

Presentation to investors



Last update May 2008



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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.

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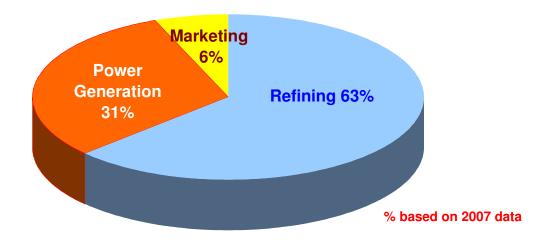


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Investing also in renewable energy

72 MW wind farm located in Sardinia

EBITDA by business segment



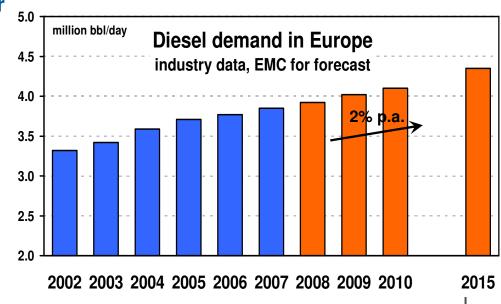
EUR ml	2007	2006
REFINING	372	324
POWER GENERATION	182	220
MARKETING	33	25
OTHER	0	-1
Group Comparable ¹ EBITDA	587	568
WIND ² (100%)	26	26

- 1. Calculated evaluating inventories at LIFO and deducting non recurring items
- 2. Joint Venture Consolidated under the equity method (Saras share 70%)



Diesel market in Europe will remain tight despite capacity additions and Biodiesel growth

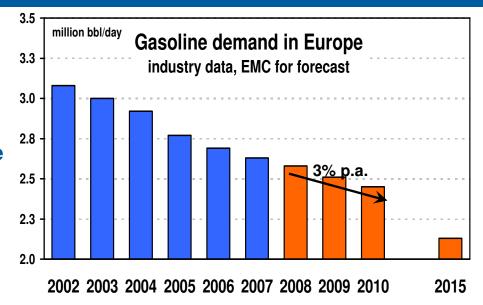
- European transport fuel demand growth has been led by diesel and we expect this will continue
- new registrations show a continuous growth of diesel cars at the expense of gasoline because of
 - √ tax advantages
 - √ greater fuel efficiency
- CO2 emissions targets in Europe for new cars supporting the shift to diesel
- Change of specification could further tighten the market from mid 2008
- Identified hydrocracking/coking projects in Europe not enough to compensate for increase in demand





Gasoline still a seasonal play

- North American market continues to be the undisputed main gasoline player (abt 45% of total world demand)
- Significant growth coming also from Middle east and Asia
- Europe expected to balance the Atlantic basin and Middle East area thanks to its increasing production surplus due to declining demand



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.....and Fuel oil suffering from declining demand

- Bunker fuel for ships is the main supporter of fuel oil demand
 - · fuel oil demand from power plants rapidly declining due to switch to gas and push to renewables
- Maritime Environment Protection Committee of UN's IMO* proposed the following
 - Sulphur content in bunker to be reduced from 4.5% to 3.5% from 2012, then progressively to 0.5% from 2020
 - In the Sulphur Emission Control Area (SECA**) the maximum limit will be reduced from the current 1.5% to 1% from 2010 and then to 0.1% from 2015
- The reduction in sulphur content in bunker fuel to 0.1% in the SECA will effectively mean the replacement of fuel oil by gasoil in those areas

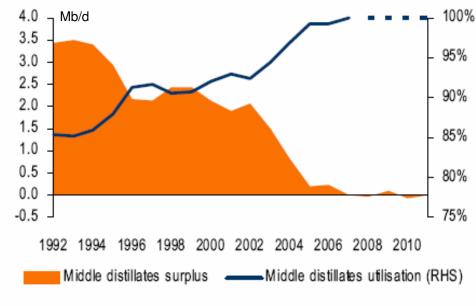
^{*} IMO: International Maritime Organization: United Nations Agency concerned with the safety of shipping and cleaner oceans

^{**} Currently there are only two SECA – in the Baltic Sea and the North Sea – but more are expected to be imposed in due course, particularly off the coasts of North America and Mediterranean Europe

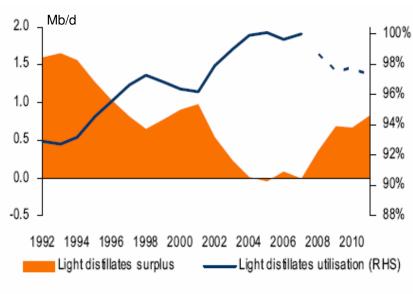


Strong mid-term margin prospect especially for middle distillates

Light and Middle distillates surplus and utilization worldwide



Source: Merrill Lynch estimates; BP Statistical Review 2007



Source: Merrill Lynch estimates; BP Statistical Review 2007

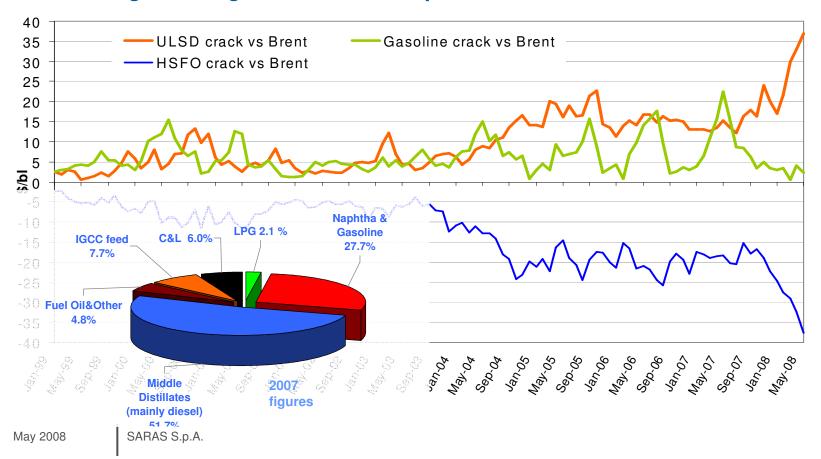
Saras' competitive positioning

Saras offers the highest exposure to diesel crack and the lowest to fuel oil crack thanks to its high complexity

Diesel yield close to 52% in 2007: the highest amongst European peers. Fuel oil yield lower than 5%

Such exposure offers

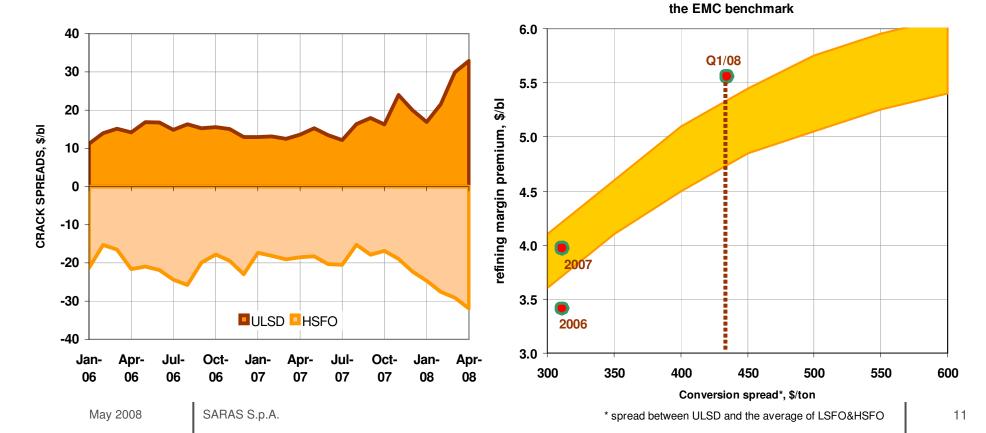
- √ higher value and higher stability
- √ increasing advantage versus less complex refineries



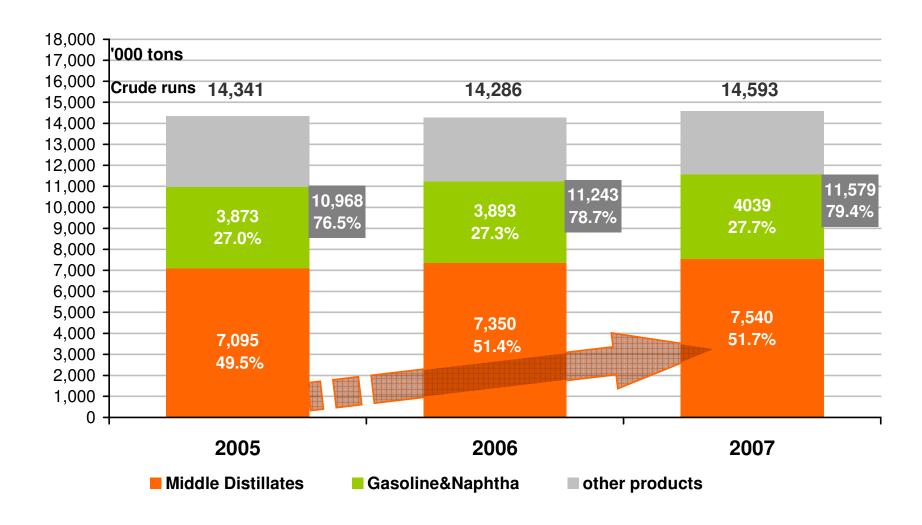
UPDATED GUIDANCE FOR REFINING MARGINS

- The widening of the differential between middle distillates and fuel oil prices increases the competitive advantage of complex and diesel oriented refineries.
- The premium above the EMC benchmark is strongly linked to the diesel-fuel oil price differential, although for a complex system like Saras this is not the only factor.

With the graph below we provide preliminary guidance on the refining premium considering possible future scenarios.
 Saras: updated guidance for refining margin premium above



Saras' production of light products constantly increasing over the years

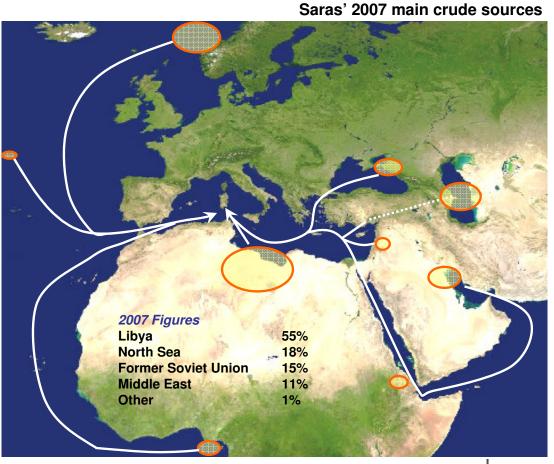




Flexible operations and strategic location allow to exploit market opportunities

- Flexible refinery configuration allows to run simultaneously up to 5 different crudes
- Ability to run "unconventional" difficult crudes offering higher value
- Run during 2007 twenty types of crude very different in nature and origin

....crude supply is not a constraint but an opportunity and an important way to maximize returns



Focus to achieve best return on investments in the industry

- Continue to Invest in Growth Projects at Sarroch refinery
- Focus on reliability and energy savings
- Continuing to monitor the market for acquisition opportunities that meet our stringent criteria
- Using balanced approach to allocate cash

