

CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL CORP
Form 20-F
April 30, 2010
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

DATE OF EVENT REQUIRING THIS SHELL COMPANY REPORT

FOR THE TRANSACTION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 1-15138

CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

The People's Republic of China
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

22 Chaoyangmen North Street
Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100728
The People's Republic of China

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(Address of principal executive offices)

Mr. Chen Ge
22 Chaoyangmen North Street
Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100728
The People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 (10) 5996 0028
Fax: +86 (10) 5996 0386

(Name, Telephone, Email and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12 (b) of the Act.

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered
American Depositary Shares, each representing 100 H Shares of par value RMB 1.00 per share	New York Stock Exchange, Inc.
H Shares of par value RMB 1.00 per share	New York Stock Exchange, Inc.*

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares.
Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12 (g) of the Act.

None
(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15 (d) of the Act.

None
(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

H Shares, par value RMB 1.00 per share	16,780,488,000
A Shares, par value RMB 1.00 per share	69,921,951,000

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Note - Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards Other
as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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CERTAIN TERMS AND CONVENTIONS

Definitions

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this annual report to:

- "Sinopec Corp.", "we", "our" and "us" are to China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation, a PRC joint stock limited company, and its subsidiaries;
- "Sinopec Group Company" are to our controlling shareholder, China Petrochemical Corporation, a PRC limited liability company;
- "Sinopec Group" are to the Sinopec Group Company and its subsidiaries other than Sinopec Corp. and its subsidiaries;
- "China" or the "PRC" are to the People's Republic of China, excluding for purposes of this annual report Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan;
- "provinces" are to provinces and to provincial-level autonomous regions and municipalities in China which are directly under the supervision of the central PRC government;
- "RMB" are to Renminbi, the currency of the PRC;
- "HK\$" are to Hong Kong dollar, the currency of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC; and
- "US\$" are to US dollars, the currency of the United States of America.

Conversion Conventions

Conversions of crude oil from tonnes to barrels are made at a rate of one tonne to 7.35 barrels for crude oil we purchase from external sources and one tonne to 7.1 barrels for crude oil we produce, representing the American Petroleum Institute ("API") gravity of the respective source of crude oil. Conversions of natural gas from cubic meters to cubic feet are made at a rate of one cubic meter to 35.31 cubic feet.

Glossary of Technical Terms

Unless otherwise indicated in the context, references to:

- "billion" are to a thousand million.
- "BOE" are to barrels-of-oil equivalent; natural gas is converted at a ratio of 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas to one BOE.
- "primary distillation capacity" are to the crude oil throughput capacity of a refinery's crude oil distillation units, calculated by estimating the number of days in a year that such crude oil distillation units are expected to operate, excluding downtime for regular maintenance, and multiplying that number by the amount equal to the units' optimal daily crude oil throughput.

- "rated capacity" are to the output capacity of a given production unit or, where appropriate, the throughput capacity, calculated by estimating the number of days in a year that such production unit is expected to operate, excluding downtime for regular maintenance, and multiplying that number by an amount equal to the unit's optimal daily output or throughput, as the case may be.

CURRENCIES AND EXCHANGE RATES

We publish our financial statements in Renminbi. Unless otherwise indicated, all translations from Renminbi to US dollars have been made at a rate of RMB 6.8259 to US\$1.00, the noon buying rate on December 31, 2009 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board. We do not represent that Renminbi or US dollar amounts could be converted into US dollars or Renminbi, as the case may be, at any particular rate, the rates below or at all. On April 23, 2010, the noon buying rate was RMB 6.8270 to US\$1.00.

The following table sets forth noon buying rate for US dollars in Renminbi for the periods indicated:

Period	Noon Buying Rate(1)			
	End (RMB per US\$1.00)	Average(2)	High	Low
2005	8.0702	8.1826	8.2765	8.0702
2006	7.8041	7.9723	8.0702	7.9723
2007	7.2946	7.5806	7.8127	7.2946
2008	6.8225	6.9193	7.2946	6.7800
2009	6.8259	6.8307	6.8470	6.8176
October 2009	6.8264	6.8267	6.8292	6.8248
November 2009	6.8265	6.8271	6.8300	6.8255
December 2009	6.8259	6.8276	6.8299	6.8260
January 2010	6.8268	6.8269	6.8295	6.8258
February 2010	6.8258	6.8285	6.8330	6.8258
March 2010	6.8258	6.8262	6.8270	6.8254
April 2010 (up to April 23, 2010)	6.8270	6.8256	6.2875	6.8229

(1) For the period prior to January 1, 2009, the exchange rates reflect the noon buying rates certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. For the period after January 1, 2009, the exchange rates reflect those set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

(2) Annual averages are determined by averaging the rates on the last business day of each month during the relevant period. Monthly averages are calculated using the average of the daily rates during the relevant period.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report includes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this annual report that address activities, events or developments which we expect or anticipate will or may occur in the future are hereby identified as forward-looking statements for the purpose of the safe harbor provided by Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The words such as believe, intend, expect, anticipate, project, estimate, predict, plan and similar expressions are also intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements address, among others, such issues as:

- amount and nature of future exploration and development,
- future prices of and demand for our products,
- future earnings and cash flow,
- development projects and drilling prospects,
- future plans and capital expenditures,
- estimates of proved oil and gas reserves,
- exploration prospects and reserves potential,
- expansion and other development trends of the petroleum and petrochemical industry,
- production forecasts of oil and gas,
- expected production or processing capacities, including expected rated capacities and primary distillation capacities, of units or facilities not yet in operation,
- expansion and growth of our business and operations, and
- our prospective operational and financial information.

These statements are based on assumptions and analyses made by us in light of our experience and our perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors we believe are appropriate in particular circumstances. However, whether actual results and developments will meet our expectations and predictions depends on a number of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations, including the risks set forth in "Item 3. Key Information — Risk Factors" and the following:

- fluctuations in crude oil prices,
- fluctuations in prices of our products,
- failures or delays in achieving production from development projects,
- potential acquisitions and other business opportunities,
- general economic, market and business conditions, and
- other risks and factors beyond our control.

Consequently, all of the forward-looking statements made in this annual report are qualified by these cautionary statements and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements should be considered in light of the various important factors set forth above and elsewhere in this Form 20-F. In addition, we cannot assure you that the actual results or developments anticipated by us will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that they will have the expected effect on us or our business or operations.

ITEM IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

1.

Not applicable.

ITEM OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

2.

Not applicable.

ITEM KEY INFORMATION

3.

A. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated income statement data (except per ADS data) and consolidated cash flow data for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008, and 2009 have been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. The selected consolidated income statement data and consolidated cash flow data for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements which are not included elsewhere in this annual report and the financial statements of the acquired businesses described below.

We acquired from Sinopec Group Company the equity interests of Sinopec Hainan Refining and Chemical Company Limited (Sinopec Hainan) and certain oil and gas production companies (Oil Production Plants) in 2006, the equity interests of Zhanjiang Dongxing Petroleum Company Limited, Sinopec Hangzhou Oil Refinery Plant, Yangzhou Petrochemical Plant, Jiangsu Taizhou Petrochemical Plant and Sinopec Qingjiang Petrochemical Company Limited (collectively, Refinery Plants) in 2007, and the entire equity interests of Sinopec Qingdao Petrochemical Company Limited and certain storage and distribution operations (collectively, the Acquired Group) in 2009. As we and these companies are under the common control of Sinopec Group Company, our acquisitions are reflected in our consolidated financial statements as combination of entities under common control that is accounted for in a manner similar to a pooling-of-interests. Accordingly, the acquired assets and related liabilities have been accounted for at historical cost and our consolidated financial statements for periods prior to the combinations have been restated to include the financial condition and the results of operation of these companies on a combined basis.

Moreover, the selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” included elsewhere in this annual report. Our consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2005 RMB	2006 RMB	2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB
(in millions, except per share and per ADS data)					
Consolidated Income Statement Data(1):					
Operating revenues	814,093	1,056,363	1,200,997	1,444,291	1,345,052
Other income	9,912	5,225	4,863	50,857	-
Operating expenses	(752,488)	(980,338)	(1,120,364)	(1,468,812)	(1,260,621)
Operating income	71,517	81,250	85,496	26,336	84,431
Earnings before income tax	68,090	79,073	82,847	22,116	80,568
Tax (expense)/benefit	(21,048)	(23,865)	(24,723)	2,840	(16,084)
Net income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	43,743	53,773	55,914	28,525	61,760
Basic earnings per share(2)	0.50	0.62	0.64	0.33	0.71
Basic earnings per ADS(2)	50.45	62.02	64.49	32.90	71.23
Diluted earnings per share(2)	0.50	0.62	0.64	0.29	0.71
Diluted earnings per ADS(2)	50.45	62.02	64.49	28.87	70.78
Cash dividends declared per share	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.145	0.16
Segment results					
Exploration and production	49,307	63,498	48,766	66,569	19,644
Refining	(2,801)	(26,001)	(10,997)	(63,635)	23,077
Marketing and distribution	10,583	30,361	35,904	38,519	30,300
Chemicals	15,626	14,924	13,306	(12,950)	13,615
Corporate and others	(1,198)	(1,532)	(1,483)	(2,167)	(2,205)
Operating income	71,517	81,250	85,496	26,336	84,431

	As of December 31,				
	2005 RMB	2006 RMB	2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB
(in millions)					
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data(1):					
Cash and cash equivalents	15,418	7,187	7,785	7,008	8,750
Total current assets	150,640	148,073	186,761	165,398	201,280
Total non-current assets	400,160	471,413	556,610	613,774	676,562
Total assets	550,800	619,486	743,371	779,172	877,842
Short-term debts and loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates (including current portion of long-term debts)	50,734	70,952	69,462	108,926	72,541
Long-term debts and loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates (excluding current portion of long-term debts)	103,408	100,637	120,314	127,144	145,828
Equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	226,506	264,911	307,897	327,889	375,661
Capital employed(3)	396,404	451,636	515,213	577,604	608,472

	Years Ended December 31				
	2005 RMB	2006 RMB	2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB
(in millions)					

Other Financial Data(1):

Net cash generated from operating activities	78,294	91,934	118,612	66,517	152,075
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(6,835)	6,202	(3,196)	42,820	(34,294)
Net cash used in investing activities	(75,142)	(106,342)	(114,754)	(110,035)	(116,039)
Capital expenditure					
Exploration and production	25,479	35,198	54,498	57,646	51,550
Refining	20,932	22,815	22,964	12,793	15,468
Marketing and distribution	13,262	13,475	14,671	14,796	16,283
Chemicals	9,386	12,629	16,184	20,622	25,207
Corporate and others	1,164	2,170	3,289	2,393	1,505
Total	70,223	86,287	111,606	108,250	110,013

-
- (1) The acquisitions of equity interests of Sinopec Hainan and Oil Production Plants in 2006, the acquisition of equity interests of the Refining Plants in 2007 and the acquisition of the Acquired Group from Sinopec Group Company in 2009 are treated as “combination of entities under common control” which are accounted in a manner similar to a pooling-of-interests. Accordingly, the acquired assets and liabilities have been accounted for at historical cost and the consolidated financial statements for periods prior to the combinations have been restated to include the financial condition and results of operation of these acquired companies on a combined basis. The considerations for these acquisitions were treated as equity transactions.
- (2) Basic earnings per share have been computed by dividing net income attributable to equity shareholders of our company by the weighted average number of shares in issue. For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, diluted earnings per share and per ADS are calculated on the same basis as basic earnings per share and per ADS, respectively, since there were no dilutive potential ordinary shares or they were considered anti-dilutive. The calculation of diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 is based on the diluted net income attributable to equity shareholders of our Company of RMB 25,348 million and RMB62,136 million and the diluted weighted average number of the shares of 87,790 million and 87,790 million, respectively. Basic and diluted earnings per ADS have been computed as if all of our issued or potential ordinary shares, including domestic shares and H shares, are represented by ADSs during each of the years presented. Each ADS represents 100 shares.
- (3) Capital employed is derived by the sum of short-term debts, long-term debts, loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates and total equity less cash and cash equivalents.

B. CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

Not applicable.

C. REASONS FOR THE OFFER AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

D. RISK FACTORS

Risks Relating to Our Business Operation

Our business may be adversely affected by the fluctuation of crude oil and refined petroleum product prices.

We consume a large amount of crude oil to produce our refined petroleum products and petrochemical products. While we try to adjust the sale price of our products to track international crude oil price fluctuations, our ability to pass on the increased cost resulting from crude oil price increases to our customers is dependent on international and domestic market conditions as well as the PRC government’s price control over refined petroleum products. Although the current price-setting mechanism for refined petroleum products in China allows the PRC government to adjust price in the PRC market when the average international crude oil price fluctuates beyond certain levels within a certain time period, the PRC government still retains discretion as to whether or when to adjust the refined petroleum products price. The PRC government generally exercises certain price control over refined petroleum products once international crude oil price experiences sustained rises or becomes significantly volatile. As a result, our results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected by the fluctuation of crude oil and refined petroleum product prices.

Our continued business success depends in part on our ability to replace reserves and develop newly discovered reserves.

Our ability to achieve our growth objectives is dependent in part on our level of success in discovering or acquiring additional oil and natural gas reserves and further exploring our current reserve base. Our exploration and development activities for additional reserves also expose us to inherent risks associated with drilling, including the risk that no economically productive oil or natural gas reservoirs might be discovered. Exploring for, developing and acquiring reserves is highly risky and capital intensive. Without reserve additions through further exploration and development or acquisition activities, our reserves and production will decline over time, which may materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We rely heavily on outside suppliers for crude oil and other raw materials, and we may even experience disruption of our ability to obtain crude oil and other raw materials.

We purchase a significant portion of our crude oil and other feedstock requirements from outside suppliers located in different countries and areas in the world. In 2009, approximately 75% of the crude oil required for our refinery business was sourced from international suppliers, some of which are from countries or regions that are on the sanction list published and administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the US Department of Treasury, including Iran and Sudan. In addition, our development requires us to source an increasing amount of crude oil from outside suppliers. We are subject to the political, geographical and economic risks associated with these countries and areas. If one or more of our material supply contracts were terminated or disrupted due to any natural disasters or political events, it is possible that we would not be able to find sufficient alternative sources of supply in a timely manner or on commercially reasonable terms. As a result, our business and financial condition would be materially and adversely affected.

Our business faces operation risks and natural disasters that may cause significant property damages, personal injuries and interruption of operations, and we may not have sufficient insurance coverage for all the financial losses incurred by us.

Exploring for, producing and transporting crude oil and natural gas and producing and transporting refined and petrochemical products involve a number of operating hazards. Significant operating hazards and natural disasters may cause interruption to our operations, property or environmental damages as well as personal injuries, and each of these incidents could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We have been paying high attention to the safety of our operation and implemented health, safety and environment management system within our company with the view to preventing accident, and reducing personal injuries, property losses and environment pollution. We also maintain insurance coverage on our property, plant, equipment and inventory. However, our preventative measures may not be effective and our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover all the financial losses caused by the operation risks and natural disasters. Losses incurred or payments required to be made by us due to operating hazards or natural disasters, which are not fully insured, may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The oil and natural gas reserves data in this annual report are only estimates, and our actual production, revenues and expenditures with respect to our reserves may differ materially from these estimates.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved oil and natural gas reserves, and in the timing of development expenditures and the projection of future rates of production. The reserve data set forth in this annual report represent estimates only. Adverse changes in economic conditions may render it uneconomical to develop certain reserves. Our actual production, revenues, taxes and fees payable and development and operating expenditures with respect to our reserves may likely vary from these estimates.

The reliability of reserves estimates depends on:

- the quality and quantity of technical and economic data;
- the prevailing oil and gas prices applicable to our production;
- the production performance of the reservoirs; and
- extensive engineering judgments.

In addition, new drilling, testing and production results following the estimates may cause substantial upward or downward revisions in the estimates.

Our operations may be adversely affected by the global and domestic economic conditions.

Our results of operations are materially affected by economic conditions in China and elsewhere around the world. The global financial crisis that began in 2008 has adversely affected China and other world economies, including the United States. Although many countries have adopted various macroeconomic policies, including stimulus packages, aiming at

offsetting the slowdown brought about by the financial crisis, the global economy has been negatively impacted. The global financial crisis also resulted in a tightening in credit markets, a low level of liquidity in many financial markets and increased volatility in credit, equity and commodity markets. The timing and nature of any recovery in worldwide financial markets and the global economy remain uncertain, and there can be no assurance that market conditions will improve in the near future, or even if they do improve, will not deteriorate again. Our operations may also be adversely affected by factors such as volatility in international commodity prices, governmental policies and measures affecting international trade and the PRC government's regulatory schemes and policies affecting domestic market. If the global and domestic markets experience significant or continuous slowdown or downturn, our business, financial condition, results of operations would be adversely affected.

Our operations may be adversely affected by the cyclical nature of the market.

Most of our revenues are attributable to sales of refined petroleum products and petrochemical products, and certain of these businesses and related products have historically been cyclical and sensitive to a number of factors that are beyond our control. These factors include the availability and prices of feedstock and general economic conditions, such as changes in industry capacity and output levels, cyclical changes in regional and global economic conditions, prices and availability of substitute products and changes in consumer demand. With the further reduction of tariffs and other import restrictions in the PRC on refined petroleum products and petrochemical products, many of our products have become increasingly subject to the cyclicity of global markets, and hence, our operations may be adversely affected by the cyclical nature of the market.

We face strong competition from domestic and foreign competitors.

Among our competitors, some are major integrated petroleum and petrochemical companies within and outside the PRC, which have recently become more significant participants in the petroleum and petrochemical industry in China. On December 4, 2006, Ministry of Commerce of the PRC promulgated the "Administrative Rules for Crude Oil Market" and "Administrative Rules for Refined Petroleum Products Market" to open the wholesale market of crude oil and refined petroleum products to new market entrants. As a result, we expect to face more competition in both crude oil and refined petroleum product markets. We also expect to face more competition in petrochemical product market as a result of our domestic and international competitors' increasing production capacity. Increased competition may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to Our Controlling Shareholder

Related party transactions.

We have engaged from time to time and will continue to engage in a variety of transactions with Sinopec Group, which provides to us a number of services, including, but not limited to, ancillary supply, engineering, maintenance, transport, lease of land use right, lease of buildings, as well as educational and community services. The nature of our transactions with Sinopec Group is governed by a number of service and other contracts between Sinopec Group and us. We have established various schemes in those agreements so that these transactions would be entered into under terms at arm's length. However, we cannot assure you that Sinopec Group Company or any of its members would not take actions that may favor its interests or its other subsidiaries' interests over ours.

Non-competition.

Sinopec Group Company has interests in certain businesses, such as oil refining, petrochemical producing, retail service stations and overseas exploration and development, which compete or are likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with our businesses. To avoid the adverse effects brought by the competition between us and Sinopec

Group Company to the maximum extent possible, we and Sinopec Group Company have entered into a non-competition agreement whereby Sinopec Group Company has agreed to: refrain from operating new businesses which compete or could compete with us in any of our domestic or international markets; grant us an option to purchase Sinopec Group Company's operations that compete or could compete with our businesses; operate its sales enterprises and service stations in a manner uniform to our sales and service operations; and appoint us as sales agent for certain of its products which compete or could compete with our products. Notwithstanding the foregoing contractual arrangements, because Sinopec Group Company is our controlling shareholder, Sinopec Group Company may take actions that may conflict with our own interests.

Investments in OFAC sanctioned countries.

Sinopec Group Company undertakes, from time to time and without our involvement, overseas investments and operations in the oil and gas industry, including exploration and production of oil and gas, refining and LNG projects. Sinopec Group Company's overseas asset portfolio includes oil and gas development projects in Iran, Sudan and Syria, which countries are on the sanction list published and administrated by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, or OFAC, of the U.S. Department of Treasury. Certain U.S.-based investors, including state and municipal governments and universities, may not wish to invest, and have proposed or adopted divestment or similar initiatives regarding investments, in companies that do business with countries on OFAC's sanction list. These investors may not wish to invest, and may divest their investment, in us because of our relationship with Sinopec Group Company and its investments and activities in those OFAC sanctioned countries. As a result, the trading prices of our ADSs may be materially and adversely affected.

Risks Relating to the PRC

Government regulations may limit our activities and affect our business operations.

The PRC government, though gradually liberalizing its regulations on entry into the petroleum and petrochemical industry, continues to exercise certain controls over the petroleum and petrochemical industry in China. These control mechanisms include granting the licenses to explore and produce crude oil and natural gas, granting the licenses to market and distribute crude oil and refined petroleum products, regulating the pricing of refined petroleum products, collecting special gain levies, assessing taxes and fees payable, deciding import and export quotas and procedures for the oil and gas industry, and setting safety, environmental and quality standards. As a result, we may face constraints on our flexibility and ability to expand our business operations.

Our business operations may be adversely affected by present or future environmental regulations.

As an integrated petroleum and petrochemical company, we are subject to extensive environmental protection laws and regulations in China. These laws and regulations permit:

- the imposition of fees for the discharge of waste substances;
- the levy of fines and payments for damages for serious environmental offenses; and
- the government, at its discretion, to close any facility which fails to comply with orders and require it to correct or stop operations causing environmental damage.

Our production operations produce substantial amounts of waste water, gas and solid waste materials. In addition, our production facilities require operating permits that are subject to renewal, modification and revocation. We have established a system to treat waste materials to prevent and reduce pollution. However, the PRC government has moved, and may move further, toward more rigorous enforcement of applicable laws, and toward the adoption of more stringent environmental standards, which, in turn, would require us to incur additional expenditures on environmental matters.

Some of our development plans require compliance with state policies and regulatory confirmation and registration.

We are currently engaged in a number of construction, renovation and expansion projects. Some of our large construction, renovation and expansion projects are subject to governmental confirmation and registration. The timing and cost of completion of these projects will depend on numerous factors, including when we can receive the required

confirmation and registration from relevant PRC government authorities and the general economic condition in China. If any of our important projects required for our future growth are not confirmed or registered, or not confirmed or registered in a timely manner, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely impacted.

Foreign enterprise holders of H shares may be subject to PRC taxation.

In accordance with the new Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules that became effective on January 1, 2008, dividends derived from the revenues after January 1, 2008 and are paid by PRC

companies to record holders that are non-resident enterprises, which are established under the laws of non-PRC jurisdictions and have no establishment or place of business in China or whose dividends from China do not relate to their establishment or place of business in China, are generally subject to a PRC withholding tax levied at a rate of 10% unless exempted or reduced pursuant to an applicable tax treaty or other exemptions. Under the notice issued by the State Administration of Taxation of the PRC on November 6, 2008, we are required to withhold PRC income tax at the rate of 10% on dividends paid for 2008 and later years payable to our H Share record holders that are “non-resident enterprises”. Accordingly, the investors of our American Depositary Shares representing our H Shares will be subject to such withholding of the PRC income tax at the rate of 10%, as Citibank N.A., the record holder of the H Shares represented by our American Depositary Shares, is deemed as a "non-resident enterprise" under the relevant PRC laws and regulations.

Government control of currency conversion and exchange rate fluctuation may adversely affect our operations and financial results.

We receive a significant majority of our revenues in Renminbi. A portion of such revenues will need to be converted into other currencies to meet our foreign currency needs, which include, among other things:

- import of crude oil and other materials;
- debt service on foreign currency-denominated debt;
- purchases of imported equipment;
- payment of the principals and interests of bonds issued overseas; and
- payment of any cash dividends declared in respect of the H shares (including ADS).

The existing foreign exchange regulations have significantly reduced government foreign exchange controls for transactions under the current account, including trade and service related foreign exchange transactions and payment of dividends. Foreign exchange transactions under the capital account, including principal payments in respect of foreign currency-denominated obligations, continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange. These limitations could affect our ability to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing, or to obtain foreign exchange for capital expenditures. The PRC government has stated publicly that it intends to make the Renminbi freely convertible in the future. However, we cannot predict whether the PRC government will continue its existing foreign exchange policy and when the PRC government will allow free conversion of Renminbi.

The exchange rate of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies fluctuates and is affected by, among other things, the foreign exchange control policies of the PRC government and the changes in the PRC's and international political and economic conditions. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government introduced a floating exchange rate system to allow the value of the Renminbi to fluctuate within a regulated band based on market supply and demand and by reference to a basket of foreign currencies. From July 21, 2005 to December 31, 2009, the value of the Renminbi has appreciated by approximately 21.3% against the U.S. dollar, according to exchange rates as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board. We purchase a significant portion of the crude oil from international suppliers, and the purchase prices are benchmarked to US dollar-denominated international prices. Fluctuations in the exchange rate of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollars and certain other foreign currencies may materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Risks relating to enforcement of shareholder rights; Mandatory arbitration.

Currently, the primary sources of shareholder rights are our articles of association, the PRC Company Law and the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, which, among other things, impose certain standards of conduct, fairness and disclosure on us, our directors and our controlling shareholder. In general, their provisions for protection of shareholder's rights and access to information are different from those applicable to companies incorporated in the United States, the United Kingdom and other Western countries. In addition, the mechanism for enforcement of rights under the corporate framework to which we are subject may also be relatively undeveloped and untested. To our knowledge, there has not been any published report of judicial enforcement in the PRC by H share shareholders of their rights under constituent documents of joint stock limited companies or the PRC Company Law or in the application or interpretation of the PRC or Hong Kong regulatory provisions applicable to PRC joint stock limited companies. We cannot assure you that our shareholders will enjoy protections that they may be entitled in other jurisdictions.

China does not have treaties providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts with the United States, the United Kingdom or most other Western countries, and therefore recognition and enforcement in China of judgments of a court in any of these jurisdictions in relation to any matter not subject to a binding arbitration provision may not be assured. Our articles of association as well as the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange provide that most disputes between holders of H shares and us, our directors, supervisors, officers or holders of domestic shares, arising out of the articles of association or the PRC Company Law concerning the affairs of our company, are to be resolved through arbitration by arbitration organizations in Hong Kong or China, rather than through a court of law. On June 18, 1999, an arrangement was made between Hong Kong and the PRC for the mutual enforcement of arbitral awards. This new arrangement was approved by the Supreme People's Court of the PRC and the Hong Kong Legislative Council, and became effective on February 1, 2000. We are uncertain as to the outcome of any action brought in China to enforce an arbitral award granted to shareholders.

ITEM INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

4.

A. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

Our legal and commercial name is China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation. Our head office is located at 22 Chaoyangmen North Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100728, the People's Republic of China, our telephone number is (8610) 5996-0028 and our fax number is (8610) 5996-0386. We have appointed our subsidiary in the United States, SINOPEC-USA Co., Ltd., 410 Park Avenue, 22nd Fl., New York, NY 10022, USA (telephone number: (212) 759-5085; fax number: (212) 759-6882) as our agent for service of processes for actions brought under the U.S. securities laws.

We were established as a joint stock limited company on February 25, 2000 under the Company Law of the PRC with Sinopec Group Company as the sole shareholder. Our principal businesses consist of petroleum and petrochemical businesses transferred to us by Sinopec Group Company pursuant to a reorganization agreement. Such businesses include:

- exploration for, development, production and marketing of crude oil and natural gas;
- refining of crude oil and marketing and distribution of refined petroleum products, including transportation, storage, trading, import and export of petroleum products; and
- production and sales of petrochemical products.

Sinopec Group Company's continuing activities consist, among other things, of:

- exploring and developing oil and gas reserves overseas;
- operating certain petrochemical facilities, small capacity refineries and retail service stations that it retained;
- providing geophysical exploration, and well drilling, survey, logging and downhole operational services;
-

- manufacturing production equipment and providing equipment maintenance services;
- providing construction services;
- providing utilities, such as electricity and water; and
- providing other operational services including transportation services.

Sinopec Group Company transferred the businesses to us either by transferring its equity holdings in subsidiaries or by transferring their assets and liabilities. Sinopec Group Company also agreed in the reorganization agreement to transfer to us its exploration and production licenses and all rights and obligations under the agreements in connection with its core businesses transferred to us. The employees relating to these assets were also transferred to us.

In order to expand our core businesses, prevent competition between us and members of Sinopec Group and reduce related party transactions, between 2001 and 2008 we have acquired from Sinopec Group Company Sinopec National Star Petroleum Company, Sinopec Group Maoming Petrochemical Company, Tahe Oilfield Petrochemical Factory and Xi'an Petrochemical Main Factory, certain Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets, certain Refinery Plants and certain service stations, certain Oil Production Plants, Sinopec Hainan and certain downhole operation assets. We have also sold and disposed of certain auxiliary assets to third parties. In addition, we completed the privatization of Beijing Yanhua Petrochemical Co., Ltd. and Sinopec Zhenhai Refinery and Chemicals Co., Ltd. and the tender offers for the acquisition of publicly-held A-shares of four subsidiaries formerly listed on stock exchanges in China, namely Sinopec Qilu Petrochemical Co., Ltd., Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Co., Ltd., Sinopec Zhongyuan Petroleum Co., Ltd., and Shengli Oil Field Dynamic Co., Ltd. In addition, in 2007, we acquired 20 service stations and fuel business in Hong Kong from China Resources Enterprise, Ltd.

On June 30, 2009, we completed the acquisition of 100% equity interest of Sinopec Qingdao Petrochemical Co., Ltd., 41.99% equity interest in Shijiazhuang Chemical Fiber Co. Ltd., property interests in eight oil product pipeline project divisions and certain other assets relating to our exploration and production, refining and marketing and distribution segments from Sinopec Group Company. On the same day, we also disposed certain assets in our chemicals segment to Sinopec Group Company. The total consideration for the acquisition was RMB 1,839 million and the total consideration for the disposal was RMB 157 million. We funded the net acquisition consideration through our internal resources.

