.9)	(47.4)	(245.4)	(56.3)
EBIT	(68.1)	(354.2)	(284.4)	310.6	11.5
Comparable EBIT	2.6	(75.7)	(61.9)	518.9	67.9
Interest expense	(28.8)	(27.8)	(40.2)	(34.9)	(5.9)
Other	(23.1)	(1.6)	62.8	68.1	(2.1)
Financial Income/(Expense)	(51.9)	(29.4)	22.6	33.2	(8.0)
Profit before taxes	(120.0)	(383.6)	(261.8)	343.7	3.5
Taxes	31.4	112.5	0.0	(120.1)	(3.7)
Net Result	(88.6)	(271.1)	(261.8)	223.7	(0.2)
Adjustments	54.9	186.9	178.2	102.7	40.4
Adjusted Net Result	(33.7)	(84.1)	(83.6)	326.3	40.2

(*) In Q2/13 the revision of the CIP6/92 tariff structure according to Decree Law 69/13 caused a write-off (EUR -232 ml pre-tax) of the contract between Sarlux and the National Grid Operator (GSE); In Q4/14 there was the reversal of the afore-mentioned write-off (EUR +180 ml pre-tax), due to the implementation of new scenarios for the prices of gas and crude oil

DETAILS OF ADJUSTMENT (EUR ml)	2012	2013	2014	2015	Q1/16
Net Result	(88.6)	(271.1)	(261.8)	223.7	(0.2)
(LIFO – FIFO) inventories net of taxes	27.0	43.4	293.8	75.8	35.5
non recurring items net of taxes	25.3	148.3	(85.7)	29.7	0.0
Fair value of derivatives' open positions net of taxes	2.6	(4.7)	(29.9)	(2.8)	4.9
Adjusted Net Result	(33.7)	(84.1)	(83.6)	326.3	40.2