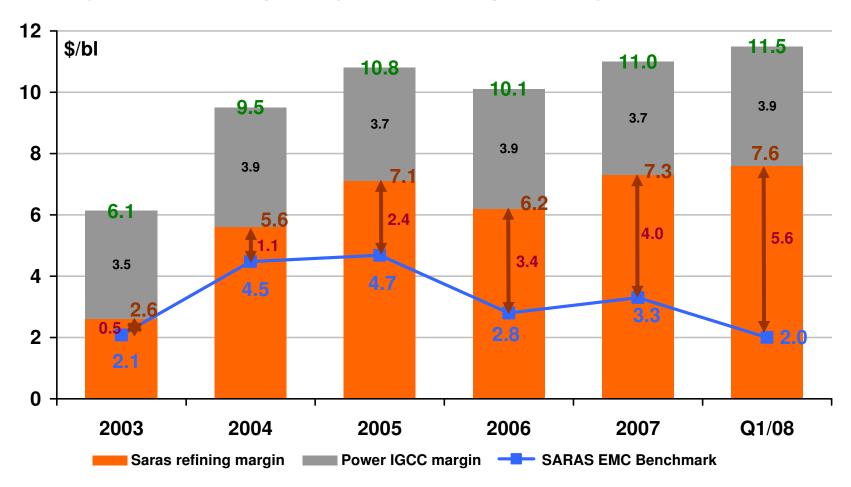


Source: Lehman Brothers, March 2008



Our organic growth strategy is paying off

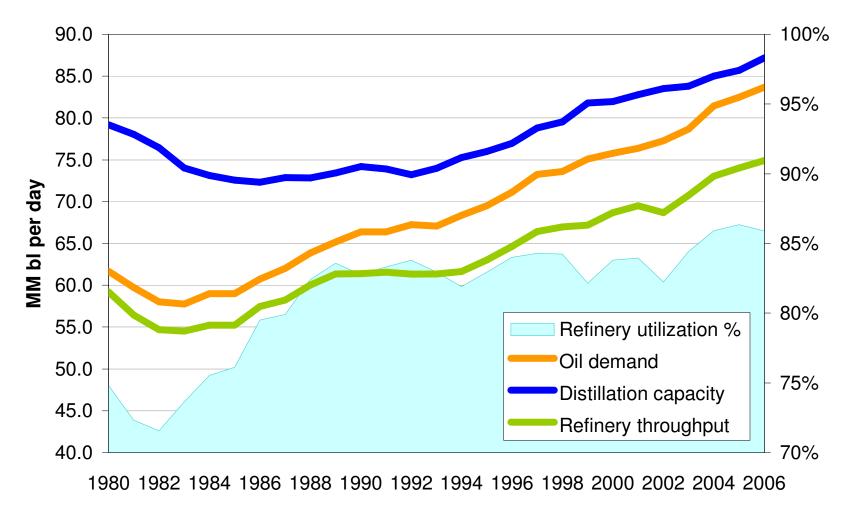
- Premium above benchmark increasing over the years
- Stability of returns from power generation and processing contracts







World Oil Demand and Refining Capacity



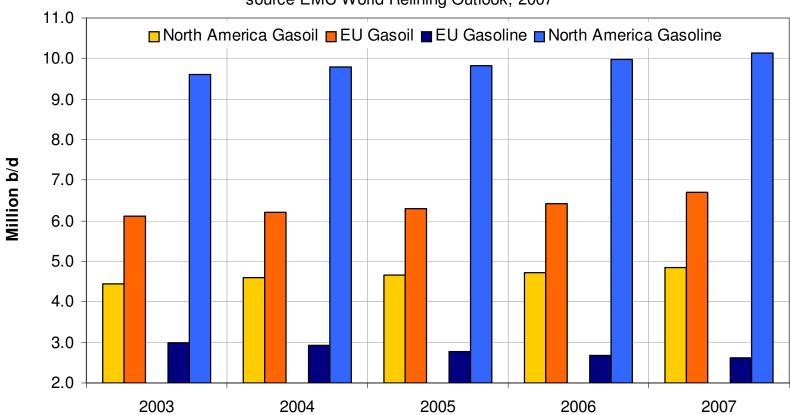
Source: BP statistical review



USA and Europe: product demand pattern

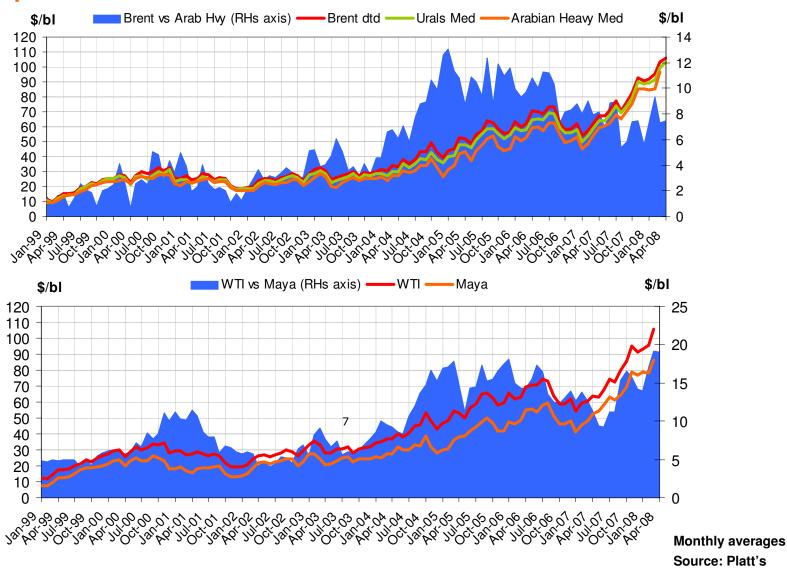
US and Europe demand by products

source EMC World Refining Outlook, 2007





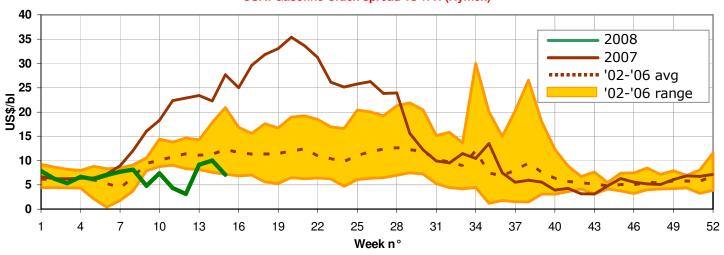
Crude prices





US market: gasoline crack spreads & stocks



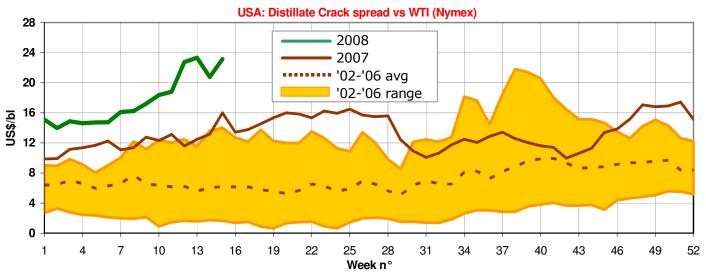


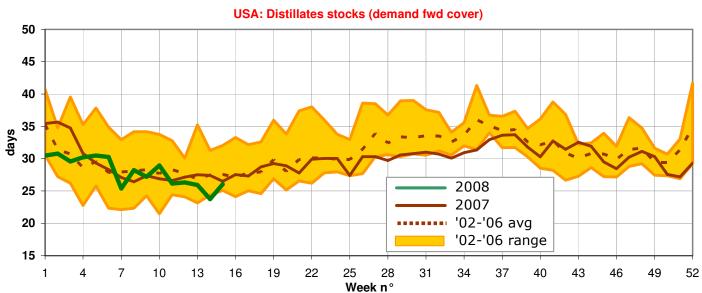
USA: Gasoline stocks (demand fwd cover)



Source: DOE

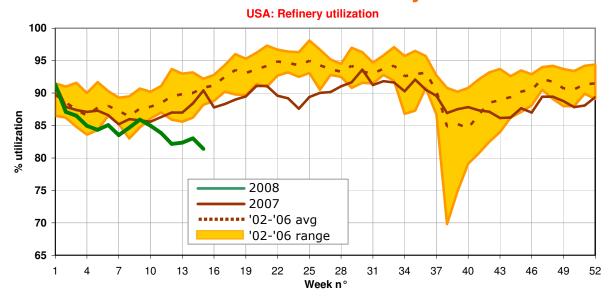
US market: <u>distillates</u> crack spreads & stocks



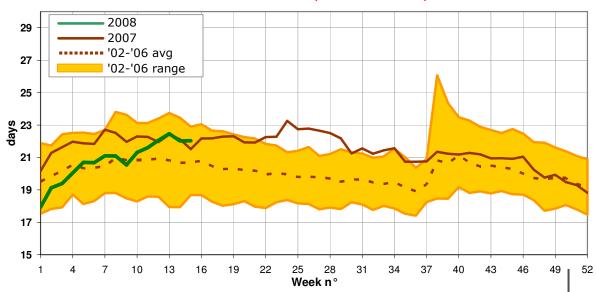


Source: DOE

US market: crude stocks & refinery utilization



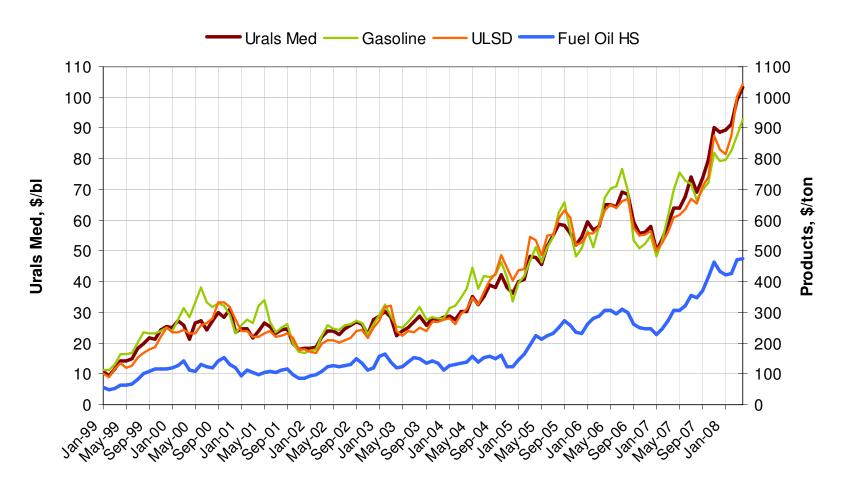
USA: Crude Oil stocks (demand fwd cover)