On August 31, 2009, we completed the acquisitions from Sinopec Group Company of (i) all the assets in Petroleum Exploration & Production Research Institute, Research Institute of Petroleum Processing, Beijing Chemical Research Institute, Shanghai Research Institute of Petrochemical Technology, Fushun Research Institute of Petroleum and Petrochemicals and Qingdao Safety Engineering Research Institute, and (ii) 100% equity interests in Beijing Xingpu Fine Chemical Technical Development Company, Beijing Petrochemical Design Institute of Beijing Chemical Institute, Qingdao Sinosun Management System Certification Center, Fushun Huanke Petrochemical Technical Development Co., Ltd. and Sinopec Material Equipment Company. The total consideration for the acquisitions is RMB 3,946 million, which we funded through our internal resources.

On March 26, 2010, Sinopec Corporation Hong Kong International Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sinopec Corp., and Sinopec Overseas Oil & Gas Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sinopec Group Company, entered into a purchase agreement and a deed of novation, pursuant to which Sinopec Corporation Hong Kong International Limited agreed to acquire (i) 55% of the total issued share capital of Sonangol Sinopec International Limited, or SSI, a company which is incorporated in the Cayman Islands and a joint venture between China Sonangol International Holding Limited and Sinopec Overseas Oil & Gas Limited, and (ii) the shareholder's loan provided by Sinopec Overseas Oil & Gas Limited to SSI with a cap of US\$ 2.465 billion (equivalent to approximately RMB 16.831 billion). As of November 30, 2009, in respect of the shareholder's loan, SSI had utilized US\$2.3 billion (equivalent to approximately RMB15.9 billion), and the outstanding balance (with accrued interest) of which amounted to US\$779.1 million (equivalent to approximately RMB5.3 billion). The total consideration for the acquisition of shares and shareholder's loan is US\$ 2.5 billion (equivalent to approximately RMB 16.8 billion). Sinopec Corporation Hong Kong International Limited will pay the consideration through its own financial resources and bank loans. After the completion of the transaction, SSI will be controlled by Sinopec Corp. The acquisition is subject to the approvals by relevant PRC governmental authorities and our independent shareholders.

B. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Exploration and Production

Overview

We currently explore for, develop and produce crude oil and natural gas in a number of areas across China. As of December 31, 2009, we held 193 production licenses with an aggregate acreage of 19,136 square kilometers and with terms ranging from 10 to 80 years. Our production licenses are renewable upon our application at least 30 days prior to expiration. During the term of our production license, we pay an annual production license fee of RMB 1,000 per square kilometers. Oilfields at our Shengli production bureau accounted for approximately 58% of our total crude oil and natural gas production in 2009.

As of December 31, 2009, we held 318 exploration licenses for various blocks in which we engaged in exploration activities. The maximum term of our exploration licenses is 7 years and the authorized total acreage under such licenses are 964 thousand square kilometers. Our exploration licenses may be renewed upon our application at least 30 days prior to expiration of the original term with each renewal for a two-year term. We are obligated to make an annual minimum exploration investment in each of the exploration blocks which we obtained the exploration licenses. In addition, we are also obligated to pay an annual exploration license fee ranging from RMB 100 to RMB 500 per square kilometer. However, we are entitled under PRC laws and regulations for reduction and exemption of exploration license fee for exploration in China's western region, northeast region and offshore China.

Properties

We currently operate 16 oil and gas production bureaus, each of which consists of many oil and gas producing fields and blocks and all of which are located in China.

Shengli production bureau, our most important crude oil production bureau, consists of 70 producing blocks of various sizes extending over an area of 2,564 square kilometers in northern Shandong province. Most of Shengli's blocks are located in the Jiyang trough with various oil producing levels. In 2009, Shengli production bureau produced 200 million barrels of crude oil and 24.7 billion cubic feet of natural gas, with an average daily production of 553 thousand BOE, accounting for approximately 58% of our total crude oil and natural gas production for the year.

As of December 31, 2009, the total acreage of our oil and gas producing fields and blocks was 8,349 square kilometers, including 5,684 square kilometers that are developed acreage and 2,665 square kilometers that are undeveloped acreage. All of our oil and gas producing fields and blocks with respect to which acreage information is given are wholly owned by us.

Oil and Natural Gas Reserves

Our estimated proved reserves of crude oil and natural gas as of December 31, 2009 were 3,943 million BOE (including 2,820 million barrels of crude oil and 6,739 billion cubic feet of natural gas), representing a decrease of 1.4% from 2008. Our estimated proved reserves do not include additional quantities recoverable beyond the term of the relevant production licenses, or that may result from extensions of currently proved areas, or from application of improved recovery processes not yet tested and determined to be economical.

The following tables set forth our proved developed and undeveloped crude oil and natural gas reserves by our major oil and gas production bureaus as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009. Reserves information as of December 31, 2009 shown in the following tables was calculated using the average of first-day-of-the-month price for oil and gas during 2009. Reserves information as of December 31, 2007 and 2008 shown in the following tables was calculated using year-end oil and gas price.

	As of December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
Crude Oil			
Proved Reserves			
Developed			
Shengli	2,167	1,964	2,009
Zhongyuan	154	116	124
Xibei	119	158	173
Henan	75	77	72
Jiangsu	84	88	89

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Others	52	48	46
Total Developed	2,651	2,451	2,513
Undeveloped			
Shengli	64	187	114
Zhongyuan	81	49	33
Xibei	161	117	132
Henan	21	4	1
Jiangsu	3	3	3
Others	43	30	24
Total Undeveloped	373	390	307
Total Proved Reserves	3,024	2,841	2,820

	As of December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
Natural Gas	(in billions of cubic feet)		
Proved Reserves			
Developed			
Shengli	328	264	262
Zhongyuan	198	133	103
Xibei	196	242	296
Jiangsu	10	12	12
Xinan	417	420	446
Huabei	327	384	450
Puguang	0	0	0
Others	43	116	158
Total Developed	1,519	1,571	1,727
Undeveloped			
Shengli	0	0	0
Zhongyuan	163	56	33
Xibei	2	210	122
Jiangsu	0	0	0
Xinan	340	262	241
Huabei	454	325	275
Puguang	3,509	4,001	3,926
Others	344	534	415
Total Undeveloped	4,812	5,388	5,012
Total Proved Reserves	6,331	6,959	6,739

As of December 31, 2009, approximately 307 million barrels of our crude oil proved reserves and 5,012 billion cubic feet of our natural gas proved reserves were classified as proved undeveloped reserves. This compares to 390 million barrels and 5,389 billion cubic feet of proved undeveloped reserves of crude oil and natural gas, respectively, as of December 31, 2008. During the year, 1,193 new wells were drilled, including 607, 185 and 155 new wells at our Shengli production bureau, Zhongyuan production bureau and Xibei production bureau, respectively. We converted 111 million barrels of proved undeveloped crude oil reserves and 203 billion cubic feet of proved undeveloped natural gas reserves into proved developed reserves in 2009. Total capital expenditure incurred in converting proved undeveloped reserves into proved developed reserves amounted to RMB 12.2 billion, including RMB 4.7 billion, RMB 4.2 million and RMB 1.2 million incurred in connection with our operations at Xibei production bureau, Shengli production bureau and Zhongyuan production bureau, respectively, in 2009.

We manage our reserves estimation through a two-tier management system. Our Oil and Natural Gas Reserves Management Committee, or the RMC, at our headquarters level oversees the overall reserves estimation process and reviews the reserves estimation of our Company. Each of our production bureaus has a reserves management committee that manages the reserves estimation process and reviews the reserves estimation report at production bureau level.

Our RMC is chaired by Mr. Wang Zhigang, one of our senior vice presidents, and is co-led by our deputy chief geologist and our director general of our exploration and production segment. Mr. Wang holds a Ph.D. degree in geology from Geology and Geo-physics Research Institute of the China Academy of Science and has 28 years of experience in oil and gas industry. Our RMC also consists of 31 other members who are senior management members in charge of exploration and development activities at production bureau level. A majority of our RMC members hold doctor's or master's degrees and our RMC members have an average of 20 years of technical experience in relevant

industry fields, such as geology, engineering and economics.

Our reserves estimation is guided by procedural manuals and technical guidance. Initial collection and compilation of reserves information are conducted by different working divisions, including exploration, development, financial and legal divisions, at production bureau level. Exploration and development divisions collectively prepare the initial report on reserves estimation. Together with technical experts, reserves management committees at production bureau level then holds peer review to ensure the qualitative and quantitative compliance with technical

guidance and accuracy and reasonableness of the reserves estimation. At headquarter level, the RMC is primarily responsible for the management and coordination of the reserves estimation process, review and approval of annual changes and results in reserves estimation and reporting of our proved reserves. We also engage outside consultants who assist us to be in compliance with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission rules and regulations. Our reserves estimation process is further facilitated by a specialized reserves database which is improved and updated periodically.

Oil and Natural Gas Production

In 2009, we produced an average of 962 thousand BOE per day, of which approximately 85.8% was crude oil and 14.2% was natural gas. The following tables set forth our average daily production by final product sold and by our major oil and gas production bureau for the last three years. The production of crude oil includes condensed oil.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	(in thousands of barrels daily)		
Average Daily Crude Oil Production			
Shengli	539	538	541
Zhongyuan	59	58	56
Xibei	104	116	128
Henan	35	35	36
Jiangsu	33	33	33
Others	29	31	31
Total Crude Oil Production	799	811	825

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	(in thousands of barrels daily)		
Average Daily Natural Gas Production			
Shengli	76	74	68
Zhongyuan	143	102	90
Xibei	92	123	130
Henan	7	6	6
Jiangsu	5	6	6
Xinan	260	261	281
Huabei	140	185	190
Others	51	44	48
Total Natural Gas Production	774	801	819

Lifting Cost & Realized Prices

The following table sets forth our average lifting costs per BOE of crude oil and natural gas produced, average sales prices per barrel of crude oil and average sales prices per thousand cubic meters of natural gas for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

	Total	Shengli (RMB)	Others
For the year ended December 31, 2009			

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Average petroleum lifting cost per BOE	90.51	96.34	82.63
Average realized sales price			
Per barrel of crude oil	339.36	337.12	343.70
Per thousand cubic meters of natural gas	959.04	1019.98	956.75
For the year ended December 31, 2008			
Average petroleum lifting cost per BOE	88.80	92.24	83.99
Average realized sales price			
Per barrel of crude oil	601.22	598.99	605.80
Per thousand cubic meters of natural gas	914.47	992.15	939.48
For the year ended December 31, 2007			
Average petroleum lifting cost per BOE	84.62	87.23	80.78
Average realized sales price			
Per barrel of crude oil	435.94	421.66	466.17
Per thousand cubic meters of natural gas	822.83	939.92	817.72

Exploration and Development Activities

In 2009, we continued to increase our production capacity and scale of our reserve development. We made progress with our key exploration and development projects in Shengli and Tahe. Our Songnan gas field started production. In 2009, our crude oil production capacity increased by 5.7 million tonnes per annum and our natural gas production capacity increased by 1.205 billion cubic meters per annum. Our Sichuan-to-East China Gas Project commenced trial operation in 2009.

The following table sets forth the numbers of our exploratory and development wells, including a breakdown of productive wells and dry wells we drilled during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

	Total	Shengli	Xibei	Others
For the year ended December 31, 2009				
Exploratory				
— Productive	259	109	15	135
— Dry	311	95	30	186
Development				
— Productive	3,079	1,702	147	1,230
— Dry	22	8	8	6
For the year ended December 31, 2008				
Exploratory				
— Productive	248	128	26	94
— Dry	296	105	18	173
Development				
— Productive	3,128	1,563	141	1,424
— Dry	24	4	12	8
For the year ended December 31, 2007				
Exploratory				
— Productive	251	118	16	117
— Dry	306	119	24	163
Development				
— Productive	2,956	1,136	112	1,708
— Dry	20	2	8	10

The following table sets forth the number of wells being drilled by our major oil and gas production bureau as of December 31, 2009, as compared to December 31, 2008. We own 100% of the working interest in these wells:

	As of December 31,	
	2008	2009
Wells Drilling		
Shengli	47	54
Zhongyuan	21	33
Xibei	30	43
Jiangsu	6	22
Others	73	67
Total Wells Drilling	177	219

As of December 31, 2009, we were conducting waterdrive testing at the undeveloped reserves with extra-low permeability at production bureaus of Shengli, Xibei and Dongbei.

The following table sets forth our number of productive wells for crude oil and natural gas as of December 31, 2009, as compared to December 31, 2008:

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	As of December 31,			
	2008		2009	
	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Crude Oil	Natural Gas
Shengli	24,303	394	25,600	415
Zhongyuan	3,936	301	4,033	296
Xibei	840	80	995	88
Jiangsu	1,776	5	1,929	6
Others	6,038	2,095 (1)	6,427	2,275 (1)
Total Productive Wells	36,893	2,875	38,984	3,080

(1) Including (i) six (6) natural gas productive wells in which a third party owns 50% of the working interest; and (ii) twelve (12) natural gas productive wells in which a third party owns 70% of the working interest.

Refining

Overview

We processed approximately 182.0 million tonnes of crude oil in 2009, representing approximately 53.57% of China's total crude oil throughput. We produce a full range of refined petroleum products. The following table sets forth our production of our principal refined petroleum products for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	(in million tonnes)		
Gasoline	26.6	29.6	34.4
Diesel	63.4	69.7	68.9
Kerosene including jet fuel	8.3	8.0	10.4
Light chemical feedstock	24.0	23.1	26.9
Lubricant	13.3	12.1	1.3
Liquefied petroleum gas	7.4	8.2	8.7
Fuel oil	5.6	5.1	4.1

Gasoline and diesel are our largest revenue producing products, and are sold mostly through our marketing and distribution segment through both wholesale and retail channels. We use most of our production of chemical feedstock as feedstock for our own chemical operations. Most of our refined petroleum products were sold domestically to a wide variety of industrial and agricultural customers, and a small amount are exported.

Refining Facilities

Currently we operate 34 refineries in China, all of which are located in our principal market. As of December 31, 2009, our total primary distillation capacity was 227.0 million tonnes per annum.

The following table sets forth our total primary distillation capacity per annum and crude oil throughputs as of and for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

As of and for the Years Ended
December 31,

	2007	2008	2009
Primary distillation capacity (million tonnes per annum)	191.9	208.0	227.0
Crude oil throughputs (million tonnes)	164.0	171.1	182.6

In 2009, measured by the total output from our refineries, our overall gasoline yield was 18.85%, overall diesel yield was 37.71%, overall kerosene yield was 5.69% and overall light chemical feedstock yield was 14.71%. Other products include lubricant, liquefied petroleum gas, solvent, asphalt, petroleum coke, paraffin and fuel oil. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, our overall yield for all refined petroleum products at our refineries was 93.95%, 94.05% and 94.53%, respectively.

The following table sets forth the primary distillation capacity per annum as of, and refinery throughput for the years ended, December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 of each of our refineries with the primary distillation capacity of 8 million tonnes or more per annum as of December 31, 2009.

Refinery	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Primary Distillation Capacity	Refinery Throughput	Primary Distillation Capacity (in million tonnes)	Refinery Throughput	Primary Distillation Capacity	Refinery Throughput
Zhenhai	20.0	18.6	20.0	19.4	23.0	19.2
Shanghai	14.0	8.9	14.0	9.2	14.0	8.8
Maoming	13.5	13.1	13.5	13.0	13.5	13.0
Guangzhou	13.2	10.4	13.2	11.6	13.2	11.2
Jinling	13.0	11.5	13.0	11.2	13.0	12.4
Yanshan	13.0	8.6	13.0	10.7	13.0	10.8
Gaoqiao	11.0	8.1	11.0	10.2	11.0	10.5
Qilu	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.0	10.5	10.1
Qingdao(1)	-	-	10.0	5.1	10.0	9.5
Yangzi	8.0	8.2	8.0	7.5	8.0	8.0
Hainan	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.2
Luoyang	6.5	5.2	8.0	4.8	8.0	6.4
Wuhan	5.0	4.3	8.0	4.0	8.0	4.5
Fujian	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.1	12.0	7.0
Tianjin	5.5	5.3	5.5	3.6	12.5	4.3

(1) Qingdao Refinery was completed and commenced operation in May 2008.

In 2009, our primary distillation capacity of crude oil increased by 22.0 million tonnes per annum, representing a net increase of 19.0 million tonnes per annum from 2008 after adjusting for the facility shut-downs, which includes an increase of 21.0 million tonnes per annum in the distillation capacity of high-sulfur crude oil. In addition, in 2009, our hydro-refining capacity and coking capacity increased by 16.8 million tonnes per annum and 3.3 million tonnes per annum, respectively. The revamping projects for a number of refining facilities to improve refined petroleum product quality were also progressing as planned.

Sources of Crude Oil

Crude oil is our most important raw material. The following table sets forth the sources of our crude oil supply for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Source of Supply	For the Years ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
	(in million tonnes)		
Self-supply	30.83	30.88	31.90
PetroChina Company Ltd.	6.89	6.13	7.05
CNOOC Ltd.	7.42	7.55	6.49
Import	116.87	127.98	138.07
Total	162.01	172.54	183.51

Marketing and Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

Overview

We operate the largest sales and distribution network for refined petroleum products in China. In 2009, we distributed and sold in China approximately 124.02 million tonnes of gasoline, diesel and kerosene including jet fuel, representing a market share of approximately 60% in China. Most of the refined petroleum products sold by us are produced internally. In 2009, approximately 84% of our gasoline sales volume and approximately 87% of our diesel sales volumes were produced internally.

The table below sets forth a summary of key data in the marketing and sales of refined petroleum products for the year ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2008	2009
Sales volume of refined petroleum products (in million tonnes)	119.39	122.98	124.02
Of which: Retail	76.62	84.10	78.90
Direct Sales	20.17	19.63	25.61
Wholesale	22.60	19.25	19.52
Average annual throughput of service stations (tonnes per station)	2,697	2,935	2,715
Total number of service stations under Sinopec brand as of December 31 of the respective year	29,062	29,279	29,698
Of which: Self-operated service stations	28,405	28,647	29,055
Franchised service stations	657	632	643

Retail

All of our retail sales are made through a network of service stations and petroleum shops operated under the Sinopec brand. Through this unified network we are more able to implement consistent pricing policies, maintain both product and service quality standards and more efficiently deploy our retail network.

In 2009, we sold approximately 78.9 million tonnes of refined petroleum products through our retail network, representing approximately 63.6% of our total refined petroleum products sales volume. Our retail market share in 2009 was approximately 76.7% in our principal market. Our retail network mainly consists of service stations that are wholly-owned and operated by us or jointly-owned and operated or leased by us and franchised service stations that are owned and operated by third parties.

In 2009, we continued to improve our refined petroleum products retail networks through acquisition, construction and renovation of service stations, and added 408 new service stations wholly-owned and operated by us into our retail network. We believe we have further strengthened our leading position in our principal market, and further improved our brand awareness and customer loyalty.

Direct Sales

In 2009, we sold approximately 25.61 million tonnes of refined petroleum products, including 2.42 million tonnes of gasoline, 23.06 million tonnes of diesel and 0.13 million tonnes of kerosene, through direct sales to commercial customers such as industrial enterprises, hotels, restaurants and agricultural producers.

Wholesale

In 2009, we sold approximately 19.52 million tonnes of refined petroleum products through wholesale channels, representing approximately 15.7% of our total sales volume of refined petroleum products. Our wholesale sales include sales to large commercial or industrial customers and independent distributors as well as sales to certain long-term customers such as railway, airlines, shipping and public utilities.

Through our wholesale centers, we operate 410 storage facilities with a total capacity of approximately 14.0 million cubic meters, substantially all of which are wholly-owned by us. Our wholesale centers are connected to our refineries by railway, waterway and, in some cases, by pipelines. We also own some dedicated railways, oil wharfs and oil barges, as well as a number of rail tankers and oil trucks.

Chemicals

Overview

We are the largest petrochemicals producer in China. We produce a full range of petrochemical products including intermediate petrochemicals, synthetic resins, synthetic fiber monomers and polymers, synthetic fibers, synthetic rubber and chemical fertilizers. Synthetic resins, synthetic fibers, synthetic rubber, chemical fertilizers and some intermediate petrochemicals comprise a significant majority of our external sales. Synthetic fiber monomers and polymers and intermediate petrochemicals, on the other hand, are mostly internally consumed as feedstock for the production of other chemical products. Our chemical operations are integrated with our refining businesses, which

supply a significant portion of our chemical feedstock such as naphtha. Because of strong domestic demand, most of our petrochemical products are sold in China's domestic market.

In 2009, our Fujian ethylene project commenced operation and construction of our Tianjin ethylene project achieved mechanical completion.

Products

Intermediate Petrochemicals

We are the largest ethylene producer in China. Our rated ethylene capacity was 7.13 million tonnes per annum, which represented 59.6% of China's total domestic ethylene capacity, as of December 31, 2009. In 2009, we produced 6.71 million tonnes of ethylene, representing approximately 62.8% of the total domestic output. Nearly all of our olefins production is used as feedstock for our petrochemical operations.

We produce aromatics mainly in the forms of benzene and para-xylene, which are used primarily as feedstock for purified terephthalic acid, or PTA, the preferred raw material for polyester. We are the largest aromatics producer in China.

Organic chemicals extracted mainly from olefins and aromatics are intermediate petrochemicals and are essential raw materials for synthetic resins, synthetic rubber and synthetic fibers. We are the largest producer of butanol, styrene, paraxylene, vinyl acetate, phenol and acetone in China.

The following table sets forth our rated capacity per annum, production volume and major plants of production as of or for the year ended December 31, 2009 for our principal intermediate petrochemical products. These operational data include 100% of the rated capacity and production of our joint ventures, SECCO, BASF-YPC, and Fujian Refining and Petrochemical Company Limited., which we own 50%, 40% and 50%, respectively.

	Our Rated Capacity (thousand tonnes per annum)	Our Production (thousand tonnes)	Major Plants of Production
Ethylene	7,135	6,713	Yanshan, Shanghai, Yangzi, Qilu, Maoming, Guangzhou, Tianjin, Zhongyuan, SECCO, BASF-YPC and Fujian
Propylene	6,343	6,169	Yanshan, Shanghai, Yangzi, Qilu, Maoming, Guangzhou, Tianjin, Zhongyuan, SECCO, BASF-YPC, Gaoqiao, Anqing, Jinan, Jingmen, Wuhan and Fujian
Benzene	3,701	2,488	Yanshan, Shanghai, Yangzi, Qilu, Guangzhou, Zhenhai,

			Tianjin, Luoyang, SECCO and BASF-YPC
Styrene	1,241	996	Yanshan, Qilu, Guangzhou, Maoming and SECCO
Para-xylene	4,068	2,997	Shanghai, Yangzi, Qilu, Tianjin and Luoyang
Phenol	350	322	Yanshan and Gaoqiao

Synthetic Resins

We are the largest producer of polyethylene, polypropylene and polystyrene and supplier of major synthetic resins products in China.

The following table sets forth our rated capacity per annum, production volumes and major plants of production for each of our principal synthetic resins as of or for the year ended December 31, 2009. These operational data include 100% of the rated capacity and production of our joint ventures, SECCO, BASF-YPC, and Fujian Refining and Petrochemical Company Limited., which we own 50%, 40% and 50%, respectively.

	Our Rated Capacity (thousand tonnes per annum)	Our Production (thousand tonnes)	Major Plants of Production
Polyethylene	5,081	4,747	Yanshan, Shanghai, Yangzi, Qilu, Maoming, Guangzhou, Tianjin, Zhongyuan, SECCO, BASF-YPC and Fujian
Polypropylene	4,287	4,297	Yanshan, Shanghai, Yangzi, Qilu, Guangzhou, Maoming, Tianjin, Zhongyuan, SECCO, Wuhan Fenghuang, Jingmen and Fujian
Polyvinyl chloride	600	514	Qilu
Polystyrene	536	412	Yanshan, Qilu, Maoming, Guangzhou and SECCO
Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene	200	142	Gaoqiao

Synthetic Fiber Monomers and Polymers

Our principal synthetic fiber monomers and polymers are purified terephthalic acid, ethylene glycol, acrylonitrile, caprolactam, polyester, polyethylene glycol and polyamide fiber. Based on our 2009 production, we are the largest producer of purified terephthalic acid, ethylene glycol, caprolactam and polyester in China. Most of our production of synthetic fiber monomers and polymers are used as feedstock for synthetic fibers.

The following table sets forth our rated capacity per annum, our production volume and major plants of production as of or for the year ended December 31, 2009 for each type of our principal synthetic fiber monomers and polymers. These operational data include 100% of the rated capacity and production of our joint ventures, SECCO, BASF-YPC, and Fujian Refining and Petrochemical Company Limited., which we own 50%, 40% and 50%, respectively.

	Our Rated Capacity (thousand tonnes per annum)	Our Production (thousand tonnes)	Major Plants of Production
Purified terephthalic acid	3,078	3,289	Shanghai, Yangzi, Yizheng, Tianjin and Luoyang
Ethylene glycol	1,413	1,013	Yanshan, Shanghai, Yangzi, Tianjin, Maoming, BASF-YPC and Fujian

Acrylonitrile	510	496	Shanghai, Anqing, Qilu and SECCO
Caprolactam	210	184	Shijiazhuang and Baling
Polyester	2,812	2,701	Shanghai, Yizheng, Tianjin and Luoyang

Synthetic Fibers

We are the largest producer of polyester and acrylic fibers in China. Our principal synthetic fiber products are polyester fiber and acrylic fiber.

The following table sets forth our rated capacity per annum, production volume and major plants of production for each type of our principal synthetic fibers as of or for the year ended December 31, 2009.

	Our Rated Capacity (thousand tonnes per annum)	Our Production (thousand tonnes)	Major Plants of Production
Polyester fiber	1,200	991	Yizheng, Shanghai, Tianjin and Luoyang
Acrylic fiber	315	305	Shanghai, Anqing and Qilu

Synthetic Rubbers

Our principal synthetic rubbers are cis-polybutadiene rubber, styrene butadiene rubber, or SBR, styrene butadiene-styrene thermoplastic elastomer and isobutadiene isoprene rubber, or IIR. Based on our 2009 production, we are the largest producer of SBR and cis-polybutadiene rubber and the only producer of IIR in China.

The following table sets forth our rated capacity per annum, production volume and major plants of production as of or for the year ended December 31, 2009 for each of our principal synthetic rubbers.

	Our Rated Capacity (thousand tonnes per annum)	Our Production (thousand tonnes)	Major Plants of Operation
Cis-polybutadiene rubber	285	296	Yanshan, Qilu, Maoming and Gaoqiao
Styrene butadiene rubber	430	354	Yanshan, Qilu, Maoming and Gaoqiao and Yangzi
Styrene-butadiene-styrene thermoplastic elastomers	170	194	Yanshan and Maoming
Isobutylene isoprene rubber	45	40	Yanshan

Chemical Fertilizers

We produce synthetic ammonia and urea. Our synthetic ammonia is used to manufacture urea, caprolactam and acrylic nitrile.

The following table sets forth our rated capacity per annum, our production volume and major plants of production for ammonia and urea as of or for the year ended December 31, 2009.

	Our Rated Capacity (thousand tonnes per annum)	Our Production (thousand tonnes)	Major Plants of Production
Ammonia	2,227	1,123	Zhenhai, Jinling, Anqing, Jiujiang, Qilu, Hubei and Baling
Urea	3,634	1,752	

Zhenhai, Jinling, Anqing,
Jiujiang, Qilu, Hubei and
Baling

Marketing and Sales of Petrochemicals

Price and volume of petrochemical sales are primarily market driven. The southern and eastern regions in China, where most of our petrochemical plants are located, constitute the major petrochemical market in China. Our proximity to the major petrochemical market gives us a geographic advantage over our competitors.

Our principal sales and distribution channels consist of direct sales to end-users, most of which are large- and medium-sized manufacturing enterprises, and sales to distributors in our national sales network. We also provided after-sale services to our customers, including technical support. We continuously strive to improve our product mix and enhance our product quality to meet market needs.

Competition

Exploration and Production

Because our production of crude oil can only meet approximately 17.4% of our crude oil requirements, we generally do not compete for crude oil customers. However, we compete with other market participants for the acquisition of desirable crude oil and natural gas prospects.

Refining and Marketing of Refined Petroleum Products

Market participants compete primarily on the basis of quality of products and service, efficiency of operations including proximity to customers, awareness of brand name and price. While we constantly face competition from other market participants, we believe that we have a competitive advantage in our principal market over our competitors in most of these aspects.

Chemicals

We compete with domestic and foreign chemicals producers in the chemicals market. We believe our proximity to customers has given us significant geographical advantages. Most of our petrochemical production facilities are located in the eastern and southern regions in China, an area which has experienced higher economic growth rates in China in the past two decades. Proximity of our production facilities to our markets has given us an advantage over our competitors in terms of easy access to our customers, resulting in lower transportation costs, more reliable delivery of products and better service to customers.

Patents and Trademarks

In 2009, we were granted 605 patents in China and 37 patents overseas. As of December 31, 2009, we owned a total of 5,082 patents in China. We are also entitled to use certain patents, trademarks and computer software owned by Sinopec Group Company under a royalty-free basis, provided that we bear all such annual expenses of maintaining the validity of such trademarks, patents and computer software. Certain patents expire from time to time and cover various products, processes and product uses. Our royalty-free trademark licenses from Sinopec Group Company also include the right to use the "Sinopec" brand for our products and services. Pursuant to a supplemental agreement we entered into with Sinopec Group Company on October 21, 2009, our intellectual property licenses from Sinopec Group Company were extended to December 31, 2019.

Regulatory Matters

Overview

China's petroleum and petrochemical industry has seen significant liberalization in the past ten years. However, the exploration, production, marketing and distribution of crude oil and natural gas, as well as the production, marketing and distribution of certain refined petroleum products are still subject to regulation of many government agencies including:

National Development and Reform Commission ("NDRC")

The NDRC is responsible for formulating and implementing key policies in respect of petroleum and petrochemical industry, including:

- Formulating guidance plan for annual production, import and export amount of crude oil, natural gas and gasoline nationwide based on its forecast on macro economic conditions in China;
- Setting the pricing policy for refined petroleum products;
- Approving certain domestic and overseas resource investment projects which are subject to NDRC's approval as required by the Catalogue of Investment Projects Approved by the Government (2004); and
- Approving foreign investment projects that are in excess of certain investment limits.