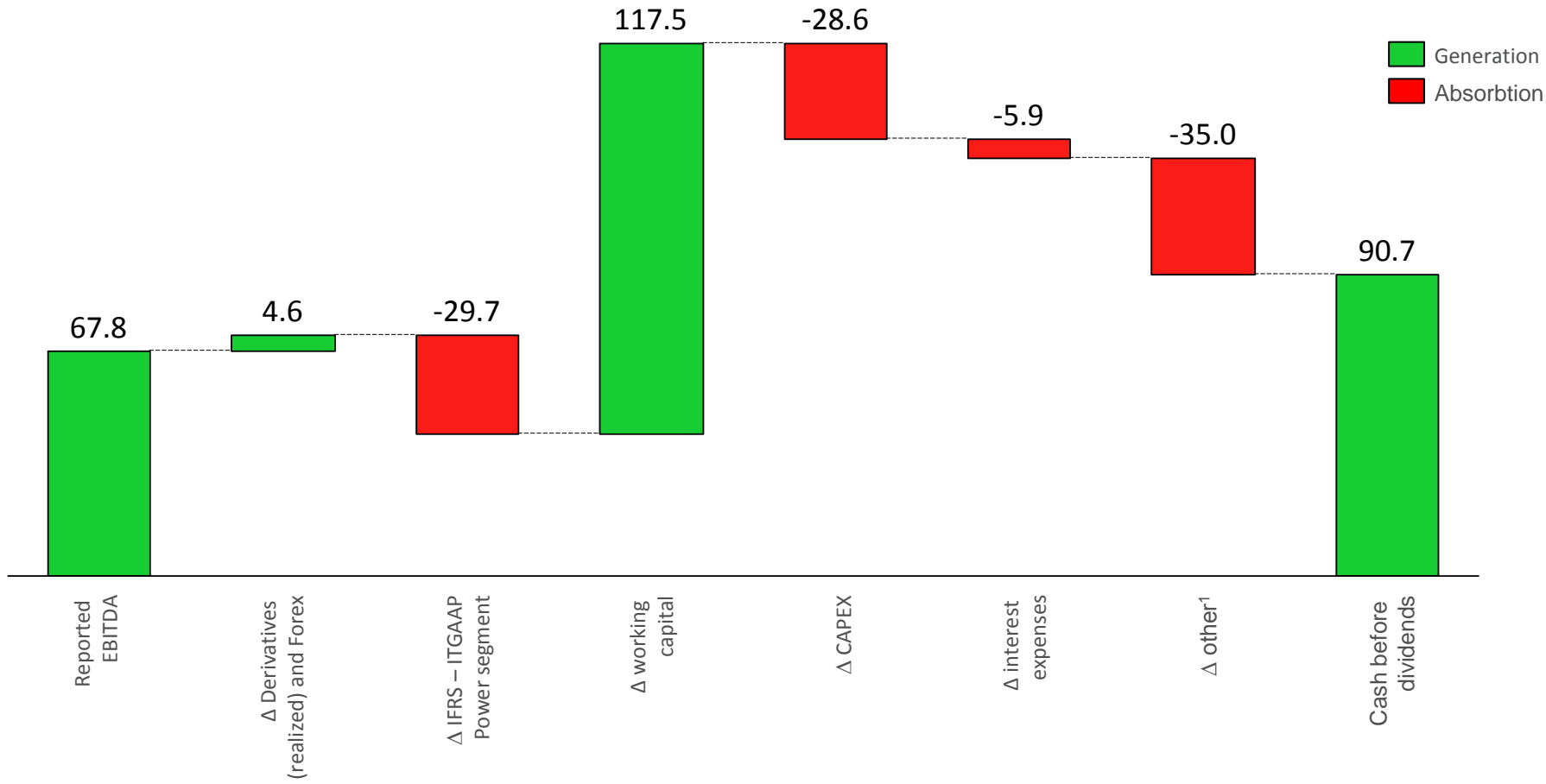
Group Financials – Balance Sheet

EUR million	31-Dec-12	31-Dec-13	31-Dec-14	31-dec-15	31-mar-16
Current assets	2,209	2,287	2,241	1,929	1,972
CCE and financial assets held for trading	342	545	669	883	984
Other current assets	1,867	1,743	1,571	1,046	988
Non-current assets	1,731	1,526	1,621	1,389	1,357
TOTAL ASSETS	3,940	3,814	3,862	3,318	3,330
Current Liabilities	1,817	2,015	2,506	1,445	1,525
Short-Term financial liabilities	167	181	550	203	220
Other current liabilities	1,650	1,834	1,956	1,242	1,305
Non-Current Liabilities	926	877	696	988	920
Long-Term financial liabilities	425	386	277	586	578
Other non-current liabilities	501	491	419	402	341
Shareholders Equity	1,197	921	660	885	885
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	3,940	3,814	3,862	3,318	3,330

Group Financials – Cash Flow

EUR million	2012	2013	2014	2015
A – CCE at beginning of the period	139.3	303.0	506.8	633.5
B – Cash flow generated from / (used in) operating activities	534.3	321.9	149.7	268.7
<i>Of which: changes in WC</i>	404.3	305.6	433.8	(438.9)
C – Cash flow from / (to) investment activities	(52.9)	(63.5)	(106.2)	37.6
<i>Of which: tangible and intangible assets</i>	(105.5)	(106.7)	(121.3)	(99.1)
D – Cash flow generated from / (used in) financing activities	(317.4)	(54.5)	83.2	(83.1)
<i>Incr./ (Decr.) in mid & long-term borrowings</i>	172.0	0.0	173.7	309.3
<i>Other flows</i>	(489.4)	(54.5)	(90.5)	(392.3)
E – Cash flow for the period (B+C+D)	164.0	203.9	126.7	223.3
F – Net Cash from disposals	(0.4)	0	0	0
G – CCE at the end of the period	303.0	506.8	633.5	856.8

Cash flow Q1/16 (EUR million)