Source: DOE



Europe Med: Crude and Products prices

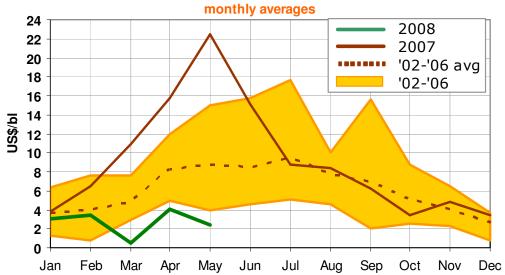


Monthly averages Source: Platt's

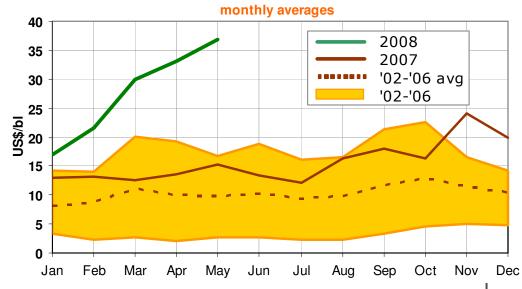


Med market: gasoline and diesel crack spreads





Med: Diesel Crack spread vs Brent

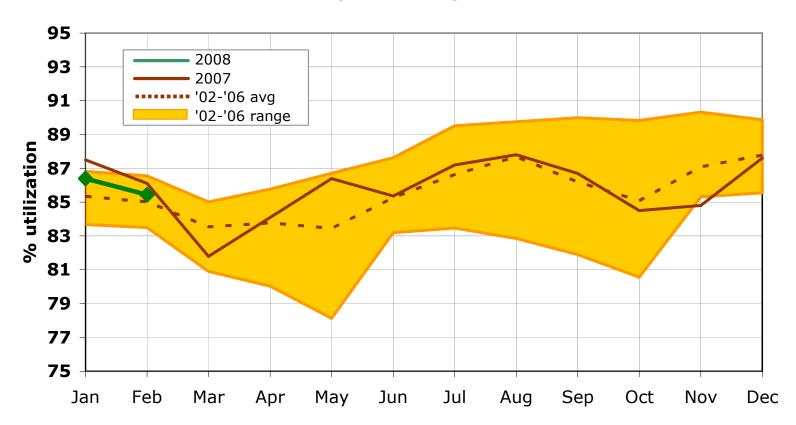


Monthly averages Source: Platt's



European market: refinery utilization

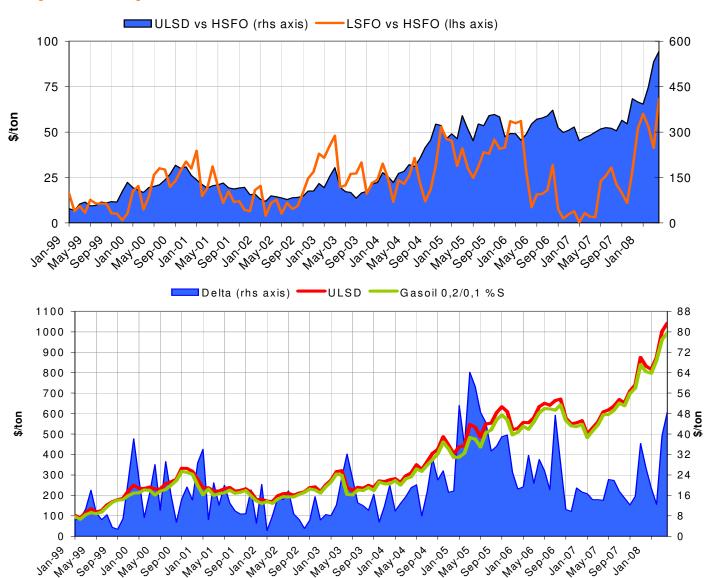
OECD Europe: Refinery utilization



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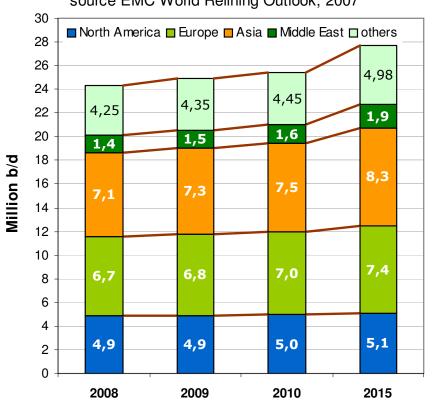
Europe Med: product differentials



Monthly averages Source: Platt's

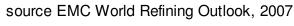
Product demand forecast

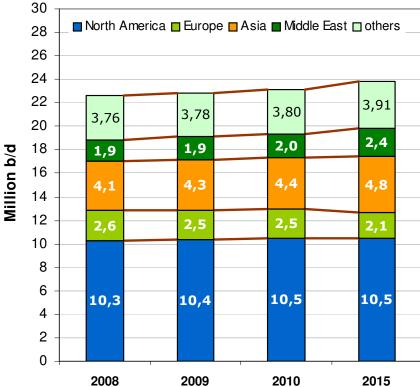
Middle Distillates demand forecast source EMC World Refining Outlook, 2007



2008-2015 Avg growth rate: 1.9%

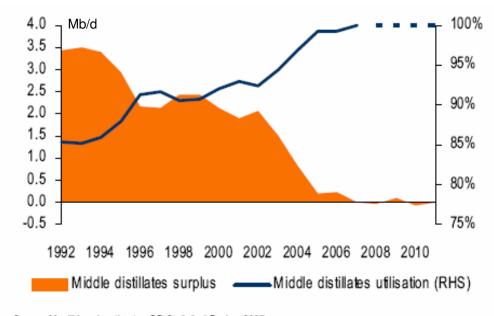
Gasoline demand forecast



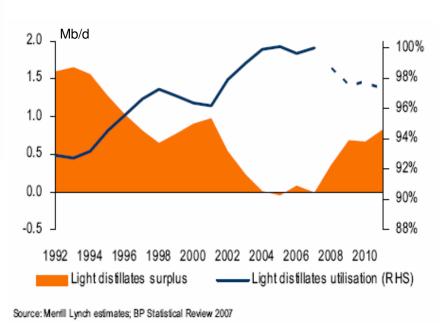


2008-2015 Avg growth rate: 0.8%

Strong mid-term margin prospect especially for middle distillates



Source: Merrill Lynch estimates; BP Statistical Review 2007



European Refining Industry: investments in distillation and conversion

REFINERY	PROCESSING UNITS AND COMMENTS	
BILBAO (REPSOL)	Coker (40 kbd). Declared completion: 2009	
CARTAGENA (REPSOL)	Distillation (110 kbd), Hydrocracker (50 kbd), Coker (60 kbd). Declared completion: 2009	
	Announced by Repsol 8.1.2008	
	Expansion of Cartagena refinery (from 110 to 220,000 bbl/day) to be completed in 2011 with an estimated cost of abt 4.7 billion \$	
CASTELLON (BP)	Coker (20 kbd). Declared completion: 2009	
TARANTO (ENI)	Hydrocracker (18 kbd). Declared completion: 2009	
ELEFSIS (HELLENIC PETROLEUM)	Coker (20 kbd), Hydrocracker (40 kbd). Planned for 2010	
SINES (GALP)	Distillation (50 kbd). Planned for 2010	
SINES (GALI)	Distillation (30 Kba). I familied for 2010	

Sources: Purvin&Gertz, Emc (World Refining Outlook 2006)



DATE	REFINERY or COMPANY	NEWS	SOURCE
2 Nov '06	ConocoPhillips	ConocoPhillips Corp. said it is re-evaluating the deep conversion expansion project at its 260,000 barrel per day refinery in Wilhelmshaven, Germany, due to shifting economics	Reuters
2 Nov '06	Sunoco	Oil refiner Sunoco Inc. is reviewing its expansion plans after the cost of a \$300 million expansion project at its Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, refinery jumped by a third in less than a year	Reuters
Dec '06	Al-Zour (Kuwait)	Kuwait's Al-Zour refinery could be scrapped: rising costs could doom Kuwait's proposed Al-Zour refinery, which may be scrapped after bids submitted in December were much higher than Kuwait National Petroleum Co. (KNPC) envisaged	Energy Compass
19 Feb '07	Pertamina	Plans to build new refineries in Indonesia (with Aramco, KNPC, Petronas and Sinopec) cancelled as costs soared	Reuters
23 Feb '07	ExxonMobil	ExxonMobil and state Qatar Petroleum (QP) have shelved their Palm natural gas-to-liquids(GTL) project in the Mideast Gulf state. Qatari Energy Minister Abdullah al-Attiyah said high costs forced cancellation of the 154,000 b/d complex. Project inflation had pushed the price tag from an initial \$7 billion in 2004 to more than \$15 billion, according to industry sources.	Energy Compass



DATE	REFINERY or COMPANY	NEWS	SOURCE
6 Mar '07	Sonangol	Angola's state owned company is seeking to cut the cost of a new 200,000 b/d refinery, after the decision to end talks with Sinopec for a \$3.7 billion project	Bloomberg
Apr' 07	ConocoPhillips	Fujairah refinery: Abu Dhabi's International Petroleum Investment Co. may scale down a planned refinery in the UAE amid concerns that partner ConocoPhillips will pull out because of soaring costs. A pre-feasibility study for the Fujairah refinery came in recently with a cost of around \$11 billion, up from original estimates of \$5 billion- \$6 billion	Energy Compass
22 June '07	Qatar Petroleum	Qatar agreed to build a 150,000 b/d refinery on Tunisia's east cost. A joint committee will study technical specifications for the \$2 billion plant over the next six months, with a start-up targeted for 2011	Energy Compass
15 June '07	Saudi Aramco	State owned oil company, plans to build a 400,000 barrel-a-day refinery that will cost as much as \$8 billion, The East Coast refinery will be built at Ras Tanura, Saudi Arabia, and is scheduled to be completed by January 2012 and will process Arabian heavy crude	Middle east economic digest
22 June '07	Al-Zour (Kuwait)	The stalled 615,000 b/d project was relaunched with \$12 billion budget and with new construction terms (cost-reimbursable basis). Planned statrup for 2011	Energy Compass
22 June '07	Philippines	RD Shell looks set to upgrade rather than expand its 110,000 b/d Tabangao refinery; initial estimates for the upgrade have already risen above \$300 ml from initial \$100-200 ml	Energy Compass



DATE	REFINERY or COMPANY	NEWS	SOURCE
4 Lug '07	Petrol Ofisi / Ceyhan	Turkish fuel retailer Petrol Ofisi said it would invest \$4.5 billion in building a refinery in the Mediterranean port city of Ceyhan for which it received permission late last month	Reuters
27 Aug '07	Qatar petroleum/ Techinp	Technip Awarded a Front-End Engineering Design Contract for a 250,000 bbl/day Grassroots Refinery in Qatar + a crude oil pipeline from the Al Shaheen field to Messaieed (90km offshore and 110km onshore), as well as other required import/export facilities. The facilities are scheduled to be operational by the end of 2011.	Bloomberg
21 Set '07	Shell / Texas ref	Shell and Saudis to Spend \$7 Billion on Texas Refinery: Royal Dutch Shell Plc and Saudi Arabia will spend \$7 billion to more than double the size of their Texas oil refinery, the biggest U.S. expansion in three decades. The joint venture, Motiva Enterprises LLC, will boost capacity at the Port Arthur oil refinery by 325,000 barrels a day, making it the largest in the U.S., by 2010. The facility will process 600,000 barrels a day of crude oil, Motiva said today in a statement	Bloomberg
26 Oct '07	Fujairah refinery	US major ConocoPhillips has pulled out of negotiations with Abu Dhabi's International Petroleum Investment Co. (Ipic) on building a 500,000 b/d refinery in Fujairah. Conoco, which agreed to a feasibility study in 2006, expressed concern this year when costs came in at \$11 billion. New plans will likely reduce capacity to 300,000 b/d. The setbacks will delay startup until after 2012.	Energy Compass
2 Nov '07	Homs (Syria)	Syria signed a \$2.6 billion agreement with the governments of Iran and Venezuela and Malaysia's Al-Bukhary to build a 140,000 b/d refinery near Homs	Sana (Syria news agency)
3 Dec '07 May 2008	Saudi Aramco B SARAS S.p.A.	State Saudi Aramco awarded a project management and design contract for its East Coast refinery to Australia's WorleyParsons. Aramco estimates the total cost of the facilities, which include a 400,000 b/d crude distillation unit, a 210,000 b/d vacuum distillation unit and a 120,000 b/d visbreaker, at roughly \$8 billion. Including this project, Saudi Arabia has announced plans to build four greenfield refineries.	Energy Compass



DATE	REFINERY or COMPANY	NEWS	SOURCE
2 May '08	Qatar's Gulf Petroleum	Qatar's Gulf Petroleum won approval to build a \$5 billion integrated refinery and petrochemical complex in the northern state of Perak, with capacity of 100,000-150,000 b/d in the first phase	Energy Compass





Sarroch refinery: structure and Nelson complexity index

Process Unit	Capacity (barrels per calendar day)	Nelson Complexity Factor	Complexity barrels
Atmospheric Distillation	300,000	1.0	300,000
Vacuum Distillation	105,000	2.0	210,000
Visbreaking	41,000	2.75	112,750
Distillate Cracking (FCC)	86,000	6.0	516,000
Cat Reforming (CCR)	29,000	5.0	145,000
Distillate Hydrocracking	115,000	6.0	690,000
Hydrotreating	107,000	2.5	267,500
Alkylation	8,000	10.0	80,000
Oxygenates (TAME)	7,000	10.0	70,000
Hydrogen/PSA (MMcfd)	62,000	1.0	62,000
TOTAL COMPLEXITY		8.2	2,453,250
Gasification	20,000	12.0	240,000
TOTAL with Gasification		9.0	2,693,250
BTX Plant	12,000	15.0	180,000
Semi-rigenerative Reformer	17,000	5.0	85,000
TOTAL with Gasification & PetChem		9.9	2,958,250