The Ministry of Commerce ("MOFCOM")

MOFCOM is responsible for examining and approving production sharing contracts, Sino-foreign equity joint venture contracts and Sino-foreign cooperation joint venture contracts for oil and gas development within the PRC. It is also responsible to issue quotas and licenses for import and export of crude oil and refined oil.

Ministry of Land and Resources ("MLR")

The MLR is responsible for issuing the licenses that are required to explore and produce crude oil and natural gas in China.

Regulation of Exploration and Production

Exploration and Production Rights

The PRC Constitution provides that all mineral and oil resources belong to the state. In 1986, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress passed the Mineral Resources Law which authorizes the Ministry of Land and Resources, or the MLR, to exercise administrative authority over the exploration and production of the mineral and oil resources within the PRC, including its territorial waters. The Mineral Resources Law and its supplementary regulations provide the basic legal framework under which exploration licenses and production licenses are granted. The MLR has the authority to grant exploration licenses and production licenses on a competitive bidding or other basis it considers appropriate. Applicants for these licenses must be companies approved by the State Council to engage in oil and gas exploration and production activities. Currently, only we, PetroChina, CNOOC and Yanchang Petroleum Group Ltd. have received such exploration licenses and production licenses in oil and gas industry. In addition, pursuant to the Regulation on the Administration of Geological Survey Qualifications promulgated by the State Council, which became effective from July 1, 2008, any entity engaging in geological survey activities shall obtain a geological survey qualification certificate. Oil and natural gas survey qualifications, among others, shall be examined, approved and granted by the MLR.

Applicants for exploration licenses must first register with the MLR blocks in which they intend to engage in exploration activities. The holder of an exploration license is obligated to make an annual minimum exploration investment relating to the exploration blocks in respect of which the license is issued. Investment ranges from RMB 2,000 per square kilometer for the initial year to RMB 5,000 for the second year and to RMB 10,000 for the third and subsequent years. Additionally, the holder has to pay an annual exploration license fee of RMB 100 per square kilometer for each of the first three years. Afterwards, the annual fee increases by an additional RMB 100 per square kilometer per year up to a maximum of RMB 500 per square kilometer. The maximum term of an exploration license is 7 years. The exploration license may be renewed upon application by the holder at least 30 days prior to expiration of the original term with each renewal for a two-year term.

At the exploration stage, an applicant can also apply for a progressive exploration and production license that allows the holder to test and develop reserves not yet fully proved. The progressive exploration and production license has a maximum term of 15 years. When the reserves become proved for a block, the holder must apply for a full production license in order to undertake production.

The MLR issues full production licenses to applicants on the basis of the reserve reports approved by relevant authorities. The maximum term of a full production license is 30 years unless a special dispensation is given by the State Council. Due to a special dispensation granted to us by the State Council, the maximum term of our full production licenses is 80 years. The full production license is renewable upon application by the holder at least 30 days prior to expiration of the original term. A holder of the full production license has to pay an annual full

production right usage fee of RMB 1,000 per square kilometer.

All companies approved by the State Council to engage in oil and gas exploration and production activities may apply for exploration and production licenses for onshore and offshore oil and natural gas resources without geographical restrictions. We have exploration and production licenses for the exploration and production of both onshore and offshore crude oil and natural gas resources in China.

Exploration and production licenses do not grant the holders the right to enter upon any land for the purpose of exploration and production. Holders of exploration and production licenses must separately obtain the right to use the land covered by the licenses, and if permissible under applicable laws, current owners of the rights to use such land may transfer or lease the land to the license holder.

Volume and Price of Natural Gas

The NDRC formulates the annual natural gas supply guidelines which require natural gas producers to distribute specified amount of natural gas to specified fertilizer producers. The actual production level of natural gas (excluding the amount supplied to the fertilizer producers) is determined by the natural gas producers themselves.

The price of natural gas has two components:

- ex-factory price; and
- pipeline transportation fee

Since December 2005, the NDRC simplified the ex-factory price-setting mechanism by dividing natural gas prices into two tiers and setting a median guidance ex-factory price for each tier. The price for the first tier may be set within $\pm 10\%$ of the guidance price through negotiation between the producers and their customers, while the price for the second tier may fluctuate up to 10% of the guidance price with no limitation on the minimum price. In addition, the NDRC would adjust the guidance prices once per year by up to 8% annually to reflect the price trends of crude oil and other alternative energies. On November 8, 2007, the NDRC adopted an adjusted pricing policy for natural gas, by increasing the guidance ex-factory price of the natural gas for industrial applications other than chemical fertilizers and independent heating enterprises by RMB 400.0 per thousand cubic meters, deregulating the ex-factory price of the natural gas for LNG producers, fixing the minimum ratio between the base retail price of natural gas for automobiles and the base retail price of #90 gasoline at 0.75:1.

Natural gas producers submit to the NDRC for examination and approval of any proposed transportation fee for the natural gas transported by pipelines, which was based on the capital investment made in the pipeline, the depreciation period for the pipeline and the ability of end users to pay.

Regulation of Refining and Marketing of Refined Petroleum Products

Volume and Price Controls on Gasoline, Diesel and Jet Fuel

The PRC government continues to exercise control over gasoline, diesel and jet fuel prices.

According to the Notice on Implementing Reforms on Prices of Refined Products and Tax promulgated by the State Council on December 18, 2008 and the Measures for Administration of Petroleum Products Price (Trial) issued by the NDRC on May 7, 2009, the sale price for refined petroleum products in the PRC market shall be adjusted with reference to international crude oil price fluctuations, subject to governmental control. The NDRC will set maximum retail price and the provincial price bureaus have the authority to set maximum whole sale prices for gasoline and diesel. As a principle, maximum retail price for gasoline and diesel in the Chinese market shall be decided with reference to the international crude oil price plus the average domestic processing costs, tax levies, reasonable sales and marketing expenses and appropriate profit. The refined petroleum products price in the PRC market may be adjusted when the moving average price of international crude oil price fluctuates beyond 4% within a period of 22 consecutive business days. If the international crude oil prices experience sustained increase or radical fluctuation, the price of refined petroleum products, including gasoline and diesel products, will be controlled by the government to reduce the oil price fluctuation impact upon the PRC market.

Regulation of Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products Market

On December 4, 2006, Ministry of Commerce of the PRC promulgated the “Administrative Rules for Crude Oil Market” and “Administrative Rules for Refined Petroleum Products Market” to open the wholesale market of crude oil and refined petroleum products to new market entrants, respectively. We will face more competition in both crude oil and refined petroleum products markets. Such increased competition may have a material adverse effect on our financial conditions and results of operations.

Investment

Under the State Council's Decision on Investment System Reform, investments without the use of government funds are only subject to a licensing system or a registration system, as the case may be. Under the current

system, only significant projects and the projects of restrictive nature are subject to approval so as to maintain social and public interests, and all other projects of any investment scale are only subject to a registration system.

Overseas investment project falling within the category of resources development involving investment by any Chinese party of above US\$ 200 million (inclusive) shall be verified and approved by the State Council, and those involving investment of above US\$ 30 million (inclusive) shall be verified and approved by the NDRC. Other overseas investment project shall be verified and approved by State Council if it involves investment by any Chinese party of above US\$ 50 million (inclusive), or by the NDRC if it involves investment by any Chinese party of above US\$ 10 million (inclusive). Any overseas investment projects other than the foregoing shall be filed with the NDRC and/or the MOFCOM if the investor is an enterprise managed by the central government, or approved by its local government according to applicable laws and regulations. Overseas investment projects involving domestic enterprise's establishment or acquisition of overseas enterprise to acquire ownership, control or management rights of overseas enterprise (with the exception of financial enterprises) shall be approved by the MOFCOM or relevant provincial-level commerce authorities according to applicable laws and regulations.

Pursuant to the Anti-Monopoly Law of the PRC which became effective on August 1, 2008, when market concentration by business carriers through merger, acquisition of control through shares or assets acquisition, or acquisition of control or the ability to exercise decisive influence over other business carriers by contract or by other means reaches a threshold of declaration level prescribed by the State Council, the business carriers shall declare in advance to the Anti-monopoly Law Enforcement Agency, otherwise, the business carriers shall not implement such market concentration.

Taxation, Fees and Royalty

Companies which operate petroleum and petrochemical businesses in China are subject to a variety of taxes, fees and royalties.

Effective from January 1, 2008, the general enterprise income tax rate imposed on entities, other than certain enterprises defined in the new Enterprise Income Tax Law of the PRC, is 25%.

According to the Notice on Implementing Reforms on Prices of Refined Products and Tax, starting from January 1, 2009, consumption tax on refined petroleum products were adjusted. Applicable tax, fees and royalties on refined petroleum products and other refined products generally payable by us or by other companies in similar industries are shown below.

Tax Item	Tax Base	Tax Rate
Enterprise income tax	Taxable income	25% effective from January 1, 2008.
Value-added tax	Revenue	13% for liquefied petroleum gas, natural gas, and low density polyethylene for production of agricultural film and fertilizers and 17% for other items. We generally charge value-added tax to our customers at the time of settlement on top of the selling prices of our products on behalf of the taxation authority. We may directly claim refund from the value-added tax collected from our customers of any value-added tax that we paid for (i) purchasing

materials consumed during the production process; (ii) charges paid for drilling and other engineering services; and (iii) labor consumed during the production process.

Business tax	Revenue from pipeline transportation services	3%.
Consumption tax	Aggregate volume sold or self-consumed	RMB 1 per liter for gasoline, naphtha, solvent oil and lubricant; RMB 0.8 per liter for diesel, jet fuel and fuel oil. Prior to December 31, 2010, the consumption tax paid for imported naphtha for the

		production of ethylene and aromatic hydrocarbon will be refunded, and naphtha procured from domestic sources for the production of ethylene and aromatic hydrocarbon will remain tax-free. Consumption tax on jet fuel is currently exempted.
Import tariff	CIF China price	5% for gasoline, 6% for light diesel, 9% for jet kerosene and 6% for No. 5-7 fuel oil. The current applicable tax rates in 2010 for jet kerosene and No. 5-7 fuel oil are 6% and 3%, respectively.
Resource tax	Aggregate volume sold or self-consumed	RMB 14 to RMB 30 per tonne for crude oil. RMB 7 to RMB 15 per thousand cubic meters for natural gas.
Compensatory fee for mineral resources	Revenue of crude oil and natural gas	1%
Exploration license fee	Area	RMB 100 to 500 per square kilometer per annum.
Production license fee	Area	RMB 1,000 per square kilometer per annum.
Royalty fee(1)	Production volume	Progressive rate of 0-12.5% for crude oil and 0-3% for natural gas.
City construction tax	Total amount of value-added tax, consumption tax and business tax	1%, 5% and 7%.
Education Surcharge	Total amount of value-added tax, consumption tax and business tax	3%.
Special Oil Income Levy	Any revenue derived from sale of domestically produced crude oil when the realized crude oil price exceeds US\$ 40 per barrel.	Progressive rate of 20% to 40% for revenue derived from crude oil with realized price in excess of US\$ 40 per barrel, i.e. 20% for the portion in excess of US\$ 40 per barrel up to US\$ 45 per barrel (inclusive); 25% for the portion in excess of US\$ 45 per barrel up to US\$ 50 per barrel (inclusive); 30% for the portion in excess of US\$ 50 per barrel to US\$ 55 per barrel (inclusive); 35% for the portion in excess of US\$ 55 per barrel to US\$ 60 per

barrel (inclusive); and 40% for the portion in excess of US\$ 60 per barrel.

(1) Payable only by Sino-foreign oil and gas exploration and development cooperative projects, and the project companies of those cooperative projects are not subject to any other resource taxes or fees.

C. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

For a description of our relationship with Sinopec Group Company, see "Item 4. Information on the Company — A. History and Development of the Company" and "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions." For a description of our significant subsidiaries, see Note 34 to our consolidated financial statements.

D. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

We own substantially all of our properties, plants and equipment relating to our business activities. We hold production licenses covering all of our interests in our developed and undeveloped crude oil and natural gas fields and productive wells. See "Item 4. Information on the Company — B. Business Overview" for description of our property, plant and equipment.

Environmental Matters

We are subject to various national environmental laws and regulations and also environmental regulations promulgated by the local governments in whose jurisdictions we have operations. For example, national regulations promulgated by the central government set discharge standards for emissions into air and water. They also set forth schedules of discharge fees for various waste substances. These schedules usually provide for discharge fee increases for each incremental increase of the amount of discharge up to a certain level. Above a certain level, the central regulations permit the local government to order any of our facilities to cure certain behavior causing environmental damage and subject to the central government's approval, the local government may also issue orders to close any of our facilities that fail to comply with the existing regulations. In addition, the PRC government has set certain environmental protection objective for the petroleum and chemical industry to reduce energy intensity, chemical oxygen demand, industrial water consumption and sulfur dioxide emission by certain level by 2009 compared to 2005. In light of such objective, we have incurred capital expenditure specifically to promote energy saving and environmental protection in China.

Each of our production subsidiaries has implemented a system to control its pollutant emissions and to oversee compliance with the PRC environmental regulations. We have a central safety and environmental compliance department to set our internal environmental requirements and procedures, and to manage and supervise the environmental protection programs at the various production facilities. Each production subsidiary has an environmental compliance department which is responsible for supervising environmental matters at the subsidiary and implementing our environmental requirements and procedures. These departments report both to the management of the subsidiary and to the central environmental compliance department.

Our production facilities have their own facilities to treat waste water, solid waste and waste gases on site. Waste water first goes through preliminary treatment at our own waste water treatment facilities. Thereafter, the water is sent to nearby waste water treatment centers operated either by us or by Sinopec Group for further treatment. All solid waste materials generated by our production facilities are buried at disposal sites or burned in furnaces either operated by us or by Sinopec Group. Waste gases are generally treated and burned in furnaces before dissipation and the ash is disposed in accordance with our solid waste disposal procedures.

Environmental regulations also require companies to file an environmental impact report to the environmental bureau for approval before undertaking any construction of a new production facility or any major expansion or renovation of an existing production facility. Such an undertaking will not be permitted to operate until the environmental bureau has performed an inspection and is satisfied that environmentally sound equipment has been installed for the facility.

We believe our environmental protection systems and facilities are adequate for us to comply with current applicable national and local environmental protection regulations. The PRC government, however, may impose stricter regulations which require additional expenditure on compliance with environmental regulations.

We paid pollutant discharge fees of approximately RMB 2.1 billion in 2007, RMB 2.3 billion in 2008 and RMB 3.2 billion in 2009.

Insurance

In respect of our refining, petrochemical production, and marketing and sales operations, we currently maintain with Sinopec Group Company, under the terms of its Safety Production Insurance Fund ("SPI Fund"), approximately RMB 456.3 billion of coverage on our property and plants and approximately RMB 71.2 billion of coverage on our inventory. In 2009, we paid an insurance premium of approximately RMB 1.87 billion to Sinopec Group Company for such coverage. Transportation vehicles and products in transit are not covered by Sinopec Group Company and we

maintain insurance policies for those assets with insurance companies in the PRC.

The insurance coverage under SPI Fund applies to all enterprises controlled by Sinopec Group Company under regulations published by the Ministry of Finance. We believe that, in the event of a major accident, we will be able to recover most of our losses from insurance proceeds paid under the SPI Fund or by insurance companies.

Pursuant to an approval of the Ministry of Finance, Sinopec Group Company entered into an agreement with China People's Insurance Company on January 29, 2002 to purchase a property and casualty policy which would also cover our assets. The policy provides for an annual maximum cumulative claim amount of RMB 4.0 billion and a maximum of RMB 2.36 billion per occurrence.

Consistent with what we believe to be customary practice among PRC enterprises, we do not currently carry any third party liability insurance to cover claims in respect of personal injury, environmental damage arising from accidents on our property or relating to our operations other than on our transportation vehicles. We have not had a third party liability claim filed against us during the past three years. We do not carry business interruption insurance, as such coverage is not customary in the PRC.

ITEM UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

4A.

None.

ITEM OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

5.

A. GENERAL

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements. Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. Certain financial information presented in this section is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. Unless otherwise indicated, all financial data presented on a consolidated basis or by segment, are presented net of inter-segment transactions (i.e., inter-segment and other intercompany transactions have been eliminated).

Critical Accounting Policies

Our reported consolidated financial condition and consolidated results of operations are sensitive to accounting methods, assumptions and estimates that underlie the preparation of our financial statements. We base our assumptions and estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable and which form the basis for making judgments about matters that are not readily apparent from other sources. On an on-going basis, our management evaluates its estimates. Actual results may differ from those estimates as facts, circumstances and conditions change.

The selection of critical accounting policies, the judgments and other uncertainties affecting application of those policies and the sensitivity of reported results to changes in conditions and assumptions are factors to be considered when reviewing our financial statements. Our principal accounting policies are set forth in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. We believe the following critical accounting policies involve the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements.

Oil and gas properties and reserves

The accounting for our upstream oil and gas activities is subject to special accounting rules that are unique to the oil and gas business. There are two methods to account for oil and gas business activities, the successful efforts method and the full cost method. We have elected to use the successful efforts method.

The successful efforts method reflects the volatility that is inherent in exploring for mineral resources in that costs of unsuccessful exploratory efforts are charged to expense as they are incurred. These costs primarily include dry hole costs, seismic costs and other exploratory costs. Under the full cost method, these costs are capitalized and written-off (depreciation) over time.

Engineering estimates of our oil and gas reserves are inherently imprecise and represent only approximate amounts because of the subjective judgments involved in developing such information. There are authoritative guidelines regarding the engineering criteria that have to be met before estimated oil and gas reserves can be designated as “proved”. Proved and proved developed reserves estimates are updated at least annually and take into account recent production and technical information about each field. In addition, as prices and cost levels change from year to year, the estimate of proved and proved developed reserves also changes. This change is considered a change in estimate for accounting purposes and is reflected on a prospective basis in related depreciation rates.

Future dismantlement costs for oil and gas properties are estimated with reference to engineering estimates after taking into consideration the anticipated method of dismantlement required in accordance with industry practices in similar geographic area, including estimation of economic life of oil and gas properties, technology and price level. The present values of these estimated future dismantlement costs are capitalized as oil and gas properties with equivalent amounts recognized as provision for dismantlement costs.

Despite the inherent imprecision in these engineering estimates, these estimates are used in determining depreciation expense, impairment expense and future dismantlement costs, and in disclosing the supplemental standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and gas properties. Depreciation rates are determined based on estimated proved developed reserve quantities (the denominator) and capitalized costs of producing properties (the numerator). Producing properties' capitalized costs are amortized based on the units of oil or gas produced. Therefore, assuming all other variables are held constant, an increase in estimated proved developed reserves decreases our depreciation, depletion and amortization expense. Also, estimated reserves are often used to calculate future cash flows from our oil and gas operations, which serve as an indicator of fair value in determining whether a property is impaired or not. The larger the estimated reserves, the less likely the property is impaired. There have been no significant changes to the original reserve estimates during any of the three years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Impairment for long-lived assets

If circumstances indicate that the net book value of a long-lived asset, including oil and gas properties, may not be recoverable, the asset may be "impaired", and an impairment loss may be recognized. The carrying amounts of long-lived assets are reviewed periodically in order to assess whether the recoverable amounts have declined below the carrying amounts. For goodwill, the recoverable amount is estimated annually. These assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their recorded carrying amounts may not be recoverable. When such a decline has occurred, the carrying amount is reduced to recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and the value in use. It is difficult to precisely estimate selling price because quoted market prices for our assets or cash-generating units are not readily available. In determining the value in use, expected cash flows generated by the asset or the cash-generating unit are discounted to their present value, which requires significant judgment relating to level of sales volume, selling price and amount of operating costs. We use all readily available information in determining an amount that is a reasonable approximation of recoverable amount, including estimates based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections of reserve quantities, sales volume, selling price and amount of operating costs.

Impairment losses recognized for each of the three years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 in our statement of income on long-lived assets are summarized as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB
		(in millions)	
Exploration and production	481	5,991	1,595
Refining	1,070	270	396
Marketing and distribution	1,237	709	1,479
Chemicals	318	1,511	3,807
Corporate and others	—	19	8
Total	3,106	8,500	7,285

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment (other than oil and gas properties) are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account the estimated residual value. We review the estimated useful lives of the assets regularly in order to determine the amount of depreciation expense to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives are based on our historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation expense for future periods is adjusted if there are significant

changes from previous estimates. There have been no changes to the estimated useful lives and residual values during each of the three years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Impairment of accounts receivable for bad and doubtful debts

We estimate impairment of accounts receivable for bad and doubtful debts resulting from the inability of our customers to make the required payments. We base our estimates on the aging of our accounts receivable balance, customer credit-worthiness, and historical write-off experience. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, actual write-offs would be higher than estimated. The changes in the impairment losses for bad and doubtful accounts are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB
	(in millions)		
Balance as of January 1 .	3,373	2,909	2,406
Impairment losses recognized for the year .	295	143	70
Reversal of impairment losses	(204)	(254)	(245)
Written off	(555)	(392)	(310)
Balance as of December 31	2,909	2,406	1,921

Allowance for diminution in value of inventories

If the costs of inventories fall below their net realizable values, an allowance for diminution in value of inventories is recognized. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. We base the estimates on all available information, including the current market prices of the finished goods and raw materials, and historical operating costs. If the actual selling prices were to be lower or the costs of completion were to be higher than estimated, the actual allowance for diminution in value of inventories could be higher than estimated. Allowance for diminution in value of inventories is analyzed as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB
	(in millions)		
Balance as of January 1	871	4,572	9,189
Allowance for the year	3,962	8,777	401
Reversal of allowance on disposal	(131)	(64)	(185)
Written off	(130)	(4,096)	(8,367)
Balance as of December 31	4,572	9,189	1,038

Recently Pronounced International Financial Reporting Standards

Information relating to the recently pronounced IFRS is presented in Note 37 to the consolidated financial statements.

Overview of Our Operations

We are the largest integrated petroleum and petrochemical company in China and one of the largest in Asia in terms of operating revenues. We engage in exploring for, developing and producing crude oil and natural gas, operating refineries and petrochemical facilities and marketing crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products and petrochemicals. We have reported our consolidated financial results according to the following four principal business segments and the corporate and others segment.

- Exploration and Production Segment, which consists of our activities related to exploring for and developing, producing and selling crude oil and natural gas;
- Refining Segment, which consists of purchasing crude oil from our exploration and production segment and from third parties, processing of crude oil into refined petroleum products, selling refined petroleum products principally to our marketing and distribution segment;

- Marketing and Distribution Segment, which consists of purchasing refined petroleum products from our refining segment and third parties, and marketing, selling and distributing refined petroleum products by wholesale to large customers and independent distributors and retail through our retail network;
- Chemicals Segment, which consists of purchasing chemical feedstock principally from the refining segment and producing, marketing, selling and distributing chemical products; and
- Corporate and Others Segment, which consists principally of trading activities of the import and export subsidiaries and our research and development activities.

B. CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth certain income and expense items from our consolidated statements of income for the periods indicated.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB
	(in billions)		
Operating revenues			
Sales of goods	1,170.0	1,413.2	1,315.9
Other operating revenues	31.0	31.1	29.1
Total operating revenues	1,201.0	1,444.3	1,345.0
Other income	4.9	50.9	-
Operating expenses			
Purchased crude oil, products and operating supplies and expenses	(971.7)	(1,286.1)	(990.5)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(32.8)	(39.4)	(40.5)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(43.6)	(46.4)	(50.5)
Exploration expenses, including dry holes	(11.1)	(8.3)	(10.5)
Personnel expenses	(22.9)	(23.4)	(28.8)
Taxes other than income tax	(34.7)	(57.2)	(132.9)
Other operating expenses, net	(3.6)	(8.1)	(6.9)
Total operating expenses	(1,120.4)	(1,468.9)	(1,260.6)
Operating income	85.5	26.3	84.4
Net finance costs	(8.4)	(5.2)	(7.2)
Income from investments	5.7	1.0	3.4
Earnings before income tax	82.8	22.1	80.6
Tax (expense)/benefit	(24.7)	2.9	(16.1)
Net income	58.1	25.0	64.5
Attributable to:			
Equity shareholders of the Company	55.9	28.5	61.8
Minority interests	2.2	(3.5)	2.7
	58.1	25.0	64.5

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2008

In 2009, our total operating revenues were RMB 1,345.0 billion, representing a decrease of 6.9% over the year of 2008. Our operating income was RMB 84.4 billion, representing an increase of 220.9% over the year of 2008. The increase in our operating income was primarily due to our efforts to respond to the international financial crisis, including our development in the markets we compete, enhancement in marketing and services quality, improvement of our raw material structure and further leveraging on our strength in business scale and integration. These efforts were coupled with the reform on pricing mechanism and taxation and fee policies for refined oil products by the PRC government and the increase in demand for chemical products in domestic market.

Operating Revenues

In 2009, our operating revenues from sales of goods were RMB 1,315.9 billion, representing a decrease of 6.9% over 2008. This was mainly due to the decrease in the price of crude oil, refined oil and petrochemical products over 2008. In addition, in 2008, we received RMB 50.9 billion of government subsidy as a result of the PRC government's tight

control over refined petroleum products prices in 2008 (categorized as other income), and we did not receive any such subsidy as a result of the reform on pricing mechanism and taxation and fee policies for refined oil products by the PRC government in 2009.

The following table sets forth our external sales volume, average realized prices and the respective rates of change from 2008 to 2009 for our major products:

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	Average Realized Price				Rate of Change	Sales Volume				Rate of Change
	2008	(1)	2009	(1)	from 2008 to 2009 (%)	2008	(2)	2009	(2)	from 2008 to 2009 (%)
	(RMB)		(RMB)							
Crude Oil	4,190	(1)	2,303	(1)	(45.0)	4.39	(2)	4.92	(2)	12.1
Natural Gas	911	(3)	933	(3)	2.4	6.28	(4)	6.49	(4)	3.3
Gasoline	6,409	(1)	6,367	(1)	(0.7)	37.73	(2)	39.04	(2)	3.5
Diesel	5,629	(1)	5,092	(1)	(9.5)	80.24	(2)	82.34	(2)	2.6
Kerosene	6,063	(1)	3,918	(1)	(35.4)	9.22	(2)	11.35	(2)	23.1
Basic chemical feedstock	6,238	(1)	4,359	(1)	(30.1)	10.67	(2)	13.27	(2)	24.4
Synthetic Resin	10,094	(1)	8,072	(1)	(20.0)	7.83	(2)	8.67	(2)	10.7
Synthetic Fiber	10,488	(1)	9,140	(1)	(12.9)	1.35	(2)	1.42	(2)	5.2
Synthetic Rubber	16,160	(1)	11,448	(1)	(29.2)	0.98	(2)	1.12	(2)	14.3
Synthetic Fiber Monomer and Polymer	8,054	(1)	6,530	(1)	(18.9)	3.99	(2)	4.65	(2)	16.5
Chemical fertilizer	1,729	(1)	1,657	(1)	(4.2)	1.66	(2)	1.77	(2)	6.6

(1) per tonne

(2) million tonnes

(3) per thousand cubic meters

(4) billion cubic meters

Sales of crude oil and natural gas

Most of crude oil and a small portion of natural gas we produced were internally used for refining and chemical production and the remaining were sold to other customers. In 2009, the total revenue from crude oil, natural gas and other upstream products that were sold externally amounted to RMB 19.3 billion, representing a decrease of 26.7% over 2008. The change was mainly due to the decrease in the price of crude oil.

Sales of refined petroleum products

In 2009, our refining segment and marketing and distribution segment sell petroleum products (mainly consisting of gasoline, diesel and kerosene which are referred to as the refined oil products and other refined petroleum products) to external parties. The external sales revenue realized by these two segments were RMB 874.2 billion, accounting for 65.0% of our operating revenues and representing a decrease of 6.5% over 2008. The decrease was mainly due to the decrease in price of refined oil products. The sales revenue of gasoline, diesel and kerosene was RMB 712.3 billion, accounting for 81.5% of the total revenue of petroleum products and representing a decrease of 5.0% over 2008. Sales revenue of other refined petroleum products was RMB 161.9 billion, accounting for 18.5% of the total turnover of petroleum products and representing a decrease of 12.8% over 2008.

Sales of chemical products

Our external sales revenue of chemical products was RMB 192.7 billion, accounting for 14.3% of our operating revenues and representing a decrease of 12.3% over 2008. This was mainly due to the decrease in the price of chemical products.

Other income

In 2008, we received RMB 50.9 billion of government subsidy as a result of the PRC government's tight control over refined petroleum products prices in 2008. We did not receive any such subsidy as a result of the reform on pricing mechanism and taxation and fee policies for refined oil products by the PRC government in 2009.

Operating expenses

In 2009, our operating expenses were RMB 1,260.6 billion, representing a decrease of 14.2% over 2008, among which:

Purchased crude oil, products and operating supplies and expenses were RMB 990.5 billion, representing a decrease of 23.0% over 2008, accounting for 78.6% of the total operating expenses, of which:

Crude oil purchase expenses were RMB 405.4 billion, representing a decrease of 41.3% over 2008. In 2009, the total throughput of crude oil that was purchased externally was 135.14 million tonnes (excluding the amount processed for third parties), representing an increase of 0.2% over 2008; the average unit processing cost for crude oil purchased externally was RMB 3,000 per tonne, representing a decrease of 41.5% over 2008.

In 2009, our other purchasing expenses were RMB 585.1 billion, representing a decrease of 1.7% over 2008. This was mainly due to the decrease in the cost of gasoline, diesel, kerosene and other feedstock purchased externally.