1. Includes CO₂ and wind tariff incentives

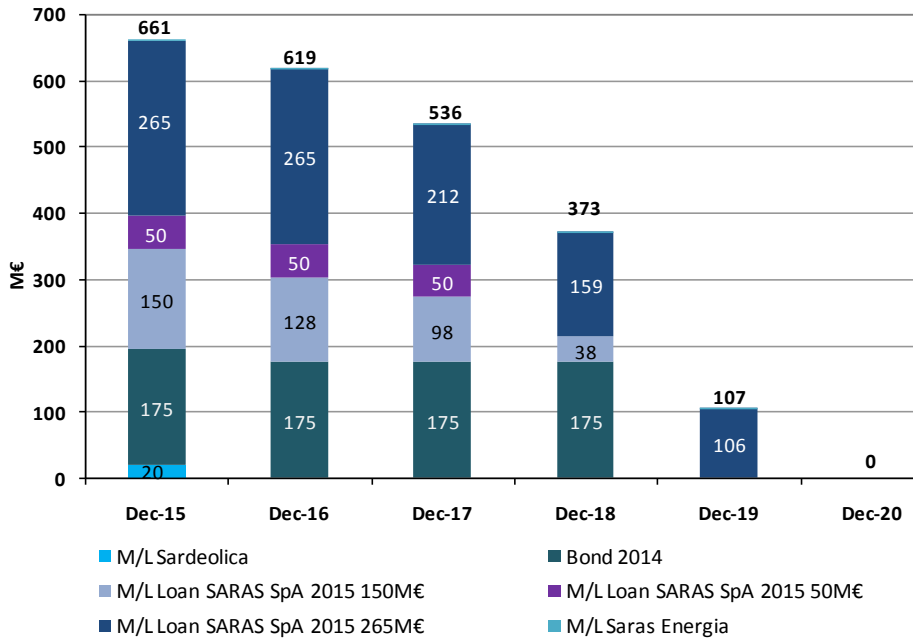


Group CAPEX by segment

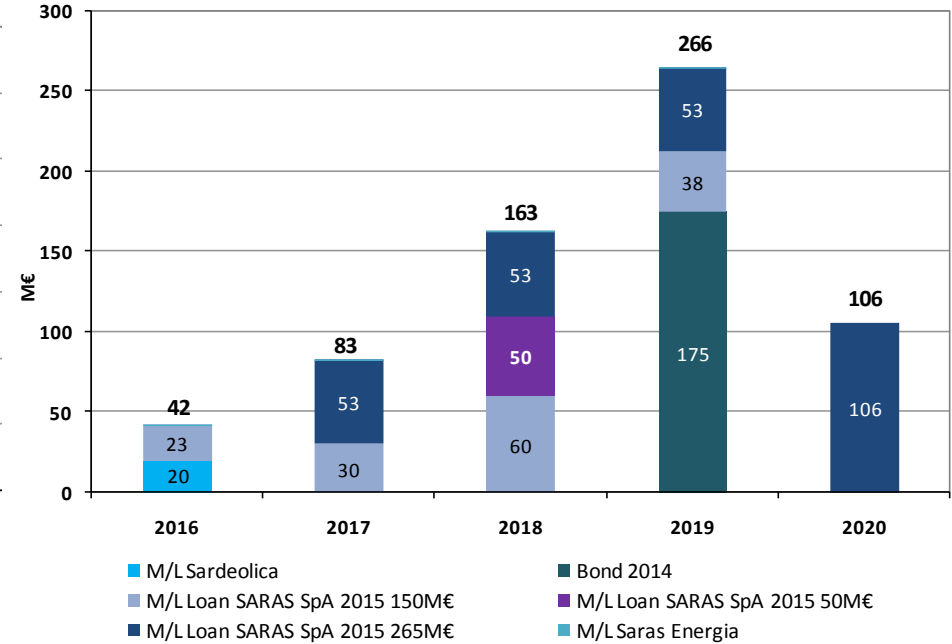
CAPEX BY SEGMENT (EUR million)	2012	2013	2014	2015	Q1/16
REFINING	97.0	87.1	124.9	75.0	25.6
POWER GENERATION	8.7	16.9	6.8	9.1	2.8
MARKETING	8.2	3.7	3.0	1.2	0.1
WIND	3.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0
OTHER ACTIVITIES	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.0
TOTAL CAPEX	119.3	109.6	136.3	86.2	28.6

LONG-TERM DEBT MATURITY PROFILE (as of 31st Dec 2015)

SARAS Group: Long Term Debt Outstanding



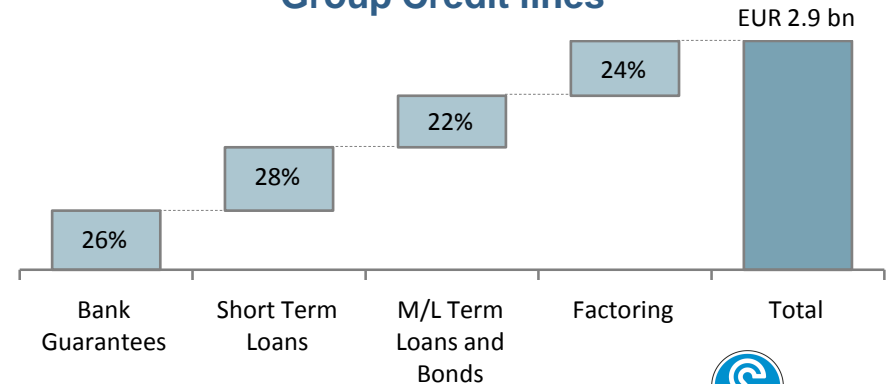
SARAS Group: Long Term Debt Maturity Profile



NOTE: all debt is unsecured, except for Sardeolica's (Project Financing)

➤ Total credit lines of the Group amount to about EUR 2.9 billion (of which EUR 0.9 billion committed)

Group Credit Lines



Risk of changes in prices and cash flows

To mitigate the risks arising from oil prices variations (which impact on the refining margins and on the oil stock value), the company enters into derivative contracts in commodities, which involve the forward buying and selling of crude oil and products.

Exchange rate risk

To reduce both its exchange rate risk in future transactions and the risk inherent in assets and liabilities denominated in a different currency to the functional currency of each entity, the company sets up derivative instruments which consist of the forward buying and selling of foreign currencies (US dollars). Transactions expressed in currencies other than US dollars are not significant and could only have a very low impact on the results for the year.

Interest rate risk

The risks relating to changes in cash flows caused by changes in interest rates arise from loans. The main loan agreements outstanding have been entered into at variable market rates. The company's policy is to use derivative instruments to reduce the risk of changes in interest cash flows.

Credit risk

The market in which the company operates mainly consists of multinational companies operating in the oil industry. Transactions entered into are generally settled in very quickly and are often guaranteed by prime leading banks. Furthermore, loans are systematically and promptly monitored on a daily basis by the Finance department. This risk is minimal and does not constitute a significant variable in the business in which the company operates.

Risks of interruption of production

The complexity and modularity of its systems limit the negative effects of unscheduled shutdowns. The safety plans in place (which are continuously improved) reduce any risks of accident to a minimum: in addition Saras has a major programme of insurance cover in place to offset such risks.