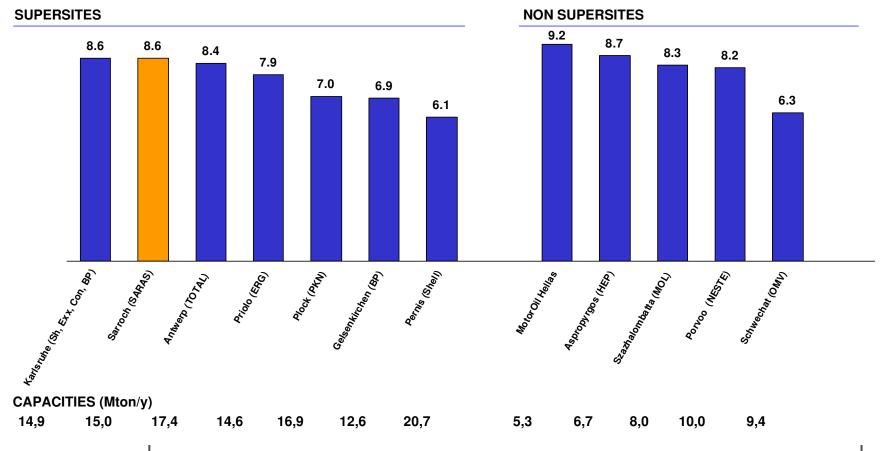


Supersites and non-supersites ranking (source: WoodMackenzie)

WoodMackenzie: complexity indexes for the major European refineries (*)

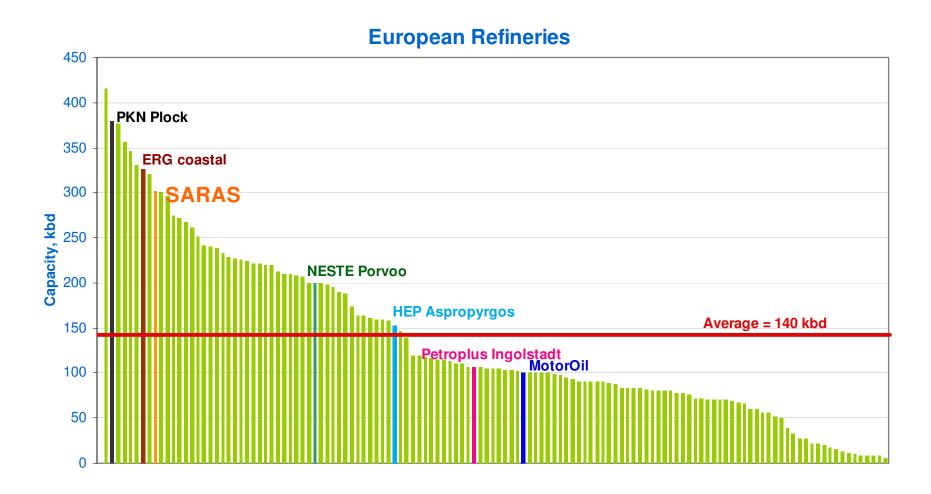
All Data from WoodMac Downstream Online (data available as of February 2007):

(*) Note for Saras: reported complexity by WoodMac is 7.9 but does not include full ownership of IGCC and is based on 313 kbcd capacity We are restating Saras complexity (under WoodMac methodology) considering 100% IGCC ownership and a capacity of 300 kbcd





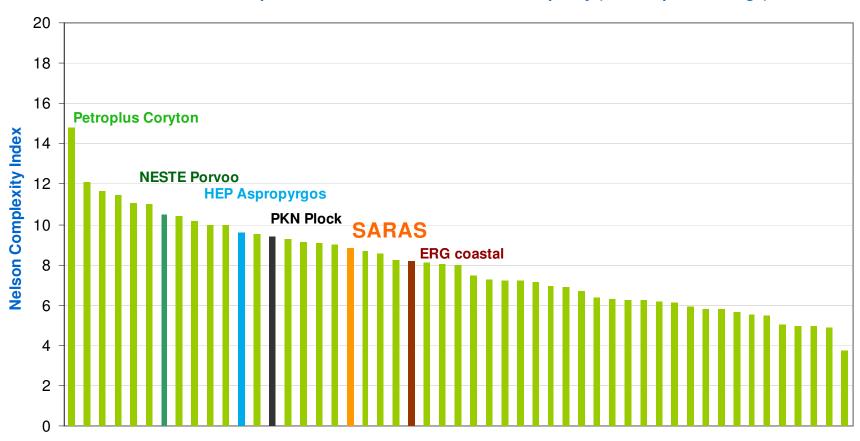
Sarroch refinery: ranking by capacity





Sarroch refinery: ranking by complexity

Nelson Index for European refineries with at least 140 kbd capacity (i.e. European average)





Sarroch refinery: FCC equivalent index

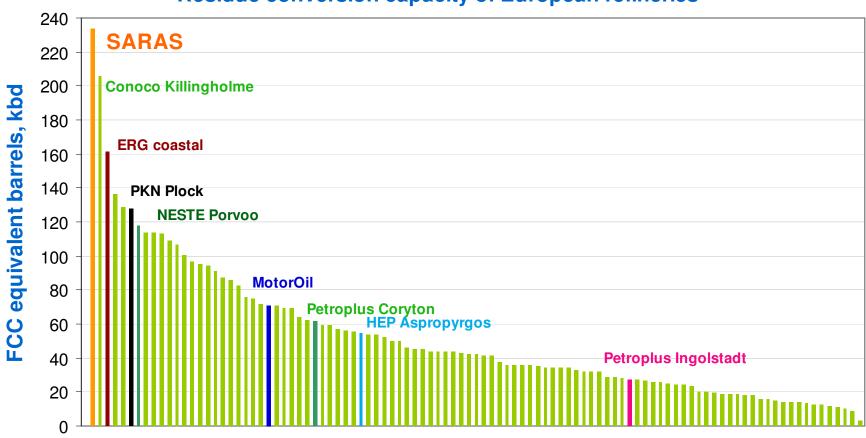
Process Unit	Capacity (barrels per calendar day)	FCC Equivalent Factor %	FCC Equivalent barrels	FCC Equivalent % on Distillation
FCC	86,000	100	86,000	28.6
Visbreaking	41,000	40	16,400	5.5
Distillate Hydrocracking	115,000	80	92,000	30.7
Gasification	20,000	240	48,000	16.0
TOTAL			242,400	80.8

Source: WoodMackenzie



Sarroch refinery: ranking by FCC equivalent conversion installed

Residue conversion capacity of European refineries

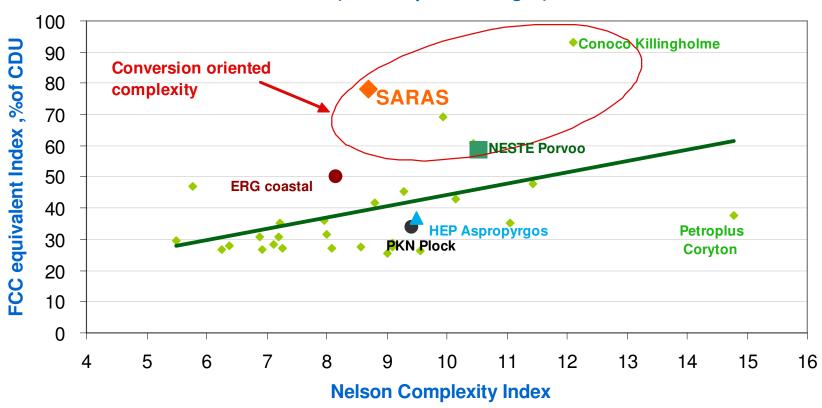


Source: WoodMackenzie



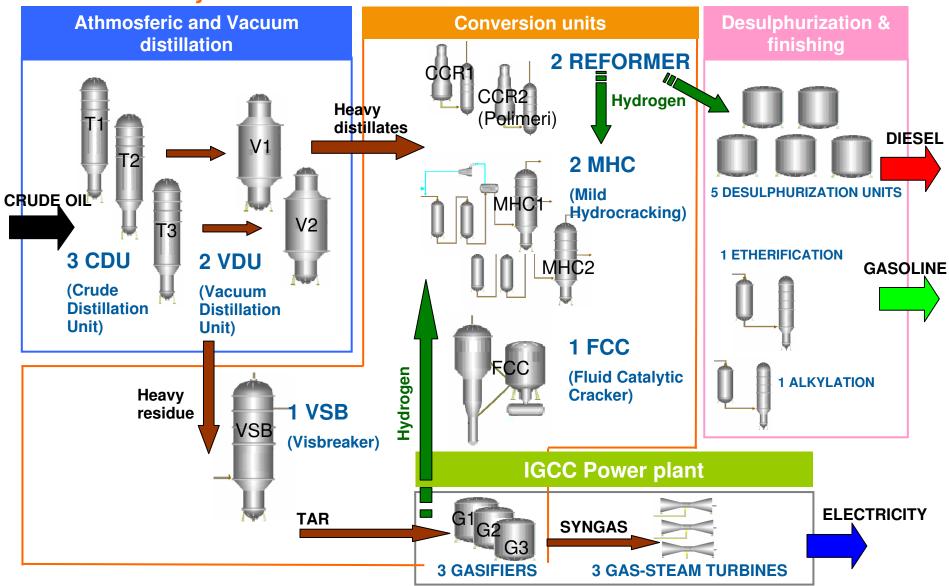
Sarroch refinery: ranking by Nelson/FCC equivalent

European Refineries with at least 140 kbd capacity and 25% FCC equivalent (i.e. European averages)





Sarroch refinery: structure





Sarroch refinery: storage and marine terminal

	Nr. of tanks	barrels	Cubic metres
CRUDE OIL	13	8,114,100	1,290,000
GASOLINE	35	5,012,500	796,900
KEROSENE	11	713,900	113,500
GASOIL	35	4,365,260	694,000
FUEL OIL	31	5,541,490	881,000
LPG AND PENTANES	37	375,500	59,700
TOTAL	162	24,122,800	3,835,100

- 11 BERTHS
- 300,000 SDWT VESSELS (MAX)





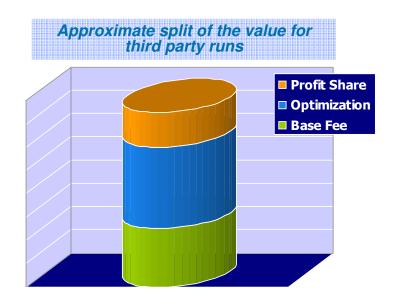
Saras is also a provider of refining services through processing contracts

A processing contract is an agreement to process third party crude oil under predetermined conditions (i.e. product yields, processing fee, storage and delivery terms).

Saras' processing contracts are grade specific and focused on certain families for which Saras has specific need/interest.