Selling, general and administrative expenses totaled RMB 40.5 billion, representing an increase of 2.8% over 2008. This was mainly due to the increase in the expenses of community services and culture, education and healthcare and the increase in rental charges of some gas stations.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization was RMB 50.5 billion, representing an increase of 8.8% over 2008. This was mainly due to the depreciation resulting from the our continuous capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment.

Exploration expenses were RMB 10.5 billion, representing an increase of 26.5% over 2008, reflecting our enhanced exploration activities in northeastern Sichuan, west Sichuan and Erdos regions.

Personnel expenses were RMB 28.8 billion, representing an increase of 23.1% compared with 2008, reflecting our accrual of staff annuity and housing subsidy.

Taxes other than income tax were RMB 132.9 billion, representing an increase of 132.3% compared with 2008. This was mainly due to the reform on pricing mechanism and taxation and fee policies for refined oil products by the PRC government, which led to the increase in the consumption tax, urban construction tax and educational surcharge by RMB 101.4 billion over 2008. In addition, the special oil income levy decreased by RMB 25.7 billion compared to 2008 as a result of the decrease in the price of crude oil in 2009.

Other operating expenses were RMB 6.9 billion, representing a decrease of 14.8% over 2008.

Operating income

In 2009, our operating income was RMB 84.4 billion, representing an increase of 220.9% over 2008.

Net finance costs

In 2009, our net finance costs were RMB 7.2 billion, representing an increase of 38.5% over 2008. Our interest expenses in 2009 were RMB 7.4 billion, representing a decrease of RMB 4.5 billion over 2008; our foreign currency exchange gains were RMB 0.4 billion, representing a decrease of RMB 2.9 billion over 2008. We also incurred a loss of RMB 0.2 billion with respect to the fair value change of embedded financial derivative instruments in convertible bonds as a result of the change in our H share's trading price, compared with a gain of RMB 3.9 billion with respect to the fair value change of embedded financial derivative instruments in convertible bonds in 2008.

Earnings before income tax

In 2009, our earnings before income tax were RMB 80.6 billion, representing an increase of 264.7% over 2008.

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Income tax

In 2009, we recognized an income tax expense of RMB 16.1 billion, increased by RMB 19.0 billion. The increase was mainly due to substantial growth of earnings before income taxes over 2008.

Net income attributable to minority interests

In 2009, our net income attributable to minority interests was RMB 2.7 billion, representing an increase of RMB 6.2 billion compared with 2008.

Net income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company

In 2009, our net income attributable to our equity shareholders was RMB 61.8 billion, representing an increase of 116.8% over 2008.

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2007

In 2008, our sales of goods, other operating revenues and other income were RMB 1,495.2 billion, representing an increase of 24.0% over 2007. Our operating income in 2008 was RMB 26.3 billion, representing a decrease of 69.2% over 2007. This was primarily due to the losses suffered by our refining segment due to the distortion of the correlation of domestic refined petroleum product prices and the international crude oil prices.

Operating Revenues

In 2008, our sales of goods and other operating revenues were RMB 1,444.3 billion, of which sales of goods were RMB 1,413.2 billion, representing an increase of 20.8% over 2007. The increase was primarily due to the increase in our sales of goods, which was the result of our increased average realized price and sales volume of refined oil products and the increase in volume of our trading business. In 2008, our other operating revenues were RMB 31.1 billion, representing an increase of 0.3% over 2007.

The following table sets forth our external sales volume, average realized prices and the respective rates of change from 2007 to 2008 for our major products:

	Average Realized Price		Rate of Change from 2007 to 2008 (%)	Sales Volume		Rate of Change from 2007 to 2008 (%)
	2007 (RMB)	2008 (RMB)		2007	2008	
Crude Oil	3,110	(1) 4,190	(1) 34.7	4.43	(2) 4.39	(2) (0.9)
Natural Gas	811	(3) 911	(3) 12.3	5.82	(4) 6.28	(4) 7.9
Gasoline	5,408	(1) 6,409	(1) 18.5	35.18	(2) 37.73	(2) 7.2
Diesel	4,724	(1) 5,629	(1) 19.2	76.92	(2) 80.24	(2) 4.3
Kerosene	4,728	(1) 6,063	(1) 28.2	7.05	(2) 9.22	(2) 30.8
Basic chemical feedstock	6,182	(1) 6,238	(1) 0.9	10.57	(2) 10.67	(2) 0.9
Synthetic Resin	10,204	(1) 10,094	(1) (1.1)	7.88	(2) 7.83	(2) (0.6)
Synthetic Fiber	11,605	(1) 10,488	(1) (9.6)	1.50	(2) 1.35	(2) (10.0)
Synthetic Rubber	13,763	(1) 16,160	(1) 17.4	0.96	(2) 0.98	(2) 2.1

Synthetic Fiber Monomer and Polymer	9,112	(1)	8,054	(1)	(11.6)	4.07	(2)	3.99	(2)	(2.0)
Chemical fertilizer	1,659	(1)	1,729	(1)	4.2	1.58	(2)	1.66	(2)	5.1

(1) per tonne

(2) million tonnes

(3) per thousand cubic meters

(4) billion cubic meters

Sales of crude oil and natural gas

Most of the crude oil and a small portion of natural gas produced by us were internally used for refining and chemicals production and the remaining were sold to other customers. In 2008, the total revenue of crude oil, natural gas and other upstream products that were sold externally amounted to RMB 26.4 billion, representing an increase of 29.2% over 2007 and accounting for 1.8% of the sales of goods and other operating revenues. The increase was mainly due to the increase in the price of crude oil and the expansion of our natural gas business.

Sales of refined petroleum products

Our refining segment and marketing and distribution segment sell petroleum products (mainly consisting of gasoline, diesel and kerosene which are referred to as the refined oil products and other refined petroleum products) to external parties. In 2008, the external sales revenue of petroleum products by these two segments were RMB 935.0 billion, accounting for 64.7% of our sales of goods and other operating revenues, and representing an increase of 19.9% over 2007. This was primarily the result of the increased selling price of refined petroleum products, expansion of the sales volume of our petroleum products, and the optimizing of our sales structure. The sales revenue of gasoline, diesel and kerosene was RMB 749.3 billion, accounting for 80.1% of the total turnover of refined petroleum products, and representing an increase of 27.7% over 2007. The turnover of other refined petroleum products was RMB 185.7 billion, representing a decrease of 3.7% compared with 2007, and accounting for 19.9% of the total turnover of the refined petroleum products.

Sales of chemical products

Our external sales revenue of chemical products was RMB 219.7 billion, accounting for 14.7% of our sales of goods and other operating revenues, and representing a decrease of 0.2% over 2007. This was primarily due to the general decrease in the selling prices and sales volume of our chemical products (other than synthetic rubber and chemical fertilizer).

Other income

In 2008, we recognized grant income of RMB 50.9 billion compared to RMB 4.9 billion in 2007 for compensation of losses incurred due to the distortion of the correlation of domestic refined petroleum product prices and the international crude oil prices, and the measures we took to stabilize the supply in the PRC refined petroleum product market during the year. There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to the receipts of the grant. There is no assurance that we will continue to receive such grant in the future.

Operating expenses

In 2008, our operating expenses were RMB 1,468.9 billion, representing an increase of 31.1% over 2007, among which:

Purchased crude oil, products and operating supplies and expenses were RMB 1,286.1 billion, representing an increase of 32.4% over 2007, accounting for 87.6% of the total operating expenses, of which:

Crude oil purchase expense was RMB 691.1 billion, representing an increase of 40.1% over 2007. This expense accounted for 47.1% of the total operating expense, representing an increase of 3.1 percentage points. With the rapid economic development in China and the expanded market demand, we increased the amount of crude oil that was purchased externally. In 2008, the total throughput of crude oil purchased externally reached 134.8 million tonnes (excluding the amounts processed for third parties), representing an increase of 6.6%. The average unit processing

cost for crude oil purchased externally was RMB 5,126 per tonne, representing an increase of 31.4% over 2007.

In 2008, our other purchasing expenses reached RMB 595.0 billion, accounting for 40.5% of the total operating expenses, representing an increase of 24.3%. The increase was mainly due to the increased volume in our trading business and the increased cost for other outsourcing materials.

Selling, general and administrative expenses totaled RMB 39.4 billion, representing an increase of 20.1% over 2007. This was primarily due to the RMB 2.6 billion increase in products delivering costs and other

miscellaneous charges caused by the increased sales volume of our refined petroleum products as well as the increased unit transportation costs.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization was RMB 46.4 billion, representing an increase of 6.4% over 2007, mainly due to the increased depreciation resulted from our continuous capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment in recent years.

Exploration expenses reached RMB 8.3 billion, representing a decrease of 25.2%. This was mainly due to the decrease in upstream exploration activities over last year.

Personnel expenses were RMB 23.4 billion, representing an increase of 2.2% over 2007.

Taxes other than income tax were RMB 57.2 billion, representing an increase of 64.8% over 2007. The increase was mainly due to the increase of the special oil income levy in the amount of RMB 21.6 billion as a result of the high crude oil price in 2008.

Other operating expenses were RMB 8.1 billion in 2008 compared to RMB 3.6 billion in 2007, that are primarily due to impairment losses on long-lived assets, which were RMB 8.5 billion in 2008 compared with RMB 3.1 billion in 2007. The impairment losses were caused by the lower price of crude oil which led to the decrease in reserves estimated and higher production and development cost in certain field blocks.

Operating income

In 2008, our operating income was RMB 26.3 billion, representing a decrease of 69.2% over 2007.

Net finance costs

In 2008, our net finance costs were RMB 5.2 billion, representing a decrease of 38.1% over 2007. The decrease was mainly attributable to the increase in unrealized gain on embedded derivative component of convertible bonds by RMB 7.1 billion, partially offset by the increase in interest expense by RMB 4.2 billion.

Earnings before income tax

In 2008, our earnings before income tax were RMB 22.1 billion, representing a decrease of 73.3% over 2007.

Income tax

In 2008, we recognized an income tax benefit of RMB 2.9 billion compared to income tax expense of RMB 24.7 billion in 2007. See Note 10 to our consolidated financial statements for a reconciliation between the actual income tax benefit and the expected income tax expense at the applicable statutory tax rate.

Net income attributable to minority interests

In 2008, loss for the year attributable to the minority interests of our Company was RMB 3.5 billion. This was primarily due to the losses incurred by our subsidiaries shared by the minority shareholders.

Net income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company

In 2008, net income attributable to our equity shareholders was RMB 28.5 billion, representing a decrease of 49.0% compared with 2007.

C. DISCUSSIONS ON RESULTS OF SEGMENT OPERATIONS

We divide our operations into four business segments (exploration and production segment, refining segment, marketing and distribution segment and chemicals segment) and corporate and others. Unless otherwise specified, the inter-segment transactions have not been eliminated in the financial data discussed in this section. In addition, the operating revenue data of each segment have included the “other operating revenues” of the segment.

The following table sets forth the operating revenues by each segment, the contribution of external sales and inter-segment sales as a percentage of operating revenues before elimination of inter-segment sales, and the contribution of external sales as a percentage of consolidated operating revenues (i.e. after elimination of inter-segment sales) for the periods indicated.

	Years Ended December 31,			As a Percentage of Consolidated Operating Revenues Before Elimination of Inter-segment Sales		As a Percentage of Consolidated Operating Revenues After Elimination of Inter-segment Sales	
	2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)
(in billions)							
Exploration and Production							
External sales(1)	38.2	45.1	36.8	1.6	1.6	3.0	2.7
Inter-segment sales	107.5	151.4	87.0	5.3	3.7		
Total operating revenue	145.7	196.5	123.8	6.9	5.3		
Refining							
External sales(1)	127.2	178.2	99.7	6.2	4.2	11.9	7.4
Inter-segment sales	541.6	692.5	603.9	24.3	25.7		
Total operating revenue	668.8	870.7	703.6	30.5	29.9		
Marketing and distribution							
External sales(1)	663.0	813.6	780.7	28.5	33.2	54.4	58.0
Inter-segment sales	2.8	3.2	2.4	0.1	0.1		
Total operating revenue	665.8	816.8	783.1	28.6	33.3		
Chemicals							
External sales(1)	227.5	226.2	197.3	7.9	8.4	15.1	14.7
Inter-segment sales	16.5	27.3	21.1	1.0	0.9		
Total operating revenue	244.0	253.5	218.4	8.9	9.3		
Corporate and others							
External sales(1)	150.0	232.1	230.5	8.1	9.8	15.6	17.2
Inter-segment sales	303.6	484.3	291.4	17.0	12.4		
Total operating revenue	453.6	716.4	521.9	25.1	22.2		
	2,177.9	2,853.9	2,350.8	100.0	100.0		

Total operating revenue before inter-segment eliminations					
Elimination of inter-segment sales	(972.0)	(1,358.7)	(1,005.8)		
Consolidated operating revenues	1,205.9	1,495.2	1,345.0	100.0	100.0

(1) include other operating revenues. See Note 33 to the consolidated financial statements for other operating revenues of each of our operating segments.

The following table sets forth the operating revenues, operating expenses and operating income/(loss) by each segment before elimination of the inter-segment transactions for the periods indicated, and the rate of changes from 2007 to 2009.

	Years Ended December 31,			Rate of
	2007	2008	2009	Change from 2008 to 2009
	(RMB in billions)			(%)
Exploration and Production				
Total operating revenues	145.7	196.5	123.8	(37.0)
Total operating expenses	(96.9)	(129.9)	(104.2)	(19.8)
Total operating income	48.8	66.6	19.6	(70.6)
Refining				
Total operating revenues	666.9	829.7	703.6	(15.2)
Other income	1.9	41.0	—	(100.0)
Total operating expenses	(679.8)	(934.3)	(680.5)	(27.2)
Total operating income/(loss)	(11.0)	(63.6)	23.1	—
Marketing and distribution				
Total operating revenues	662.8	806.9	783.1	(2.9)
Other income	3.0	9.9	—	(100.0)
Total operating expenses	(629.9)	(778.3)	(752.8)	(3.3)
Total operating income	35.9	38.5	30.3	(21.3)
Chemicals				
Total operating revenues	244.0	253.4	218.4	(13.8)
Total operating expenses	(230.7)	(266.4)	(204.8)	(23.1)
Total operating income/(loss)	13.3	(13.0)	13.6	—
Corporate and others				
Total operating revenues	453.6	716.5	521.9	(27.2)
Total operating expenses	(455.1)	(718.7)	(524.1)	(27.1)
Total operating loss	(1.5)	(2.2)	(2.2)	0.0

Exploration and Production Segment

Most of the crude oil and a small portion of the natural gas produced by the exploration and production segment were used for our refining and chemicals operations. Most of our natural gas and a small portion of crude oil were sold to other customers.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2008

In 2009, the operating revenues of this segment were RMB 123.8 billion, representing a decrease of 37.0% over 2008. This is mainly attributable to the decrease in the selling price of crude oil.

The segment sold 40.24 million tonnes of crude oil and 7.03 billion cubic meters of natural gas in 2009, representing an increase of 2.1% and 2.2% respectively over 2008. The average realized price of crude oil and natural gas were RMB 2,409 per tonne and RMB 959 per thousand cubic meters respectively, representing a decrease of 43.6% and an increase of 1.9% respectively over 2008.

In 2009, the operating expenses of this segment were RMB 104.2 billion, representing a decrease of 19.8% over 2008. This was mainly due to the decrease of special oil income levy by RMB 25.7 billion over 2008, which reflected the decrease in crude oil price.

The lifting cost for oil and gas was RMB 90.51 per BOE in 2009, representing an increase of 1.9% over 2008.

The segment's operating income was RMB 19.6 billion in 2009, representing a decrease of 70.6% over 2008, which was mainly caused by substantial decline in prices of crude oil in 2009.

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2007

In 2008, the operating revenues of this segment were RMB 196.5 billion, representing an increase of 34.9% over 2007. The increase was mainly attributable to the increase in the sales volume and sales price of crude oil and natural gas.

In 2008, this segment sold 39.41 million tonnes of crude oil and 6.9 billion cubic meters of natural gas, representing an increase of 1.4% and 9.5% respectively over 2007. The average realized price of crude oil was RMB 4,269 per tonne, representing an increase of 37.9%. The average realized price of natural gas was RMB 941 per thousand cubic meters, representing an increase of 14.4% over 2007.

In 2008, the operating expenses of this segment were RMB 129.9 billion, representing an increase of 34.1% over 2007. The increase was mainly due to the following reasons:

- The purchased raw materials, products and operating supplies and expenses increased by RMB 2 billion, which was primarily caused by the increased price of raw materials and fuels.
- The impairment losses increased by RMB 5.5 billion over 2007, attributable to the lower in price of crude oil which led to the decrease in reserves estimated and higher production and development cost in certain field blocks.
- The increase in depreciation, depletion and amortization amounted to RMB 3.9 billion was primarily due to the continuous investment in oil and gas assets.
- Special oil income levy increased by RMB 21.6 billion, primarily due to the high crude oil price in 2008.

In light of the high crude oil price in 2008, we developed more marginal oil reserves to increase oil and gas production. Water and electricity charges associated with oil and gas production increased from RMB 601 per tonne in 2007 to RMB 630 per tonne in 2008, or an increase of 4.8%, due to our development of marginal oil reserves.

In 2008, the operating income of the segment was RMB 66.6 billion, representing an increase of 36.5% over 2007.

Refining Segment

Business activities of the refining segment consist of purchasing crude oil from third parties or from our exploration and production segment, processing crude oil into refined petroleum products, selling gasoline, diesel and kerosene to the marketing and distribution segment, selling a portion of chemical feedstock to our chemicals segment, and selling other refined petroleum products to the domestic and overseas customers.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2008

In 2009, the operating revenues of this segment were RMB 703.6 billion, representing a decrease of 15.2% over 2008. This was mainly attributable to the decrease in prices of the refined petroleum products.

The table below sets forth sales volume and average realized prices by product for 2008 and 2009, as well as the percentage changes in sales volume and average realized prices for the periods shown.

	Sales volume		Rate of change from 2008 to 2009 (%)	Average realized prices		Rate of change from 2008 to 2009 (%)
	2008 (million tonnes)	2009		2008 (RMB per tonne)	2009	
Gasoline	28.73	31.34	9.1	5,586	5,591	0.1
Diesel	68.73	63.10	(8.2)	4,934	4,646	(5.8)
Chemical feedstock	23.60	26.98	14.3	5,983	3,333	(44.3)
Kerosene and other refined petroleum products	41.90	44.08	5.2	4,391	3,208	(26.9)

In 2009, the segment's sales revenues of gasoline were RMB 175.2 billion, representing an increase of 9.2% over 2008; the sales revenues of diesel were RMB 293.2 billion, representing a decrease of 13.6% against 2008; the sales revenues of chemical feedstock were RMB 89.9 billion, representing a decrease of 36.3% against 2008; and the sales revenues of other refined petroleum products were RMB 141.4 billion, representing a decrease of 23.1% against 2008.

The segment's operating expenses were RMB 680.5 billion in 2009, representing a decrease of 27.2% against 2008, which is mainly attributable to the decrease of crude oil processing cost caused by decrease of crude oil sales price.

In 2009, the average unit cost of crude oil processed was RMB 2,911 per tonne, representing a decrease of 41.9% against 2008. Refining throughput were 167.08 million tonnes (excluding the volume processed for third

parties), representing an increase of 0.9% over 2008. In 2009, the total costs of crude oil processed were RMB 486.3 billion, representing a decrease of 41.4% against 2008.

The refining margin was RMB 309 per tonne in 2009, an increase of RMB 722 per tonne over 2008, primarily reflecting the reform on pricing mechanism and taxation and fee policies for refined oil products by the PRC government, and our optimization of production scheme, adjustment in product mix as well as our higher load operations.

In 2009, the unit refining cash operating cost (defined as operating expenses less the purchase cost of crude oil and refining feedstock, depreciation and amortization, taxes other than income tax and other operating expenses, and divided by the throughput of crude oil and refining feedstock) was RMB 136 per tonne, representing an increase of RMB 6.4 per tonne, i.e. 4.9% compared with 2008. This was mainly due to lower quality of crude oil and the higher cost in upgrading oil products quality.

The segment's operating income was RMB 23.1 billion in 2009, an increase of RMB 86.7 billion compared with 2008.

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2007

In 2008, the operating revenues of this segment were RMB 829.7 billion, representing an increase of 24.4% over 2007. The increase was mainly attributable to the increase in the price and sales volume of each refined petroleum products.

The table below sets forth sales volume and average realized prices by product for 2007 and 2008, as well as the percentage changes in sales volume and average realized prices for the periods shown.

	Sales volume		Rate of change	Average realized prices		Rate of change
	2007	2008	from 2007 to 2008	2007	2008	from 2007 to 2008
	(million tonnes)		(%)	(RMB per tonne)		(%)
Gasoline	24.54	28.73	17.1	4,640	5,586	20.4
Diesel	62.48	68.73	10.0	4,057	4,934	21.6
Chemical feedstock	25.67	23.60	(8.1)	4,986	5,983	20.0
Kerosene and other refined petroleum products	42.62	41.90	(1.7)	3,903	4,391	12.5

In 2008, the sales revenues of gasoline by the segment were RMB 160.5 billion, representing an increase of 40.9% over 2007 and accounting for 19.3% of this segment's operating revenues. The sales revenues of diesel by the segment were RMB 339.1 billion, representing an increase of 33.8% over 2007 and accounting for 40.9% of this segment's operating revenues. In 2008, the sales revenues of chemical feedstock by the segment were RMB 141.2 billion, representing an increase of 10.3% over 2007 and accounting for 17.0% of this segment's operating revenues. The sales revenues of refined petroleum products other than gasoline, diesel and chemical feedstock were RMB 184.0 billion, representing an increase of 10.6% over 2007 and accounting for 22.2% of this segment's operating revenues.

In 2008, this segment's operating expenses were RMB 934.3 billion, representing an increase of 37.4% over 2007. The increase was mainly attributable to the increase of raw materials prices.

The average cost of crude oil processed was RMB 5,008 per tonne, representing an increase of 33.1% over 2007. Refining throughput were 165.6 million tonnes (excluding the volume processed for third parties), representing an increase of 5.0% over 2007. In 2008, the total costs of crude oil processed were RMB 829.3 billion, representing an increase of 39.7%, and accounting for 88.8% of the segment's operating expenses, up by 1.5 percentage points over 2007.

In 2008, due to the high international crude oil price and the PRC government's tight control over refined petroleum products prices, our refining segment incurred significant losses. The refining margin was negative RMB 414 per tonne in 2008, a decrease of RMB 519 per tonne over RMB 105 per tonne in 2007.

In 2008, the unit refining cash operating cost was RMB 129 per tonne, representing a decrease of RMB 3 per tonne, i.e. 3% compared with 2007. This reflects the segment's effort to reduce the costs and expenses coupled with the increase in production volume.

After recognizing the subsidy of RMB 41.0 billion received by this segment, the operating losses for the segment was RMB 63.6 billion, representing an increase in loss of RMB 52.6 billion over 2007.

Marketing and Distribution Segment

The business activities of the marketing and distribution segment include purchasing refined oil products from our refining segment and third parties, making wholesale and direct sales to domestic customers, and retail of the refined oil products through the segment's retail distribution network, as well as providing related services.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2008

In 2009, the operating revenues of this segment were RMB 783.1 billion, representing a decrease of 2.9% compared with 2008.

In 2009, the sales revenues of gasoline, diesel and kerosene were RMB 248.7 billion, RMB 421.0 billion and RMB 44.4 billion, representing an increase of 2.9% and a decrease of 7.3% and 20.3% respectively compared with 2008.

The following table sets forth the sales volumes, average realized prices and the respective rates of changes of the four major product categories in 2008 and 2009 in different forms of sales channels.

	Sales Volume		Rate of Change	Average Realized Prices		Rate of Change
	2008	2009	from 2008 to 2009	2008	2009	from 2008 to 2009
	(million tonnes)		(%)	(RMB per tonne)		(%)
Gasoline	37.71	39.07	3.6	6,410	6,366	(0.7)
Retail sale	29.83	31.47	5.5	6,524	6,540	0.2
Direct sale	2.61	2.38	(8.8)	6,013	5,554	(7.6)
Wholesale	5.27	5.22	(0.9)	5,964	5,687	(4.6)
Diesel	80.65	82.70	2.5	5,629	5,091	(9.6)
Retail sale	48.90	41.94	(14.2)	5,704	5,374	(5.8)
Direct sale	22.31	28.14	26.1	5,561	4,844	(12.9)
Wholesale	9.44	12.62	33.7	5,402	4,697	(13.1)
Kerosene including jet fuel	9.19	11.33	23.3	6,065	3,919	(35.4)
Fuel Oil	11.46	17.89	56.1	3,692	2,952	(20.0)

The operating expenses of the segment in 2009 was RMB 752.8 billion, representing a decrease of 3.3% over 2008, which was mainly attributable to the decrease in purchasing costs of gasoline and diesel.

In 2009, the segment's unit cash selling expenses of refined oil products per tonne (defined as the operating expenses less the purchasing costs, taxes other than income tax, depreciation and amortization and divided by the sales volume) was RMB 163.6 per tonne, representing an increase of 6.8% over 2008. This was primarily attributable to the repair and maintenance expenses for gas station and increase of rental and storage charges.

The operating income of the segment in 2009 was RMB 30.3 billion, a decrease of 21.3% over 2008, which was primarily attributable to the smaller price gap resulting from the reform on pricing mechanism and taxation and fee policies for refined oil products by the PRC government as well as high level of supply and severe competition in the refined oil products market.

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2007

In 2008, the operating revenues of this segment were RMB 806.9 billion, up by 21.7% over 2007. The increase was mainly attributable our adjustment of sales policy and expansion in sales volume.

In 2008, the operating revenues from sales of gasoline and diesel were RMB 695.7 billion, accounting for 86.2% of the operating revenues of this segment. The percentage of retail in the total sales volume of gasoline and

diesel increased to 68.1% from 65.9% in 2007. The percentage of direct sales in the total sales volume increased to 20.1% from 16.9% in 2007. The percentage of wholesale volume in the total sales volume of gasoline and diesel decreased from 17.2% in 2007 to 11.8% in 2008.

The following table sets forth the sales volumes, average realized prices and the respective rates of changes of the four major product categories in 2007 and 2008 in different forms of sales channels.

	Sales Volume		Rate of Change	Average Realized Prices		Rate of Change
	2007	2008	from 2007 to 2008	2007	2008	from 2007 to 2008
	(million tonnes)		(%)	(RMB per tonne)		(%)
Gasoline	35.12	37.71	7.4	5,410	6,410	18.5
Retail sale	26.73	29.83	11.6	5,542	6,524	17.7
Direct sale	2.61	2.61	0.0	5,036	6,013	19.4
Wholesale	5.79	5.27	(9.0)	4,967	5,964	20.1
Diesel	77.29	80.65	4.3	4,723	5,629	19.2
Retail sale	44.99	48.90	8.7	4,832	5,704	18.0
Direct sale	17.03	22.31	31.0	4,742	5,561	17.3
Wholesale	15.26	9.44	(38.1)	4,381	5,402	23.3
Kerosene including jet fuel	7.01	9.19	31.1	4,729	6,065	28.3
Fuel Oil	13.16	11.46	(12.9)	2,923	3,692	26.3

In 2008, the subsidy income recognized by the segment was RMB 9.9 billion.

In 2008, the operating expenses of the segment were RMB 778.3 billion, representing an increase of 23.6% compared with 2007. The increase was mainly due to the increase in the purchasing cost of refined oil products.

In 2008, the segment's unit cash selling expenses of refined oil products per tonne was RMB 153.0 per tonne, representing an increase of 10.2% over 2007. This was primarily attributable to the increase in repairing expenses and rental and employment expenses resulting from the increase in consumer price.

In 2008, the operating income of the segment was RMB 38.5 billion, representing an increase of 7.2% over 2007.

Chemicals Segment

The business activities of the chemicals segment include purchasing chemical feedstock from our refining segment and third parties, producing, marketing and distributing petrochemical and inorganic chemical products.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2008

The operating revenues of the chemicals segment in 2009 were RMB 218.4 billion, representing a decrease of 13.8% against 2008, which was mainly attributable to the dramatic drop in chemical product sales prices.

The sales revenues of our six major categories of chemical products (namely basic organic chemicals, synthetic fiber monomers and polymers for synthetic fiber, synthetic fiber, synthetic rubber and chemical fertilizer) of the segment in 2009 were approximately RMB 201.0 billion, representing a decrease of 12.8% compared with 2008, accounting for 92.0% of the operating revenues of the segment.

The following table sets forth the sales volume, average realized price and the respective rates of changes for each of these six categories of chemical products of this segment from 2008 to 2009.

	Sales Volume		Rate of Change from 2008 to 2009 (%)	Average Realized Prices		Rate of Change from 2008 to 2009 (%)
	2008 (million tonnes)	2009		2008 (RMB per tonne)	2009	
Basic organic chemicals	13.39	16.66	24.4	6,392	4,296	(32.8)
Synthetic resins	7.85	8.68	10.6	10,097	8,073	(20.0)
Synthetic fiber monomers and polymers	4.02	4.69	16.7	8,052	6,519	(19.0)
Synthetic rubber	0.99	1.12	13.1	16,180	11,448	(29.2)
Synthetic fiber	1.35	1.42	5.2	10,488	9,140	(12.9)
Chemical fertilizer	1.66	1.77	6.6	1,729	1,657	(4.2)

The operating expenses of the segment in 2009 were RMB 204.8 billion, representing a decrease of 23.1% over 2008, which was mainly attributable to the decrease of the unit cost of raw materials, resulting in the decrease of raw material costs by RMB 60.1 billion.

The segment proactively expanded the market in 2009, strengthened the integration of manufacturing, sales and research operations, improved customer services and strengthened strategic alliance with key customers and hence achieved operating income of RMB 13.6 billion, an increase of RMB 26.6 billion over 2008.