Advantages of processing:

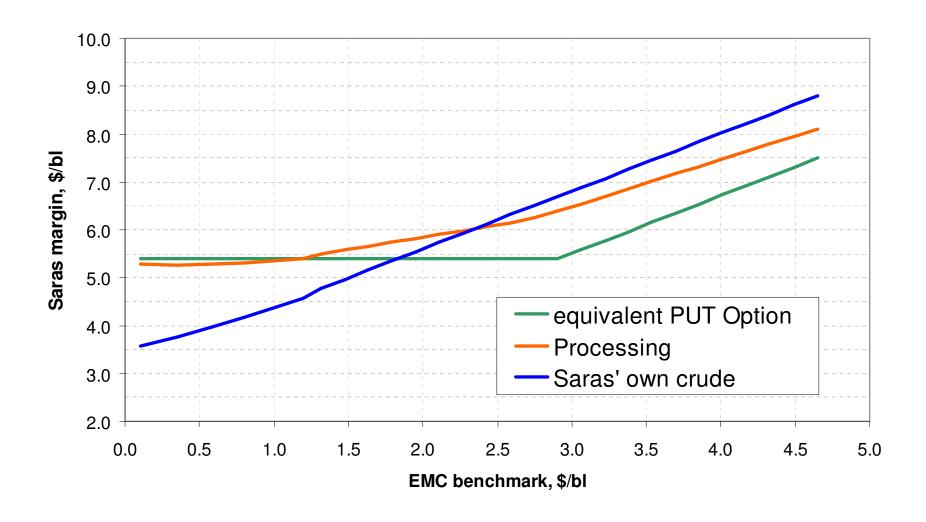
- Access to special crude oils otherwise difficult to acquire
- ✓ Long term stability of supply
- Reduced working capital
- Stabilization of returns (equivalent to a put option on the refining margins at fraction of cost)



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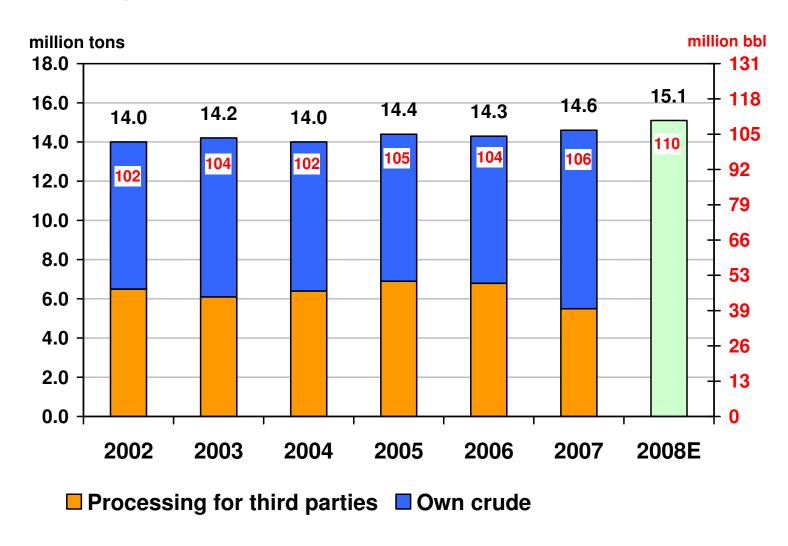


Efficient protection in case of margin downturn





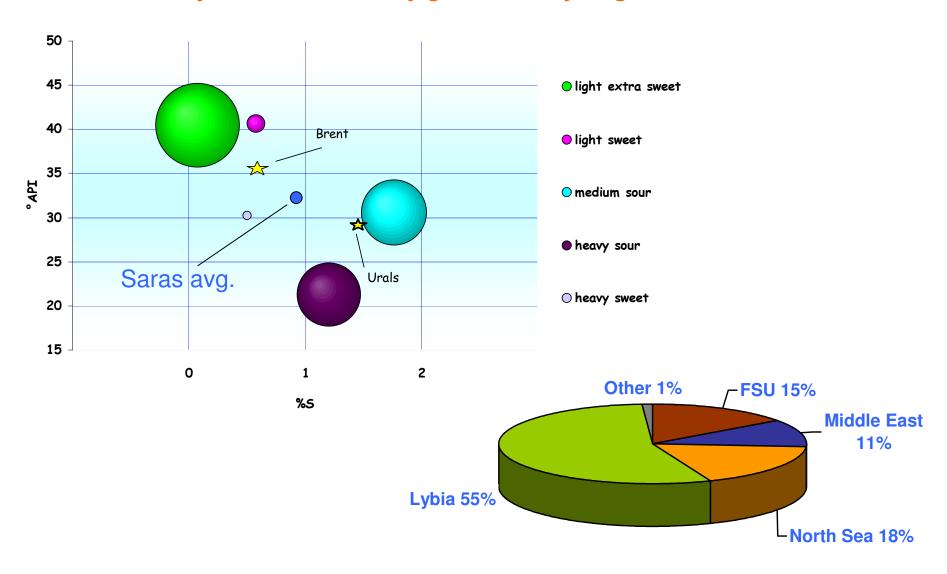
Sarroch refinery: runs



Sarroch refinery reference capacity is 300,000 barrels per calendar day

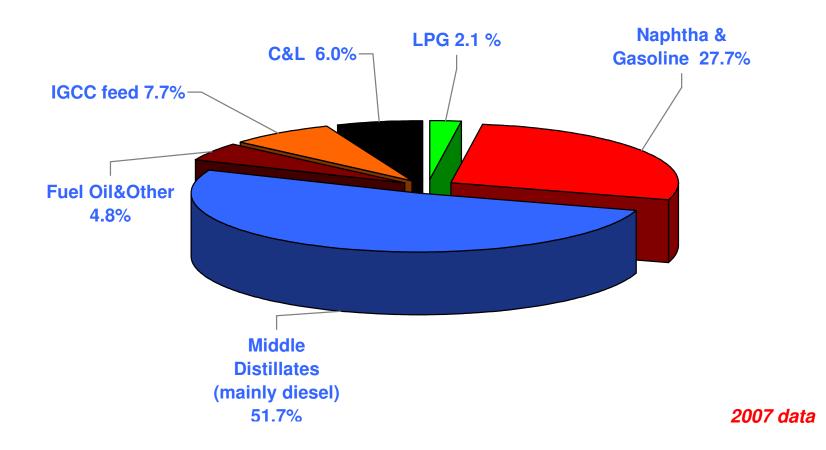


Sarroch refinery: crude oil slate by grade and by origin (2007 data)



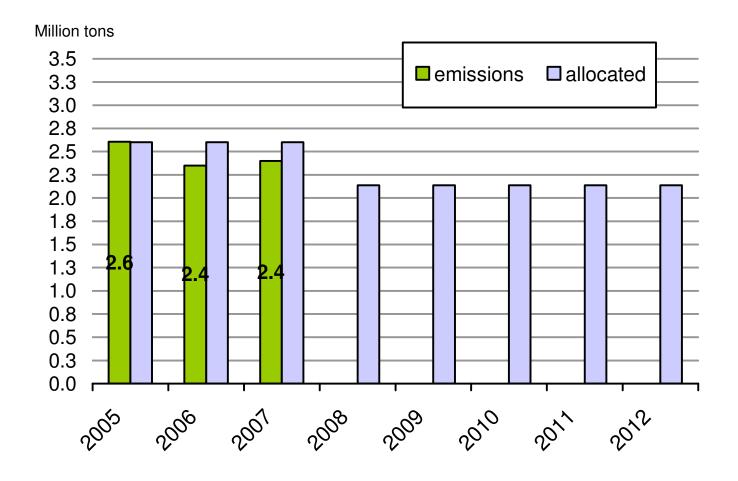


Sarroch refinery: product yields





Sarroch refinery Co₂ emissions





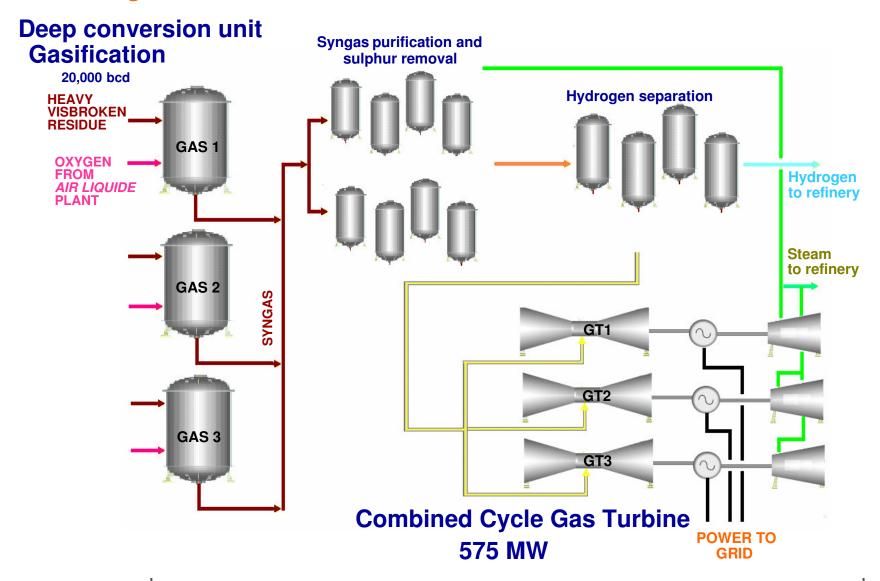
Variable and fixed costs

		Q1/08	2007	
Refinery RUNS	Million barrels	28.6	106.5	
Exchange rate		1.50	1.37	
Fixed costs	EUR million	51	198	
	\$/bl	2.7	2.5	
			1.1	personnel
			0.7	Maintenance
			0.1	Insurance
			0.6	general expenses
Variable costs	EUR million	43	140	
	\$/bl	2.3	1.8	
			0.5	energy
			0.5	other utilities
			0.5	Catalysts
			0.3	Other

REFINING&POWER MAJOR MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

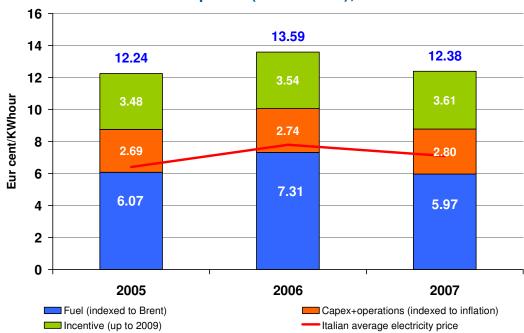
		Q1/08	Q2/08 expected	Q3/08 expected	Q4/08 expected	2008 expected			
REFINERY									
PLANT		MHC2, Alky,	Visbreaking						
Estimated runs	million tons million bbl	3.92 28.6	3.70 - 3.80 27.0-27.7	3.75-3.85 27.4-28.1	3.75-3.85 27.4-28.1	15.1-15.4 110-112			
Additional loss on EBITDA due to lower conversion capacity	USD million		30			30			
IGCC				1					
PLANT		1 gasifier 1 turbine			1 gasifier 1 turbine	2 gasifier 2 turbine			
Estimated power production	Millions of MWh	1.121	1.05-1.15	1.10-1.20	1.05-1.10	4.30 - 4.55			

Plant configuration



Stability of returns: influence of Power

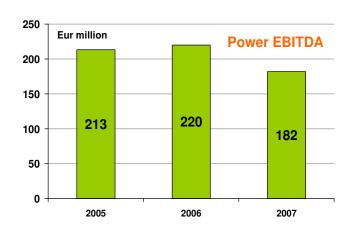
Power tariff indexed to oil prices (CIP6/92 law); new formula from 01/01/07*



	2005	2006	2007
BRENT DTD	54.6	65.2	72.4
USD/EUR exchange rate	1.2450	1.2560	1.3705

The step change of Power EBITDA is a consequence of the resolution of Energy Authority issued in November '06 which modifies the indexation mechanism for the fuel component of the power tariff.

Starting from 2008 EBITDA will be essentially flat until 2021 due to the linearization procedure required by IFRS accounting rules



(*) in accordance with the resolution of Energy Authority issued in November '06

POWER GENERATION Impact of *new tariff* on 2007

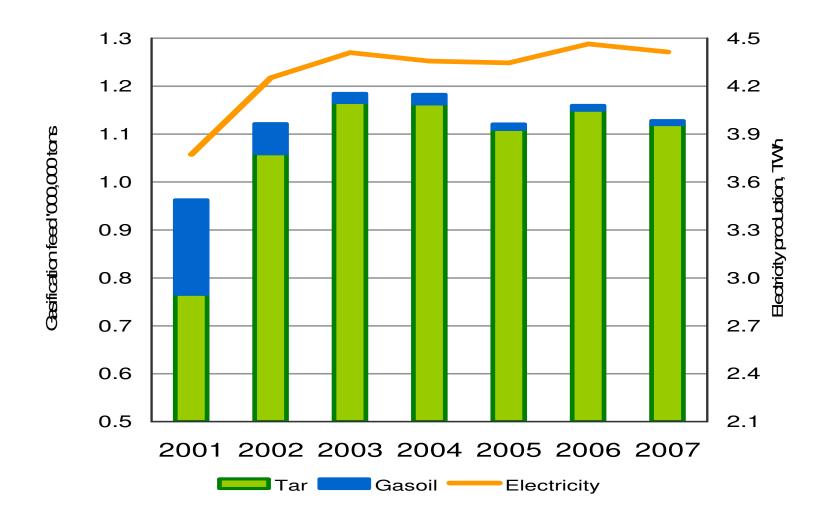
- The new formula modifies the criteria for the evaluation of the "fuel component" of the price
 of the electricity generated by CIP 6 plants
- New tariff applied retroactively as of 1st January 2007
- Different type of indexation but always linked to oil prices (roughly 90% direct correlation with Brent)
- In 2007 the new fuel component of the tariff was 59.7 Eur/MWh versus 70.3 Eur/MWh based on the old formula (-10.6 EUR/MWh), consequently:
 - ✓ 2007 IT GAAP EBITDA: negative impact of EUR 47 million
 - ✓ 2007 IFRS EBITDA: negative impact of EUR 29 million (linearization revised on the basis of new tariff indexation methodology and updated crude oil forward curve)

POWER GENERATION Impact of *new tariff:* guidance for future years

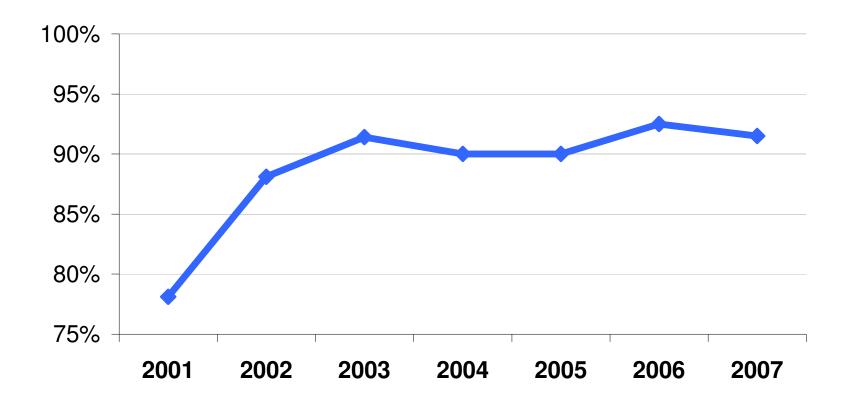
- 2008 IFRS EBITDA expected to be around Eur 180-185 million, in line with 2007.
- 2008 IFRS EBIT around Eur 105-110 million, improved by abt EUR 6-7 ml vs 2007 (depreciation reduced by approx EUR 6-7 ml per year due to the reduction in the fair value of the power purchase agreement between Sarlux and the Italian grid operator)
- IT GAAP EBITDA: in the table below we have reported projected fuel component of the tariff and EBITDA on the basis of a 80-85\$/bl crude oil price
 - total tariff is expected to be significantly higher than 2007 (about EUR +20 ml in 2008) and in the following years; this explains why the impact of the new tariff on 2007 IT GAAP EBITDA (EUR 47 ml) is significantly higher than that on IFRS EBITDA (EUR 29 ml) considering that the linearization procedure takes into account the tariff expected for future years.

estimates	2008	2009	2010+	
Crude oil price (\$/bl)	85	82	82	
Fuel component, EUR/MWh	70	71	70	
Total Avg. Tariff, EUR/MWh	136	108	100	
IT GAAP EBITDA, EUR ml	275-285	135-145	115-125	

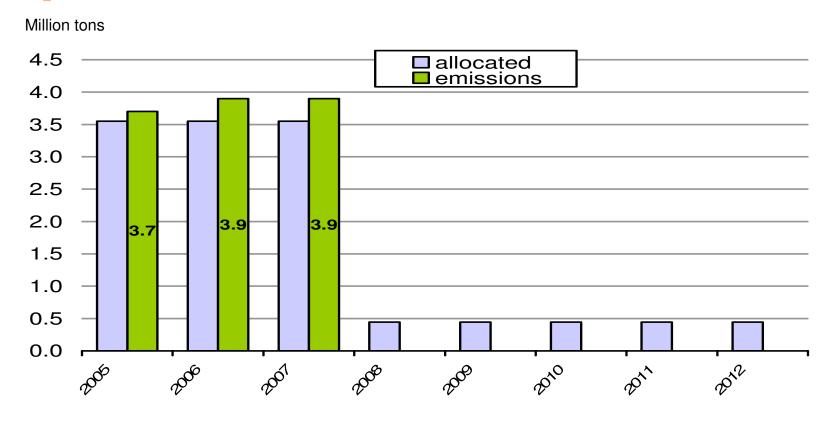
Production & feedstock consumptions



Mechanical availability



CO₂ emissions



- Article 7bis of CIP6/92 law state: "the sale price of electricity will be updated in case of changes of regulations implying higher or additional costs for the producers"
- The guidelines of Italian energy authority, issued on 15th November 2006, confirm applicability of article 7bis to the CO2 related costs and also define reimbursement mechanism.
- Final resolution from the energy authority expected soon

Variable and fixed costs IT GAAP

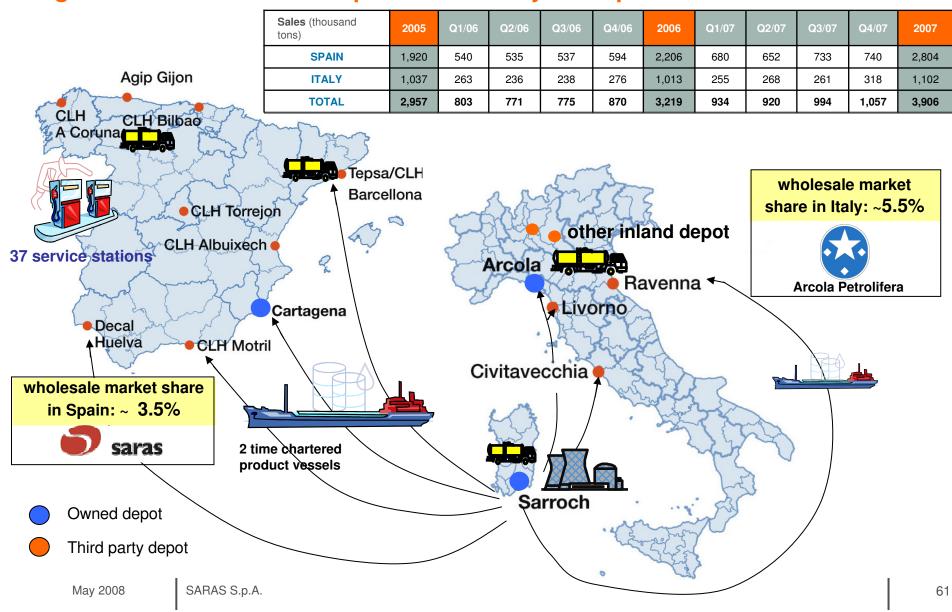
		Q1/00	2007
Refinery RUNS	Million barrels	28.6	106.5
Power production	MWh/1000	1,121	4,414
Exchange rate		1.50	1.37
Fixed costs	EUR million	27	104
	\$/bl	1.4	1.3
	EUR/MWh	24	24
Variable costs	EUR million	18	67
	\$/bl	0.9	0.9
	EUR/MWh	16	15

Revenues and costs per Megawatt-hour (IT GAAP)

		2007	2006
REVENUES FROM POWER	€/MWh	123.4	135.9
Incentive (up to 2009) Other tariff components	€/MWh €/MWh	36.1 87.3	35.4 100.5
REVENUES FROM UTILITIES	€/MWh	11.8	13.7
FEEDSTOCKS FOR GASIFICATION	€/MWh	(38.0)	(38.1)
VARIABLE COSTS	€/MWh	(15.2)	(14.6)
FIXED COSTS	€/MWh	(23.5)	(24.0)
EBITDA	€/MWh	58.5	73.0
D&A	€/MWh	(12.2)	(12.1)
EBIT	€/MWh	46.3	60.9



Logistic of wholesale/retail operations in Italy and Spain





2 owned depots

Cartagena (Spain): 112,000 cubic meters

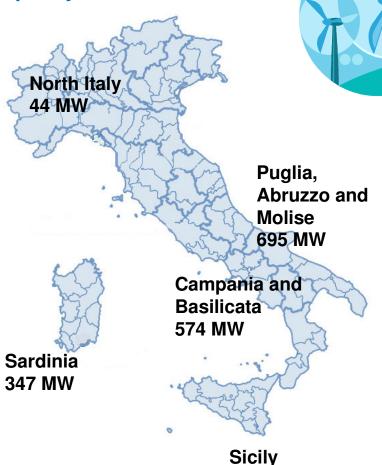
Arcola (Italy): 200,000 cubic meters





Wind in Italy

Capacity installed end 2006



451 MW

Wind in Europe

Capacity installed end 2006

	MW
GERMANY	20,622
SPAIN	11,615
DENMARK	3,136
ITALY	2,123
TOTAL EU	48,416

Green Certificates

- Electric energy created by renewable energy plants are entitled to receive GC, related to the KWh produced, for the first 12 years of production since their last inspection.
- Said GC are issued by the Administrator with reference to the previous year's effective production or in accordance with the foreseeable quantity of energy that will be produced the following year by the requesting operator.
- Specifically, all operators of the field, whether producers or traders, must possess and subsequently file a certain number of GC equal to 2% of the energy used/produced in the course of the previous year. GC are securities representing renewable energy whose purchase and filing with the Administrator must occur to avoid unlawful use of the energy by the operator. Also noteworthy is the fact that the Administrator issues the GC and is then required to annul them, thus entitling the operators to comply with the above indicated Green Portfolio requirements.
- GC may be traded independently from the related renewable energy. Further, there is no legal limitation on the possibility to freely and repeatedly trade GC before they are annulled by the Administrator. The only limit is given by the need of using certificates representing the past year's production. By way of example, if a GC is issued at the beginning of the year 2007, referring to energy that will be produced in the year 2008, its annulment must occur by March 31, 2009. Therefore, throughout the entire period running from the date of issuance to the date of annulment, operators are entitled to trade GC, privately or within the Energy Stock Market, without any legal limitations whatsoever, except to the possibility of exporting the certificates abroad. In particular, as briefly mentioned above, GC do not necessarily have to be traded in connection with the energy they represent, as long as the relative sale takes place in Italy. Contrarily, GC can be sold abroad only in conjunction with the sale of energy.



Ulassai wind farm



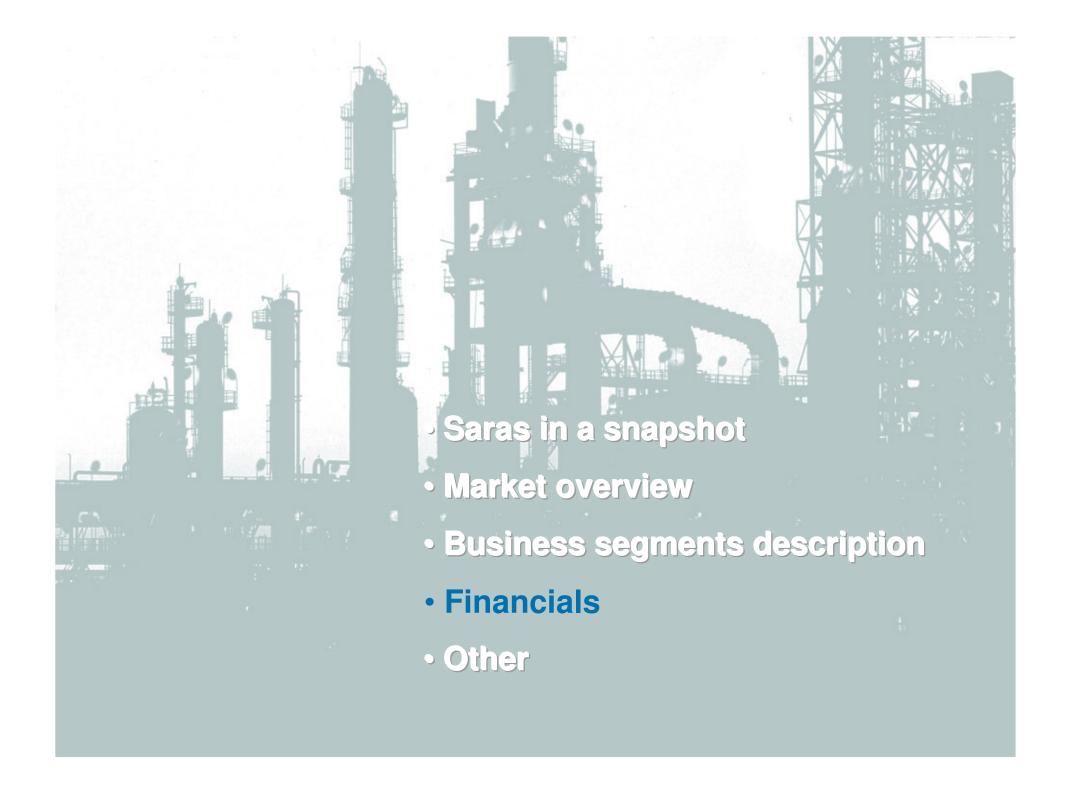
	Q1/06	Q2/06	Q3/06	Q4/06	2006	Q1/07	Q2/07	Q3/07	Q4/07	2007
Electricity production (MWh)	52,902	31,624	33,058	39,708	157,292	54,910	31,789	29,885	51,631	168,185
Power tariff (€cent/MWh)	7.5	6.7	8.1	8.2	7.4	7.6	9.9	8.4	8.2	8.6
Green certificates (€cent/MWh)	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7