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2007

In 2008, operating revenues of this segment were RMB 253.4 billion, representing an increase of 3.9% over the year of 2007.

In 2008, the sales revenues of our six major categories of chemical products (namely basic organic chemicals, monomers and polymers for synthetic fiber, synthetic resin, synthetic fiber, synthetic rubber and chemical fertilizer) totaled approximately RMB 230.4 billion and accounting for 90.9% of the operating revenues of this segment.

The following table sets forth the sales volume, average realized price and the respective rates of changes for each of these six categories of chemical products of this segment from 2007 to 2008.

	Sales Volume		Rate of Change from 2007 to 2008 (%)	Average Realized Prices		Rate of Change from 2007 to 2008 (%)
	2007 (million tonnes)	2008		2007 (RMB per tonne)	2008	
Basic organic chemicals	12.95	13.39	3.4	5,999	6,392	6.6
Synthetic resins	7.90	7.85	(0.6)	10,205	10,097	(1.1)
Synthetic fiber monomers and polymers	4.21	4.02	(4.5)	9,130	8,052	(11.8)
Synthetic rubber	0.97	0.99	2.1	13,760	16,180	17.6
Synthetic fiber	1.50	1.35	(10.0)	11,605	10,488	(9.6)
Chemical fertilizer	1.59	1.66	4.4	1,659	1,729	4.2

In 2008, operating expenses of the chemicals segment were RMB 266.4 billion, representing an increase of 15.5% over 2007. This was primarily due to the increase in the prices of feedstock and ancillary materials, which, together, contributed to an increase of RMB 33.4 billion in operating expenses over 2007.

In 2008, operating loss of the chemicals segment was RMB 13.0 billion, compared to the operating income of RMB 13.3 billion in 2007.

Corporate and others

The business activities of corporate and others mainly consist of the import and export operations, international trading, research and development activities of us and managerial activities of our headquarters.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2008

In 2009, the operating revenue generated from corporate and others was RMB 521.9 billion, representing a decrease of 27.2% over 2008, which was mainly attributable to the decrease in petroleum and petrochemical product prices, leading to the decrease of revenues from crude oil and refined oil trading business of the trading subsidiaries. The operating revenue from trading companies was RMB 520.5 billion.

In 2009, the operating expenses of this segment was RMB 524.1 billion, representing a decrease of 27.1% over 2008, which was mainly attributable to the decrease in its trading companies' purchasing costs. The operating expense from the trading companies was RMB 519.3 billion.

In 2009, the operating loss of this segment were RMB 2.2 billion, flat with that of 2008. This includes operating income from trading companies which amounted to RMB 1.2 billion and the operating loss from research affiliates, headquarters and donation activities which amounted to RMB 3.4 billion.

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2007

In 2008, the operating revenues generated from corporate and others were RMB 716.5 billion, representing an increase of 58.0% over 2007. The increase was mainly due to the increase in the trading volume of crude oil and refined oil products.

In 2008, the operating expenses of this segment were RMB 718.7 billion, representing an increase of 57.9% over 2007. This increase was mainly due to the increase in the purchasing costs of the trading business in line the increase in its operating revenue.

In 2008, the operating loss of this segment was RMB 2.2 billion, compared to the operating loss of RMB 1.5 billion in 2007.

D. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our primary sources of funding have been cash provided by our operating activities, short-term and long-term loans. Our primary uses of cash have been for working capital, capital expenditures and repayment of short-term and long-term loans. We arrange and negotiate financing with financial institutions to finance our capital resource requirement, and maintain a certain level of standby credit facilities to reduce liquidity risk. We believe that our current cash on hand, expected cash flows from operations and available standby credit facilities from financial institutions will be sufficient to meet our working capital requirements and repay our short term debts and obligations when they become due.

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009.

Cash flow data	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2008	2009
	(in RMB billions)	
Net cash generated from operating activities	66.5	152.1
Net cash used in investing activities	(110.0)	(116.1)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	42.8	(34.3)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(0.7)	1.7

The net cash generated from our operating activities in 2009 was RMB 152.1 billion, an increase of RMB 85.6 billion compared with the end of the previous year, which reflected: (i) our earnings before taxation of RMB 80.6 billion, representing an increase of RMB 58.5 billion over 2008, (ii) our depreciation, depletion and amortization of RMB 50.5 billion, representing an increase of RMB 4.1 billion over 2008; and (iii) a decrease of our income tax payment by RMB 17 billion from 2008.

The net cash used in our investing activities was RMB 116.1 billion, an increase of RMB 6.1 billion over 2008. This was mainly attributable to the year-on-year increase of the capital expenditures pursuant to our annual investment plan.

The net cash outflow from our financing activities was RMB 34.3 billion, an increase of RMB 77.1 billion over 2008. This reflected our enhancement in capital management and liquidity in resources and reduction in level of indebtedness.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table sets forth our obligations and commitments to make future payments under contracts and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2009.

	Total	less than 1 year	As of December 31, 2009 Payment due by period		After 5 years
			1-3 years	4-5 years	
(RMB millions)					
Contractual obligations(1)					
Short-term debt	66,866	66,866	-	-	-
Long-term debt	174,642	10,077	53,175	55,433	55,957
Total contractual obligations	241,508	76,943	53,175	55,433	55,957
Other commercial commitments					
Operating lease commitments	174,487	6,084	11,739	11,326	145,338
Capital commitments	183,362	100,256	83,106	-	-
Exploration and production licenses	1,004	136	139	40	689
Guarantees(2)	14,996	14,996	-	-	-
Total commercial commitments	373,849	121,472	94,984	11,366	146,027

(1) Contractual obligations include the contractual obligations relating to interest payments.

(2) Guarantee is not limited by time, therefore specific payment due period is not applicable. As of December 31, 2009, we have not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements other than guarantees given to banks in respect of banking facilities granted to certain parties. As of December 31, 2009, the maximum amount of potential future payments under the guarantees was RMB 15 billion. See Note 30 to the consolidated financial statements for further information of the guarantees.

Historical and Planned Capital Expenditure

The following table sets forth our capital expenditure by segment for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and the capital expenditure in each segment as a percentage of our total capital expenditure for such year.

	2007		2008		2009		Total	
	RMB	Percent	RMB	Percent	RMB	Percent	RMB	Percent
(in billions, except percentage data)								
Exploration and production	54.5	49	57.7	53	51.5	47	163.7	49
Refining	23.0	21	12.8	12	15.5	14	51.3	16
Marketing and distribution	14.6	13	14.8	14	16.3	15	45.7	14
Chemicals	16.2	14	20.6	19	25.2	23	62.0	19
Corporate	3.3	3	2.4	2	1.5	1	7.2	2
Total	111.6	100	108.3	100	110.0	100	329.9	100

In 2009, our total capital expenditure amounted to RMB 110.0 billion, among which:

- Exploration and production. RMB 51.5 billion was used in exploration and development segment to enhance our oil and gas exploration, expand our production capacity and increase the scale of our producing reserve. The newly-built crude oil production capacity was 5.7 million tonnes per year, and newly-built natural gas capacity was 1.205 billion cubic meters per year in 2009.
- Refining. RMB 15.5 billion was used in our refining segment for quality upgrade of our refined oil product and crude oil adaptability restructuring project in some refineries, as well as construction of new storage facilities and pipeline.
- Marketing and distribution. RMB 16.3 billion was used in this segment to add 1,229 petrol and gas stations in key areas including highways, major cities and newly planned regions, and accelerate the construction of oil products storage facilities and pipeline.
- Chemicals. RMB 25.2 billion was spent in this segment, including investments on Fujian, Tianjin and Zhenhai ethylene projects. Our SBR unit of Sinopec Qilu Company and ethylbenzene/styrene complex unit of Sinopec Anqing Company were completed and put into production in 2009.
- Corporate and Others. RMB 1.5 billion was used for scientific research, construction of ancillary projects and further application of information systems focused on ERP.

In 2010, we will continue to focus on investments into our most profitable and core projects. We will strictly manage our investment procedures and project construction process. The total planned capital expenditure in 2010 amounts to RMB 112 billion, including:

- Exploration and production. The planned capital expenditure in 2010 for this segment is RMB 53.3 billion. We expect to commence commissioning of Puguang Gas Field and manage the operation of the Sichuan-to-East China Gas Project, as well as to continue the exploration and capacity buildup of Tahe and Shengli oil fields and Puguang and Erdos gas fields.
- Refining. The planned capital expenditure in 2010 for this segment is RMB 22.3 billion. We will continue to focus on building-up our refining capacity at strategic locations. We also expect to continue our revamping projects to use lower quality crude oil as feedstock, to enhance oil products with high quality and low cost, and to improve the construction of crude oil dock and transportation and delivery system.
- Marketing and distribution. The planned capital expenditure in 2010 for this segment is RMB 14 billion. We expect to focus on the construction and acquisition of petrol and gas stations in key areas including highways, major cities and newly planned zones. We will continue to accelerate our pipeline construction and to improve our sales network of oil products.
- Chemicals. The planned capital expenditure in 2010 for this segment is RMB 20 billion. The construction of Zhenhai ethylene project is expected to be completed in 2010. We will continue to make investment for the construction of Wuhan ethylene, Yanshan butyl rubber and other projects.
- Corporate and Others. The planned capital expenditure in 2010 for this segment is RMB 2.4 billion.

Consumer Price Index

According to the data provided by the National Bureau of Statistics, the consumer price index in the PRC decreased by 0.7% in 2009, compared with increases of 5.9% in 2008 and 4.8% in 2007. According to China's official analysis, the deflation in the PRC during 2009 was due to the impact of global financial crisis, decreases in export and lower level of demand in domestic market. Deflation has not had a significant impact on our results of operations in the previous year.

ITEM DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

6.

A. DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Directors

The table and discussion below set forth certain information concerning our directors. The current term for all our directors is three years, which will expire in May 2012.

Name	Age	Positions with Sinopec Corp.
Su Shulin	47	Chairman
Wang Tianpu	47	Vice Chairman, President
Zhang Yaocang	56	Vice Chairman
Zhang Jianhua	45	Director, Senior Vice President

Wang Zhigang	52	Director, Senior Vice President
Cai Xiyu	48	Director, Senior Vice President
Cao Yaofeng	56	Director
Li Chunguang	54	Director
Dai Houliang	46	Director, Senior Vice President
Liu Yun	53	Director
Liu Zhongli	75	Independent Non-executive Director
Ye Qing	76	Independent Non-executive Director
Li Deshui	65	Independent Non-executive Director
Xie Zhongyu	66	Independent Non-executive Director
Chen Xiaojin	65	Independent Non-executive Director

Su Shulin, 47, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. and President of Sinopec Group Company. He received his Bachelor Degree from Daqing Petroleum Institute in July 1983, and obtained a Master Degree from Harbin Engineering University in March 1999. He is a professor level senior engineer. From March 1996 to January 1997, Mr. Su acted as Assistant to the Director of CNPC Daqing Petroleum Administration Bureau. From January to November 1997, Mr. Su served as Head of the No. 1 Oil and Gas Development Department and Assistant to the Director of CNPC Daqing Petroleum Administration Bureau from November 1997 to January 1999, Mr. Su was Deputy Director and member of the Party Committee of CNPC Daqing Petroleum Administration Bureau. From January to September 1999, Mr. Su was Director and Vice Secretary to the Party Committee of CNPC Daqing Petroleum Administration Bureau. From September 1999 to August 2000, Mr. Su Shulin was served as Vice President of PetroChina Company Limited and Chairman, General Manager and Secretary to the Party Committee of Daqing Oilfield Company Limited and Vice Secretary to Party Committee of CNPC Daqing Petroleum Administration Bureau. From August 2000 to March 2001, Mr. Su acted as Deputy General Manager and member of the Party Committee of China National Petroleum Corporation, Vice President of PetroChina Company Limited, Chairman, General Manager and Secretary to the Party Committee of Daqing Oilfield Company Limited as well as Vice Secretary to the Party Committee of CNPC Daqing Petroleum Administration Bureau. From March 2001 to December 2002, Mr. Su served as Deputy General Manager and member of the Party Committee of China National Petroleum Corporation, Vice President of PetroChina Company Limited and Chairman and General Manager of Daqing Oilfield Company Limited. From December 2002 to December 2003, Mr. Su acted as Deputy General Manager and member of the Party Committee of China National Petroleum Corporation, Director and Senior Vice President of PetroChina Company Limited as well as Chairman and General Manager of Daqing Oilfield Company Limited. From December 2003 to September 2006, Mr. Su acted as Deputy General Manager and member of the Party Committee of China National Petroleum Corporation, Director and Senior Vice President of PetroChina Company Limited. From September 2006 to October 2006, Mr. Su was elected as a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial Party Committee of Liaoning Province. In October 2006, Mr. Su was appointed as a member of the Standing Committee and Head of the Organization Department of Liaoning Provincial Committee. In June 2007 he was appointed as President and Secretary of the Party Leadership Group of Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Su was elected as Director and Chairman on Third Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. in August 2007.

Wang Tianpu, 47, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Wang graduated from Qingdao Chemical Institute in July 1985 majoring in basic organic chemistry. He obtained his MBA degree in Dalian University of Science & Technology in July 1996 and Ph.D. degree in Zhejiang University in August 2003 majoring in chemical engineering. He is a professor level senior engineer and well-experienced in the production and management in petrochemical industry. From March 1999 to February 2000, Mr. Wang was Vice President of Qilu Petrochemical Company of Sinopec Group. From February 2000 to September 2000, he was Vice President of Sinopec Corp Qilu Company. From September 2000 to August 2001, he was President of Sinopec Corp Qilu Company. Mr. Wang was Vice President of Sinopec Corp from August 2001 to April 2003 and was Senior Vice President of Sinopec Corp from April 2003 to March 2005. Mr. Wang has been President of Sinopec Corp since March 2005. Mr. Wang was elected as Director of the Third Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. in May 2006 and has been President of Sinopec Corp. In May 2009, Mr. Wang was elected as Vice Chairman of Board of Directors.

Zhang Yaocang, 56, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and Vice President of Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Zhang is a professor level senior engineer and obtained a graduate degree of Graduate School. In November 1990, he was appointed as Deputy Director General of Bureau of Petroleum Geology and Marine Geology, Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources (MGMR); in February 1994, he was appointed as Secretary of CPC Committee and Deputy Director General of Bureau of Petroleum Geology and Marine Geology, Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources (MGMR); in June 1997, he was appointed as Deputy Secretary of CPC Leading Group and Executive Vice President of Sinopec Star Petroleum Co. Ltd; in April 2000, he was appointed as Assistant to President of Sinopec Group Company and concurrently as President of Sinopec Star Petroleum Co., Ltd.; in August 2000, he was appointed

concurrently as Secretary of CPC Committee of Sinopec Star Petroleum Co. Ltd; in July 2001, he was appointed as Vice President of Sinopec Group Company; in May 2009, he was elected as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp.

Zhang Jianhua, 45, Director of the Board of Directors and Senior Vice President of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Zhang graduated from East China Chemical Institute in July 1986 majoring in petroleum refining, and obtained a master's

degree from East China University of Science and Technology in December 2000 majoring in chemical engineering. He is a professor level senior engineer. From April 1999 to February 2000, Mr. Zhang was Vice President of Shanghai Gaoqiao Petrochemical Company of Sinopec Group. From February 2000 to September 2000, he was Vice President of Sinopec Corp. Shanghai Gaoqiao Company. He was President of Sinopec Corp. Shanghai Gaoqiao Company from September 2000 to June 2003. Mr. Zhang served as Vice President of Sinopec Corp. from April 2003 to March 2005. He was also the Director General of Sinopec Production & Operation Management Dept. from November 2003 to November 2005. He has been Senior Vice President of Sinopec Corp. since March 2005; Mr. Zhang was elected as Director of the Third Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. in May 2006 and has been Senior Vice President of Sinopec Corp.

Wang Zhigang, 52, Director of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. and Senior Vice President of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Wang graduated from East China Petroleum Institute in January 1982, majoring in oil production, and then obtained a master's degree from University of Petroleum in June 2000, majoring in oil and gas development engineering. He obtained a Ph.D. degree from Geology and Geo-physics Research Institute of the China Academy of Sciences in September 2003 majoring in geology. He is a professor level senior engineer. From February 2000 to June 2000, he was Vice President of Sinopec Shengli Oilfield Company Limited. From June 2000 to December 2001, Mr. Wang served as Director and President of Sinopec Shengli Oilfield Company Limited. He was appointed as honorary Deputy Director-General of the Economic and Trade Committee of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region from November 2001 to May 2003. He was Vice President of Sinopec Corp. from April 2003 to March 2005. He was also the Director General of Sinopec Exploration and Production Dept. since June 2003 to November 2005. He has been Senior Vice President of Sinopec Corp. since March 2005. Mr. Wang was elected as Director of the Third Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. in May 2006 and has been Senior Vice President of Sinopec Corp.

Cai Xiyong, 48, Director of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. and Senior Vice President of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Cai graduated from Fushun Petroleum Institute in August 1982 majoring in petroleum refining automation, and obtained a MBA degree from China Industry and Science Dalian Training Center in October 1990. He is a senior economist. From June 1995 to May 1996, he was Deputy General Manager of Jinzhou Petrochemical Company of the former Sinopec Group Company. From May 1996 to December 1998, he was Deputy General Manager of Dalian Western Pacific Petrochemical Co., Ltd (WEPEC). From December 1998 to June 2001, he was Deputy General Manager of Sinopec Sales Co., Ltd, and from June 2001 to December 2001, he was Executive Deputy Manager of Sinopec Sales Co., Ltd. He has been Director and General Manager of China International United Petrochemical Company Limited (UNIPEC) from December 2001 to December 2005. He was Vice President of Sinopec Corp. from April 2003 to November 2005. Mr. Cai has been Senior Vice President of Sinopec Corp. since November 2005. He was elected as Director of the Fourth Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. in May 2009.

Cao Yaofeng, 56, Director of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. and Vice President of Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Cao is a professor level senior engineer and obtained a master degree. In April 1997, he was appointed as Deputy Director General of Shengli Petroleum Administration Bureau; in May 2000, he served as concurrently as Vice Chairman of Board of Directors of Sinopec Shengli Oilfield Co., Ltd.; in December 2001, he served as Board Director and President of Sinopec Shengli Oilfield Co., Ltd.; in December 2002, he served as Director General of Shengli Petroleum Administration Bureau of Sinopec Group Company and Chairman of Board of Directors of Shengli Oilfield Company Limited; from April 2003 to May 2006, he served as Employee Representative Board Director of Sinopec Corp.; in October 2004, he was appointed as Assistant to President of Sinopec Group Company; in November 2005, he was appointed as Vice President of Sinopec Group Company; in May 2009, he was elected as Board Director of Sinopec Corp.

Li Chunguang, 54, Director of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. and Vice President of Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Li is a professor level senior engineer and obtained a university diploma. In August 1991, he was appointed as Deputy General Manager of Sinopec Sales Company North China Branch; in October 1995, he was

appointed as Deputy General Manager of Sinopec Sales Company; in June 2001, he was appointed as General Manager of Sinopec Sales Co., Ltd.; in December 2001, he was appointed as Director General of Oil Product Sales Department of Sinopec Corp.; in April 2002 he was elected as Chairman of Board of Directors and General Manager of Sinopec Sales Co., Ltd.; in April 2003, he was appointed as Vice President of Sinopec Corp.; in November 2005, he was appointed as Vice President of Sinopec Group Company; in May 2009, he was elected as Board Director of Sinopec Corp.

Dai Houliang, 46, Director of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. and Senior Vice President of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Dai graduated from Jiangsu Chemical Institute in July 1985, specializing in organic chemical engineering. From September 1997 to July 1999, he participated in the MBA training program in Nanjing University. He is a professor level senior engineer. He was Deputy Manager of Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Company from December

1997 to April 1998. He served as Director and Deputy General Manager of Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Co., Ltd. from April 1998 to July 2002. He was Vice Chairman and General Manager of Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Co., Ltd. and Director of Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Company from July 2002 to December 2003. He was Chairman and President of Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Co., Ltd. and Chairman of Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Company from December 2003 to September 2005. He also served as Chairman of BASF-YPC Company Limited from December 2004 to October 2006. He has been the Deputy CFO of Sinopec Corp. from September 2005 to May 2006. Mr. Dai has been Vice President of Sinopec Corp. from November 2005 to May 2006. In May 2006, he was elected as Director of the Third Session of the Board of Directors, Senior Vice President and CFO of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Dai was elected as Director of the Fourth Session of the Board of Directors and appointed as Senior Vice President of Sinopec Corp. in May 2009.

Liu Yun, 53, Director of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. and Chief Accountant of Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Liu is a senior accountant and obtained a master degree. In December 1998, he was appointed as Deputy Director General of Financial Department of Sinopec Group Company; in February 2000, he was appointed as Deputy Director General of Financial Department of Sinopec Corp.; in January 2001, he was appointed as Director General of Financial Department of Sinopec Corp.; in June 2006, he was appointed as Deputy CFO of Sinopec Corp.; in February 2009, he was appointed as Chief Accountant of Sinopec Group Company; and in May 2009, he was elected as Board Director of Sinopec Corp.

Liu Zhongli, 75, Independent Non-Executive Director of Sinopec Corp. He graduated from the training course of the Training Department of Central Communist Party School (undergraduate course) in July 1982. He is a senior economist engaging in treasury finance administration and government work for a long time, and has extensive experience in macro-economics, financial and treasury administration. He was working in Commerce Bureau of Heilongjiang Province in 1952 and in Planning Commission of Heilongjiang Provincial Government in 1963. He had served as Deputy Division Director of the General Affairs Office of Planning Commission of Heilongjiang Provincial Government and Deputy Secretary General of Planning Commission of Heilongjiang Provincial Government since September 1973. He was Deputy Director General of Planning Commission of Heilongjiang Provincial Government and a member of Party Committee of Planning Commission of Heilongjiang Provincial Government from July 1982 to May 1983. From May 1983 to May 1985, he was Director General of Planning Commission (Planning & Economics Department) of Heilongjiang Provincial Government and Secretary of Party Committee of Planning Commission (Planning & Economics Department) of Heilongjiang Provincial Government. He served as Deputy Governor of Heilongjiang Province from May 1985 to January 1988. He was Vice Minister of the Ministry of Finance and Deputy Secretary of Party Committee of the Ministry of Finance from February 1988 to July 1990. He served as Deputy Secretary General of the State Council and Deputy Secretary of Party Committee of the State Council from July 1990 to September 1992. From September 1992 to March 1998, he was Minister of the Ministry of Finance and Secretary of Party Committee of the Ministry of Finance and, from February 1994, concurrently Director-General of State Administration of Taxation. From March 1998 to November 2000, he was Head of Economic System Reform Office of the State Council and Secretary of Party Committee of the Economic System Reform Office of the State Council. From August 2000 to March 2003, he was Chairman of National Council for Social Security Fund and Secretary of Party Committee of the National Council for Social Security Fund. He has been a member of the Standing Committee of the Tenth Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and Director-General of the Economics Committee of CPPCC since March 2003. Since October 2004, he has concurrently been Chairman of the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Mr. Liu was elected as Independent Non-Executive Director of the Third Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. in May 2006.

Ye Qing, 76, Independent Non-executive Director of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Ye is a senior engineer and obtained a college diploma. Mr. Ye is a senior engineer and obtained a college diploma. In January 1976, he was appointed as Deputy Director of Revolutionary Committee and Chief Engineer of Jixi Mining Bureau; in March 1982, he was appointed as Vice Minister, Member of CPC Leading Group, Chief Engineer and Secretary of CPC Leading Group of Ministry of

Coal Industry; in August 1986, he was appointed as Deputy Director General and Member of CPC Leading Group of National Economy Commission; in May 1988, he was successively appointed as Deputy Director General, Member of CPC Leading Group and Deputy Secretary of CPC Leading Group of State Planning Commission, as well as Director General of State Council Production Commission; in July 1991, he was appointed as Deputy Director and Member of CPC Leading Group of State Planning Commission; from April 1998 to July 2003, he served as Chairman of Board of Directors and Secretary of CPC Leading Group of Shenhua Group Company Limited; from February 1999 to December 2000, he served concurrently as President of Shenhua Group Company Limited; in May 2009, he was elected as Independent Non-executive Director of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Ye was elected as Alternate Member of 14th Session of CPC Central Committee and Standing Committee Member of 9th and 10th Session of CPPCC.

Li Deshui, 65, Independent Non-Executive Director of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Li graduated from university in 1967. He is a senior engineer, researcher, part-time professor of the Economics School of Peking University and the Economics School of Renmin University of China. After graduating from university, he was assigned to work at Maanshan Steel Company and has acted as Workshop Section Head and Dispatch Head. In 1977 he worked at the Planning Institute of the Metallurgy Department. In 1984 he worked at the Raw Materials Bureau of the State Planning Commission. In 1988 he acted as Deputy Division Director of the First Industrial Planning Division of the Long-term Planning Department of the State Planning Commission. In 1989 he was Division Director of the First Industrial Planning Division of the Long-term Planning Department and Division Director of the First Industrial Planning Division of the Long-term Planning and Industrial Policy Department. In 1992 he acted as Deputy Director of the National Economy Comprehensive Department of the State Planning Commission. In May 1996 he was Director of the National Economy Comprehensive Department of the State Planning Commission. In November 1996, he acted as Vice Mayor of Chongqing in Sichuan Province. In March 1997 he acted as Vice Mayor of Chongqing Municipality. In November 1999 he worked as Deputy Director of the Research Office of the State Council and a member of the Party Committee. In April 2002, he served as Secretary of the Party Committee and Deputy General Manager of China International Engineering Consultancy Company. In March 2003 he served as Secretary of the Party Committee and Head of the State Statistics Bureau, a member of the Monetary Policy Committee of the People's Bank of China and Chairman of China Statistics Institute. In March 2005, he was elected as Vice Chairman of the Thirty-sixth Statistics Commission of the United Nations. In March 2005 he served as a member of the Tenth Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. In April 2006 he acted as a member of the Economic Commission. In March 2006, he was the consultant of the State Statistics Bureau. Mr. Li was elected as Independent Non-Executive Director of the Fourth Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. in May 2009.

Xie Zhongyu, 66, Independent Non-executive Director of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Xie is a senior engineer and obtained a university diploma. In May 1986, he was appointed as Deputy Director General for both Investigation and Research Office and Policy Research Office in Ministry of Chemical Industry; in November 1988, he was appointed as Director General of Department of Policy, Laws & Regulations of Ministry of Chemical Industry; in December 1991, he was appointed as Director General of Department of Policy, Laws & Regulations of Ministry of Chemical Industry; in September 1993, he was appointed as Director General of General Office of Ministry of Chemical Industry; in June 1998, he was appointed as Deputy Director General, Member of CPC Leading Group of State Petroleum and Chemical Industry Bureau; from June 2000 to December 2006, he served as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for Key Large-scaled State Owned Enterprises; in October 2007, he was elected as Board Director of Nuclear Power Technology Corporation; and in May 2009, he was elected as Independent Non-executive Director of Sinopec Corp.

Chen Xiaojin, 65, Independent Non-executive Director of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Chen is a senior engineer (research fellow level) and obtained a university diploma. In December 1982, he was appointed as President of Tianjin Ship Industry Corporation; in January 1985, he was appointed successively as Vice President and President of CNOOC Platform Corporation; in February 1987, he was appointed successively as Director General of Operation Department, Director General of Foreign Affairs Bureau, Director General of International Affairs Department in China State Shipbuilding Corporation and Deputy President of China State Shipbuilding Trading Company; in December 1988, he was appointed as Vice President of China State Shipbuilding Corporation; in January 1989, he was appointed concurrently as President of China State Shipbuilding Trading Company; in October 1996, he was elected as concurrently as Chairman of Board of Directors of China State Shipbuilding Trading Company; from June 1996 to July 2008, he served as President and Secretary of CPC Leading Group of China State Shipbuilding Corporation; in May 2009, he was elected as Independent Non-executive Director of Sinopec Corp.

Supervisors

The table and discussion below set forth certain information concerning our supervisors. The current term of our supervisors is three years, which will expire in May 2012.

Name	Age	Position with the Company
Wang Zuoran	59	Chairman of the Board of Supervisors
Zhang Youcai	68	Vice Chairman, Independent Supervisor
Geng Limin	55	Supervisor
Zou Huiping	49	Supervisor
Li Yonggui	69	Independent Supervisor
Liu Xiaohong	55	Employee Representative Supervisor
Zhou Shiliang	52	Employee Representative Supervisor
Chen Mingzheng	52	Employee Representative Supervisor
Su Wensheng	53	Employee Representative Supervisor

Wang Zuoran, 59, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Wang graduated from Shandong Economic Administration Institute in September 1994 specializing in economic administration. Mr. Wang is a professor level senior economist and has extensive experience in the management of petroleum industry. From October 1994 to February 2000, Mr. Wang served as Deputy Director and Party Secretary of Shengli Petroleum Administration Bureau. From February 2000 to July 2001, Mr. Wang was the Assistant to the President of Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Wang has been Director of Disciplinary Supervision Committee of Sinopec Group Company since July 2001. Mr. Wang served as Supervisor of the First Session of the Supervisory Board of Sinopec Corp. from February 2000 to April 2003. From April 2003 to May 2006, Mr. Wang served as Supervisor and Chairman of the Second Session of the Supervisory Board of Sinopec Corp.; he was elected as Supervisor and Chairman of the Third Session of the Supervisory Board of Sinopec Corp. in May 2006.