Ulassai wind farm





- area of 6,500 acres
- 72 MW (42 Vestas aero generators)
- upgradeable to 96 MW
- production of approx 150,000 MWh per year
- investment of EUR 100 million
- joint venture with Babcock&Brown (Saras 70%)
- project finance (equity 15%)
- equity IRR above 50%



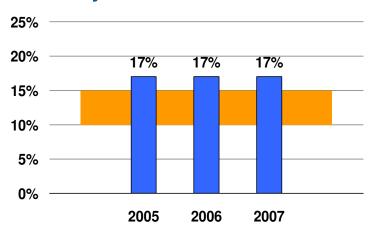
Financial targets

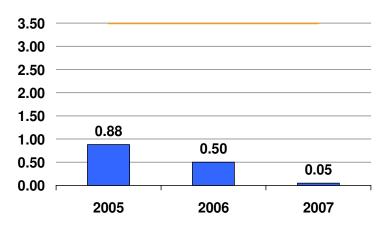
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ROACE – target between 10% to 15%







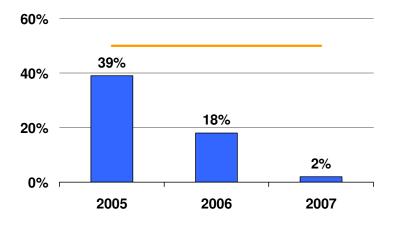


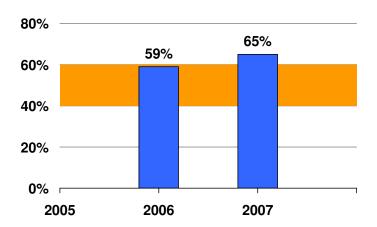
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Leverage - long term target 50%



Payout ratio - between 40% to 60%





ROACE: return on average capital employed after tax

Leverage: Net debt /(net debt + equity)
Payout: calculated on adjusted net income



Income statement (1)

EUR million	2006	Q1/07	Q2/07	Q3/07	Q4/07	2007	Q1/08
EBITDA	526.2	145.3	265.7	180.8	168.3	760.1	151.4
Refining	292.2	88.5	197.2	105.3	120.5	511.5	91.4
Marketing	15.1	3.0	17.3	20.6	14.5	55.4	12.7
Power	220.0	53.7	52.3	53.2	22.9	182.1	47.7
Other activities	-1.1	0.1	-1.0	1.7	10.4	11.1	-0.4
Comparable EBITDA	567.5	147.1	191.7	130.6	118.1	587.5	148.1
Refining	323.8	95.7	140.8	73.7	61.4	371.6	94.4
Marketing	24.8	5.5	7.2	10.4	10.1	33.2	6.4
Power	220.0	45.8	44.5	44.8	47.0	182.1	47.7
Other activities	-1.1	0.1	-1.0	1.7	-0.4	0.4	-0.4
EBIT	363.4	105.3	225.9	140.0	37.6	508.8	113.3
Refining	223.8	70.7	179.6		100.4	437.4	73.8
Marketing	11.7	1.7	16.1	19.3	13.2	50.3	11.5
Power	131.7	33.4	31.8	32.9	-85.8	12.3	28.9
Other activities	-3.7	-0.5	-1.6	1.1	9.8	8.8	-0.9
Comparable EBIT	404.8	107.1	151.6	89.8	75.2	423.7	110.0
Refining	255.4	77.9	123.2	55.1	41.3	297.5	76.8
Marketing	21.5	4.2	6.0	9.1	8.8	28.1	5.2
Power	131.7	25.5	24.0	24.5	26.2	100.2	28.9
Other activities	-3.7	-0.5	-1.6	1.1	-1.1	-2.1	-0.9

Comparable EBITDA: calculated evaluating inventories at LIFO and excluding non recurring items Comparable EBIT equal to comparable EBITDA less depreciation&amortization



Income statement (2)

EUR million	2006	Q1/07	Q2/07	Q3/07	Q4/07	2007	Q1/08
Comparable EBIT	404.8	107.1	151.6	89.8	75.2	423.7	110.0
Interest expenses	-22.0	-5.1	-3.2	-2.3	-3.8	-14.5	-1.6
derivatives gains/losses	2.1	3.6	-11.8	-0.9	-3.4	-12.6	2.7
derivatives fair value	10.1	-22.0	+5.9	+4.8	-1.0	-12.3	1.4
Net Financial expenses	-9.9	-23.5	-9.2	1.6	-8.2	-39.3	2.5
Equity interest	6.5	2.6	1.3	0.3	8.0	5.0	0.0
Profit before taxes	360.0						115.8
Net income	208.1	51.0	136.0	89.5	46.2	322.8	78.3
Adjustments	33.7	15.2	-51.6	-34.7	-2.0	-73.1	-2.9
Adjusted net income	241.8	66.2	84.4	54.8	44.2	249.6	75.4

Comparable EBITDA: calculated evaluating inventories at LIFO and excluding non recurring items Comparable EBIT equal to comparable EBITDA less depreciation&amortization



Balance sheet and net financial position

EUR million		2006	Q1/07	Q2/07	Q3/07	2007	Q1/08
Current assets		1,514	1,682	1,672	1,887	1,773	2,006
Cash and other cash equivalents	Α	231	395	472	330	323	484
Other current assets		1,282	1,287	1,200	1,557	1,450	1,522
Non current assets		1,707	1,705	1,723	1,737	1,669	1,688
TOTAL ASSETS		3,220	3.386	3.396	3.624	3,442	3,693
Non interest bear liabilities		1,410	1,507	1,598	1,732	1,618	1,739
Interest bear liabilities	В	525	542	466	472	357	410
Equity		1,285	1,336	1,331	1,420	1,466	1,545
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,220	3,386	3,396	3,624	3,442	3,693
Intercompany to unconsolidated subsidiaries	С	8.5	12.6	5.6	6.3	7.4	3.3
Net Financial Position (A-B+C)		-285	-135	12	-136	-27	77

May 2008



Cashflow

EUR million	2006	Q1/07	Q2/07	Q3/07	Q4/07	2007	Q1/08
Initial net financial position	-573	-285	-135	12	-136	-285	-27
CF FROM OPERATIONS	277	185	347	-82	172	610	162
of which working capital	-216	78	54	-272	80	-72	20
CF FROM INVESTMENTS	-161	-36	-57	-54	-63	-210	-59
in tangible&intangible assets	-133	-36	-57	-54	-63	-210	-59
acquisitions	-28	0	0	0	0	0	0
CF FROM FINANCING	172	0	-143	0	0	-143	0
capital increase	342	0	0	0	0	0	0
dividends	-170	0	-143	0	0	-143	0
TOTAL CASHFLOW	289	149	147	-148	109	258	104
Final net financial position	-285	-135	12	-136	-27	-27	77

Capex by business segment

EUR million	2006	Q1/07	Q2/07	Q3/07	Q4/07	2007	Q1/08
REFINING	108	30	51	43	54	177	38
MARKETING	9	0	1	5	5	11	9
POWER GENERATION	12	4	6	7	3	20	11
OTHER ACTIVITIES	1	0	1	0	1	2	0
TOTAL CAPEX	130	36	57.4	54	63	210	58

Refining

EUR million	2006	Q1/07	Q2/07	Q3/07	Q4/07	2007	Q1/08
EBITDA	292.2	88.5	197.2	105.3	120.5	511.5	91.4
Comparable EBITDA	323.8	95.7	140.8	73.7	61.4	371.6	94.4
EBIT	223.8	70.7	179.6	86.7	100.4	437.4	73.8
Comparable EBIT	255.4	77.9	123.2	55.1	41.3	297.5	76.8
CAPEX	108	30	51	43	54	177	38
REFINERY RUNS							
Thousand tons	14,286	3,809	3,415	3,839	3,530	14,593	3,920
Million barrels	104.3	27.8	24.9	28.0	25.8	106.5	28.6
Barrels/day	286	309	274	305	280	292	314
Of which for third parties	48%	36%	40%	32%	43%	38%	31%
EMC benchmark, \$/bl	2.8	3.0	5.4	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.0
Saras refining margin, \$/bl	6.2	6.7	9.9	5.9	7.0	7.3	7.6

Power generation

EUR million		2006	Q1/07	Q2/07	Q3/07	Q4/07	2007	Q1/08
Comparable EBITDA		220.0	45.8	44.5	44.8	47.0	182.1	47.7
Comparable EBIT		131.7	25.5	24.0	24.5	26.2	100.2	28.9
Comp.EBITDA IT GAAP		323.8	85.4	44.3	70.0	58.5	258.2	70.5
Comp.EBIT IT GAAP		270.0	72.2	30.9	56.6	44.7	204.4	57.0
Adj NET INCOME IT GAAP		160.9	43.1	16.0	26.8	34.8	120.7	37.4
CAPEX		12	4	6	7	3	20	9
ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION	Mwh/ 1000	4,467	1,215	934	1,169	1,095	4,414	1,121
POWER TARIFF	€cent/ Kwh	13.59	11.61	11.91	12.34	13.64	12.34	13.42
POWER IGCC MARGIN	\$/bl	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.3	4.2	3.7	3.9

Marketing

EUR million	2006	Q1/07	Q2/07	Q3/07	Q4/07	2007	Q1/08
EBITDA	15.1	3.0	17.3	20.6	14.5	55.4	12.7
Comparable EBITDA	24.8	5.5	7.2	10.4	10.1	33.2	6.4
EBIT	11.7	1.7	16.1	19.3	13.2	50.3	11.5
Comparable EBIT	21.5	4.2	6.0	9.1	8.8	28.1	5.2
CAPEX	9	0	1	5	5	11	11
SALES (THOUSAND TONS)							
ITALY	1,013	255	268	261	318	1,102	286
SPAIN	2,204	680	652	733	740	2,804	746
TOTAL	3,217	934	920	994	1,057	3,906	1,032

Other activities

EUR million	2006	Q1/07	Q2/07	Q3/07	Q4/07	2007	Q1/08
EBITDA comparable	-1.1	0.1	-1.0	1.7	-0.4	0.4	-0.4
EBIT comparable	-3.7	-0.5	-1.6	1.1	-1.1	-2.1	-0.9
CAPEX	1	0	1	0	1	2	0

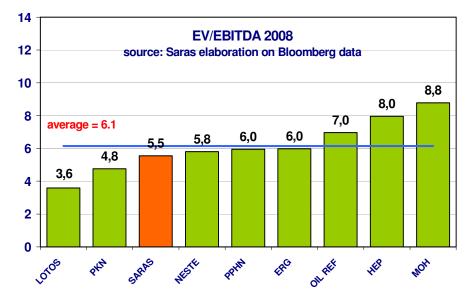
Wind

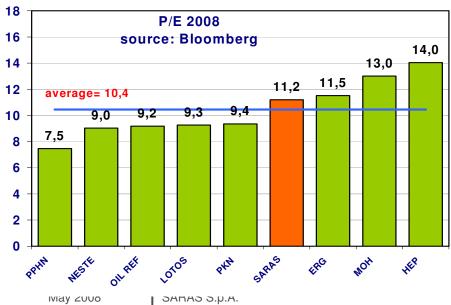
Equity company – Saras share is 70%

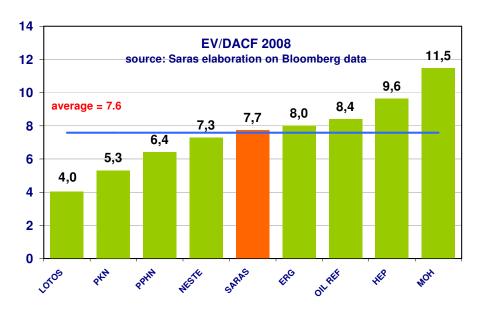
EUR million		2006	Q1/07	Q2/07	Q3/07	Q4/07	2007	Q1/08
EBITDA		25.7	9.4	5.9	5.0	5.4	25.6	4.1
EBIT		17.4	7.1	3.6	3.1	2.0	15.8	1.9
NET INCOME		8.9	3.8	2.0	0.2	1.0	7.0	0.0
Adjusted NET INCOME		8.1	3.4	1.4	0.4	1.0	6.2	0.4
ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION	Mwh	157,290	54,910	31,789	29,885	51,631	168,185	49,773
POWER TARIFF	€cent/Kwh	7.4	7.6	9.9	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.5
GREEN CERTIFICATES	€cent/Kwh	12.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	8.0

Market multiples

Last update 05th May 2008; Saras share price: 3.80 euro







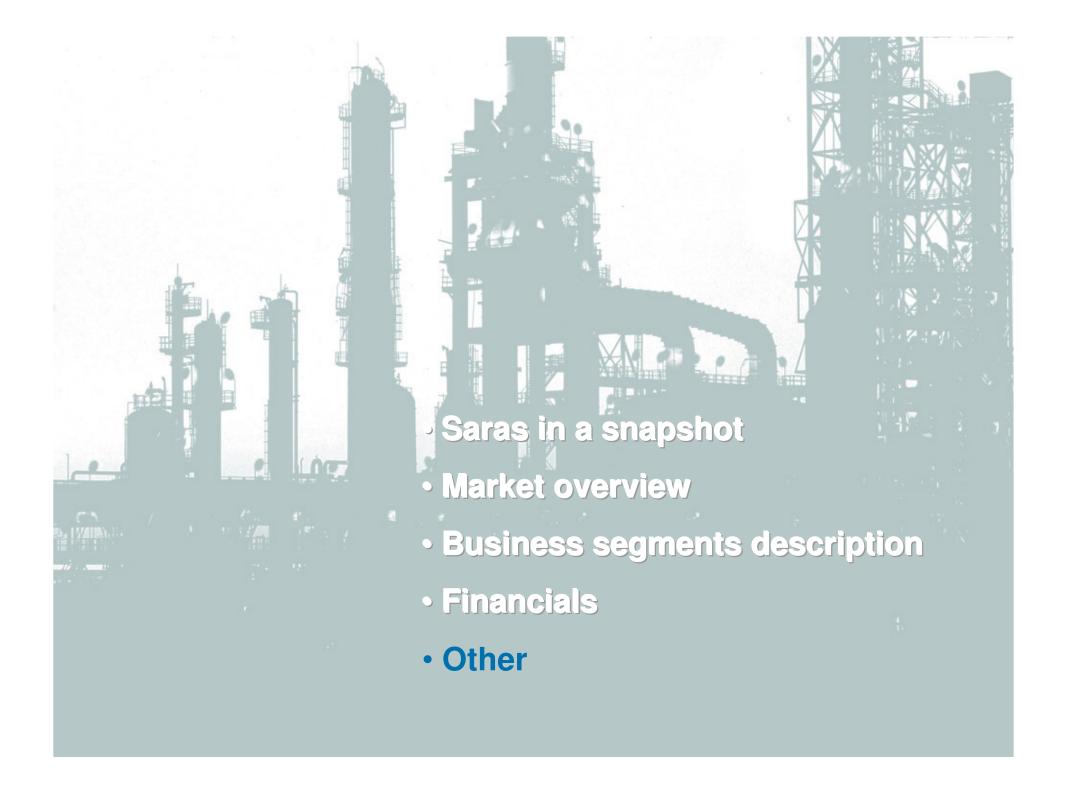


Analyst recommendations and 2008 / 2009 / 2010 estimates

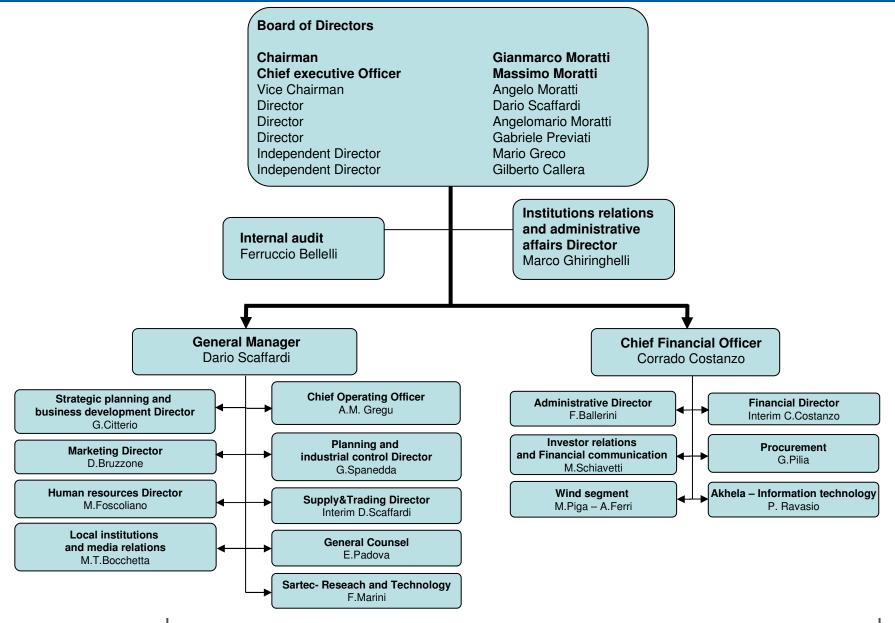
Last update 09th May 2008

LAST UPDATE	BROKER	REC	Target Price	EBITDA 2008	EBITDA 2009	EBITDA 2010	EBIT 2008	EBIT 2009	EBIT 2010	EPS 2008	EPS 2009	EPS 2010
12/05/08	UBS	BUY	4.50	627	614	645	466	445	471	0.339	0.323	0.342
12/05/08	LEHMAN BROTHERS	OVW	5.00	665	666	647	494	490	470	0.356	0.340	0.327
30/04/08	JP MORGAN	NEUT	4.00	647	620	558	471	443	383	0.309	0.290	0.258
17/10/07	MORGAN STANLEY	EQW	4.70	756	770		587	602		0.384	0.396	
09/05/08	MERRIL LYNCH	BUY	4.20	641	640	607	475	470	427	0.335	0.344	0.323
07/03/08	GOLDMAN SACHS	NEUT	4.00	572	603	651	412	442	492	0.293	0.315	0.352
12/05/08	NATIXIS	ADD	4.40	619	642	615	437	453	419	0.299	0.311	0.287
12/05/08	CHEUVREUX	OUTP	4.50	564	516	510	403	362	362	0.293	0.269	0.272
05/05/08	BANCA IMI	HOLD	4.00	570	712	550	403	541	403	0.282	0.386	0.295
12/05/08	INTERMONTE	NEUT	4.20	586	606	559	420	436	383	0.284	0.292	0.261
18/04/08	EUROMOBILIARE	BUY	4.00	592	596	614	434	436	456	0.309	0.313	0.328
06/03/08	UNICREDIT	BUY	4.70	603	669		431	490		0.305	0.350	
12/05/08	EXANE BNP	BUY	4.40	653	657	657	485	485	481	0.344	0.351	0.355
12/05/08	CREDIT SUISSE	EQW	3.90	595	530	569	436	366	403	0.320	0.261	0.280
	MIN 3.9		564	516	510	403	362	362	0.282	0.261	0.258	
		AVG	4.3	621	631	598	454	461	429	0.318	0.324	0.307
		MAX	(5.0	756	770	657	587	602	492	0.384	0.396	0.355

EUR million EUR million EUR







Annual salary and fringe benefits

- Annual incentive bonuses
 - based on both Company's financial performance vs budget and individual performance
- Medium term Stock grant incentive plan
 - period 2007-2009
 - based on Saras' stock performance vs peers and Company's financial performance

The Company is structured according to the traditional business administration and audit model as follows:

Board of Directors charged with overseeing business management within which various committees have been set up, namely

- remuneration committee
- internal control committee

the Board includes two independent non-executive directors, Mr Mario Greco and Mr Gilberto Callera, who, together with another non-executive director, Mr Gabriele Previati, make up the above mentioned remuneration committee and the internal control committee.

Board of Statutory Auditors charged with supervising the compliance with laws and statutes, and monitoring the adequacy of the organisational structure, the internal control system and the Company's accounting-administrative system.

The Board has nominated the Chairman of the Board of Directors as the executive in charge of surveying internal control system functions.



2006

Male 80% 1,446 Female 20% 352

Average age: 40 years

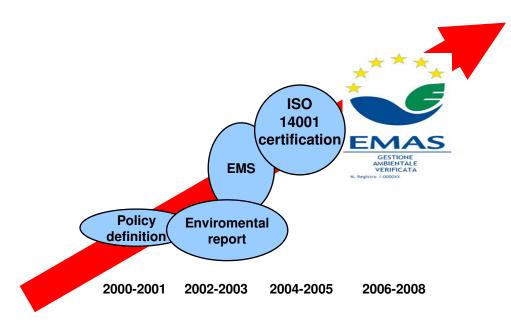
Average time at the company 11 years

The Saras Group has around 1,800 staff. Approximately 80% of these are employed in Sardinia, mostly at the Sarroch refinery. Some 230 people work in Spain, in distribution and marketing.

In over 40 years of activity, Saras has successfully built a reputation that has enabled it to attract the best employees, and to develop and retain talented and motivated personnel, who share the company's values of honesty, respect, excellence and responsibility. Saras has promoted these values by creating and constantly improving a safe and stimulating work environment, which encourages respect for the individual and offers attractive opportunities for staff development.



Saras certification pattern



The Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) is the EU voluntary instrument which acknowledges organisations that improve their environmental performance on a continuous basis. EMAS registered organisations are legally compliant, run an environment management system and report on their environmental performance through the publication of an independently verified environmental statement. They are recognised by the EMAS logo, which guarantees the reliability of the information provided.

The Saras Group has always paid particular attention to the environmental issues connected with its activities. Investments in environmental and safety initiatives stood at EUR 17.6 million in 2006. This was approximately 16% of total investments made in the year

Saras' environmental objectives include **transparency of information**. It has always made company data and the results of studies available to the authorities and the public. In keeping with this policy, Saras draws up an *Environment and Safety Report* each year.

The Saras Group has a programme aimed at ensuring the safety of all its employees at work. The company introduced a specific safety policy in 1996, and since then has achieved positive results in safeguarding both its workers and the environment.

The Group's Safety Management System for the prevention of major accidents was developed pursuant to Legislative Decree 334/99. The main components of this system are a Safety Report, an Internal Emergency Plan and an External Emergency Plan.

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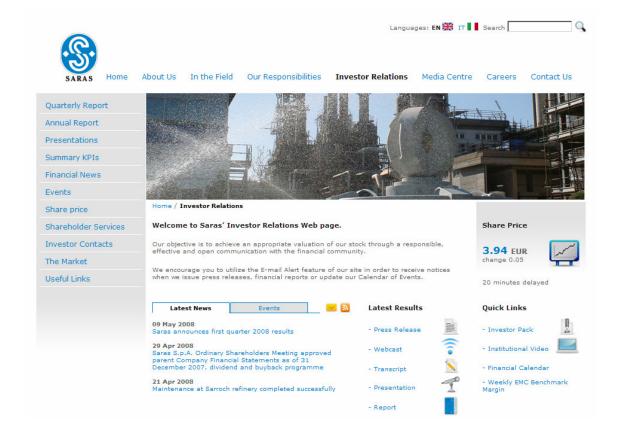
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