Zhang Youcai, 68, Independent Supervisor and Vice Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Zhang graduated from Nanjing Industrial University in August 1965 majoring in inorganic chemistry. He is a professor and has long been engaged in business administration, financial management and government affairs, and has extensive experience in industrial, economic, financial and accounting management. From January 1968 to August 1980, he served as a technician, Vice-President, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and President of Nantong Chemical Fertilizer Plant. From August 1980 to January 1982, he was Deputy Director-General and member of the Party Committee of the Industrial Bureau of Nantong Region. From January 1982 to February 1983, he served as Deputy Director - General of Planning Commission of Nantong Region. From February 1983 to November 1989, he served as Deputy Mayor, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and Mayor of Nantong City. He was Vice Minister and member of the Party Committee of Ministry of Finance from December 1989 to July 2002 (from May 1994 to March 1998, he served concurrently as Director-General of State-owned Assets Administration Bureau). He has been Chairman of the Chinese Institute of Chief Accountants since November 2002. He has been a member of the Standing Committee of the Tenth National People's Congress (NPC) and Deputy Director of its Financial and Economic Committee of NPC from March 2003. Mr. Zhang served as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Second Session of Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. from April 2003 to May 2006; he was elected as Independent Supervisor and Vice Chairman of the Third Session of the Supervisory Board of Sinopec Corp. in May 2006.

Geng Limin, 55, Supervisor of Sinopec Corp., Director General of Supervision Department of Sinopec Corp., Vice Leader of Discipline Inspection Group for CPC Leading Group of Sinopec Group Company, Director General of Supervision Bureau of Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Geng is a senior administration engineer and obtained a college diploma. In February 2000, he was appointed as Deputy Director General of Supervision Department of Sinopec Corp. and Deputy Director General of Supervision Bureau of Sinopec Group Company; in January 2007, he was appointed as Deputy Secretary of CPC Committee, Secretary of Discipline Inspection Committee as well as Trade Union Chairman of Sinopec Chemical Products Sales Company; in August 2008, he was appointed as Director General of Supervision Department of Sinopec Corp. and Vice Leader of Discipline Inspection Group for CPC Leading Group of Sinopec Group Company and Director General of Supervision Bureau of Sinopec Group Company; and in May 2009, he was elected as Supervisor of Sinopec Corp.

Zou Huiping, 48, Supervisor of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Zou graduated from Jiangxi Institute of Finance and Economics in July 1986 specializing in trade economics. He is a professor level senior accountant. From November 1998 to February 2000, he served as Chief Accountant of Sinopec Group Guangzhou Petrochemical Company. From February 2000 to December 2001, he was Deputy Director General of Financial Assets Department of Sinopec Group Company. From December 2001 to March 2006, he was Deputy Director General of Finance Planning Department of Sinopec Group Company. In March 2006, he was Director General of Financial Assets Department of Sinopec Assets Management Co., Ltd. Since March 2006, he has been Director General of Audit Department of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Zou was elected as Supervisor of the Third Session of the Supervisory Board of Sinopec Corp. in May 2006.

Li Yonggui, 68, Independent Supervisor of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Li graduated from Shandong Institute of Finance and Economics in July 1965, majoring in treasury finance. He is a senior economist and CPA, and has long been engaged in tax management with extensive management experience in taxation. From February 1985 to December 1988, he was Deputy Director-General of Taxation Bureau of Ministry of Finance. He served as Chief Economist of State Administration of Taxation from December 1988 to April 1991. From April 1991 to February 1995, he served as Deputy Director-General of State Administration of Taxation. He was Chief Economist of State Administration of Taxation from February 1995 to September 2001. Mr. Li has been Chairman of Chinese Association of Certified Public Taxation Experts since April 2000. He has served as Vice Chairman of Chinese Association of Certified Accountants since November 2004. In July 2008, he was appointed as consultant of Chinese Association of Certified Public Taxation Experts. Mr. Li served as Independent Supervisor of the Second Session of Supervisory Board of Sinopec Corp. from April 2003 to May 2006; he was elected as Independent Supervisor of the Third Session of Supervisory Board of Sinopec Corp. in May 2006.

Liu Xiaohong, 55, Employee Representative Supervisor of Sinopec Corp. and Sinopec General Representative of Sinopec Corp. based in Hong Kong. Mr. Liu is a senior administration engineer and obtained a graduate degree from Graduate School. In February 1992, he was appointed as Deputy Director General of General Office of the former Sinopec Group Company; in December 1998, he was appointed as Deputy Director General of General Office of Sinopec Group Company; in December 2001, he was appointed as Director General of President's Office of Sinopec Corp.; in February 2005, he was appointed as Director General of General Office of Sinopec Group Company; in September 2005, he was appointed again as Director General of President's Office of Sinopec Corp.; in September 2009, he was appointed as General Representative of Sinopec Corp. based in Hong Kong; in May 2009, he was elected as Employee Representative Supervisor of Sinopec Corp.

Zhou Shiliang, 52, Employee Representative Supervisor of Sinopec Corp. and Director General of Personnel Departments of both Sinopec Corp. and Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Zhou is a professor level senior engineer and obtained a master degree. In February 2000, he was appointed as Deputy Director General of Yunnan-Guizhou-Guangxi Petroleum Exploration Bureau; in September 2000, he was appointed as President of Sinopec Yunnan-Guizhou-Guangxi Oilfield Company; in April 2002, he was appointed as Secretary of CPC Committee and Vice President in Sinopec South Exploration & Development Company; in April 2006, he was appointed as Secretary of CPC Committee and Deputy Director General in Sinopec Henan Petroleum Exploration Bureau; in November 2007, he was appointed as Director General of Sinopec Personnel Department of both Sinopec Corp. and Sinopec Group Company; and in May 2009, he was elected as Employee Representative Supervisor of Sinopec Corp.

Chen Mingzheng, 52, Employee Representative Supervisor of Sinopec Corp., Vice President of Sinopec Northwest Oilfield Company and Secretary of CPC Committee of Northwest Petroleum Bureau of Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Chen is a senior engineer and obtained a graduate degree from Graduate School. In November 2000, he was appointed as Deputy Director General of North China Petroleum Bureau under Sinopec Star Petroleum Co. Ltd.; in June 2003, he was appointed as Deputy Director General of North China Petroleum Bureau under Sinopec Group Company; in October 2004, he was appointed as Secretary of CPC Committee in North China Petroleum Bureau under Sinopec Group Company; in March 2008, he was appointed as Secretary of CPC Committee in Southwest Petroleum Bureau of Sinopec Group Company and Vice President of Sinopec Northwest Oilfield Company; in May 2009, he was elected as Employee Representative Supervisor of Sinopec Corp.

Su Wensheng, 53, Employee Representative Supervisor of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Su is a senior engineer and obtained a master degree. In September 1986, he was appointed as Deputy Secretary of CPC Committee and Secretary of Discipline Inspection Commission of Beijing Design Institute of former Sinopec Group Company; in November 1996, he was appointed as Secretary of CPC Committee of Beijing Design Institute of former Sinopec Group Company; in December 1998, he was appointed as Director General of Political and Ideological Department, and Deputy Secretary of CPC Committee directly affiliated to Sinopec Group Company; in December 2001, he was appointed concurrently as Executive Deputy Secretary of CPC Work Committee in Sinopec West New Region Exploration Headquarters; in October 2007, he served as Secretary of CPC Committee and Vice Chairman of Directors of Beijing Yanshan Petrochemical Company; and in April 2003, he was elected as Employee Representative Supervisor of Sinopec Corp.

Other Executive Officers

Name	Age	Positions with Sinopec Corp.
Wang Xinhua	54	CFO
Zhang Kehua	56	Vice President
Zhang Haichao	52	Vice President
Jiao Fangzheng	47	Vice President

Lei Dianwu	47	Vice President
Chen Ge	47	Secretary of the Board of Directors

Wang Xinhua, 54, CFO of Sinopec Corp. and Director General of Financial Department of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Wang is a professor level Senior accountant and obtained a university diploma. In January 2001, he was appointed as Deputy Director General of Finance & Assets Department of Sinopec Group Company; in December 2001, he was appointed as Deputy Director General of Finance & Planning Department of Sinopec Group Company; in October

2004, he was appointed as Director General of Finance & Planning Department of Sinopec Group Company; in May 2008, he was appointed as Director General of Financial Department of Sinopec Group Company; in March 2009, he was appointed as Director General of Financial Department of Sinopec Corp.; in May 2009, he was appointed as CFO of Sinopec Corp.

Zhang Kehua, 56, Vice President of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Zhang graduated from Shanghai Chemical Engineering University in January 1980 majoring in chemical and mechanical engineering. He is a senior engineer and had his master's degree from University of Petroleum majoring in management science and engineering in December 2000. He was Deputy Manager of No. 3 Construction Company of the former Sinopec Group Company from February 1994 to April 1996. From April 1996 to December 1998, he was Deputy Director General (Deputy Manager of Sinopec Engineering Incorporation) of the Engineering Department of the former Sinopec Group Company. He was Deputy Director General of the former Engineering Department of Sinopec Group Company from December 1998 to December 2001 and was Deputy Director General of Engineering Department of Sinopec Group Company from December 2001 to September 2002. Mr. Zhang was Director General of Engineering Department of Sinopec Group Company from September 2002 to October 2004. Mr. Zhang has served as the Assistant to the President of Sinopec Group Company and Director General of Engineering Department since October 2004. Mr. Zhang has been Vice President of Sinopec Corp. since May 2006. From June 2007 to Present, he has been Director General of Engineering Dept. of Sinopec Corp.

Zhang Haichao, 52, Vice President of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Zhang graduated from Zhoushan Commercial and Technical School in December 1979, specializing in oil storage and transportation. He also graduated from Jilin Petrochemical Institute in July 1985 specializing in recycling of lubricating oil. From January 2001 to June 2002, he participated in the business administration program at Macau Science & Technology University. He is an economist. He served as Deputy General Manager of Zhejiang Petroleum Company from March 1998 to September 1999. He served as General Manager of Zhejiang Petroleum Company from September 1999 to February 2000, and has served as Manager of Sinopec Zhejiang Petroleum Company from February 2000 to September 2005. He has been Chairman of Sinopec-BP Zhejiang Petroleum Sales Co., Ltd. since April 2004. He was Secretary of the Party Committee, Vice Chairman and Deputy General Manager of Sinopec Sales Co., Ltd. from October 2004 to November 2005. He was Secretary of Party Committee, Chairman and General Manager of Sinopec Sales Co., Ltd. from November 2005 to June 2006. He has been Chairman and General Manager of Sinopec Sales Co., Ltd. since June 2006. From December 2008, he acted as Chairman and President of Sinopec Sales Co., Ltd. He served as Employee Representative Supervisor of the Second Session of the Supervisory Board of Sinopec Corp. from April 2003 to November 2005. Mr. Zhang has been Vice President of Sinopec Corp. since November 2005.

Jiao Fangzheng, 47, Vice President of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Jiao won his bachelor's degree in petroleum exploration and won his doctoral degree in natural gas engineering from Southwest Petroleum Institute respectively in July 1983 and November 2000. Mr. Jiao is a professor level senior engineer. From January 1999 to February 2000, he was Chief Geologist of Zhongyuan Petroleum Exploration Bureau of Sinopec Group Company. He then served as Deputy Manager and Chief Geologist of Zhongyuan Oilfield Company of Sinopec Group Company from February 2000 to February 2001. He was Vice President of Sinopec Exploration and Production Research Institute from July 2000 to March 2001. He then served as Deputy Director General of Sinopec Oilfield E & P Department from March 2001 to June 2004. Since June 2004, he served as Manager of the Northwest Company of Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Jiao has served as Vice President of Sinopec Corp. since October 2006.

Lei Dianwu, 47, Vice President of Sinopec Corp, Director General of Development & Planning Department of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Lei is a senior engineer and obtained a university diploma. In October 1995, he was appointed as Vice President of Yangzi Petrochemical Corporation; in December 1997, he was appointed as Director of Planning & Development Department in China Donglian Petrochemical Co., Ltd.; in May 1998, he was appointed as Vice President of Yangzi Petrochemical Corporation; in August 1998 he was appointed as Vice President in Yangzi

Petrochemical Co., Ltd.; in March 1999, he was appointed temporarily as Deputy Director General of Development & Planning Department of Sinopec Group Company; in February 2000, he was appointed as Deputy Director General of Development & Planning Department of Sinopec Corp.; in March 2001, he was appointed as Director General of Development & Planning Department of Sinopec Corp.; in May 2009, he was appointed as Vice President of Sinopec Corp.

Chen Ge, 47, Secretary to the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Chen graduated from Daqing Petroleum Institute in July 1983 majoring in petroleum refining, and then obtained his MBA degree from Dalian University of Science and Technology in July 1996. He is a senior economist. From July 1983 to February 2000, he worked in Beijing Yanshan Petrochemical Company. From February 2000 to December 2001, he was Deputy Director General of the Board Secretariat of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Chen has been Director General of the Board Secretariat since December 2001. Mr. Chen has been the Secretary to the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. since April 2003.

B. COMPENSATION

Salaries of Directors, Supervisors and Members of the Senior Management

Our directors and supervisors who hold working posts with us and other senior management members receive their remuneration in the form of basic salary and performance rewards.

The following table sets forth the compensation on individual basis for our directors, supervisors and executive officers who receive compensation from us in 2009.

Name	Position with the Company	Remuneration paid by the Company in 2009 (RMB in thousand)
Directors		
Su Shulin	Chairman	
Wang Tianpu	Vice Chairman, President	726
Zhang Yaocang	Vice Chairman	
Zhang Jianhua	Director, Senior Vice President	721
Wang Zhigang	Director, Senior Vice President	721
Cai Xiyou	Director, Senior Vice President	721
Cao Yaofeng	Director	
Li Chunguang	Director	
Dai Houliang	Director, Senior Vice President	721
Liu Yun	Director	
Liu Zhongli	Independent Non-executive Director	240
Ye Qing	Independent Non-executive Director	140
Li Deshui	Independent Non-executive Director	240
Xie Zhongyu	Independent Non-executive Director	140
Chen Xiaojin	Independent Non-executive Director	140
Supervisors		
Wang Zuoran	Chairman of the Board of Supervisors	
Zhang Youcai		240

	Vice Chairman, Independent Supervisor	
Geng Limin	Supervisor	
Zou Huiping	Supervisor	447
Li Yonggui	Independent Supervisor	240
Liu Xiaohong	Employee Representative Supervisor	318
Zhou Shiliang	Employee Representative Supervisor	322
Chen Mingzheng	Employee Representative Supervisor	387
Su Wensheng	Employee Representative Supervisor	450
Other Executive officers		
Wang Xinhua	CFO	355
Zhang Kehua	Vice President	539
Zhang Haichao	Vice President	525
Jiao Fangzheng	Vice President	525
Lei Dianwu	Vice President	362
Chen Ge	Secretary of the Board of Directors	440

C. BOARD PRACTICE

We have three special board committees, namely, the audit committee, the strategy committee and the remuneration and evaluation committee. The majority of the members of the strategy committee and the remuneration and evaluation committee, and all members of the audit committee, are independent directors. In addition, the audit committee shall have at least one independent director who is a financial expert.

The main responsibilities of the audit committee include:

- to propose the appointment or replacement of the independent auditor;
- to oversee the internal auditing system and its implementation;
- to coordinate the communication between the internal auditing department and the independent auditor;
- to examine and approve financial information and its disclosure; and
- to examine the internal control system.

The main responsibilities of the strategy committee are to conduct research and put forward proposals on the long-term development strategy and significant investments.

The main responsibilities of the remuneration and evaluation committee include:

- to research on evaluation criteria for directors and the president, to conduct their evaluations and make necessary suggestions; and
- to research on and review the policies and proposals in respect of the remuneration of directors, supervisors, president, vice-president, Chief Financial Officer and secretary of the board of directors.

The members of our audit committee are Liu Zhongli, Li Deshui and Xie Zhongyu, all of whom are our Independent Non-executive Directors. Our Board has determined that Liu Zhongli qualifies as an audit committee financial expert. The members of our strategy committee are Wang Tianpu, Ye Qing, Zhang Yaocang, Zhang Jianhua, Wang Zhigang, Dai Houliang, Li Deshui and Xie Zhongyu. The members of our remuneration and evaluation committee are Ye Qing, Li Deshui, Chen Xiaojin and Li Chunguang.

Our directors have entered into directors service contracts with us and under such contracts, there is no severance pay arrangements for our directors.

D. EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, we had approximately 334,377, 358,304 and 371,333 employees, respectively. The following table sets forth the number of our employees by our business segments, their scope of work and their education as of December 31, 2009.

By Segment	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total Number of Employees (%)
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Exploration and Production	142,869	38.4
Refining	83,511	22.5
Marketing and Distribution	66,424	17.9
Chemicals	68,991	18.6
Corporate and Others	9,538	2.6
Total	371,333	100.0

58

By Employee's Scope of Work	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total Number of Employees (%)
Production	192,752	51.9
Sales	58,269	15.7
Technical	49,181	13.2
Finance	9,847	2.7
Administration	29,706	8.0
Others	31,578	8.5
Total	371,333	100.0

By Education	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total Number of Employees (%)
Master's degree and above	7,718	2.1
University	73,176	19.7
Tertiary education	78,055	21.0
Technical/polytechnic school	33,002	8.9
Secondary, technical/polytechnic school or below	179,382	48.3
Total	371,333	100.0

We have trade unions that protect employee rights, organize educational programs, assist in the fulfillment of economic objectives, encourage employee participation in management decisions, and assist in mediating disputes between us and individual employees. We have not been subject to any strikes or other labor disturbances that have interfered with our operation, and we believe that our relations with our employees are good.

The total remuneration of our employees includes salary, performance bonuses and allowances. Employees also receive certain subsidies in housing, health services, education and other miscellaneous items.

Since 2001, we have implemented an employee reduction plan by means of retirement, voluntary resignation and/or redundancy to enhance our efficiency and operating income, and by December 31, 2009, a total of 167,817 employees have retired.

E. SHARE OWNERSHIP

Our directors, supervisors and senior officers do not have share ownership in us.

ITEM MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

7.

A. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

The following table sets forth information regarding our 5% or more shareholders as of April 23, 2010.

Shareholder	Number of Shares Owned (in millions)	Percentage of Ownership (%)
-------------	--	-----------------------------------

Sinopec Group Company . 65,758.04 75.84

As of April 23, 2010, 1,015,144,800 H shares were registered in the name of a nominee of Citibank, N.A., the depository under our ADS deposit agreement. Citibank, N.A. has advised us that, as of April 23, 2010, 10,151,488 ADSs, representing 1,015,144,800 H shares, were held of record by Cede & Co. and 49 other registered shareholders domiciled in and outside of the United States. We have no further information as to our shares held, or beneficially owned, by U.S. persons.

B. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Sinopec Group Company owns 75.84% of our outstanding equity as of April 23, 2010. Sinopec Group Company will be able to exercise all the rights of a controlling shareholder, including the election of directors and voting in respect of amendments to our articles of association. Sinopec Group Company, as our controlling shareholder, will be subject to certain minority shareholder protection provisions under our articles of association.

We have engaged from time to time and will continue to engage in a variety of transactions with Sinopec Group Company, which provide a number of services to us, including ancillary supply, transport, educational and community services. The nature of our transactions with Sinopec Group Company is governed by a number of service and other contracts between Sinopec Group Company and us. A discussion of these agreements and arrangements is set forth under the heading “Item 7 - Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions - Related Party Transactions” in our annual report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2000, April 13, 2007 and May 20, 2009, respectively, and under the heading “Item 4 – Information on the Company – History and Development of the Company” of this annual report.

On August 21, 2009, we entered into certain agreements with Sinopec Group Company, pursuant to which certain related party transaction agreements between the parties were amended. Pursuant to the Continuing Connected Transactions Second Supplemental Agreement dated August 21, 2009 between Sinopec Group Company and us, the term of each of the Mutual Supply Agreement, the Community Services Agreement and the Intellectual Property License Agreements, dated June 3, 2000 and as amended and supplemented from time to time, was extended to December 31, 2012, December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2019, respectively. Pursuant to the Land Use Rights Leading Agreement Second Amendment Memo dated August 21, 2009 between Sinopec Group Company and us, , the members of Sinopec Group Company agreed to lease to us certain parcels of land with an area of approximately 416 million square meters.

Please also see Note 31 of our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report for a detailed discussion of our related party transactions. The aggregate amount of connected transactions we actually incurred during 2009 was RMB 297.7 billion, of which, expenses amounted to RMB 135.0 billion, and revenues amounted to RMB 162.8 billion (including RMB 162.7 billion of sales of goods and services, RMB 38 million of interest income, RMB 45 million of agency commission receivable). In 2009, the products and services provided by Sinopec Group Company and its subsidiaries, including procurement, storage, exploration and production and other services to us amounted to RMB 96.2 billion, representing 7.63% of our operating expenses for 2009. The auxiliary and community services provided by Sinopec Group Company to us amounted to RMB 3.3 billion, representing 0.26% of our operating expenses for 2009. In 2009, our product sales to Sinopec Group Company amounted to RMB 49.6 billion, representing 3.69% of our operating revenues. We also paid rentals of RMB 419 million to Sinopec Group Company in 2009 pursuant to the Leasing Agreement for Properties.

C. INTERESTS OF EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

Not applicable.

ITEM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

8.

A. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

See F-pages following Item 19.

Legal Proceedings

We are involved in certain judicial and arbitral proceedings before Chinese courts or arbitral bodies concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of our businesses. We believe, based on currently available information, that the results of such proceedings, in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Dividend Distribution Policy

Our board of directors will determine the payment of dividends, if any, with respect to our shares on a per share basis. Any final dividend for a financial year shall be subject to shareholders' approval. The board may declare interim and special dividends at any time under general authorization by a shareholders' ordinary resolution. A decision to declare or to pay any dividends in the future, and the amount of any dividends, will depend on our results

of operations, cash flows, financial condition, the payment by our subsidiaries of cash dividends to us, future prospects and other factors which our directors may determine are important.

For holders of our H shares, cash dividend payments, if any, shall be declared by our board of directors in Renminbi and paid in HK dollars. The depositary will convert the HK dollar dividend payments and distribute them to holders of ADSs in US dollars, less expenses of conversion.

In addition to cash, dividends may be distributed in the form of shares. Any distribution of shares, however, must be approved by special resolution of the shareholders. Dividends in the form of shares will be distributed to the depositary and, except as otherwise described in the Deposit Agreement, will be distributed by the depositary in the form of additional ADSs, to holders of ADSs.

Dividends may be paid only out of our distributable profits (less allocations to the statutory surplus reserve funds which are 10% of our net income determined in accordance with the PRC Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises ("ASBE") and the discretionary surplus reserve funds) and may be subject to PRC withholding tax. Our articles of association limit our distributable profits to the lower of the amount determined in accordance with the ASBE and IFRS. Subject to the above, we currently expect that we will distribute as dividends up to 40% of our distributable profits.

In accordance with the board resolution adopted on March 26, 2010, our board has proposed dividend of RMB 0.18 per ordinary share for the year ended December 31, 2009. After deducting the interim dividends distribution of RMB 0.07 per ordinary share, the year end dividend is RMB 0.11 per ordinary share. The total dividend to be paid amounted to approximately RMB 9.54 billion. The resolution is subject to the approval by the general shareholders' meeting.

B. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

None.

ITEM THE OFFER AND LISTING

9.

A. OFFER AND LISTING DETAILS

Not applicable, except for Item 9A (4) and Item 9C.

Our H Shares have been listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (Code: 0386), and our ADSs, each representing 100 H Shares, have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the London Stock Exchange under the symbol "SNP", since we completed our initial public offering on October 19, 2000. Prior to that time, there was no public market for our H Shares. The Hong Kong Stock Exchange is the principal non-U.S. trading market for our H Shares. Our publicly traded domestic shares, or A shares, are listed on the Stock Exchange of Shanghai since August 8, 2001 (Code: 600028).

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing prices per H Share, as reported on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong, per ADS, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange and per A share, as reported on the Stock Exchange of Shanghai.

The Stock Exchange of
Hong Kong

The New York Stock
Exchange

The Shanghai Stock
Exchange

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Period	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Past 6 months	(HK dollar per H share)		(US dollar per ADS)		(RMB per A share)	
April (up to April 23)	6.70	6.35	87.40	82.27	12.00	10.33
March	6.38	6.07	82.34	78.72	12.00	11.04
February	6.23	5.75	80.51	73.86	11.34	10.82
2010 January	6.82	6.08	88.20	77.69	13.90	11.42
December	6.91	6.40	88.30	82.95	14.14	12.10
November	6.89	6.35	90.80	83.68	12.76	11.73
2009 October	7.06	6.37	92.16	82.05	12.19	11.46

Quarterly Data							
2009	Fourth Quarter	7.06	6.35	92.16	82.05	14.14	11.46
	Third Quarter	7.15	5.87	93.50	74.76	15.42	10.78
	Second Quarter	6.50	5.15	85.82	67.45	10.84	8.78
	First Quarter	5.26	3.65	67.70	47.08	9.27	7.06
2008	Fourth Quarter	6.24	3.76	78.35	50.57	10.19	6.67
	Third Quarter	8.38	5.89	110.36	73.26	11.88	8.7
	Second Quarter	8.71	6.78	112.56	86.65	13.81	9.91
	First Quarter	11.66	6.14	146.28	81.43	24.38	11.38
2007	Fourth Quarter	12.96	9.18	178.83	118.19	28.49	19.23
	Third Quarter	9.71	6.93	124.90	90.00	18.99	12.33
	Second Quarter	9.18	6.63	117.44	85.78	15.20	10.04
	First Quarter	7.32	5.67	92.23	72.92	11.20	8.37
Annual Data							
2009		7.15	3.65	93.50	47.08	15.42	7.06
2008		11.66	3.76	146.28	50.57	24.38	6.67
2007		12.96	5.67	178.83	72.92	28.49	8.37
2006		7.20	3.775	92.64	47.40	9.15	4.58
2005		3.90	2.75	50.58	35.55	4.66	3.25

Source: Bloomberg

ITEM ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
10.

A. SHARE CAPITAL

Not applicable.

B. MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

The following is a summary of certain provisions of our articles of association and its appendices, as amended, the Company Law of the PRC (2006) and certain other applicable laws and regulations of the PRC. You and your advisors should refer to the text of our articles of association, as amended, and to the texts of applicable laws and regulations for further information.

Objects and Purposes

We are a joint stock limited company established in accordance with the Company Law and certain other laws and regulations of the PRC. We are registered with the PRC State Administration of Industry and Commerce with business license number 100000000032985. Article 12 of our articles of association provides that our scope of businesses includes, among other things, exploration, exploitation, storage, pipeline transportation, land transportation, water transportation, sales of oil and natural gas; oil refining; wholesaling and retailing of gasoline, kerosene and diesel oil (for subsidiaries only); sales of lubricant, liquid gas, fuel oil, solvent naphtha and asphalt; the production, sales, storage land transportation and water transportation of ethylene, propylene, butadiene, naphtha, heavy oil, ethylene glycol, PTA, beta-lactam, dacron, nitrilon, rubber and other chemical raw materials and products;

production of chemical fertilizer; production of electricity; operation of 24-hour stores; shaped packing foods, retailing of cigarettes, automobile decorations (for subsidiaries only), automobile cleaning; production, supervision of manufacturing, installation of oil and petrochemical machinery and equipment; purchase and sales of oil and petrochemical raw and auxiliary materials, equipment and parts; technology and information, research, development,

application and consultation of alternative energy products; self-operation of and acting as agency for the import and export of various commodities and technologies other than those restricted or prohibited by the state from import and export; contractor of overseas mechanical, electronics, petrochemical projects and domestic international bid-inviting projects; export of equipments and materials required for the aforementioned overseas projects; dispatch of labor required for the aforementioned overseas projects.

Directors

Our directors shall be elected at our shareholders' general meeting. Cumulative voting shall be adopted for the election of directors if a controlling shareholder controls 30% or more of our shares. Details of the cumulative voting mechanism are set forth in Article 59 of the Rules and Procedures for the Shareholders' General Meetings that is an appendix to, and forms an integral part of, our articles of association. Our directors shall be elected for a term of three years and may serve consecutive terms upon re-election, except that independent directors may only serve a maximum of two terms. Our directors are not required to hold any shares in us, and there is no age limit requirement for the retirement or non-retirement of our directors.

Where a director is materially interested, directly or indirectly, in a contract, transaction or arrangement (including any proposed contract, transaction or arrangement) with us, he or she shall declare the nature and extent of his or her interests to the board of directors at the earliest opportunity, whether or not such contract, transaction or arrangement is otherwise subject to the approval of the board. A director shall not vote, and shall not be counted in the quorum of the meeting, on any resolution concerning any contract, transaction or arrangement where the director owns material rights or interests therein. A director is deemed to be interested in a contract, transaction or arrangement in which his associate (as defined by the Listing Rule of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange) is interested.

Unless the interested director discloses his interests to the board and the contract, transaction or arrangement in which the director is materially interested is approved by the board at a meeting in which the director neither votes nor is not counted in the quorum, such contract, transaction or arrangement shall be voidable by us except with respect to a bona fide party thereto who does not have notice of the director's interests.

We are prohibited from making loans or providing guarantees to our directors and their associates except where such loan or guarantee is to meet expenditure requirement incurred or to be incurred by the director for the purposes of the company or for the purpose of enabling the director to perform his or her duties properly in accordance with the terms of a service contract approved by the shareholders in a general meeting.

The board of directors shall examine and approve the amount of the long-term loans for the current year according to the annual investment plan as approved by the shareholders' general meeting. The chairman of the board of directors is authorized to make adjustments of no more than 10% of the total amount of the long-term loans as approved by the board of directors for the current year. Within the total amount of the long-term loans as approved by the board of directors, the chairman of the board of directors is authorized to approve and execute individual long-term loan agreement with the loan amount exceeding RMB1 billion, and the president is authorized to approve and execute individual long-term loan agreement with the loan amount not exceeding RMB1 billion. Within the total amount of the working capital loans for the current year as approved by the board of directors, the chairman of the board of directors is authorized to execute the overall short-term loan facility agreement for raising working capitals as we need.

Matters relating to the remuneration of our directors shall be determined by the shareholders' general meeting.

Dividends

A distribution of final dividends for any financial year is subject to shareholders' approval. Except as otherwise decided by Shareholders' meeting, the board of directors may make decision on the distribution of interim dividends. Except as otherwise provided by laws and regulations, the sum of interim dividends shall not exceed 50 percents of the net profit for the half year interim period. Dividends may be distributed in the form of cash or shares. A distribution of shares, however, must be approved by special resolution of the shareholders.

Dividends may only be distributed after allowance has been made for:

- recovery of losses, if any;
- allocations to the statutory surplus reserve fund; and
- allocations to a discretionary surplus reserve fund if approved by the shareholders.

The allocations to the statutory surplus reserve fund shall be 10% of our after-tax profits of the current year determined in accordance with ASBE.

The articles of association require us to appoint on behalf of the holders of H shares a receiving agent which is registered as a trust corporation under the Trustee Ordinance of Hong Kong to receive dividends declared by us in respect of the H shares on behalf of such shareholders. The articles of association require that cash dividends in respect of H shares be declared in Renminbi and paid by us in HK dollars. The depositary of our ADSs will convert such proceeds into U.S. dollars and will remit such converted proceeds to our holders of ADSs. If we record no profit for the year, we may not normally distribute dividends for the year.

Dividend payments may be subject to PRC withholding tax.

Voting Rights and Shareholders' Meetings

Our board of directors shall convene a shareholders' annual general meeting once every year and within six months from the end of the preceding financial year. Our board shall convene an extraordinary general meeting within two months of the occurrence of any one of the following events:

- where the number of directors is less than the number stipulated in the PRC Company Law or two-thirds of the number specified in our articles of association;
- where our unrecovered losses reach one-third of the total amount of our actually paid-in share capital;
- where shareholder(s) holding 10% or more of our issued and outstanding voting shares request(s) in writing the convening of an extraordinary general meeting;
- whenever our board deems necessary or our board of supervisors so requests; or
- circumstances provided in the articles of association.

Meetings of a special class of shareholders must be called in certain enumerated situations when the rights of the holders of such class of shares may be modified or adversely affected as discussed below. Proposals made by the board of directors, the board of supervisors or shareholder(s) holding 3% or more of the total number of voting shares shall be included in the agenda for the relevant general meeting if they are matters which fall within the scope of the functions and powers of shareholders in general meeting. Shareholder(s) holding 3% or more of the total shares of the Company may put forward interim motions by written proposals to the convener 10 days before the shareholders' general meeting. The convener shall publish supplementary notice to announce the interim motion within two days upon receiving.

All shareholders' meetings must be convened by our board of directors by written notice given to shareholders no less than 45 days before the meeting, by our board of supervisors or certain qualified shareholders in case a shareholders' meeting is not convened by our board of directors and board of supervisors. Shareholder(s) holding 10% or more the total number of shares of the Company have the right to convene and chair the interim shareholders' general meeting or class shareholders' meeting in accordance with the provisions in laws, administrative rules and the articles of association, in the event that the board of directors and the board of supervisors fail to convene and chair such meeting upon demand made by such shareholders. Based on the written replies received by us 20 days before a shareholders' meeting, we shall calculate the number of voting shares represented by shareholders who have indicated that they intend to attend the meeting. Where the number of voting shares represented by those shareholders amount to more than one-half of our total voting shares, we may convene the shareholders' general meeting (regardless of the number

of shareholders who actually attend). Otherwise, we shall, within five days, inform the shareholders again of the motions to be considered and the date and venue of the meeting by way of public announcement. After the announcement is made, the shareholders' meeting may be convened. The accidental omission by us to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, a shareholder will not invalidate the proceedings at that shareholders' meeting.

Shareholders at meetings have the power, among other things, to approve or reject our profit distribution plans, annual budget, financial statements, increase or decrease in share capital, issuance of debentures, merger or liquidation and any amendment to our articles of association. Shareholders of the shares which the Company issues to foreign investors for subscription in foreign currencies possess the same rights and undertake the same obligations as those of the shares which the Company issues to domestic investors for subscription in Renminbi. In addition, the rights of a class of shareholders may not be modified or abrogated, unless approved by a special resolution of all shareholders at a general shareholders' meeting and by a special resolution of shareholders of that class of shares at a separate meeting. Our articles of association enumerate, without limitation, certain amendments which would be deemed to be a modification or abrogation of the rights of a class of shareholders, including increasing or decreasing the number of shares of a class disproportionate to increases or decreases of other classes of shares, removing or reducing rights to receive dividends in a particular currency or creating shares with voting or equity rights superior to shares of such class.

Cumulative voting in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in effect is adopted for the election of directors and supervisors. For all other matters, each share is entitled to one vote on all such matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders at all shareholders' meetings, except for meetings of a special class of shareholders where only holders of shares of the affected class are entitled to vote on the basis of one vote per share of the affected class.

Shareholders are entitled to attend and vote at meetings either in person or by proxy. Proxies must be in writing and deposited at our legal address, or such other place as is specified in the meeting notice, no less than 24 hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the proxy proposes to vote or the time appointed for the passing of the relevant resolution(s). When the instrument appointing a proxy is executed by the shareholder's attorney-in-fact, such proxy when deposited must be accompanied by a notary certified copy of the relevant power of attorney or other authority under which the proxy was executed.

Except for those actions discussed below which require supermajority votes ("special resolutions"), resolutions of the shareholders are passed by a simple majority of the voting shares held by shareholders who are present in person or by proxy. Special resolutions must be passed by or more than two-thirds of the voting rights represented held by shareholders who are present in person or by proxy.

The following decisions must be adopted by special resolution:

- an increase or reduction of our share capital or the issue of shares, including stock distributions, of any class, warrants and other similar securities;
- issuance of debentures;
- our division, merger, dissolution and liquidation; (Shareholders who object to a proposed division or merger are entitled to demand that either we or the shareholders who approved the merger purchase their shares at a fair price.)
- amendments to our articles of association and its appendices;
- change of our company form;
- acquisition or disposal of material assets or provision of material guarantee within one year, with the value exceeding 30% of our latest audited total assets;
- any stock incentive plan;

- any other matters required by laws and regulations or our articles of association and its appendices or considered by the shareholders in a general meeting and which they have resolved by way of an ordinary resolution to be of a nature which may have a material impact on us and should be adopted by special resolution.

All other actions taken by the shareholders, including the appointment and removal of our directors and supervisors and the declaration of cash dividend payments, will be decided by an ordinary resolution of the shareholders. The listing agreement between us and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (the “Listing Agreement”)

provided that we may not permit amendments to certain sections of the articles of association which have been mandated by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. These sections include provisions relating to:

- varying the rights of existing classes of shares;
- voting rights;
- our power to purchase our own shares;
- rights of minority shareholders; and
- procedure on liquidation.

In addition, certain amendments to the articles of association require the approval and consent of the relevant PRC authorities.

Any shareholder resolution which is in violation of any laws or administrative regulations of the PRC will be null and void subject to statutory procedures.

Liquidation Rights

In the event of our liquidation, the H shares will rank pari passu with the domestic ordinary shares, and payment of debts out of our remaining assets shall be made in the order of priority prescribed by applicable laws and regulations or, if no such standards exist, in accordance with such procedure as the liquidation committee which has been appointed either by us or the People's Court of the PRC may consider to be fair and reasonable. After payment of debts, we shall distribute the remaining property to shareholders according to the class and proportion of their shareholders.

Further Capital Call

Shareholders are not liable to make any further contribution to the share capital other than according to the terms, which were agreed by the subscriber of the relevant shares at the time of subscription.

Increases in Share Capital and Preemptive Rights

The articles of association require the approval by a special resolution of the shareholders and by special resolution of holders of domestic ordinary shares and oversea-listed foreign invested shares at separate shareholder class meetings be obtained prior to authorizing, allotting, issuing or granting shares, securities convertible into shares or options, warrants or similar rights to subscribe for any shares or such convertible securities. No such approval is required if, but only to the extent that:

- we issue domestic ordinary shares and/or overseas-listed foreign-invested shares, either separately or concurrently, in numbers not exceeding 20% of the number of domestic ordinary shares and overseas-listed foreign-invested shares then in issue, respectively, in any 12-month period, as approved by a special resolution of the shareholders; or
- if our plans for issuing domestic ordinary shares and overseas-listed foreign-invested shares upon its establishment are implemented within fifteen months of the date of approval by the China Securities Regulatory Commission.

New issues of shares must also be approved by the relevant PRC authorities.

Reduction of Share Capital and Purchase by Us of Our Shares and General Mandate to Repurchase Shares

We may reduce our registered share capital only upon obtaining the approval of the shareholders by a special resolution and, in certain circumstances, of relevant PRC authorities. The number of H shares, which may be purchased is subject to the Hong Kong Takeovers and Share Repurchase Codes.

Restrictions on Large or Controlling Shareholders

Our articles of association provide that, in addition to any obligation imposed by laws and administration regulations or required by the listing rules of the stock exchanges on which our H shares are listed, a controlling shareholder shall not exercise his voting rights in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the shareholders generally or of some part of the shareholders:

- to relieve a director or supervisor from his or her duty to act honestly in our best interests;
- to approve the expropriation by a director or supervisor (for his or her own benefit or for the benefit of another person) of our assets in any way, including, without limitation, opportunities which may benefit us; or
- to approve the expropriation by a director or supervisor (for his or her own benefit or for the benefit of another person) of the individual rights of other shareholders, including, without limitation, rights to distributions and voting rights (save according to a restructuring of our company which has been submitted for approval by the shareholders in a general meeting in accordance with our articles of association and its appendices).

A controlling shareholder, however, will not be precluded by our articles of association or any laws and administrative regulations or the listing rules of the stock exchanges on which our H shares are listed from voting on these matters.

A controlling shareholder is defined by our articles of association as any person who acting alone or in concert with others:

- is in a position to elect half or more of the board of directors;
- has the power to exercise, or to control the exercise of, 30% or more of our voting rights;
- acting separately or in concert with others, holds 30% or more of our issued and outstanding shares,; or
- acting separately or in concert with others, has de facto control of us in any other way.

As of the date of this annual report, Sinopec Group Company is and will be our only controlling shareholder.

Disclosure

The Listing Agreement imposes a requirement on us to keep the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, our shareholders and other holders of our listed securities informed as soon as reasonably practicable of any information relating to us and our subsidiaries, including information on any major new developments which are not public knowledge, which:

- is necessary to enable them and the public to appraise the position of us and our subsidiaries;
- is necessary to avoid the establishment of a false market in its securities; and
- might be reasonably expected materially to affect market activity in and the price of its securities.

There are also requirements under the Listing Rules for us to obtain prior shareholders' approval and/or to disclose to shareholders details of certain acquisitions or disposals of assets and other transactions (including transactions with

controlling shareholders).

Sources of Shareholders' Rights

The PRC's legal system is based on written statutes and is a system in which decided legal cases have little precedent value. The PRC's legal system is similar to civil law systems in this regard. In 1979, the PRC began the process of developing its legal system by undertaking to promulgate a comprehensive system of laws. In December 1993, the Standing Committee of the 8th National People's Congress adopted the PRC Company Law. On October 27,

2005, the PRC Company law was amended by the Standing Committee of the 10th National People's Congress, and came into force on January 1, 2006. The amended PRC Company Law enhanced the protection of shareholders' rights primarily in the following regards:

- Shareholders holding 10 percent or more of the shares of the company are entitled to petition the court to dissolve the company if (i) the company is in serious operational difficulties; (ii) its continuing existence will seriously prejudice the interests of the shareholders; and (iii) such difficulties cannot be resolved through any other means;
- Shareholders holding 1 percent or more of the shares of the company for more than 180 consecutive days are entitled to request the board of supervisors (in terms of directors and senior management) or the board of directors (in terms of supervisors) to bring legal proceedings, or bring legal proceedings in their own name on behalf of the company where it is in emergency and the company will be subject to irreparable loss if not to do so, against directors, supervisors or senior management who fail to comply with the laws and regulations or the company's articles of association in the course of performing their duties and cause loss to the company;
- Shareholders who oppose the company's decision on merger or separation are entitled to request the company to repurchase their shares; and
- Shareholders holding 10 percent or more of the voting rights of the company are entitled to convene a shareholders' meeting.

Currently, the primary sources of shareholder rights are our articles of association, as amended, the PRC Company Law and the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, which, among other things, impose certain standards of conduct, fairness and disclosure on us, our directors and our controlling shareholder, i.e., Sinopec Group Company. To facilitate the offering and listing of shares of PRC companies overseas, and to regulate the behavior of companies whose shares are listed overseas, the State Council Securities Committee and the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System issued on August 27, 1994 the Mandatory Provisions for articles of association of Company Listing Overseas (the "Mandatory Provisions"). These Mandatory Provisions become entrenched in that, once they are incorporated into the articles of association of a PRC company, any amendment to those provisions will only become effective after approval by the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council. The Listing Rules require a number of additional provisions to the Mandatory Provisions to be included in the articles of association of PRC companies listing H shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (the "Additional Provisions"). The Mandatory Provisions and the Additional Provisions have been incorporated into our articles of association.

In addition, upon the listing of and for so long as the H shares are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, we will be subject to those relevant ordinances, rules and regulations applicable to companies listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, including the Listing Rules of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the Securities (Disclosure of Interests) Ordinance (the "SDI Ordinance"), the Securities (Insider Dealing) Ordinance and the Hong Kong Codes on Takeovers and Mergers and Share Repurchases (the "Hong Kong Takeovers and Repurchase Codes").

Unless otherwise specified, all rights, obligations and protections discussed below derive from our articles of association and/or the PRC Company Law.

Enforceability of Shareholders' Rights

There has not been any public disclosure in relation to the enforcement by holders of H shares of their rights under constitutive documents of joint stock limited companies or the PRC Company Law or in the application or

interpretation of the PRC or Hong Kong regulatory provisions applicable to PRC joint stock limited companies.

In most states of the United States, shareholders may sue a corporation “derivatively”. A derivative suit involves the commencement by a shareholder of a corporate cause of action against persons (including corporate officers, directors or controlling shareholders) who have allegedly wronged the corporation, where the corporation itself has failed to enforce such claim against such persons directly. Such action is brought based upon a primary right of the corporation, but is asserted by a shareholder on behalf of the corporation. The PRC company law as amended in October 2005 and effective in January 2006 has also granted shareholders with the rights to bring such derivative suits.

Our articles of association provide that all differences or claims, arising from any provision of our articles of association, any right or obligation conferred or imposed by the PRC Company Law or any other relevant law or administrative regulation which concerns our affairs:

- between a holder of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares and us;
- between a holder of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares and any of our directors, supervisors, general managers, deputy general managers or other senior officers; or
- between a holder of overseas-listed foreign-invested shares and a holder of domestic ordinary shares

must be referred to arbitration at either the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission in the PRC or the Hong Kong International Arbitration Center, and the laws of the PRC shall apply, save as otherwise provided in the laws and administrative regulations. Our articles of association provide that such arbitration will be final and conclusive. In June 1999, an arrangement was made between the People's Courts of the PRC and the courts of Hong Kong to mutually enforce arbitration awards rendered in the PRC and Hong Kong according to their respective laws. This new arrangement was approved by the Supreme Court of the PRC and the Hong Kong Legislative Council and became effective on February 1, 2000. We have provided an undertaking to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission that, at such time, if any, as all applicable laws and regulations of the PRC and (unless our H shares are no longer listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange) all applicable regulations of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Ltd. shall not prohibit, and to the extent Section 14 under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, so requires, our board of directors shall propose an amendment to the articles of association which would permit shareholders to adjudicate disputes arising between our shareholders and us, our directors, supervisors or officers by means of judicial proceedings.

The holders of H shares will not be able to bring actions on the basis of violations of the Listing Rules and must rely on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange to enforce its rules. The SDI Ordinance establishes certain obligations in relation to disclosure of shareholder interests in Hong Kong listed companies, the violation of which is subject to prosecution by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Takeovers and Repurchase Codes do not have the force of law and are only standards of commercial conduct considered acceptable for takeover and merger transactions and share repurchases in Hong Kong as established by the Securities and Futures Commission and the securities and futures industry in Hong Kong.

We have appointed our subsidiary in the U.S., SINOPEC-USA Co., Ltd., 410 Park Avenue, 22nd Fl., New York, NY 10022, USA, as our agent to receive service of process with respect to any action brought against us in certain courts in New York under the United States federal and New York State's securities laws. However, as the PRC does not have treaties providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts within the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan or most other the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries, administrative actions brought by regulatory authorities, such as the Commission, and other actions which result in foreign court judgments, could (assuming such actions are not required by PRC law and the articles of association to be arbitrated) only be enforced in the PRC on a reciprocal basis or according to relevant international treaty to which China is a party if such judgments or rulings do not violate the basic principles of the law of the PRC or the sovereignty, security and public interest of the society of the PRC, as determined by a People's Court of the PRC which has the jurisdiction for recognition and enforcement of judgments. We have been advised by our PRC counsel, Haiwen & Partners, that there is certain doubt as to the enforceability in the PRC of actions to enforce judgments of United States courts arising out of or based on the ownership of H shares or ADSs, including judgments arising out of or based on the civil liability provisions of United States federal or state securities laws.

Restrictions on Transferability and the Share Register

Our H shares shall only be traded among investors who are not PRC persons and may not be sold to PRC investors. There are no restrictions on the ability of investors who are not PRC residents to hold our H shares.

As provided in the articles of associations we may refuse to register a transfer of H shares unless:

- any relevant transfer fee is paid;
- the instrument of transfer is only related to H shares listed in Hong Kong;

- the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the share certificates to which it relates, or such other evidence is given as may be reasonably necessary to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
- the stamp duty which is chargeable on the instrument of transfer has already been paid;
- if it is intended that the shares be transferred to joint owners, the maximum number of joint owners shall not be more than four (4); and
- the Company does not have any lien on the relevant shares.

We are required to keep a register of our shareholders which shall be comprised of various parts, including one part which is to be maintained in Hong Kong in relation to H shares to be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Shareholders have the right to inspect and, for a nominal charge, to copy the share register. No transfers of ordinary shares shall be recorded in our share register within 30 days prior to the date of a shareholders' general meeting or within 5 days prior to the record date established for the purpose of distributing a dividend.

We have appointed HKSCC Registrars Limited to act as the registrar of our H shares. This registrar maintains our register of holders of H shares at our offices in Hong Kong and enters transfers of shares in such register upon the presentation of the documents described above.

C. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

We have not entered into any material contracts other than in the ordinary course of business and other than those described under Item 4. Information on the Company, Item 7 - Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions or elsewhere in this Form 20-F.

D. EXCHANGE CONTROLS

The existing foreign exchange regulations have significantly reduced government foreign exchange controls for transactions under the current account, including trade and service related foreign exchange transactions and payment of dividends. We may undertake current account foreign exchange transactions without prior approval from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange by producing commercial documents evidencing such transactions, provided that they are processed through Chinese banks licensed to engage in foreign exchange transactions. The PRC government has stated publicly that it intends to make the Renminbi freely convertible in the future. However, we cannot predict whether the PRC government will continue its existing foreign exchange policy and when the PRC government will allow free conversion of Renminbi to foreign currency.

Foreign exchange transactions under the capital account, including principal payments in respect of foreign currency-denominated obligations, continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange. These limitations could affect our ability to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing, or to obtain foreign exchange for capital expenditures.

On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the U.S. dollar. Under the new policy, the Renminbi is permitted to fluctuate within a band against a basket of certain foreign currencies. This change in policy resulted initially in an approximately 2.0% appreciation in the value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar. Since the adoption of this new policy, the value of Renminbi against the U.S. dollar has fluctuated on a daily basis within narrow ranges, but overall has further strengthened against the U.S. dollar. On January 4, 2006, the PBOC authorized the China Foreign Exchange Trade System to publish the exchange rate of the RMB against the US dollar, the euro, the Japanese yen, and the HK dollar at 9:15 am of each business day, which

would be the medium exchange rate of RMB for transactions on the interbank spot foreign exchange market (over-the-counter transactions and automatic price-matching transactions) as well as transactions over bank counters. We cannot assure that such exchange rate would not fluctuate greatly. In addition, any significant revaluation of the Renminbi may have a material adverse effect on our revenues and financial condition, and the value of, and any dividends payable on, our ADSs in foreign currency terms. We do not currently and will not plan to hedge against the risk of exchange rate fluctuation. Information relating to the exchange risk, exchange rate and hedging activities is presented in “Item 11. Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market risk — Foreign Exchange Rate Risk”.

E. TAXATION

PRC Taxation

The following discussion addresses the principal PRC tax consequences of investing in the H shares or ADSs.

Taxation of Dividends

Individual Investors

According to the PRC Individual Income Tax Law, as amended, dividends paid by Chinese companies are ordinarily subject to a Chinese withholding tax levied at a flat rate of 20%. For a foreign individual who has no domicile and does not stay in the territory of China or who has no domicile but has stayed in the territory of China for less than one year, the receipt of dividends from a company in China is normally subject to a withholding tax of 20% unless reduced or exempted by an applicable tax treaty. However, the Chinese State Administration of Taxation, or the SAT, the Chinese central government tax authority which succeeded the State Tax Bureau, issued, on July 21, 1993, the Notice of the Chinese State Administration of Taxation Concerning the Taxation of Gains on Transfer and Dividends from Share (Equities) Received by Foreign Investment Enterprises, Foreign Enterprises and Foreign Individuals, or the Tax Notice, which states that dividends paid by a Chinese company to individuals with respect to overseas-listed shares, such as H shares, are temporarily not subject to Chinese withholding tax.

In a letter dated July 26, 1994 to the former State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, the former State Council Securities Commission and the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the SAT reiterated the temporary tax exemption stated in the Tax Notice for dividends received from a Chinese company listed overseas. In the event that the exemption is withdrawn, a 20% tax may be withheld on dividends in accordance with the PRC Individual Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, as amended. The withholding tax may be reduced or exempted under an applicable double taxation treaty. To date, the relevant tax authorities have not collected withholding tax from dividend payments on the shares exempted under the Tax Notice.

Foreign Enterprises

In accordance with the new Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules that became effective on January 1, 2008, dividends derived from the revenues accumulated from January 1, 2008 and are paid by PRC companies to non-resident enterprises, which are established under the laws of non-PRC jurisdictions and have no establishment or place of business in China or whose dividends from China do not relate to their establishment or place of business in China, are generally subject to a PRC withholding tax levied at a rate of 10% unless exempted or reduced pursuant to an applicable double-taxation treaty or other exemptions. Dividends paid by PRC companies to resident enterprises, including enterprises established under the laws of non-PRC jurisdictions but whose “de facto management body” is located in the PRC, are not subject to any PRC withholding tax, unless the dividends are derived from the publicly traded shares which have been held continuously by the resident enterprises for less than twelve months. Dividends, bonuses and other return based on equity investment that a non-resident enterprise with establishment or place of business in China receives from a resident enterprise and that have actual connection with such establishment or place of business are also exempted from any PRC withholding tax, except of those derived from the publicly traded shares which have been held continuously by the non-resident enterprises for less than 12 months. Chinese resident enterprises are required to withhold PRC enterprise income tax at the rate of 10% on dividends paid for 2008 and later years’ earnings payable to their respective H Shares holders that are “non-resident enterprises,” except for those holders whose dividend income is not subject to PRC enterprise income tax pursuant to PRC governmental approval.

Tax Treaties

Holders resident in countries which have entered into avoidance of double taxation treaties or arrangements with the PRC may be entitled to a reduction or exemption of the withholding tax imposed on the payment of dividends. The PRC currently has avoidance of double taxation treaties or arrangements with a number of other countries/jurisdictions, which include Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Under a tax treaty between United States and China, China may tax dividends paid by Sinopec Corp. to eligible US Holders up to a maximum of 10% of the gross amount of such dividend. Under the tax treaty, an eligible US Holder is a person who, by reason of domicile, residence, place of head office, place of incorporation or any other criterion of similar nature is liable to tax in the United States, subject to a detailed "treaty shopping" provision.

Taxation of Capital Gains

According to the Tax Notice, gains realized upon the sale of overseas-listed shares issued by PRC companies by foreign individual investors are not subject to tax on capital gains.

In accordance with the new Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules, capital gains realized by foreign enterprises which are non-resident enterprises in China upon the sale of overseas-listed shares are generally subject to a PRC withholding tax levied at a rate of 10%, unless exempted or reduced pursuant to an applicable double-taxation treaty or other exemptions. The capital gains realized by resident enterprises, including enterprises established under the laws of non-PRC jurisdictions but whose “de facto management body” is located in the PRC, upon the sales of overseas-listed shares are subject to the PRC enterprise income tax. Before the effectiveness of the new Enterprise Income Tax Law, gains realized by foreign enterprises that are holders of overseas-listed shares of a PRC company excluding the shares held through their PRC domestic establishment or place of business were exempted from the withholding tax according to the Tax Notice. However, the effectiveness of such exemption granted by the Tax Notice becomes uncertain in light of the provisions under the new Enterprise Income Tax Law and its implementation rules.

PRC Stamp Tax Considerations

Under the Provisional Regulations of The People's Republic of China Concerning Stamp Tax, which became effective in October, 1988, PRC stamp tax should not be imposed on the transfer of shares of H Shares or ADSs of PRC publicly traded companies..

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of United States federal income tax considerations that are anticipated to be material for US Holders (as defined below) who hold H shares or ADSs. This summary is based upon existing United States federal income tax law, which is subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This summary does not discuss all aspects of United States federal income taxation which may be important to particular investors in light of their individual investment circumstances, such as investors subject to special tax rules including: financial institutions, insurance companies, broker-dealers, tax-exempt organizations, non-US Holders, investors who own (directly, indirectly, or constructively) 10% or more of our voting stock, investors that will hold H shares or ADSs as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale, or other integrated transaction for United States federal income tax purposes, or US Holders that have a functional currency other than the United States dollar, all of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized below. In addition, this summary does not discuss any foreign, state, local or alternative minimum tax considerations. This summary only addresses investors that will hold their H shares or ADSs as "capital assets" (generally, property held for investment) under the United States Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"). Each holder is urged to consult its tax advisor regarding the United States federal, state, local, and foreign income and other tax considerations of an investment in H shares or ADSs.

For purposes of this summary, a US Holder is a beneficial owner of H shares or ADSs that is for United States federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation created in or organized under the laws of, the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof;
- an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes regardless of its source;

- a trust the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a United States court and which has one or more United States persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; or
- a trust that has elected to be treated as a United States person under the Code.

If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) holds H shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner in such partnership will depend upon the status of the partner

and the activities of the partnership. Partners in a partnership holding our H shares or ADSs are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the particular United States federal income tax consequences applicable to them.

A foreign corporation will be treated as a "passive foreign investment company" (a "PFIC"), for United States federal income tax purposes, if 75% or more of its gross income consists of certain types of "passive" income or 50% or more of its assets are passive. Sinopec Corp. presently does not believe that it is a PFIC and does not anticipate becoming a PFIC. This is, however, a factual determination made on an annual basis and is subject to change. The following discussion is based on the belief that Sinopec Corp. will not be classified as a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes. See the discussion below under the heading "PFIC Considerations" for a brief summary of the PFIC rules.

General

For United States federal income tax purposes, a US Holder of an ADS will be treated as the owner of the proportionate interest of the H shares held by the depositary that is represented by an ADS and evidenced by such ADS. Accordingly, no gain or loss will be recognized upon the exchange of an ADS for the holder's proportionate interest in the H shares. A US Holder's tax basis in the withdrawn H shares will be the same as the tax basis in the ADS surrendered therefor, and the holding period in the withdrawn H shares will include the period during which the holder held the surrendered ADS.

Dividends

Any cash distributions paid by Sinopec Corp. out of earnings and profits, as determined under United States federal income tax principles, will be subject to tax as dividend income and will be includible in the gross income of a US Holder upon receipt. Because we do not intend to determine our earnings and profits on the basis of United States federal income tax principles, any distribution paid will generally be treated as a "dividend" for United States federal income tax purposes. A non-corporate recipient of dividend income will generally be subject to tax on dividend income from a "qualified foreign corporation" at a maximum U.S. federal tax rate of 15% rather than the marginal tax rates generally applicable to ordinary income so long as certain holding period requirements are met. A non-U.S. corporation (other than a passive foreign investment company) generally will be considered to be a qualified foreign corporation (i) if it is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States which the Secretary of Treasury of the United States determines is satisfactory for purposes of this provision and which includes an exchange of information program or (ii) with respect to any dividend it pays on stock which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. There is currently a tax treaty in effect between the United States and the People's Republic of China which the Secretary of Treasury of the United States determined is satisfactory for these purposes and Sinopec Group, presently believes that it is eligible for the benefits of such treaty. Additionally, our ADSs trade on the New York Stock Exchange, an established securities market in the United States. Dividends paid in Hong Kong dollars will be includible in income in a United States dollar amount based on the United States dollar - Hong Kong dollar exchange rate prevailing at the time of receipt of such dividends by the depositary, in the case of ADSs, or by the US Holder, in the case of H shares held directly by such US Holder. Gain or loss, if any, recognized on a subsequent sale, conversion or other disposition of Hong Kong dollars generally will be U.S. source income or loss. Dividends received on H shares or ADSs will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations.

Dividends received on H shares or ADSs will be treated, for United States federal income tax purposes, as foreign source income. A US Holder may be eligible, subject to a number of complex limitations, to claim a foreign tax credit in respect of any foreign withholding taxes imposed on dividends received on H shares or ADSs. US Holders who do not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for foreign income tax withheld may instead claim a deduction, for United States federal income tax purposes, in respect of such withholdings, but only for a year in which the US Holder elects to do so for all creditable foreign income taxes.

A distribution of additional shares of Sinopec Corp.'s stock to US Holders with respect to their H shares or ADSs that is pro rata to all Sinopec Corp.'s shareholders may not be subject to United States federal income tax. The tax basis of such additional shares will be determined by allocating the US Holders' adjusted tax basis in the H shares or ADSs between the H shares or ADSs and the additional shares, based on their relative fair market values on the date of distribution.

Sale or Other Disposition of H shares or ADSs

A US Holder will recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of H shares or ADSs in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition and the US Holder's adjusted tax basis in such H shares or ADSs, as each is determined in US dollars. Any capital gain or loss will be long-term if the H shares or ADSs have been held for more than one year and may be, under the income tax treaty between the People's Republic of China and the United States, foreign source gain or loss. The claim of a deduction in respect of a capital loss, for United States federal income tax purposes, may be subject to limitations.

PFIC Considerations

If Sinopec Corp. were to be classified as a PFIC in any taxable year, a U.S. Holder would be subject to special rules generally intended to reduce or eliminate any benefits from the deferral of United States federal income tax that a U.S. Holder could derive from investing in a foreign company that does not distribute all of its earnings on a current basis. In such event, a U.S. Holder of the H shares or ADSs may be subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates on (i) any gain recognized on the sale of the H shares or ADSs and (ii) any "excess distribution" paid on the H shares or ADSs (generally, a distribution in excess of 125% of the average annual distributions paid by Sinopec Corp. in the three preceding taxable years). In addition, a U.S. Holder may be subject to an interest charge on such gain or excess distribution.

The above results may be eliminated if a "mark-to-market" election is available and a US Holder validly makes such an election. If the election is made, such holder generally will be required to take into account the difference, if any, between the fair market value and its adjusted tax basis in H shares or ADSs at the end of each taxable year as ordinary income or ordinary loss (to the extent of any net mark-to-market gain previously included in income). In addition, any gain from a sale or other disposition of H shares or ADSs will be treated as ordinary income, and any loss will be treated as ordinary loss (to the extent of any net mark-to-market gain previously included in income).

Withholding Tax, Backup Withholding, and Information Reporting

Pursuant to recently enacted legislation, U.S. Holders may be required to submit to the Internal Revenue Service certain information with respect to an investment in the H shares or ADSs not held through an account with a "financial institution." This new legislation also imposes penalties if a U.S. Holder is required to submit such information to the Internal Revenue Service and fails to do so. In addition, U.S. Holders may be subject to information reporting to the Internal Revenue Service with respect to dividends on and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of our H shares or ADSs. Dividend payments with respect to our H shares or ADSs and proceeds from the sale or other disposition of our H shares or ADSs are not generally subject to U.S. withholding tax or backup withholding (provided that certain certification requirements are satisfied). U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the United States information reporting and backup rules.

F. DIVIDENDS AND PAYING AGENTS

Not applicable.

G. STATEMENT BY EXPERTS

Not applicable.

H. DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

We filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, D.C. a Registration Statement on Form F-1 (Registration No. 333-12502) under the Securities Act in connection with the ADSs offered in the global offering. The Registration Statement contains exhibits and schedules. Any statement in this annual report about any of our contracts or other documents is not necessarily complete. If the contract or document is filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement, the contract or document is deemed to modify the description contained in this annual report. You must review the exhibits themselves for a complete description of the contract or documents.

You may inspect and copy our registration statements, including their exhibits and schedules, and the reports and other information we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission in accordance with the Exchange Act at the public reference facilities maintained by the Securities and Exchange Commission at Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth

Street, Room 1024, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549 and at the regional offices of the Securities and Exchange Commission located at 233 Broadway, New York, NY 10279 and at Citicorp Center, 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60661. You may also inspect the registration statements, including their exhibits and schedules, at the office of the New York Stock Exchange, Wall Street, New York, New York 10005. Copies of such material may also be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the Securities and Exchange Commission at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. You may obtain information regarding the Washington D.C. Public Reference Room by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 or by contacting the Securities and Exchange Commission over the internet at its website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

I. SUBSIDIARY INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

11.

Our primary market risk exposures are to fluctuations in oil and gas prices, exchange rates and interest rates.

Commodity Price Risk

We engage in oil and gas operations and is exposed to commodity price risk related to price volatility of crude oil and refined oil products. The fluctuations in prices of crude oil and refined oil products could have significant impact on us. We use derivative financial instruments, including commodity futures and swaps, to manage a portion of this risk. As of December 31, 2009, we had certain commodity contracts of crude oil and refined oil products designated as qualified cash flow hedges and economic hedges. As of December 31, 2009, the fair value assets and fair value liabilities of these derivative financial instruments were RMB 321 and RMB 587, respectively. We did not enter into any derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

As of December 31, 2009, it is estimated that a general increase/decrease of USD 10 per barrel in crude oil and refined oil products, with all other variables held constant, would decrease/increase our net income and retained earnings by approximately RMB 215, and increase/decrease our other reserves by approximately RMB 1,991. This sensitivity analysis has been determined assuming that the change in prices had occurred at the balance sheet date and the change was applied to our derivative financial instruments at that date with exposure to commodity price risk.

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The Renminbi is not a freely convertible currency. With the authorization from the PRC government, the PBOC announced that the PRC government reformed the exchange rate regime by moving into a managed floating exchange rate regime based on market supply and demand with reference to a basket of currencies on July 21, 2005. Actions taken by the PRC government could cause future exchange rates to vary significantly from current or historical exchange rates. Fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value, translated or converted into US dollars or Hong Kong dollars, of our net assets, earnings and any declared dividends. We cannot give any assurance that any future movements in the exchange rate of the Renminbi against the US dollar and other foreign currencies will not adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The following presents various market risk information regarding market-sensitive financial instruments that we held or issued as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. We conduct our business primarily in Renminbi, which is also our functional and reporting currency.

The following tables provide information regarding instruments that are sensitive to foreign exchange rates as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. For debt obligations, the table presents cash flows and related weighted average rates by expected maturity dates.

As of December 31, 2009:

	Expected maturity							Total	Fair value
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	thereafter			
(RMB equivalent in millions, except interest rates)									
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents									
In United States									
dollar	2,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,155	2,155
In Hong Kong dollar	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	146
In Japanese yen	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
In Euro	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	129
Time deposits with financial institutions									
In United States									
dollar	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Liabilities									
Debts in United States dollar									
Fixed rate	1,108	71	57	57	57	279		1,629	1,644
Average interest rate	1.0	% 1.5	% 1.4	% 1.4	% 1.4	% 1.4	%		
Variable rate	15,541	3	4	3	4	2		15,557	15,557
Average interest rate (1)	0.9	% 4.9	% 4.9	% 4.9	% 4.9	% 4.9	%		
Debts in Japanese yen									
Fixed rate	104	74	74	74	74	654		1,054	1,172
Average interest rate	2.6	% 2.6	% 2.6	% 2.6	% 2.6	% 2.6	%		
Variable rate	202	202	202	-	-	-		606	606
Average interest rate (1)	2.9	% 2.9	% 2.9	% -	% -	% -			
Debts in Hong Kong dollar									
Fixed rate	-	-	-	-	10,371	-		10,371	10,371
Average interest rate	-	-	-	-	4.2	% -			
Variable rate	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Average interest rate (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Debts in Euro									

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Fixed rate	85		31		-		-		-		116		120
Average interest rate	6.6	%	6.6	%	-		-		-		-		-

The average interest rates for variable rate loans are calculated based on the rates reported as of December 31, (1) 2009.

As of December 31, 2008:

	Expected maturity							Total	Fair value
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	thereafter			
(RMB equivalent in millions, except interest rates)									
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents									
In United States									
dollar	1,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,259	1,259
In Hong Kong dollar	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	109
In Japanese yen	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
In Euro	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43
Time deposits with financial institutions									
In United States									
dollar	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	91
Liabilities									
Debts in United States dollar									
Fixed rate	3,074	114	71	57	57	336		3,709	3,702
Average interest rate	4.0	% 2.0	% 1.5	% 1.4	% 1.4	% 1.4	%		
Variable rate	4,948	3	3	4	4	7		4,969	4,969
Average interest rate (1)	4.5	% 4.9	% 4.9	% 4.9	% 4.9	% 4.9	%		
Debts in Japanese yen									
Fixed rate	110	110	79	79	79	734		1,191	1,233
Average interest rate	2.6	% 2.6	% 2.6	% 2.6	% 2.6	% 2.6	%		
Variable rate	309	207	207	207	-	-		930	930
Average interest rate (1)	2.8	% 2.9	% 2.9	% 2.9	% -	% -			
Debts in Hong Kong dollar									
Fixed rate	-	-	-	-	-	9,870		9,870	9,870
Average interest rate	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	%		
Variable rate	265	-	-	-	-	-		265	265
Average interest rate (1)	0.9	% -	% -	% -	% -	% -			
Debts in Euro									

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Fixed rate	84		84		29		-		-		-	197	206
Average interest rate	6.6	%	6.6	%	6.6	%	-		-		-		

The average interest rates for variable rate loans are calculated based on the rates reported as of December 31, (1) 2008.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk resulting from fluctuations in interest rates on our short- and long-term debts. Upward fluctuations in interest rates increase the cost of new debt and the interest cost of outstanding floating rate borrowings.

Our debts consist of fixed and variable rate debt obligations with original maturities ranging from 1 to 25 years. Fluctuations in interest rates can lead to significant fluctuations in the fair values of our debt obligations.

The following tables present principal cash flows and related weighted average interest rates by expected maturity dates of our interest rate sensitive financial instruments as of December 31, 2009 and 2008.

As of December 31, 2009:

	2010	2011	Expected maturity		2014	thereafter	Total	Fair value
	(RMB equivalent in millions, except interest rates)							
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents								
In Renminbi	6,306	-	-	-	-	-	6,306	6,306
In United States dollar	2,155	-	-	-	-	-	2,155	2,155
In Hong Kong dollar	146	-	-	-	-	-	146	146
In Japanese yen	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
In Euro	129	-	-	-	-	-	129	129
Time deposits with financial institutions								
In Renminbi	1,232	-	-	-	-	-	1,232	1,232
In United States dollar	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Liabilities								
Debts in Renminbi								
Fixed rate	50,947	192	38,580	60	28,392	52,364	170,535	169,730 (1)
Average interest rate	2.8 %	2.8 %	2.8 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	1.6 %		
Variable rate	4,554	3,513	4,108	5,200	1,126	-	18,501	18,501
Average interest rate (2)	5.4 %	5.2 %	5.2 %	5.3 %	5.2 %	-		
Debts in United States dollar								
Fixed rate	1,108	71	57	57	57	279	1,629	1,644
Average interest rate	1.0 %	1.5 %	1.4 %	1.4 %	1.4 %	1.4 %		
Variable rate	15,541	3	4	3	4	2	15,557	15,557
Average interest rate	0.9 %	4.9 %	4.9 %	4.9 %	4.9 %	4.9 %		

(2)

Debts in
Japanese
yen

Fixed rate	104		74		74		74		74		654		1,054		1,172
Average interest rate	2.6	%	2.6	%	2.6	%	2.6	%	2.6	%	2.6	%			
Variable rate	202		202		202		-		-		-		606		606
Average interest rate (2)	2.9	%	2.9	%	2.9	%	-		-		-				

Debts in
Hong Kong
dollar

Fixed rate	-		-		-		-		10,371		-		10,371		10,371
Average interest rate	-		-		-		-		4.2	%	-				
Variable rate	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Average interest rate (2)	-		-		-		-		-		-				

Debts in
Euro

Fixed rate	85		31		-		-		-		-		116		120
Average interest rate	6.6	%	6.6	%	-		-		-		-				

(1) Carrying amounts are used for loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates as it is not practicable to estimate their fair values because the cost of obtaining discount and borrowing rates for comparable borrowings would be excessive.

The average interest rates for variable rate loans are calculated based on the rates reported as of December 31, (2) 2009.

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As of December 31, 2008:

	2009	2010	Expected maturity		2013	thereafter	Total	Fair value
	(RMB equivalent in millions, except interest rates)							
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents								
In Renminbi	5,592	-	-	-	-	-	5,592	5,592
In United States dollar	1,259	-	-	-	-	-	1,259	1,259
In Hong Kong dollar	109	-	-	-	-	-	109	109
In Japanese yen	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
In Euro	43	-	-	-	-	-	43	43
Time deposits with financial institutions								
In Renminbi	661	-	-	-	-	-	661	661
In United States dollar	91	-	-	-	-	-	91	91
Liabilities								
Debts in Renminbi								
Fixed rate	78,395	1,550	382	8,580	60	79,705	168,672	172,273 (1)
Average interest rate	3.7 %	3.0 %	3.0 %	2.9 %	2.5 %	1.5 %		
Variable rate	11,300	7,923	5,034	2,974	6,139	2,454	35,824	35,824
Average interest rate (2)	6.3 %	6.7 %	6.7 %	6.7 %	6.7 %	6.8 %		
Debts in United States dollar								
Fixed rate	3,074	114	71	57	57	336	3,709	3,702
Average interest rate	4.0 %	2.0 %	1.5 %	1.4 %	1.4 %	1.4 %		
Variable rate	4,948	3	3	4	4	7	4,969	4,969
Average interest rate	4.5 %	4.9 %	4.9 %	4.9 %	4.9 %	4.9 %		

(2)

Debts in
Japanese
yen

Fixed rate	110		110		79		79		79		734		1,191		1,233
Average interest rate	2.6	%	2.6	%	2.6	%	2.6	%	2.6	%	2.6	%			
Variable rate	309		207		207		207		-		-		930		930
Average interest rate (2)	2.8	%	2.9	%	2.9	%	2.9	%	-		-				

Debts in
Hong Kong
dollar

Fixed rate	-		-		-		-		-		9,870		9,870		9,870
Average interest rate	-		-		-		-		-		4.2	%			
Variable rate	265		-		-		-		-		-		265		265
Average interest rate (2)	0.9	%	-		-		-		-		-				

Debts in
Euro

Fixed rate	84		84		29		-		-		-		197		206
Average interest rate	6.6	%	6.6	%	6.6	%	-		-		-				

(1) Carrying amounts are used for loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates as it is not practicable to estimate their fair values because the cost of obtaining discount and borrowing rates for comparable borrowings would be excessive.

The average interest rates for variable rate loans are calculated based on the rates reported as of December 31, (2) 2008.

ITEM DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

12.

Not Applicable.

ITEM DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

13.

None.

ITEM MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

14.

A. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS TO SECURITIES HOLDERS

None.

B. USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

ITEM CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

15.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of December 31, 2009 (the "Evaluation Date"), the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based upon the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission as of December 31, 2009. Based on that evaluation, our management has concluded that our

internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2009 based on these criteria.

KPMG, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the consolidated financial statements included in this annual report on Form 20-F and, as part of the audit, has issued a report, included herein, on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation:

We have audited China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, cash flows and equity for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009, and our report dated March 26, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/S/ KPMG
Hong Kong, China
March 26, 2010

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the year ended December 31, 2009, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM RESERVED

16.

ITEM AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

16A.

The board of directors has determined that Mr. Liu Zhongli qualifies as an audit committee financial expert in accordance with the terms of Item 16.A of Form 20-F. Mr. Liu was appointed as an independent non-executive director and a member of the audit committee of the fourth board of our company in May 2009. For Mr. Liu's biographical information, see "Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees – A. Directors, members of the supervisory committee and senior management."

ITEM CODE OF ETHICS

16B.

As of the date of this annual report, we do not have, in form, a code of ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. Our principal executive officers, Mr. Su Shulin (Chairman) and Mr. Wang Tianpu (Vice Chairman and President), currently also serve as our directors and are thus subject to the director service contracts that they have with us. Our principal financial officer, Mr. Wang Xinhua (CFO) is subject to the employment contract that he has with us. Under such contracts, each of them agrees that he owes a fiduciary and diligence obligation to our company and that he shall not engage in any activities in competition with our business or carry any activities detrimental to the interests of our company. Each of them also agrees to perform his respective duties as a director and senior officer in accordance with the Company Law of the PRC, relevant rules and regulations promulgated by China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Mandatory Provisions of Articles of Association of Overseas Listed Companies.

ITEM PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

16C.

The following table sets forth the aggregate audit fees, audit-related fees, tax fees of our principal accountants and all other fees billed for products and services provided by our principal accountants other than the audit fees, audit-related fees and tax fees for each of the fiscal years 2008 and 2009:

	Audit Fees	Audit-Related Fees	Tax Fees	Other Fees
2008	RMB 81 million	—	—	—
2009	RMB 84 million	—	—	—

Before our principal accountants were engaged by our company or our subsidiaries to render audit or non-audit services, the engagement has been approved by our audit committee.

ITEM EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

16D.

Not applicable.

ITEM PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

16E.

None.

ITEM CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT
16F.

Not applicable.

ITEM COMPARISON OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RULES AND
16G. CHINA CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RULES FOR LISTED COMPANIES

Under the amended Corporate Governance Rules of New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), foreign issuers (including the Company) listed on the NYSE are required to disclose a summary of the significant differences between their domestic corporate governance rules and NYSE corporate governance rules that would apply to a U.S. domestic issuer. A summary of such differences is listed below:

83

NYSE corporate governance rules

Corporate governance rules applicable to the domestically listed companies in China and the Company's governance practices

Corporate governance guidelines

Listed companies must adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines, involving director qualification standards, director compensation, director continuing education, annual performance evaluation of the board of directors, etc.

CSRC (China Securities Regulatory Commission) has issued the Corporate Governance Rules, prescribing detailed guidelines on directors of the listed companies, including director selection, the structure of the board of directors and director performance evaluation etc. The Company Law of PRC has specific regulations on the directors' qualification. Furthermore, CSRC promulgates the guidelines on the senior management training and organizes the relevant training. The Company has complied with the above mentioned laws or rules.

Director Independence

A listed company must have a majority of independent directors on its board of directors. No director qualifies as "independent" unless the board of directors affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with the listed company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the company). In addition, a director must meet certain standards to be deemed independent. For example, a director is not independent if the director is, or has been within the last three years, an employee of the listed company, or if the director has received, during any twelve-month period within the last three years, more than US\$120,000 in direct compensation from the listed company.

It is required in China that any listed company must establish an independent director system and set forth specific requirements for the qualification of independent directors. For example, an independent director shall not hold any other position in the listed company other than being a director and shall not be influenced by the main shareholders or the controlling persons of the listed company, or by any other entities or persons with whom the listed company has a significant relationship. The Company has complied with the relevant Chinese corporate governance rules and has implemented internal rules governing the independence and responsibilities of independent directors. The Company determines the independence of independent directors every year.

To empower non-management directors to serve as a more effective check on management, the non-management directors of each listed company must meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management.

No similar requirements.

Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee

Listed companies must have a nominating/corporate governance committee composed entirely of independent directors.

It is stipulated in China that the board of directors of a listed company may, through the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, establish a nominating committee composed entirely of directors, of which the independent directors shall be the majority and the convener. Up to now, the Company has not set up any nominating committee.

The nominating/corporate governance committee must have a written charter that addresses the committee's purposes and responsibilities which, at minimum, must be to: search for eligible people for the board of directors, select and nominate directors for the next session of the shareholders' annual meeting, study and propose corporate governance guidelines, supervise the evaluation of the board of directors and management, and evaluate the performance of the committee every year.

Relevant responsibilities of the nominating committee are similar to those stipulated by the NYSE rules, but the main responsibilities do not include the research and recommendation of corporate governance guidelines, the supervision of the evaluation of the board of directors and management, or the annual evaluation of the committee.

Compensation Committee

Listed companies must have a compensation committee composed entirely of independent directors.

It is stipulated in China that the board of directors of a listed company should, through the resolution of shareholders' meeting, have a compensation and assessment committee composed entirely of directors, of whom the independent directors are the majority and act as the convener.

The written charter of the compensation committee must state, at least, the following purposes and responsibilities:

(1) review and approve the corporate goals associated with CEO's compensation, evaluate the performance of the CEO in fulfilling these goals, and based on such evaluation determine and approve the CEO's compensation level;

(2) make recommendations to the board with respect to non-CEO executive officer compensation, and incentive-compensation and equity-based plans that are subject to board approval;

(3) produce a committee report on executive compensation as required by the SEC to be included in the annual proxy statement or annual report filed with the SEC.

The charter must also include the requirement for an annual performance evaluation of the compensation committee.

It is stipulated in China that the responsibilities of the compensation committee are:

(1) to study evaluation standards on the performance of directors and the senior management and submit suggestion to the board of directors;

(2) to study and review the compensation policies on the directors and the senior management.

It is also stipulated that the committee shall produce a report about the committee's performance in the annual report.

But the committee is not required to produce a report on the executive compensation or make an annual performance evaluation of the committee.

The board of directors of the Company has established a compensation and performance evaluation committee composed mainly of independent directors who act as the convener, and the committee has established a written charter complying with the domestic corporate governance rules.

Audit Committee

Listed companies must have an audit committee that satisfies the requirements of Rule 10A-3 of Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). It must have a minimum of three members, and all audit committee members must satisfy the requirements for independence set forth in Section 303A.02 of NYSE Corporate Governance Rules as well as the requirements of Rule 10A-3b (1) of the Exchange Act.

It is stipulated in China that the board of directors of a listed company should, through the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, establish an audit committee composed entirely of directors, of which the independent directors are the majority and act as the convener, and, at minimum, one independent director is an accounting professional.

The written charter of the audit committee must specify that the purpose of the audit committee is to assist the board oversight of the integrity of financial statements, the company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, qualifications and independence of independent auditors and the performance of the listed company's internal audit function and independent auditors.

The written charter must also require the audit committee to prepare an audit committee report as required by the SEC to be included in the listed company's annual proxy statement as well as an annual performance evaluation of the audit committee.

Each listed company must have an internal audit department.

Shareholders must be given the opportunity to vote on equity-compensation plans and material revisions thereto, except for employment incentive plans, certain awards and plans in the context of mergers and acquisitions.

The responsibilities of the audit committee are similar to those stipulated by the NYSE rules. It is also stipulated that the committee shall produce a report about the committee's performance in the annual report.

But according to the domestic practices, the company is not required to make an annual performance evaluation of the audit committee, and the audit committee is not required to prepare an audit report to be included in the company's annual proxy statement.

The Board of Directors of the Company has established an audit committee that satisfies relevant domestic and overseas requirements and the audit committee has a written charter.

China has a similar regulatory provision, and the Company has an internal audit department.

The relevant regulations of China require the board of directors propose plans on the amount and types of director compensation for the shareholders' meeting to approve. The compensation plan of executive officers shall be approved by the board and disclosed to the public upon the approval of the board of directors.

Code of ethics for directors, officers and employees

Listed companies must adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees, and promptly disclose any waivers of the code for directors or executive officers.

China does not have such requirement for a code for ethics. But, since the directors and officers of the Company have all signed the Director Service Agreement or employment agreement, as applicable, they are bound by their fiduciary duties to the Company. In addition, the directors and officers must perform their legal responsibilities in accordance with the Company Law of PRC, relative requirements of CSRS and Mandatory Provisions to the Charter of Companies Listed Overseas. Meanwhile, the Company establishes The Model Code of Securities Transactions by Corporate Employees and The Rules of The Company's Shares Transactions by Corporate Directors, Superiors and Senior Managements to regulate the above mentioned people when transacting related securities. In 2008, the Company promulgated the Code for Employees of the Company as the standards of business conduct and ethics of the employees.

Each listed company CEO must certify to the NYSE each year that he or she is not aware of any violation by the company of NYSE corporate governance listing standards and he or she must promptly notify the NYSE on writing of any material non-compliance with any applicable provisions of Section 303A.

No similar requirements.

ITEM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17.

Not applicable.

ITEM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18.

See F-pages following Item 19.

ITEM EXHIBITS

19.

1 **

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Articles of Association of the Registrant, amended and adopted by the shareholders' meeting on May 24, 2006 (English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2007 (File Number: 001-15138).

- 1.1 ** Amendment to the Articles of Association of China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation, adopted by the shareholders' meeting on May 26, 2008 (English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 20, 2009 (File Number: 001-15138).
- 1.2 * Articles of Association of the Registrant, amended and adopted by the shareholders' meeting on May 22, 2009 (English translation).

- 4.1** Forms of Director Service Contracts dated May 24, 2006 (English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2007 (File Number: 001-15138).
- 4.2** Forms of Supervisor Service Contracts dated May 24, 2006 (English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2007 (File Number: 001-15138).
- 4.3** Reorganization Agreement between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated June 3, 2000 (including English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2000 (File Number: 333-12502).
- 4.4** Agreement for Mutual Provision of Products and Ancillary Services between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated June 3, 2000 (including English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2000 (File Number: 333-12502).
- 4.5** Agreement for Provision of Cultural, Educational, Hygiene and Community Services between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated June 3, 2000 (including English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2000 (File Number: 333-12502).
- 4.6** Trademark License Agreement between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated June 3, 2000 (including English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2000 (File Number: 333-12502).
- 4.7** Patents and Proprietary Technology License Contract between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated June 3, 2000 (including English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2000 (File Number: 333-12502).
- 4.8** Computer Software License Contract between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated June 3, 2000 (including English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2000 (File Number: 333-12502).
- 4.9** Assets Swap Contract between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated June 3, 2000 (including English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2000 (File Number: 333-12502).
- 4.10** Land Use Rights Leasing Contract between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated June 3, 2000 (including English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2000 (File Number: 333-12502).
- 4.12**

Property Leasing Contract between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated June 3, 2000 (including English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2000 (File Number: 333-12502).

4.13** Accounts Collectable Contract between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated August 16, 2000 (including English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2000 (File Number: 333-12502).

- 4.14** Loan Transfer and Adjustment Contract between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated August 16, 2000 (including English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to our Registration Statement on Form F-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2000 (File Number: 333-12502).
- 4.15** Agreement on Adjustment to Related Party Transactions between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated June 11, 2001 (English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2007 (File Number: 001-15138).
- 4.16** Land Use Right Leasing Agreement between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated August 22, 2003 (English translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2007 (File Number: 001-15138).
- 4.17** 2004 Agreement on Adjustment to Related Party Transactions between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated October 31, 2004 (English translation) , incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.17 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2007 (File Number: 001-15138).
- 4.18** Memorandum on Adjustment of Rent of Land Use Rights between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated March 31, 2006 (English translation) , incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.18 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2007 (File Number: 001-15138).
- 4.19** Supplemental Agreement on Related Party Transactions between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated March 31, 2006 (English translation) , incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.19 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2007 (File Number: 001-15138).
- 4.20** Memorandum on Adjustment of Rent of Land Use Rights between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated August 22, 2008 (English Translation), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.20 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 20, 2009 (File Number: 001-15138).
- 4.21* Continuing Connected Transactions Second Supplemental Agreement between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated August 21, 2009 (English translation).
- 4.22* Memorandum on Adjustment of Rent of Land Use Rights between China Petrochemical Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation dated August 21, 2009 (English translation).
- 8* A list of the Registrant's subsidiaries.
- 12.1* Certification of Chairman pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
- 12.2* Certification of President pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
- 12.3* Certification of CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).

13* Certification of CEO and CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, and Rule 13a-14(b).

* Filed herewith.

** Incorporated by reference.

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CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, cash flows and equity for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 26, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/S/ KPMG
Hong Kong, China
March 26, 2010

CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007, 2008 AND 2009
(Amounts in millions, except per share data)

	Note	Years ended December 31,		
		2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB
Operating revenues				
Sales of goods		1,169,984	1,413,203	1,315,915
Other operating revenues	3	31,013	31,088	29,137
		1,200,997	1,444,291	1,345,052
Other income				
	4	4,863	50,857	—
Operating expenses				
Purchased crude oil, products and operating supplies and expenses		(971,670)	(1,286,106)	(990,459)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5	(32,811)	(39,392)	(40,500)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		(43,648)	(46,321)	(50,487)
Exploration expenses, including dry holes		(11,105)	(8,310)	(10,545)
Personnel expenses	6	(22,829)	(23,381)	(28,836)
Taxes other than income tax	7	(34,665)	(57,214)	(132,884)
Other operating expenses, net	8	(3,636)	(8,088)	(6,910)
Total operating expenses		(1,120,364)	(1,468,812)	(1,260,621)
Operating income		85,496	26,336	84,431
Finance costs				
Interest expense	9	(7,690)	(11,907)	(7,382)
Interest income		407	446	277
Unrealized (loss) / gain on embedded derivative component of the Convertible Bonds	24(c)	(3,211)	3,947	(218)
Foreign currency exchange losses		(311)	(954)	(327)
Foreign currency exchange gains		2,442	3,278	416
Net finance costs		(8,363)	(5,190)	(7,234)
Investment income		1,670	390	374
Income from associates and jointly controlled entities		4,044	580	2,997
Earnings before income tax		82,847	22,116	80,568
Tax (expense) / benefit	10	(24,723)	2,840	(16,084)
Net income		58,124	24,956	64,484
Attributable to:				
Equity shareholders of the Company		55,914	28,525	61,760
Non-controlling interests		2,210	(3,569)	2,724
Net income		58,124	24,956	64,484
Earnings per share:				
Basic	12	0.64	0.33	0.71
Diluted	12	0.64	0.29	0.71

Weighted average number of shares	12	86,702	86,702	86,702
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007, 2008 AND 2009
(Amounts in millions)

	Note	Years ended December 31,		
		2007 RMB	2008 RMB	2009 RMB
Net income		58,124	24,956	64,484
Other comprehensive income for the year (after tax and reclassification adjustments)	11			
Cash flow hedges		—	—	54
Available-for-sale securities		326	(232)	(175)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates		2,711	(2,206)	806
Effect of change in tax rate		(37)	—	—
Total other comprehensive income		3,000	(2,438)	685
Total comprehensive income for the year		61,124	22,518	65,169
Attributable to:				
Equity shareholders of the Company		58,752	26,205	62,482
Non-controlling interests		2,372	(3,687)	2,687
Total comprehensive income for the year		61,124	22,518	65,169

CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2009
(Amounts in millions)

	Note	December 31,	
		2008	2009
		RMB	RMB
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents			