

CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL CORP  
Form 20-F  
May 25, 2006

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

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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, 2005

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 FORM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 1-15138

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[GRAPHIC OMITTED]

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

-----

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

-----

A6, Huixingdong Street  
Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100029  
The People's Republic of China  
(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Name of Each Exchange

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Title of Each Class -----	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.

State-owned domestic shares, par value RMB 1.00 per share....	67,121,951,000
H Shares, par value RMB 1.00 per share.....	16,780,488,000
A Shares, par value RMB 1.00 per share.....	2,800,000,000

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

Yes X                      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 X                      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 X                      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 X    Accelerated filer \_\_    Non-accelerated filer \_\_

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the Registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 \_\_    Item 18 X

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).

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Yes  No

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### CERTAIN TERMS AND CONVENTIONS

#### Definitions

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

- o "Sinopec Corp.", "we", "our" and "us" are to China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation, a PRC joint stock limited company, and its subsidiaries;
- o "Sinopec Group Company" are to our controlling shareholder, China Petrochemical Corporation, a PRC limited liability company;
- o "Sinopec Group" are to the Sinopec Group Company and its subsidiaries other than Sinopec Corp. and its subsidiaries;
- o "China" or the "PRC" are to the People's Republic of China, excluding for purposes of this annual report Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan;
- o "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;
- o "RMB" are to Renminbi, the currency of the PRC;
- o "HK\$" are to Hong Kong dollar, the currency of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC; and
- o "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 typical specific 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:

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- o "billion" are to a thousand million.
- o "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.
- o "primary distillation capacity" are to the crude oil throughput capacity of a refinery's basic distillation units, calculated by estimating the number of days in a year that such basic 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.
- o "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 8.0702 to US\$1.00, the noon buying rate as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on December 30, 2005. 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.

The following table sets forth noon buying rate for US dollars in New York City for cable transfers in Renminbi as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the periods indicated:

Period	End	Noon Buying Rate	
		Average(1)	High
(RMB per US\$1.00)			
2001.....	8.2766	8.2770	8.2786
2002.....	8.2800	8.2772	8.2800
2003.....	8.2767	8.2772	8.2800
2004.....	8.2765	8.2767	8.2774
2005.....	8.0702	8.1826	8.2765
November 2005	8.0804	8.0804	8.0877
December 2005.....	8.0702	8.0702	8.0808
January 2006.....	8.0608	8.0608	8.0702
February 2006.....	8.0415	8.0415	8.0616
March 2006 .....	8.0167	8.0167	8.0505
April 2006.....	8.0165	8.0165	8.0248
May 2006 (up to May 19, 2006).....	8.0175	8.0175	8.0175

-----  
 (1) Determined by averaging the rates on the last business day of each month during the relevant period.

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## 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:

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

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

## PART I

### ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

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Not applicable.

## ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

## ITEM 3 KEY INFORMATION

### A. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected income statement data and cash flow data for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, and the selected balance sheet data as of December 31, 2004 and 2005 have been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. The selected income statement data and cash flow data for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002 and the selected balance sheet data as of December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements which are not included elsewhere in this annual report and financial statements of the acquired businesses described below.

We acquired from Sinopec Group Company the equity interests of Sinopec National Star Petroleum Company (Sinopec National Star) in 2001, the operations of Sinopec Group Maoming Petrochemical Company (Sinopec Maoming), Xi'an Petrochemical Main Factory (Xi'an Petrochemical) and Tahe Oilfield Petrochemical Factory (Tahe Petrochemical) in 2003, and the operations of Sinopec Group Tianjin Petrochemical Company, Sinopec Group Luoyang Petrochemical General Plant, Zhongyuan Petrochemical Company Limited, Sinopec Group Guangzhou Petrochemical General Plant and certain catalyst plants (collectively, Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets) in 2004. As we and these companies are under the common control of Sinopec Group Company, our acquisitions are considered as "combination of entities under common control" which are 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 position and the results of operations of these companies on a combined basis.

Moreover, the selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements together with accompanying notes and "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects " included elsewhere in this annual report. Unless otherwise indicated, our consolidated financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS. IFRS vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or US GAAP. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 39 to the consolidated financial statements.

Years Ended December 31,			
2001(6)	2002(6)	2003(6)	2004(6)
RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
(in millions, except per share and per			

Income Statement Data(1):



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IFRS

Consolidated results					
Operating revenues.....	326,424	350,078	449,001	619,783	8
Other income.....	-	-	-	-	
Purchased crude oil, products and operating supplies and expenses.....	(222,700)	(239,088)	(313,238)	(443,590)	(6)
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....	(18,986)	(22,367)	(27,228)	(31,843)	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization.....	(24,343)	(26,492)	(27,951)	(32,342)	
Exploration expenses, including dry holes.....	(3,775)	(4,363)	(6,133)	(6,396)	
Personnel expenses.....	(14,307)	(15,024)	(16,972)	(18,634)	
Employee reduction expenses.....	(2,546)	(244)	(1,040)	(919)	
Taxes other than income tax.....	(12,033)	(12,015)	(13,581)	(16,324)	
Other operating expenses, net.....	(423)	(1,184)	(3,975)	(6,666)	
<hr/>					
Operating income.....	27,311	29,301	38,883	63,069	
Interest expense, net of interest income and net foreign exchange gains (losses).....	(3,884)	(4,948)	(4,463)	(4,371)	
Gains from issuance of shares by a subsidiary.....	-	-	136	-	
Other income .....	503	563	485	908	
<hr/>					
Income before income tax.....	23,930	24,916	35,041	59,606	
Income tax.....	(7,819)	(7,491)	(10,645)	(17,815)	
<hr/>					
Net income.....	16,111	17,425	24,396	41,791	
<hr/>					
Attributable to:					
Equity shareholders of the Company...	15,503	16,296	22,424	36,019	
Minority interests.....	608	1,129	1,972	5,772	
<hr/>					
Net income.....	16,111	17,425	24,396	41,791	
<hr/>					
Basic earnings per share(2).....	0.18	0.19	0.26	0.42	
Basic earnings per ADS(2).....	18.20	18.80	25.86	41.54	
Cash dividends declared per share.....	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10	
Segment results					
Exploration and production.....	23,185	14,787	19,160	25,614	
Refining.....	2,151	6,024	6,073	5,943	
Marketing and distribution.....	2,443	8,401	11,943	14,716	
Chemicals.....	(693)	1,088	3,543	18,721	
Corporate and others.....	225	(999)	(1,836)	(1,925)	
<hr/>					
Operating income.....	27,311	29,301	38,883	63,069	
<hr/>					
US GAAP					
Depreciation, depletion and amortization.....	(18,815)	(21,046)	(22,585)	(26,998)	
Income tax.....	(8,084)	(8,825)	(12,143)	(19,614)	
Net income.....	16,793	19,731	26,408	39,975	
Basic earnings per share (2).....	0.20	0.23	0.30	0.46	
Basic earnings per ADS(2).....	19.72	22.76	30.46	46.11	
Cash dividends declared per share.....	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10	

As of December 31,

2001 (6) 2002 (6) 2003 (6) 2004 (6)

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	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
	(in millions, except per share and per			
Balance Sheet Data(1):				
IFRS				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	22,345	19,324	16,263	16,381
Total current assets.....	114,885	106,666	103,039	120,271
Total non-current assets(3).....	286,093	301,614	317,145	354,323
Total assets(3).....	400,978	408,280	420,184	474,594
Short-term debts and loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates (including current portion of long-term debts).....	52,306	39,710	34,046	41,021
Long-term debts and loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates (excluding current portion of long-term debts).....	82,298	86,884	87,296	97,587
Equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company(3).....	159,558	166,777	171,515	193,040
Capital employed(4).....	295,469	298,198	302,645	346,313
US GAAP				
Total non-current assets.....	260,566	279,552	297,308	337,784
Total assets.....	370,895	381,049	395,361	450,971
Long-term debts and loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates (excluding current portion of long-term debts).....	81,798	86,569	85,496	92,884
Shareholders' equity.....	142,260	153,121	161,832	187,850

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
	(in millions)			
Other Financial Data(1):				
IFRS				
Net cash from operating activities.....	57,460	56,749	62,097	69,081
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities.....	(17,092)	(16,681)	(14,473)	5,028
Net cash used in investing activities...	(39,010)	(43,096)	(50,690)	(73,992)
Capital expenditure				
Exploration and production.....	20,276	20,228	20,628	21,234
Refining.....	9,152	6,698	9,788	14,272
Marketing and distribution.....	17,256	6,982	6,826	16,678
Chemicals.....	12,622	7,769	7,680	11,025
Corporate and others.....	528	816	518	1,550
Total.....	59,834	42,493	45,440	64,759
Capital expenditure of jointly controlled entities				
Exploration and production.....	-	-	1,200	1,323
Chemicals.....	-	-	2,993	5,178
Total.....	-	-	4,193	6,501

- 
- (1) The acquisition of Sinopec National Star in 2001, the acquisitions of Sinopec Maoming, Xi'an Petrochemical and Tahe Petrochemical in 2003, and the acquisitions of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets in 2004 from Sinopec Group Company are considered as "combination of entities under common control" which are accounted in a manner similar to a pooling-of-interests (as-if pooling-of-interests accounting). 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 position and results of operations of these acquired companies on a combined basis. The considerations for these acquisitions were treated as equity transactions.
  - (2) Basic earnings per share and per ADS have been computed by dividing net income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares in issue.
  - (3) Includes the effect of the revaluation of property, plant and equipment as of September 30, 1999. In addition, property, plant and equipment of Sinopec Maoming, Xi'an Petrochemical, Tahe Petrochemical, and Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets were revalued as of June 30, 2003, October 31, 2003, October 31, 2003 and June 30, 2004, respectively, in connection with the acquisitions by Sinopec Corp.
  - (4) Equals 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.
  - (5) Translated solely for the convenience of the readers into US dollars at the rate prevailing on December 31, 2005 of US\$1.00 to RMB 8.0702.
  - (6) As described in Note 38 to the consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications to periods prior to 2005 have been made to comply with certain new IFRS's adopted in 2005.

B. CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

Not applicable.

C. REASONS FOR THE OFFER AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

D. RISK FACTORS

Risks Relating to Sinopec Corp.

Our development plans have significant capital expenditure and financing requirements, which are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties.

Our current capital expenditures plan contemplates approximately RMB 70 billion in 2006. Our actual capital expenditures may vary significantly from these planned amounts due to various factors.

Our ability to obtain external financing in the future is subject to a variety of uncertainties including:

- o our future results of operations, financial condition and cash flows;
- o the economic condition in China and the market environment for our products;
- o the cost of financing and the condition of financial markets; and

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- o the issuance of relevant government approvals and other project risks associated with the development of infrastructure in China.

Our failure to obtain sufficient funding for our operations or development plans could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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. We believe such trend will continue. Increased competition may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to pass on all increases in our crude oil costs.

In 2005, approximately 80% of the crude oil required for our refinery business was sourced from outside suppliers. In addition, our development will leave us no choice but to source an increasing amount of crude oil from outside suppliers. While we try to match price increases with corresponding crude oil price increases, our ability to pass on cost increases to our customers is dependent on international and domestic market conditions as well as the PRC government price control over refined petroleum products. In 2004 and 2005, crude oil price increased significantly, but we were not able to pass the increased material cost to our customers due to the government's tight control over prices of certain refined petroleum products including gasoline, diesel and jet fuel. Although it was reported that new petroleum products price-setting mechanism had been formulated by the relevant government authority, we cannot predict when the revised price-setting mechanism will be fully implemented, and if implemented, to what extent the new price-setting mechanism will allow us to pass our increased crude oil costs to our refined petroleum products customers.

Related party transactions; non-competition; conflicts of interest.

We have engaged from time to time and will continue to engage in a variety of transactions with Sinopec Group Company, which provides to us a number of services, including, but not limited to, ancillary supply, engineering, maintenance, 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. In addition, Sinopec Group Company has interests in businesses which compete or are likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with our businesses. We and Sinopec Group Company have entered into a non-competition agreement whereby Sinopec Group Company has agreed to refrain from operating 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 dominant shareholder and the interests of the Sinopec Group Company may conflict with our own interests, Sinopec Group Company or any of its member may take actions that favor its interests or other subsidiaries' interests over ours.

In addition, while we and Sinopec Group Company have entered into agreements which generally provide that these services provided by Sinopec Group Company will be priced on terms at least as favorable to us as ordinary commercial terms, we have limited or no practical alternative source of supply for some of these services, utilities, materials and equipment at reasonable cost. As a result, in the future we may have limited ability to negotiate with

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Sinopec Group Company over the terms of our agreements with respect to these services, utilities, materials and equipment.

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:

- o the quality and quantity of technical and economic data;
- o the prevailing oil and gas prices applicable to our production;
- o the production performance of the reservoirs;
- o extensive engineering judgments; and
- o consistency in the PRC government's oil policies.

In addition, new drilling, testing and production following the estimates may cause substantial upward or downward revisions in the estimates. Furthermore, the discounted future cash flow calculated by applying the 10% discount rate, which was included in "Consolidated Financial Statements-Supplemental Information on Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Unaudited)" following Item 19, may not represent the actual net present value of the relevant cash flow.

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 expose us to inherent risks associated with drilling, including the risk that no economically productive oil or natural gas reservoirs will be encountered. Without reserve additions through further exploration and development or acquisition activities, our reserves and production will decline over time as our reserves will be depleted.

We are in the process of improving our internal controls and management systems to enable us to certify the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Our failure to timely and successfully upgrade these controls and systems could subject us to regulatory actions and harm the price of our stock.

The United States Securities and Exchange Commission, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, adopted rules requiring every public company in the United States to include a management report on such company's internal controls over financial reporting in its annual report, which contains management's assessment of the effectiveness of the company's internal controls over financial reporting. In addition, an independent registered public accounting firm must attest to and report on management's assessment of the

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effectiveness of the company's internal controls over financial reporting. These requirements will first apply to our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2006. Our management may conclude that our internal controls over our financial reporting are not effective. Moreover, even if our management concludes that our internal controls over financial reporting are effective, our independent registered public accounting firm may still be unable to attest to our management's assessment or may issue a report that concludes that our internal controls over financial reporting are not effective. In preparation for the implementation of the requirements of Section 404, we are undertaking company-wide documentation of internal controls, performing the system and process evaluation and testing required. During the course of our evaluation, documentation and attestation, we have identified certain deficiencies that could adversely affect our ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data consistent with our management's assertions in our financial statements. Although we have commenced planning for remedial measures to make necessary improvements, we cannot assure you that we will be able to remedy those identified deficiencies in time to meet the deadline imposed by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act for compliance with the requirements of Section 404. We are also in the process of conducting further evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting and may identify other deficiencies that we may not be able to remedy in time by the deadline for compliance with Section 404. If we fail to achieve and maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, we may not be able to conclude that we have effective internal controls, on an ongoing basis, over financial reporting in accordance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Moreover, effective internal controls, particularly those related to revenue recognition, are necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and are important to help prevent fraud. As a result, our failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which in turn could harm our business and negatively impact the trading prices of our ADSs or H shares. Furthermore, we have already incurred considerable costs and spent significant management time and other resources in an effort to comply with Section 404 and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We anticipate that we will continue to incur considerable costs and use significant resources for compliance with Section 404.

### Risks Relating to the Petroleum and Petrochemical Industry

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:

- o the imposition of fees for the discharge of waste substances;
- o the levy of fines and payments for damages for serious environmental offenses; and
- o 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 and believe that our operations substantially comply with all applicable PRC environmental laws and regulations as they have been previously interpreted and enforced.

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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.

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 businesses and related products have historically been cyclical and sensitive to 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, many of our products have become increasingly subject to the cyclical nature of global markets. While we are a company integrated with upstream, midstream and downstream operations, it can help us reduce the effects of industry cycles only to a certain extent.

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 hazards. For example, we handle many highly flammable, explosive, poisonous and harmful materials and operate many facilities under high pressure and high temperatures. As with many other companies in the world which conduct similar businesses, we have experienced accidents that have caused property damage and personal injuries and we cannot assure you that these industry-related accidents will not occur in the future. In addition, significant operating hazards and natural disasters may cause interruption to our operations and property and environmental damages that could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover all the financial losses caused by the operation risks and natural disasters. We maintain insurance coverage with Sinopec Group Company on our property, plant, equipment and inventory. The amount of coverage is determined on the basis of the historical value of the covered fixed assets and, with respect to inventory, twice each year on the basis of the average month-end inventory value of the most recent six months. The amount of our insurance coverage may be less than the replacement cost of the covered properties and plants and may not be sufficient to cover all our financial losses. Furthermore, we do not carry any business interruption insurance or third party liability insurance to cover claims in respect of personal injury, property or environmental damage arising from accidents on our property or relating to our operations other than third party liability insurance with respect to certain transportation vehicles. Losses incurred or payments required to be made by us, which are not fully insured, may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

### Risks Relating to the PRC

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

The PRC government, though gradually liberalizing its regulation of oil and petrochemical industry, continues to exercise a certain degree of control over the petroleum and petrochemical industry in China by, among others:

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- o licensing the right to explore and produce crude oil and natural gas;
- o publishing from time to time guidance prices for gasoline, diesel and jet fuel;
- o allocating and pricing of certain resources and services;
- o assessing taxes and fees payable, such as the recently imposed special levy on revenues generated from sales of domestically produced crude oil when the realized price exceeds US\$40 per barrel;
- o setting import and export quotas and procedures; and
- o setting safety, environmental and quality standards.

As a result, we may face certain constraints on our flexibility and ability to expand our business operations or to maximize our profitability. Also see "-- Risks Relating to Sinopec Corp -- we may not be able to pass on all increases in our crude oil costs."

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 such confirmation and registration from relevant PRC government authorities and general economic conditions 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.

Entry by China into the World Trade Organization significantly increases competition from foreign companies in our lines of business.

China became a member of the World Trade Organization ("WTO") in December 2001. In entering the WTO, China has agreed to significantly reduce the trade barriers over time for imports that have historically existed and that currently exist in China such as:

- o granting foreign-owned companies the right to import into China crude oil and refined petroleum products through companies authorized by the PRC government;
- o permitting foreign companies to distribute and market refined petroleum products in both retail and wholesale markets in China; and
- o significantly reducing tariffs on refined petroleum products and petrochemical products.

As the refined petroleum product wholesale market is expected to open to foreign producers in 2006, we will face more competition in refined petroleum products market. Such increased foreign competition may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

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

We receive substantially all of our revenues in Renminbi. A portion of



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such revenues will need to be converted into other currencies to meet our foreign currency needs, including but not limited to:

- o import of crude oil and other materials;
- o debt service on foreign currency-denominated debt;
- o purchases of imported equipment; and
- o 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 value of the Renminbi against the US dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions. The conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including US dollars, has historically been set by the People's Bank of China. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the US 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 US dollar. Since the adoption of this new policy, the value of Renminbi against the US dollar has fluctuated on a daily basis within narrow ranges, but overall has further strengthened against the US dollar. There remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to further liberalize its currency policy, which could result in a further and more significant appreciation in the value of the Renminbi against the US dollar. As we outsource a significant portion of our crude oil requirement which are benchmarked to US dollar-denominated international prices, fluctuations in the value of the Renminbi against the US dollars and certain other foreign currencies may affect our crude oil costs. In addition, any significant revaluation of the Renminbi may have a material effect on our revenues and financial conditions, and the value of, and any dividends payable on, our ADSs in foreign currency terms.

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

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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 or with respect to the transfer of our shares, 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. So far as we are aware, no action has been brought in China by any shareholder to enforce an arbitral award, and we are uncertain as to the outcome of any action brought in China to enforce an arbitral award granted to shareholders.

### ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

#### A. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

Our legal and commercial name is China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation. Our head office is located at A6, Huixindong Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100029, the People's Republic of China and our telephone number is (8610) 6499-0060 and our fax number is (8610) 6499-0022. We have appointed SINOPEC USA Inc., 150 E. 52nd St., 28th Fl., New York, NY 10022, USA (telephone number: (212) 759-5085) 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:

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

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

- o operating certain petrochemical facilities, small capacity refineries and retail service stations retained by Sinopec Group Company;
- o providing physical geography exploration, and well drilling, survey, logging and downhole operational services;
- o manufacturing production equipment and providing equipment maintenance services;

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- o providing construction services;
- o providing utilities, such as electricity and water; and
- o 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 among members of the same group and reduce related party transactions, since 2001 we have acquired consecutively from Sinopec Group Company Sinopec National Star, Sinopec Maoming, Tahe Petrochemical and Xi'an Petrochemical, Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets, certain refining facilities and petrol stations. We have also sold and disposed of certain auxiliary assets.

We privatized Sinopec Beijing Yanhua Petrochemical Company Limited (Beijing Yanhua) by way of merger by absorption through Beijing Feitian Petrochemical Co., Ltd. (Beijing Feitian), a wholly owned subsidiary of ours established for the purpose of such merger. In accordance with the Agreement of Merger by Absorption between Beijing Feitian and Beijing Yanhua dated December 29, 2004, during the year ended December 31, 2005, Beijing Feitian completed the purchase of the publicly-held shares of Beijing Yanhua from the public shareholders at HK\$3.80 per share in cash, and the aggregate consideration for such merger is approximately HK\$3.846 million (RMB 4.076 billion). The merger became effective in June 2005.

We privatized Sinopec Zhenhai Refinery and Chemicals Co., Ltd. (ZRCC) by way of merger by absorption through Ningbo Yonglian Co., Ltd. (Ningbo Yonglian), a wholly owned subsidiary of ours established for the purpose of such merger. In accordance with the Agreement of Merger by Absorption between ZRCC and Ningbo Yonglian signed on November 12, 2005, Ningbo Yonglian purchased the listed H shares of ZRCC from its shareholders at HK\$ 10.60 per share in cash, the total consideration being HK\$ 7.672 billion. The proposed merger was approved on January 12, 2006 at the general meeting of shareholders and the general meeting of independent shareholders of ZRCC and has been approved by the shareholders of Ningbo Yonglian. ZRCC was delisted from the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on March 24, 2006.

On February 25, 2006, our board of directors approved voluntary all-cash tender offers to acquire all the publicly-held shares of Sinopec Qilu Petrochemical Co., Ltd. at a price of RMB 10.18 per share, all the publicly-held shares of Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Co., at a price of RMB 13.95 per share, all the publicly-held shares of Sinopec Zhongyuan Oil & Gas Hi-tech Co., Ltd. at a price of RMB 12.12 per share, all the publicly-held shares of Sinopec Shengli Oil Field Dynamic (Group) Co., Ltd. at a price of RMB 10.30 per share and all the non-tradable shares of Sinopec Shengli Oil Field Dynamic (Group) Co., Ltd. held by other investors at a price of RMB 5.60 per share. Our tender offers became effective on April 6, 2006. Consequently, shares of each of Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Co., Sinopec Zhongyuan Oil & Gas Hi-tech Co., Ltd. and Sinopec Shengli Oil Field Dynamic (Group) Co., Ltd. have been delisted from Shenzhen stock exchange as of April 21, 2006, and shares of Sinopec Qilu Petrochemical Co., Ltd. has been delisted from Shanghai Stock Exchange as of April 24, 2006. We expect to pay an aggregate of RMB 14.3 billion to the holders of the above shares if all of their shares are tendered to us.

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### 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, 2005, we held 204 production licenses with terms ranging from 7 to 55 years. Our production licenses are renewable upon our application 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.

As of December 31, 2005, we held 356 exploration licenses for various blocks in which we engaged in exploration activities. The maximum term of our exploration licenses is 7 years. Our exploration licenses may be renewed upon our application 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 relating to the exploration blocks in respect of which the exploration licenses are issued. In addition, we are also obligated to pay an annual exploration license fee starting from RMB 100 per square kilometer up to RMB 500 per square kilometer. We are entitled under state laws and regulations to apply for reduction and exemption of exploration license fee for exploration in the western region, ocean and northeast region of the PRC.

##### Properties

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

Shengli oilfield is our most important producing oil field and the second largest producing oil field in China. It consists of 68 producing blocks of various sizes extending over an area of 61,000 square kilometers in northern Shandong province. Most of blocks are located in the Jiyang trough with various oil producing levels. In 2005, Shengli field produced 191 million barrels of crude oil and 31.08 billion cubic feet of natural gas, with an average daily production of 538 thousand barrels-of-oil equivalent, accounting for approximately 62.2% of our total crude oil and natural gas production for the year.

We discovered Puguang gas field in northeast Sichuan Province, which is estimated to be the largest and most abundant marine facies natural gas field in China. We have prepared a phase I development plan, which plans to achieve commercial production of more than 4 billion cubic meters per annum of natural gas by 2008 and 8 billion cubic meters per annum by 2010. In connection with the contemplated project, we plan to build a natural gas pipeline from northeast Sichuan Province to Jinan, Shandong Province. The government has approved us to proceed with preparatory work for the project.

##### Oil and Natural Gas Reserves

Our estimated proved reserves of crude oil and natural gas as of December 31, 2005 were 3,786 million barrels-of-oil equivalent, (including 3,294 million barrels of crude oil and 2,952 billion cubic feet of natural gas). 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 oil and gas reserves as of

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and for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

	As of and For Ended Decem	
	2003	2004
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves (crude oil)		(in million)
Beginning of year.....	3,320	3,257
Revisions of previous estimates.....	(81)	23
Improved recovery.....	143	127
Extensions and discoveries.....	146	134
Production.....	(271)	(274)
End of year.....	3,257	3,267
Proved developed reserves (crude oil)		(in million)
Beginning of year.....	2,732	2,786
End of year.....	2,786	2,808
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves		(in billion c
Beginning of year.....	3,329	2,888
Revisions of previous estimates.....	(649)	(95)
Extensions and discoveries.....	396	447
Production.....	(188)	(207)
End of year.....	2,888	3,033
Proved developed reserves (natural gas)		(in billion c
Beginning of year.....	1,056	1,249
End of year.....	1,249	1,398

The following tables set forth proved developed and undeveloped crude oil and natural gas reserves of our primary oil and gas producing fields as of December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

	As of Decem	
	2003	2004
Proved developed and undeveloped crude oil reserves		(in million)
Shengli.....	2,271	2,307
Zhongyuan.....	427	346
Xibei.....	167	218
Henan.....	184	173
Jiangsu.....	108	112
Others.....	100	112
Total.....	3,257	3,267

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	As of Decem	
	2003	2004
	(in billion cubic	
Proved developed and undeveloped natural gas reserves		
Shengli.....	309	357
Zhongyuan.....	567	512
Xibei.....	77	67
Jiangsu.....	7	9
Others(1).....	1,928	2,088
Total.....	2,888	3,033

Note: (1) indicates proved developed and undeveloped natural gas reserves primarily from Xinan and Huabei gas fields.

Oil and Natural Gas Production

In 2005, we produced an average of 865,000 barrels-of-oil equivalent per day, of which approximately 88.29% was crude oil and 11.71% was natural gas. The following tables set forth the average daily production of crude oil and natural gas for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

	For the Years Ended D	
	2003	2004
	(in thousand bar	
Average daily crude oil production		
Shengli.....	518	519
Zhongyuan.....	70	65
Xibei.....	59	69
Henan.....	36	37
Jiangsu.....	31	31
Others.....	28	28
Total Production.....	742	749

	For the Years Ended D	
	2003	2004
	(in million cubi	
Average daily natural gas production		
Shengli.....	78	87
Zhongyuan.....	165	169
Xibei.....	44	47
Henan.....	10	11
Jiangsu.....	9	5
Xinan.....	165	185
Others.....	43	63

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Total Production.....	514	567
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Lifting Cost & Realized Prices

The following table sets forth our average lifting costs per barrel-of-oil equivalent 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, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

	Total	Shengli
	(RMB)	(RMB)
For the year ended December 31, 2005		
Average petroleum lifting cost per BOE.....	66.44	66.35
Average realized sales price.....		
Per barrel of crude oil.....	375.30	379.01
Per thousand cubic meters of natural gas.....	673.01	880.91
For the year ended December 31, 2004		
Average petroleum lifting cost per BOE.....	55.64	55.14
Average realized sales price.....		
Per barrel of crude oil.....	275.56	279.37
Per thousand cubic meters of natural gas.....	615.53	718.21
For the year ended December 31, 2003		
Average petroleum lifting cost per BOE.....	53.57	53.49
Average realized sales price.....		
Per barrel of crude oil.....	228.20	230.76
Per thousand cubic meters of natural gas.....	595.75	584.90

Exploration and Development Activities

The following table sets forth the numbers of our exploration and development wells, including a breakdown of successful or productive wells and dry holes we drilled during the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

	Total	Shengli	Xibei
For the year ended December 31, 2005			
Exploration			
-- Successful.....	256	109	14
-- Dry holes.....	289	91	16
Development			
-- Productive.....	2,327	970	82
-- Dry holes.....	21	1	12
For the year ended December 31, 2004			
Exploration			
-- Successful.....	300	149	10
-- Dry holes.....	290	51	15
Development			
-- Productive.....	2,365	999	56
-- Dry holes.....	17	-	17

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For the year ended December 31, 2003

Exploration			
-- Successful.....	295	151	8
-- Dry holes.....	265	88	8
Development			
-- Productive.....	1,880	909	99
-- Dry holes.....	10	4	3

The following table sets forth the numbers of our development crude oil and natural gas wells as of December 31, 2005.

	As of December 31, 2005		
	Total	Shengli	Others
Crude oil development wells			
-- Total.....	29,072	17,558	11,514
-- Productive.....	23,614	13,751	9,863
Natural gas development wells			
-- Total.....	2,094	341	1,753
-- Productive.....	1,667	124	1,543

### Refining

#### Overview

We processed approximately 139.9 million tonnes of crude oil in 2005, representing approximately 47.5% 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, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2003	2004
	(in million tonnes)	
Gasoline.....	21.7	23.6
Diesel.....	41.7	50.9
Kerosene including jet fuel.....	5.3	6.4
Light chemical feedstock.....	16.5	17.7
Lubricant.....	1.0	1.3
Liquefied petroleum gas.....	6.2	7.1
Fuel oil.....	7.3	7.8

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 production of other refined petroleum products are sold domestically to a wide variety of



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industrial and agricultural customers, and a small amount are exported.

### Refining Facilities

We operate 26 refineries in China, all of which are located in our principal market. As of December 31, 2005, our consolidated primary distillation capacity was 160 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, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

	As of and for the Years Ended	
	2003	2004
Primary distillation capacity (million tonnes per annum).....	142.3	155.2
Crude oil throughputs (million tonnes).....	116.3	132.9

In 2005, measured by the total output from our refineries, our overall gasoline yield was 16.4%, overall diesel yield was 39.2%, overall kerosene yield was 4.71% and overall light chemical feedstock yield was 15.1%. Other products include lubricant, liquefied petroleum gas, solvent, asphalt, petroleum coke, paraffin and fuel oil. "Yields" represents the number of tonnes of a refined petroleum product expressed as a percentage of the number of tonnes of our crude oil throughput. For the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, our overall yield for all refined petroleum products at our refineries was 92.63%, 93.09% and 93.24%, respectively.

The following table sets forth the primary distillation capacity per annum and crude oil throughput as of and for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 of each of our 13 large refineries.

Refinery	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,				
	2003		2004		2005
	Primary Distillation Capacity	Crude Oil Throughput	Primary Distillation Capacity	Crude Oil Throughput	Primary Distillation Capacity
	(in million tonnes)				
Maoming.....	13.5	11.09	13.5	13.22	13.5
Zhenhai.....	17.0	13.63	20.0	15.95	20.0
Qilu.....	10.5	7.95	10.5	8.76	10.5
Yanshan.....	8.0	7.01	8.0	7.83	8.0
Guangzhou.....	7.7	6.85	7.7	7.38	7.7
Gaoqiao.....	10.0	8.42	11.0	9.05	11.0
Jinling.....	10.5	7.15	13.0	8.22	13.0
Tianjin.....	5.0	4.68	5.0	4.94	5.0
Yangzi.....	8.0	6.26	8.0	6.38	8.0
Shanghai.....	8.8	8.61	8.8	9.11	14.0
Changling.....	5.0	3.52	5.0	4.30	5.0

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Luoyang.....	5.0	4.57	5.0	5.21	6.5
Jinmen.....	5.0	3.18	5.0	3.67	5.0

In 2005, we revamped and put on stream 18 sets of refining units to increase our refining capacity and to improve our refined petroleum product quality. Our hydro-refining capacity and coking capacity increased by 3.73 million tonnes per annum and by 2.8 million tonnes per annum, respectively, as of the end of 2005 over that at the end of 2004. In addition, we have completed the construction of the Ningbo-Shanghai-Nanjing pipeline for imported crude oil and have put it into commercial operation in 2005.

### Sources of Crude Oil

Our most important raw material is crude oil. The following table sets forth the sources of our crude oil supply for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
Source of Supply	(in million tonnes)		
Self-supply.....	28.2	28.1	28.6
PetroChina Company Ltd.....	13.1	10.3	8.8
CNOOC Ltd.....	5.6	6.7	5.1
Import.....	71.1	89.0	99.1
Total.....	118.0	134.2	141.6

### Marketing and Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

#### Overview

We operate the largest sales and distribution system for refined petroleum products in China. In 2005, we distributed and sold in China approximately 104.6 million tonnes of gasoline, diesel and kerosene including jet fuel, representing a market share of approximately 63.6% in China. Of our total sales volume of gasoline, diesel and kerosene including jet fuel, 63.5 million tonnes were sold through service stations that we wholly or jointly owned, leased and operated, 20.4 million tonnes were sold through our direct sales network, and the remaining 20.7 million tonnes were sold through our wholesale network.

In 2005, we completed and put into operation a refined petroleum products pipeline in Southwest China, which we expect to reduce our transportation cost of refined petroleum products sold in that market. To further strengthen our refined petroleum products retail network and improve our brand awareness and customer loyalty, in 2005, we added a net of 786 service stations through construction or acquisition and renovated a number of our existing service stations.

Most of the refined petroleum products sold by us are produced internally. In 2005, approximately 76.6% of our gasoline sales volume and approximately 83.8% of our diesel sales volumes were produced internally.

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### Retail

All of our retail sales are made through a network of service stations and petroleum shops which operate 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 2005, we sold approximately 63.5 million tonnes of gasoline and diesel through our retail network, representing approximately 64.4% of our total gasoline and diesel sales volume. Our retail market share in 2005 was approximately 76.7% in our principal market. As of December 31, 2005, our retail network consists of 27,367 service stations, which are wholly-owned and operated by us or non-wholly-owned and operated or leased by us, and 2,280 franchised service stations that are owned and operated by third parties.

Most of our wholly-owned service stations are located in central commercial districts or relatively heavy traffic areas. They typically have longer operating histories compared with other service stations and, therefore, often enjoy better brand name recognition and higher sales volume. The average gasoline and diesel sales volume of our operated service stations per annum was 1,686 tonnes, 2,003 tonnes and 2,321 tonnes, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

### Direct Sales

In 2005, we expanded the direct sales market for medium and small commercial customers and sold approximately 20.4 million tonnes of refined petroleum products, including 3.1 million tonnes of gasoline and 17.1 million tonnes of diesel, through direct sales to those commercial customers such as industrial enterprises, hotels, restaurants and agricultural producers.

### Wholesale

In 2005, we sold approximately 20.7 million tonnes of gasoline, diesel, kerosene including jet fuel through wholesale channels, representing approximately 19.8% of our total sales volume of gasoline, diesel, and kerosene including jet fuel. Our wholesale sales include sales to large commercial or industrial customers and independent distributors as well as sales to certain special customers designated by the government.

We sold approximately 11.7 million tonnes of gasoline, diesel and kerosene including jet fuel to certain special customers designated by the government, representing approximately 56.7% of our aggregate wholesale volume of these products in 2005. These special customers include the military, railway, airlines, marine and utility industries and these sales are made at prices and in volumes directly or indirectly determined by the PRC government. Among our sales to these special customers, we sold approximately 836,000 tonnes of gasoline, 5.3 million tonnes of diesel, 5.6 million tonnes of kerosene including jet fuel, representing, respectively, 2.8%, 7.7% and 93.8% of our total sales volume of the respective products.

Of our wholesale sales in 2005, we sold approximately 8.9 million tonnes of gasoline, diesel and kerosene including jet fuel through wholesale centers located in the 19 provinces in our principal market and our three branch sales companies outside our principal market, representing 43.3% of our total wholesale volume of these products. Most sales by the wholesale centers are made to large commercial or industrial customers and independent distributors from various industries such as public transportation, tourism and agricultural industries.

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Through our wholesale centers, we operate 495 storage facilities with a total capacity of approximately 12.8 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, oil barges, rail tankers and oil trucks.

### Chemicals

#### Overview

We are the largest petrochemical 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 most of our chemical feedstock such as naphtha. Because of strong domestic demand, most of our petrochemical products are sold in the domestic market.

The following table sets forth our production of major chemical products for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

	For the Years Ended Dec	
	2003	2004
	(in thousand tonnes)	
Ethylene.....	3,982	4,074
Synthetic resins.....	5,805	6,221
of which: performance compound resins.....	2,707	3,034
Synthetic rubbers.....	553	561
Monomers and polymers for synthetic fibers.....	5,633	6,021
Synthetic fibers,	1,659	1,654
of which: differential fibers.....	623	753
Urea.....	2,028	2,630

Note: (1) The operational data for 2003 and 2004 include the production of Maoming Ethylene, and that of various chemical assets acquired from Sinopec Group in 2004.

(2) The operational data for 2005 include the production of the two joint venture ethylene facilities, Shanghai Secco and BASF-YPC.

#### Products

##### Intermediate Petrochemicals

We are the largest ethylene producer in China. In 2005, Shanghai SECCO Petrochemical Co., Ltd., our ethylene joint venture with BP, and BASF-YPC Co., Ltd., our ethylene joint venture with BASF, both commenced production and significantly increased our ethylene capacity. Our rated ethylene capacity, including those of our two joint ventures, was 5.395 million tonnes per annum, which represented 69.4% of the total domestic ethylene capacity, as of December

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31, 2005. In 2005, we produced 5.32 million tonnes of ethylene, representing approximately 70.4% 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 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 also 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, 2005 for our principal intermediate petrochemical products.

	Our Rated Capacity	Our Production	Major Plants of Production
	(thousand tonnes per annum)	(thousand tonnes)	
Ethylene.....	5,395	5,319	Yanshan, Shanghai, Yangzi, Maoming, Guangzhou, Tianjin, Zhongyuan
Propylene.....	4,065	4,688	Yanshan, Shanghai, Yangzi, Maoming, Guangzhou, Tianjin, Zhongyuan, Gaoqiao, Anqing, Jinan, Jingmen and Wuhan
Benzene.....	1,950	1,907	Yanshan, Shanghai, Yangzi, Guangzhou, Zhenhai, Tianjin, Luoyang
Acetic acid.....	130	103	Shanghai and Yangzi
Styrene.....	964	891	Yanshan, Qilu and Guangzhou
Xylene.....	1,868	1,892	Shanghai, Yangzi, Qilu, Tianjin and Luoyang
Phenol.....	350	347	Yanshan and Gaoqiao

### Synthetic Resins

Synthetic resins are a core downstream product group. Our principal synthetic resin products are polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride, or PVC, and polystyrene. We are the largest producer of polyethylene, polypropylene and polystyrene in China. Synthetic resins are widely used in various sectors including agriculture, construction, automobile and consumer products industries.

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, 2005.

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	Our Rated Capacity	Our Production	Major Plants of Producti
	(thousand tonnes per annum)	(thousand tonnes)	
Polyethylene.....	3,493	3,523	Yanshan, Shanghai, Yangzi, Maoming, Guangzhou, Tianji Zhongyuan
Polypropylene.....	2,915	3,123	Yanshan, Shanghai, Yangz Guangzhou, Wuhan, Jingmen, Maoming, Tianjin, Zhongyua Fujian
Polyvinyl chloride.....	600	586	Qilu
Polystyrene.....	516	293	Yanshan, Qilu and Guangz

Synthetic Fiber Monomers and Polymers

Our principal synthetic fiber monomers and polymers are purified teraphthalic acid, ethylene glycol, acrylonitrile, caprolactam and polyester. Based on our 2005 production, we are the largest producer of all of these synthetic fiber monomers and polymers except for acrylonitrile 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, 2005 for each type of our principal synthetic fiber monomers and polymers.

	Our Rated Capacity	Our Production	Major Plants of Producti
	(thousand tonnes per annum)	(thousand tonnes)	
Purified teraphthalic acid.....	2,584	2,655	Shanghai, Yangzi, Yizhen Tianjin and Luoyang
Ethylene glycol.....	1,033	785	Yanshan, Shanghai, Yangzi Tianjin
Acrylonitrile.....	510	418	Shanghai, Gaoqiao, Anqing Qilu
Caprolactam.....	135	160	Shijiazhuang and Baling
Polyester .....	2,856	2,602	Yanshan, Shanghai, Yizhen Tianjin and Luoyang

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### Synthetic Fibers

We are the largest producer of polyester and acrylic fibers in China. Our principal synthetic fiber products are polyester fiber, acrylic fiber, nylon, vinylon fiber and polypropylene 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 and for the year ended December 31, 2005.

	Our Rated Capacity	Our Production	Major Plants of Producti
	(thousand tonnes per annum)	(thousand tonnes)	
Polyester fiber.....	1,462	1,192	Yizheng, Shanghai, Tianjin Luoyang
Acrylic fiber.....	315	369	Shanghai, Anqing and Qi
Nylon.....	18	3	Baling
Polypropylene fiber.....	17	6	Shanghai

### 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 2005 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, 2005 for each of our principal synthetic rubbers.

	Our Rated Capacity	Our Production	Major Plants of Producti
	(thousand tonnes per annum)	(thousand tonnes)	
Cis-polybutadiene rubber.....	202	281	Yanshan, Qilu, Maoming and
Styrene butadiene rubber.....	195	161	Yanshan, Qilu, Maoming and
Styrene-butadiene-styrene thermoplastic elastomers .....	70	145	Yanshan
Isobutylene isoprene rubber.....	30	39	Yanshan

### Chemical Fertilizers

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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, 2005.

	Our Rated Capacity	Our Production	Major Plants of Production
	(thousand tonnes per annum)	(thousand tonnes)	
Ammonia.....	2,135	1,091	Zhenhai, Jinling, Anqing Jiujiang, Qilu, Hubei and
Urea.....	3,610	1,780	Zhenhai, Jinling, Anqing Jiujiang, Qilu, Hubei and

### 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 competitive 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 size manufacturing enterprises, and sales to distributors in our national sales network. In 2005, we sold approximately 53.8% of our petrochemical products directly to end-users and 46.2% to our distributors.

In 2005, we established a specialized sales company for chemical products. Through the chemicals sales company, we intend to integrate our company-wide chemicals marketing and branding strategies and optimize our logistical support to and resource allocation in chemicals sales, so as to better leverage on our leading market position to enhance our overall profitability in our chemicals segment.

### Competition

#### Exploration and Production

Because our production of crude oil has only constituted approximately 19.8% of our crude oil requirements, we generally do not compete for crude oil customers. However, we compete with other market participants such as PetroChina and CNOOC 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 and awareness of brand name. While we constantly face competition from PetroChina and other market players, we believe that we have a competitive advantage in our principal market over our competitors in most of these aspects.

We expect competition in the refined petroleum products market to



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increase substantially when China fully opens its refined petroleum product market to foreign companies at the end of 2006. These competitors are likely to be large, reputable foreign companies producing quality products at competitive prices. There can be no assurance that such foreign competition will not adversely affect our existing market position and our results of operations in our refined petroleum products business.

### Chemicals

We compete with domestic and foreign chemicals producers in the chemicals market. We believe our proximity to customers has given us significant competitive 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 2005, we applied for 835 patents in China, of which 662 have been granted patent rights. As of December 31, 2005, we owned a total of 2,582 patents in China. In addition, Sinopec Group Company owned a total of 3,148 patents in China as of December 31, 2005. We may use certain patents of Sinopec Group Company under royalty-free licenses. These patents expire from time to time and cover many products, processes and product uses. We also have royalty-free licenses from Sinopec Group Company to use certain Sinopec Group Company's trademarks and brands, including the "Sinopec" brand, for our products and services. Our trademark licenses from Sinopec Group Company are for a term of ten years commencing on February 25, 2000, and the licenses are renewable at our option.

### 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:

- o 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;
- o Publishing guidance prices for certain refined petroleum products, including gasoline and diesel;
- o Approving domestic and overseas resource investment projects whose capital expenditure is in excess of certain amount; and
- o Approving Sino-foreign cooperation projects that are in excess of certain investment limits.

#### The Ministry of Commerce ("MOFCOM")

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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 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 approval.

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 and increases by an additional RMB 100 per square kilometer per year for subsequent years 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 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. Upon the reserves becoming 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 55 years. The full production license is renewable upon application by the holder 30 days prior to expiration. 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

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licenses for onshore and off-shore oil and natural gas resources without geographical restrictions. Among the major PRC oil and gas companies, we have exploration and production licenses for the exploration and production of both onshore and offshore crude oil and natural gas resources in China, PetroChina has the exploration and production licenses for onshore crude oil and natural gas in China and CNOOC has the exploration and production licenses for offshore crude oil and natural gas 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 current owners of the rights to use such land may transfer or lease the land to the license holder.

### Price of Crude Oil

The PRC government no longer regulates crude oil prices and generally allows crude oil producers and buyers to negotiate the prices. Any premiums or discounts in relation to the crude oil prices are subject to the agreements between the parties.

### 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:

- o ex-factory price; and
- o pipeline transportation fee

Prior to December 2005, ex-factory prices vary depending on whether or not the natural gas sold is within the government-formulated natural gas supply guidelines. For natural gas sold within the government-formulated supply guidelines, the NDRC fixes the ex-factory prices according to the nature of the customers. Most of these customers are fertilizer producers. For sales of natural gas which is produced in excess of the government-formulated natural gas supply plan, the NDRC publishes the median guidance ex-factory price and allows the producers to set the price within +/-10% of this guidance price.

Since December 2005, the NDRC simplified the ex-factory price-setting mechanism by dividing gas prices into two tiers and publishing a median guidance ex-factory price for each tier. Producers may negotiate with their customers to set the price within +/-10% of the guidance price. In addition, the NDRC would adjust the guidance price by up to 8% annually to reflect the price trends of crude oil and other alternative energies.

Natural gas producers also submit to the NDRC for examination and approval any proposed transportation fee for the natural gas transported by pipelines 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 and Diesel

Controls on retail and wholesale sales. Other than as described below for sales to special customers, there are no state controls on volume

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allocations of gasoline and diesel. The PRC government continues to exercise control over gasoline and diesel prices.

Beginning on October 17, 2001, the NDRC has started determining the retail guidance prices of gasoline and diesel based on the FOB prices on the Singapore, Rotterdam and New York markets. Within the limit of the total adjustable amount, the NDRC may adjust the prices of gasoline and diesel according to the market conditions in China. In addition, the NDRC would publish the retail guidance prices whenever it determines that the average price of these international markets have fluctuated over a certain limit. In the past few years when international crude oil prices and refined petroleum products prices both increased significantly, the PRC government implemented tighter price control over refined petroleum products by adjusting their prices in a lesser degree than their prevailing international prices, partially resulting in our inability to fully pass our increased crude oil costs to our refined petroleum products customers. See "Item 3. Key Information --D. Risk Factors --Risks Relating to Sinopec Corp. --We may not be able to pass on all increases in our crude oil costs."

We are permitted to set our own retail prices within +/-8% of the published guidance prices. There are no government restrictions on how we set prices for sales among our segments and subsidiaries.

Controls on sales to special customers. The NDRC allocates to us a quota of minimum supply of gasoline and diesel that must be made available to meet the requirements of the military, national reserves, railways, airlines and other similar special customers. Prices to these special customer are benchmarked against the import parity prices for the relevant products. Except for sales to the military and national reserve, we are permitted to charge up to a 8% premium on the special customer prices to these special customers.

### Imports and Exports

Other than filing with the government, state-controlled enterprises, such as our company, are no longer subject to the import quota requirements. Import and export by non-state-controlled enterprises continue to be subject to quota and licensing requirements. The MOFCOM is responsible for issuing import and export licenses. See "Item 3-Key Information-D. Risk Factors-Risks Relating to the PRC-Entry by China into the World Trade Organization significantly increases competition from foreign companies in our lines of business."

### 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. It is the result of reforming the old system which any investment, regardless of investors, source of funding and nature, is subject to approval of different levels of governments and relevant authorities based on investment scale. 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 by any Chinese party that is US\$ 30 million or above and falls within the category of resources development shall be verified and approved by the NDRC. Other projects that involve the use of foreign exchange by the Chinese party of US\$ 10 million or above shall be verified and approved by the NDRC. 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 law. Domestic enterprise's establishment of overseas enterprise (with the exception of financial enterprises) shall be approved by the MOFCOM.

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### Taxation, Fees and Royalty

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

In 2005, the PRC government increased resources tax of crude oil and natural gas, respectively, from the range of RMB 8-30 to the range of RMB 14-30 per tonne for crude oil, and from the range of RMB 2-15 to the range of RMB 7-15 per thousand cubic meter for natural gas. The actual applicable rate for each oil field may differ depending on the volume of the exploration and production activities and the particular production costs at the oil field.

On March 26, 2006, the PRC government imposed a special crude oil revenues levy on revenues generated from the sale of domestically produced crude oil when its realized price exceeds US\$ 40 per barrel. The special crude oil revenues levy has five levels and is calculated and charged according to the progressive ad valorem rates on the excess amounts. The levy is calculated on a monthly basis and collected on a quarterly basis. The applicable rate of the levy is determined based on the weighted average crude oil sale price of the exploration and production company of a particular month.

The table below sets forth the various taxes, fees and royalties generally payable by us or by such companies in China.

Tax Item	Tax Base	Tax Rate
Corporate income tax	Taxable income	33%.
Value-added tax	Revenue	13% for liquefied petroleum gas, natural density polyethylene for use as agricultural fertilizers and 17% for other items. We pass the value-added tax to our customers at the time of settlement on top of the selling price on behalf of the taxation authority. We do not claim refund from the value-added tax. We do not pass to our customers of any value-added tax that we pay for purchasing materials consumed during the production process; (ii) charges paid for drilling engineering services; and (iii) labor charges during the production process.
	Sales volume	5% for the Sino-foreign oil and gas exploration and development cooperative projects. However, the value-added tax cannot be deducted.
Business tax	Revenue from pipeline transportation services	3%.
Consumption tax	Aggregate volume sold or self-consumed	RMB 277.6 per tonne for gasoline and RMB 112.2 for diesel, payable by producer.
Import tariff	CIF China price	5% for gasoline and 6% for diesel.
Resource tax	Aggregate volume sold or self-consumed	RMB 14 to RMB 30 per tonne for crude oil and RMB 7 to RMB 15 per thousand cubic meters for natural gas. The actual applicable rate for each oil field may differ.

		differ depending on the volume of the exploration and production activities and costs required for the production at the particular oil field.
Compensatory fee for mineral resources	Revenue	1% for crude oil and natural gas.
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 natural gas.
City construction tax	Total amount of value-added tax, consumption tax and business tax	1% to 7%.
Education Surcharge	Total amount of value-added tax, consumption tax and business tax	3%.
Special Crude Oil Revenue Levy	Any revenue derived from sale of domestically produced crude oil when the realized crude oil price exceeds US\$ 40 per barrel. barrel (inclusive);	Progressive rate of 20% to 40% for revenue from crude oil with realized price in excess of US\$ 45 per barrel, i.e. 20% for the portion in excess of US\$ 45 per barrel up to US\$ 55 per barrel (inclusive); 30% for the portion in excess of US\$ 55 per barrel (inclusive); 35% for the portion in excess of US\$ 60 per barrel to US\$ 60 per barrel (inclusive); 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 33 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

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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.

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 245 million in 2003, RMB 248 million in 2004 and RMB 493 million in 2005.

To date, we have not incurred any significant expenditure for environmental remediation, are currently not involved in any environmental remediation, and have not accrued any amounts for environmental remediation relating to our operations. Under existing legislation, we believe that there are no probable liabilities that will have a material adverse effect on our financial position or operating results nor are we subject to any legally or contractually mandated asset retirement obligations.

### Insurance

In respect of our refining, petrochemical production, and marketing and

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sales operations, we currently maintain with Sinopec Group Company, under the terms of its Safety Production Insurance Fund ("SPI Fund"), approximately RMB 253.5 billion of coverage on our property and plants and approximately RMB 23.5 billion of coverage on our inventory. In 2005, we paid an insurance premium of approximately RMB 1,097 million 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, on January 29, 2002 Sinopec Group Company entered into an agreement with China People's Insurance Company 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 also do not carry business interruption insurance, as such coverage is not customary in the PRC.

### ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

### ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

#### A. GENERAL

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements and the accompanying notes. Certain financial information presented in this section is derived from our audited financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. IFRS vary in certain significant respects from US GAAP. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 39 to the 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).

We acquired Sinopec National Star Petroleum Company from Sinopec Group Company in 2001, Sinopec Maoming, Xi'an Petrochemical and Tahe Petrochemical Factory from Sinopec Group Company in 2003 and certain Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets from Sinopec Group Company in 2004. As we and these companies are under the common control of Sinopec Group Company, our acquisitions are considered as "combination of entities under common control" which are 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 position and the results of operations of these acquired companies on a combined basis.

Critical Accounting Policies



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Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations contained elsewhere in this annual report are based on our consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. Our reported financial condition and 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. A description of our policies for oil and gas properties, impairment, maintenance and repair activities is set forth in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements.

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.

Despite the inherent imprecision in these engineering estimates, these estimates are used in determining depreciation expense and impairment expense, 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.

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There have been no significant changes to the original reserve estimates during any of the three years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

### 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, this asset may be considered "impaired", and an impairment loss may be recognized in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets". The carrying amounts of long-lived assets are reviewed periodically in order to assess whether the recoverable amounts have declined below the carrying amounts. 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 are not readily available. In determining the value in use, expected cash flows generated by the asset are discounted to their present value, which requires significant judgment relating to level of sale 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, 2003, 2004 and 2005 in our statement of income and equity are summarized as follows:

	Years ended Dec	
	2003	2004
	RMB	RMB
	millions	millions
Impairment losses on long-lived assets recognized in statement of income		
Exploration and production.....	310	98
Refining.....	114	14
Marketing and distribution.....	--	1,769
Chemicals.....	453	2,038
	877	3,919
Impairment losses on revaluated long-lived assets recognized in equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company		
Chemicals.....	--	709

### 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 their 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

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lives are based on our historical experience with similar assets and taking 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 significant changes to the estimated useful lives and residual values during each of the three years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

### Revaluation

As required by the relevant PRC rules and regulations, our property, plant and equipment were revalued in connection with our reorganization, and the property, plant and equipment of the companies that we acquired in 2001, 2003 and 2004 were also revalued in connection with these acquisitions. These revaluations were carried out for each asset class by independent valuers on a depreciated replacement cost basis. Subsequent to these revaluations, property, plant and equipment are carried at the revalued amount, being the fair value as at the date of the revaluation, less subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date. We revalued our property, plant and equipment based on a depreciated replacement cost basis in accordance with our IFRS accounting policies as of December 31, 2004. The results of subsequent revaluations may have an impact on our future results to the extent the fair values of our property, plant and equipment change significantly.

### 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	
	2003	2004
	RMB millions	RMB millions
At beginning of year.....	3,017	3,350
Impairment losses recognized for the year.....	939	935
Written-off/reversal of impairment losses.....	(429)	(454)
Less: Amount distributed to Sinopec Group Company.....	(177)	(160)
At end of year.....	3,350	3,671

### 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

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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.

- o Exploration and Production Segment, which consists of our activities related to exploring for and developing, producing and selling crude oil and natural gas;
- o 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;
- o 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;
- o Chemicals Segment, which consists of purchasing chemical feedstock principally from the refining segment and producing, marketing, selling and distributing chemical products; and
- o 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.

	Year Ended December 31	
	2003	2004
	RMB	RMB (in billions)
Operating revenues		
Sales of goods.....	429.9	597.2
Other operating revenues.....	19.1	22.6
Total operating revenues.....	449.0	619.8
Other income.....	--	--
Operating expenses		
Purchased crude oil, products and operating supplies and expenses.....	(313.2)	(443.7)
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....	(27.2)	(31.8)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization.....	(28.0)	(32.3)
Exploration expenses, including dry holes.....	(6.1)	(6.4)
Personnel expenses.....	(17.0)	(18.6)

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Employee reduction expenses.....	(1.0)	(0.9)
Taxes other than income tax.....	(13.6)	(16.3)
Other operating expenses, net.....	(4.0)	(6.7)
Total operating expenses.....	(410.1)	(556.7)
Operating income.....	38.9	63.1
Net finance costs.....	(4.5)	(4.4)
Gain from issuance of shares by a subsidiary.....	0.1	-
Other income and gains.....	0.5	0.9
Income before income tax.....	35.0	59.6
Income tax.....	(10.6)	(17.8)
Net income.....	24.4	41.8
Attributable to:		
Equity shareholders of the Company.....	22.4	36.0
Minority interests.....	2.0	5.8
	24.4	41.8

Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2004

In 2005, our sales of goods and other operating revenues were RMB 799.1 billion and RMB 24 billion, respectively, representing an increase of 33.8% and 6.3%, respectively, from those in the previous year. These results were largely attributable to the following factors: international crude oil prices continued to be volatile and remained at a high level; chemical products prices remained at a high level; the effect of the government's tight price control over refined petroleum products which was offset by our effort in proactively developing the market, increasing crude oil and natural gas production, adjusting crude oil processing and output structure, and increasing chemicals production and sales of refined petroleum products. In addition, we received a cash government grant of RMB 9.4 billion from the central government to compensate our inability to fully pass the increased crude oil costs to the refined petroleum products customers due to the tight government control over prices of domestic refined petroleum products, which to some extent relieved the pressure imposed by the increased crude oil costs. All the above factors contributed to the comparatively good operating results.

### Operating Revenues

#### Overview

In 2005, our sales of goods and other operating revenues were RMB 823.1 billion, representing an increase of 33% compared with 2004. Our sales of goods was RMB 799.1 billion, representing an increase of 33.8% compared with 2004. These results were largely attributable to the increase in international prices of crude oil and chemical products, and our efforts in expanding the sales volume of our petroleum and chemical products and further optimizing our sales and marketing structure. Our other operating revenues increased to RMB 24 billion in 2005, representing an increase of 6.3% compared with 2004. Other operating revenues primarily consist of revenues generated from our sale of raw and auxiliary materials to Sinopec Group as well as third parties.

The following table sets forth external sales revenues and percentages of sales of goods and other operating revenues by product category, as well as

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percentage changes from 2004 to 2005.

	External Sales Revenues		Rate of Change from	As a Percentage of Total Operating Revenues
	2004	2005	2004 to 2005	2004
	(RMB in billion)		(%)	(%)
Crude oil and natural gas.....	16.0	19.9	24.4	2.5
Refined petroleum products.....	406.2	542.1	33.5	65.5
Chemical products.....	126.0	160.8	27.6	19.5

The following table sets forth the average external sales prices and sales volumes by selected products, as well as the respective percentage changes from 2004 to 2005.

	Average External Sales Price		Rate of Change from	Sales Volume
	2004	2005	2004 to 2005	2004
	(RMB)	(RMB)	(%)	(million tonnes)
Crude Oil.....	1,872 (1)	2,680 (1)	43.2	6.01 (2)
Natural Gas.....	609 (3)	673 (3)	10.5	3.78 (4)
Gasoline .....	3,765 (1)	4,432 (1)	17.7	27.35 (2)
Diesel .....	3,221 (1)	3,772 (1)	17.1	60.42 (2)
Kerosene .....	2,923 (1)	3,710 (1)	26.9	5.68 (2)
Selected Chemical Products:				
Basic chemical feedstock.....	4,429 (1)	4,846 (1)	9.4	6.66 (2)
Synthetic Resin .....	7,986 (1)	9,005 (1)	12.8	5.40 (2)
Synthetic Fiber.....	10,818 (1)	11,123 (1)	2.8	1.74 (2)
Synthetic Rubber.....	10,238 (1)	13,040 (1)	27.4	0.56 (2)
Synthetic Fiber Monomer and Polymer.....	8,022 (1)	8,879 (1)	10.7	2.70 (2)
Chemical fertilizer	1,355 (1)	1,539 (1)	13.6	2.62 (2)

(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 produced by us were internally used by our refining and chemical production. The remaining was

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sold to the refineries controlled by our controlling shareholder, Sinopec Group and third party customers.

In 2005, external sales revenues from crude oil and natural gas amounted to RMB 19.9 billion, or 2.4% of our sales of goods, other operating revenues and other income, representing an increase of 24.4% compared with RMB 16.0 billion in 2004. Such increase was primarily attributable to the increase in crude oil prices and our expansion of natural gas business. The average external sales price of crude oil increased to RMB 2,680 per tonne from RMB 1,872 per tonne in 2004, representing an increase of 43.2%. The effect of increased price was partially offset by the decrease in the quantity of external sales from 6.01 million tonnes in 2004 to 5.29 million tonnes in 2005, representing a decrease of 12.0%. The external sales price of natural gas rose from RMB 609 per thousand cubic meters in 2004 to RMB 673 per thousand cubic meters in 2005, representing an increase of 10.5%, and the external sales volume increased from 3.78 billion cubic meters in 2004 to 4.36 billion cubic meters in 2005, representing an increase by 15.4%.

### Sales of refined petroleum products

Both the refining and the marketing and distribution segments make sales of refined petroleum products, which consist of gasoline, diesel, kerosene (including jet fuel) and other refined petroleum products, to third parties.

In 2005, the external sales revenue of refined petroleum products recorded by these two segments amounted to RMB 542.1 billion, or 65.1% of our sales of goods, other operating revenues and other income, representing an increase of 33.5% from RMB 406.2 billion in 2004. The increase was mainly due to the rise of refined petroleum products price and our proactive efforts in increasing sales volume, further optimizing sales and marketing structure and expanding the market of other refined petroleum products. The sales revenue of gasoline, diesel and kerosene was RMB 409.70 billion, comprising 75.6% of the total sales revenue of our refined petroleum products, representing an increase of 30.4% from 2004.

The sales revenues of other refined petroleum products were RMB 132.4 billion, representing an increase of 43.9% over 2004, accounting for 24.4% of the total sales revenues of refined petroleum products.

### Sales of chemical products

Our external sales revenues of chemical products were RMB 160.8 billion, representing an increase of 27.6% over 2004, accounting for 19.3% of our total operating revenues and other income. The increase was mainly due to the fact that we captured the opportunity of the high level price of chemical products and increased its sales volume accordingly.

### Other income

In 2005, we received a cash government grant of RMB 9.4 billion, as a compensation of loss incurred due to the distortion of the correlation of domestic refined petroleum products prices and the crude oil prices. There are no unfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to the receipt of this government grant. There is no assurance that we will continue to receive such grant in the future.

### Operating expenses

In 2005, our operating expenses amounted to RMB 765.7 billion, representing an increase of 37.5% compared with 2004. The operating expenses mainly consisted of the following:

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### Purchased crude oil, products, and operating supplies and expenses

In 2005, our purchased crude oil, products and operating supplies and expenses were RMB 653.1 billion, representing an increase of 47.2% over 2004, accounting for 85.3% of the total operating expenses, of which:

- o purchased crude oil expenses were RMB 338.2 billion, representing an increase of 45.5% compared with 2004, accounting for 44.2% of the total operating expenses, up by 2.4 percentage points over 2004. To meet the increasing market demands in the fast growing Chinese economy, we increased our throughput of crude oil purchased from third parties. In 2005, our throughput of crude oil purchased externally was 107.95 million tonnes (excluding amounts processed for third parties), representing an increase of 7.3% compared with 2004. Our average cost for crude oil purchased externally in 2005 was RMB 3,133 per tonne (approximately US\$ 52.11 per barrel), representing an increase of 35.5% compared with 2004.
- o In 2005, our other purchase expenses were RMB 314.9 billion, representing an increase of 49.2% compared with 2004, accounting for 41.1% of the total operating expenses. The increase was mainly due to the increased costs of refined petroleum products and chemical feedstock purchased externally.

### Selling, general and administrative expenses

In 2005, our selling, general and administrative expenses totaled RMB 33.7 billion, representing an increase of 5.9% compared with 2004. The increase was largely due to:

- o An increase of RMB 1.5 billion in the selling expenses, such as transportation costs, compared with 2004, resulted from the increase in the total sales volume of refined petroleum products and chemical products, and increased sales volume through retail and direct distribution; and
- o An increase of RMB 1.2 billion in operating lease expenses compared with 2004 mainly due to the increased lease of operating facilities to increase sales volume.

It was partially offset by a decrease in repairing and maintenance expenses by RMB 800 million, mainly as a result of the increased maintenance carried out in 2004 for petrol stations.

### Depreciation, depletion and amortization

In 2005, our depreciation, depletion and amortization amounted to RMB 31.4 billion, down by 2.9% compared with 2004. The decrease was mainly due to disposal of, and impairment loss on less efficient assets in the previous years.

### Exploration expenses

In 2005, our exploration expenses were RMB 6.4 billion, remaining at the same level as in 2004 since our level of exploration activities for unsuccessful wells in 2005 remained at the similar level as in 2004.

### Personnel expenses

In 2005, our personnel expenses were RMB 18.5 billion, down by 0.8% compared with 2004. The decrease was mainly due to the reduction of operating personnel resulting from the disposal of downhole operation assets in 2004.



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### Employee reduction expenses

In 2005, in accordance with our voluntary employee reduction plan, we recorded employee reduction expenses of approximately RMB 370 million for approximately 7,000 employees, representing a decrease of RMB 550 million compared with that in 2004.

### Taxes other than income tax

In 2005, the Company's taxes other than income tax were RMB 17.2 billion, representing an increase of 5.1% compared with 2004. The increase was largely due to the increased consumption tax and associated surcharges as a result of the increase in the sales volume of gasoline and diesel.

### Other operating expenses, net

In 2005, our other operating expenses, net were RMB 5.1 billion, representing a decrease of 23.1% compared with 2004. In 2005 and 2004, in order to allocate our internal resources more efficiently, we revised the production plans in these years, and accordingly made a provision for impairment loss of RMB 1.9 billion in 2005 on certain less efficient chemical facilities, petrol stations and depots on the difference between the estimated recoverable value and the net book value of these assets, representing a decrease of RMB 2.1 billion compared with 2004. Meanwhile, our net losses on disposals of assets in 2005 were RMB 2.1 billion, representing an increase of RMB 0.4 billion compared with 2004.

### Operating income

In 2005, our operating income was RMB 66.8 billion, representing an increase of 5.9% compared with 2004.

### Net finance costs

In 2005, our net finance costs were RMB 4.6 billion, representing an increase of 5.7% over 2004. The increase was mainly due to an increase of RMB 1.3 billion in net interest expense as a result of the increase in long term loans borrowed in accordance with our investment plans, and the increase in short term debts attributable to the increased working capital requirement, as a result of the increased crude oil price and the expansion of production and operation. It was partially offset by an increase of RMB 1.1 billion in net foreign exchange gains due to fluctuation of the foreign exchange rate.

### Income before income tax

In 2005, our income before income tax was RMB 63.2 billion, representing an increase of 6.1% compared with 2004.

### Income tax

In 2005, our income tax was RMB 19.4 billion, representing an increase of 8.8% compared with 2004. The increase was primarily due to the increase in operating income. In 2005, our effective tax rate was 30.7%, representing an increase of 0.8 percentage point compared with 2004. The increase was primarily due to the decrease in operating income in certain of our subsidiaries which were taxed at a lower tax rate.

### Net income attributable to minority interests

In 2005, our net income attributable to minority interests was RMB 2.9 billion, representing a decrease of 49.4% compared with 2004. The decrease was largely due to the decreased profit in certain subsidiaries and our

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privatization of Beijing Yanhua.

Net income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company

In 2005, our net income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company was RMB 40.9 billion, up by 13.6% over 2004.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2003

In 2004, our sales of goods and other operating income were RMB 597.2 billion and RMB 22.6 billion, respectively, representing an increase of 38.9% and 18.3%, respectively, from those in the previous year. These results are largely attributable to a number of factors. First, the international crude oil prices continued to be volatile and remained at a high level, the chemical industry was on the up trend cycle, and the domestic economy consistently maintained fast growth, all of which resulted in strong demand for chemical products and high prices of chemical products, which, in turn, provided favorable conditions for us to maximize our returns. Second, by taking the advantage of the favorable opportunities, we proactively developed the market, increased the sales of refined petroleum products, maintained steady growth in oil and gas production and increased the throughput of crude oil and production of chemical products. In addition, we continued to strive for better operating results through strengthening internal management, furthering corporate reforms and improving asset structure.

Operating Revenues

Overview

In 2004, our sales of goods and other operating revenues were RMB 619.8 billion, representing an increase of 38.0% compared with 2003. Our sales of goods was RMB 597.2 billion, representing an increase of 38.9% compared with 2003. In 2004, we captured the opportunity of the increased prices of crude oil and petrochemical products in the international market, expanded the sales volume of our major petrochemical products and optimized marketing structure. Our other operating revenues increased to RMB 22.6 billion in 2004, representing an increase of 18.3% compared with 2003. Such other operating revenues primarily consist of revenues generated from our sale of raw and auxiliary materials to Sinopec Group as well as third parties.

The following table sets forth external sales revenues and percentages of sales of goods and other operating revenues by product category, as well as percentage changes from 2003 to 2004.

	External Sales Revenues		Rate of Change from	As a Percentage of Goods and Other Operating Revenues
	2003	2004	2003 to 2004	2004
	(RMB in billion)		(%)	(%)
Crude oil and natural gas.....	14.9	16.0	6.9	2.6
Refined petroleum products.....	289.7	406.2	40.2	65.1
Chemical products.....	92.0	126.0	37.0	20.3

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The following table sets forth the average external sales prices and sales volumes by selected products, as well as the respective percentage changes from 2003 to 2004.

	Average External Sales Price		Rate of Change from	Sales Volume		Rat
	2003	2004	2003 to 2004	2003	2004	20
	(RMB)	(RMB)	(%)			
Crude Oil.....	1,493 (1)	1,872 (1)	25.4	7.22 (2)	6.01 (2)	
Natural Gas.....	591 (3)	609 (3)	3.0	3.41 (4)	3.78 (4)	
Gasoline .....	3,298 (1)	3,765 (1)	14.2	23.36 (2)	27.35 (2)	
Diesel .....	2,794 (1)	3,221 (1)	15.3	47.29 (2)	60.42 (2)	
Kerosene .....	2,361 (1)	2,923 (1)	23.8	4.81 (2)	5.68 (2)	
Selected Chemical Products:						
Synthetic Resin .....	6,017 (1)	7,986 (1)	32.7	5.10 (2)	5.40 (2)	
Synthetic Fiber.....	9,300 (1)	10,818 (1)	16.3	1.72 (2)	1.74 (2)	
Synthetic Rubber.....	8,513 (1)	10,238 (1)	20.3	0.55 (2)	0.56 (2)	
Synthetic Fiber Monomer and Polymer.....	5,791 (1)	8,022 (1)	38.5	2.62 (2)	2.70 (2)	

(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 produced by us were internally used by our refining and chemical production. The remaining was sold to the refineries controlled by our controlling shareholder, Sinopec Group and third party customers.

In 2004, sales revenues from crude oil and natural gas amounted to RMB 16.0 billion, or 2.6% of our sales of goods and other operating revenues, representing an increase of 6.9% compared with RMB 14.9 billion in 2003. Such increase was primarily attributable to the increase in price of crude oil and expansion of natural gas business. The external sales price of crude oil increased to RMB 1,872 per tonne from RMB 1,493 per tonne in 2003, representing an increase of 25.4% from 2003. The effect of increased price was partially offset by the decrease in the quantity of external sales from 7.22 million tonnes in 2003 to 6.01 million tonnes in 2004, representing a decrease of 16.7%. The external sales price of natural gas rose from RMB 591 per thousand cubic meters in 2003 to RMB 609 per thousand cubic meters in 2004, representing an increase of 3.0%, and the external sales volume increased from 3.4 billion cubic meters in 2003 to 3.8 billion cubic meters in 2004, representing an increase by 10.5%.

### Sales of refined petroleum products

Both the refining and the marketing and distribution segments make sales of refined petroleum products, which consist primarily of gasoline, diesel, kerosene (including jet fuel) and other refined petroleum products to

third parties.

In 2004, the external sales revenue of petroleum products recorded by these two segments were RMB 406.2 billion, accounting for 65.5% of our sales of goods and other operating revenues, representing an increase of 40.2% from RMB 289.7 billion in 2003. Such increase was primarily attributable to the increase in prices and sales volume of gasoline, diesel and kerosene and also to our proactive efforts in increasing sales volume, optimizing marketing structure and expanding the market of other petroleum products. The sales revenue of gasoline, diesel and kerosene was RMB 314.2 billion, comprising 77.4% of the total sales revenue of petroleum products, representing an increase of 42.5% from RMB 220.5 billion in 2003. The increase of sales revenue of gasoline, diesel and kerosene was due to the rise of prices and our active efforts in increasing the sales volume of these products. In 2004, the average external sales price of gasoline was RMB 3,765 per tonne, representing an increase of 14.2% compared with 2003, the average external sales price of diesel was RMB 3,221 per tonne, representing an increase of 15.3% compared with that in 2003 and the average sales price of kerosene was RMB 2,923 per tonne, representing an increase of 23.8% compared with that in 2003. The sales volume of gasoline was 27.4 million tonnes, representing an increase of 17.1% compared with that in 2003, and the sales volume of diesel was 60.4 million tonnes, representing an increase of 27.8% compared with that in 2003. The combined sales volume of gasoline, diesel and kerosene was 23.8% higher than that of 2003.

#### Sales of chemical products

In 2004, our external sales revenue of chemical products was RMB 126.0 billion, accounting for 20.3% of our sales of goods and other operating revenues, representing an increase of 37.0% compared with that of RMB 92.0 billion in 2003. The increase was mainly due to the significant increase in both chemical products prices and sales volumes of major chemical products. In 2004, the external sales volumes of synthetic resin, synthetic fiber, synthetic rubber, synthetic fiber monomer and polymer were respectively 5.4 million tonnes, 1.7 million tonnes, 556,000 tonnes, 2.7 million tonnes, representing increases of 6.0%, 1.2%, 0.2% and 3.1% respectively compared with 2003. The external sales prices of such products were, respectively, RMB 7,986 per tonne, RMB 10,818 per tonne, RMB 10,238 per tonne and RMB 8,022 per tonne, representing increases of 32.7%, 16.3%, 20.3% and 38.5% respectively, compared with 2003.

#### Operating expenses

In 2004, our operating expenses were RMB 556.7 billion, representing an increase of 35.7% compared with 2003. The operating expenses mainly consisted of the following:

##### Purchased crude oil, products, and operating supplies and expenses

Our purchased crude oil, products and operating supplies and expenses were RMB 443.6 billion, accounting for 79.7% of the operating expenses, representing an increase of 41.6% compared with 2003. Among others,

- o Purchased crude oil expenses were RMB 232.6 billion, accounting for 41.8% of the total operating expenses, representing an increase of 41.5% compared with 2003. To meet the increasing demands in the market associated with the rapid growth of the Chinese economy, we increased our throughput of crude oil purchased externally. In 2004, our throughput of crude oil purchased externally was 101 million tonnes (excluding amounts processed for third parties), representing an increase of 13.6% compared with 2003. Our average cost for crude oil purchased from third parties in 2004 was RMB 2,312 per tonne, representing an increase of 24.6% compared with 2003.

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- o In 2004, our other purchase expenses were RMB 211.0 billion, accounting for 37.9% of the total operating expenses, representing an increase of 41.7% compared with 2003. This increase was mainly due to the increased costs of refined petroleum products and chemical feedstock purchased externally.

### Selling, general and administrative expenses

In 2004, our selling, general and administrative expenses were RMB 31.8 billion, representing an increase of 16.9% compared with 2003. The increase was largely due to:

- o Sales volume of refined petroleum products and sales through retail and direct distribution increased. As a result, the selling expenses, such as transportation costs, increased by RMB 1.9 billion from 2003;
- o An increase in repairing and maintenance expenses by RMB 1.1 billion compared with 2003 due to the additions of property, plant and equipment and the increase in maintenance activities related to petrol stations;
- o Operating lease rentals increased by RMB 0.7 billion from 2003. The increase was mainly due to the increase in rental of operating facilities such as petrol stations from third parties and rental of land and buildings from related parties; and
- o Our advertising expenses increased by RMB 0.7 billion as a result of our enhanced efforts to promote our image.

### Depreciation, depletion and amortization

In 2004, our depreciation, depletion and amortization amounted to RMB 32.3 billion, representing an increase of 15.7% over 2003. This increase was mainly due to the addition of property, plant and equipment as a result of capital expenditure.

### Exploration expenses

In 2004, our exploration expenses were RMB 6.4 billion, representing an increase of 4.3% from 2003. The increase was principally due to our further increase of investment in the exploration activities, especially in the major new blocks in the western and southern parts of China.

### Personnel expenses

In 2004, our personnel expenses were RMB 18.6 billion, representing an increase of 9.8% over 2003. The increase was largely due to our introduction of a market rate based compensation system reform. As a result, wage, salary and welfare expenses increased by RMB 1.3 billion.

### Employee reduction expenses

In 2004, as part of our voluntary staff reduction plan, and in connection with the acquisition of petrochemical and catalyst assets from and the disposal of downhole operation assets to Sinopec Group Company, we incurred approximately RMB 0.9 billion as employee reduction expenses for approximately 24,000 employees, down by RMB 0.1 billion compared with that in 2003.

### Taxes other than income tax

In 2004, our taxes other than income tax were RMB 16.3 billion,

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representing an increase of 20.2% over 2003. The increase was largely due to the increase of consumption tax and associated city construction taxes and education surcharges as a result of the increased sales volume of gasoline and diesel.

### Other operating expenses, net

In 2004, our other operating expenses, net were RMB 6.7 billion, representing an increase of 67.7% from 2003. The increase was largely due to the following reason: In order to allocate our internal resources more efficiently, we revised the production plans in 2004, and accordingly made a provision for impairment loss of RMB 3.9 billion on certain less efficient chemical facilities, petrol stations and depots on the difference between the estimated recoverable value and the net book value of these assets, representing an increase of RMB 3.0 billion compared with 2003. Meanwhile, disposals of assets decreased in 2004.

### Operating income

In 2004, our operating income was RMB 63.1 billion, representing an increase of 62.2% from 2003.

### Net finance costs

In 2004, our net finance costs were RMB 4.4 billion, representing a decrease of 2.1% from 2003. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in foreign exchange losses in 2004.

### Income before income tax

In 2004, our income before income tax was RMB 59.6 billion, representing an increase of 70.1% from 2003.

### Income tax

In 2004, our income tax was RMB 17.8 billion, representing an increase of 67.4% over 2003. The increase was primarily due to the increase in operating income. In 2004, our effective tax rate was 29.9%, representing a decrease of 0.5 percentage point compared with 2003. The decrease was primarily due to the increase in operating income in certain of our subsidiaries which were taxed at a lower tax rate.

### Net income attributable to minority interests

In 2004, our net income attributable to minority interests was RMB 5.8 billion, representing an increase of 192.7% over 2003. The increase was primarily due to the increase in the profits of our subsidiaries as compared with 2003.

### Net income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company

In 2004, our net income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company was RMB 36.0 billion, representing an increase of 60.6% compared with 2003.

## 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" and "other income" of the

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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
	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
	RMB	RMB (in billions)	RMB	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>Exploration and Production</b>						
External sales(1).....	23.0	25.2	30.6	2.5	2.3	4.1
Inter-segment sales.....	47.3	60.1	84.4	5.9	6.2	
Total operating revenue.	70.3	85.3	115.0	8.4	8.5	
<b>Refining</b>						
External sales(1).....	56.0	68.6	88.2	6.7	6.5	11.1
Inter-segment sales.....	217.7	289.7	386.5	28.5	28.6	
Total operating revenue.	273.7	358.3	474.7	35.2	35.1	
<b>Marketing and distribution</b>						
External sales(1).....	238.8	343.6	460.6	33.8	34.0	55.4
Inter-segment sales.....	2.6	2.8	3.2	0.3	0.2	
Total operating revenue.	241.4	346.4	463.8	34.1	34.2	
<b>Chemicals</b>						
External sales(1).....	96.4	132.2	166.6	13.0	12.3	21.3
Inter-segment sales.....	7.4	12.5	12.2	1.2	0.9	
Total operating revenue.	103.8	144.7	178.8	14.2	13.2	
<b>Corporate and others</b>						
External sales(1).....	34.8	50.2	77.0	4.9	5.7	8.1
Inter-segment sales.....	30.4	32.0	44.9	3.2	3.3	
Total operating revenue.	65.2	82.2	121.9	8.1	9.0	
Total operating revenue before inter-segment eliminations.....	754.4	1,016.9	1,354.2	100.0	100.0	
<b>Elimination of inter-segment</b>						

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sales.....	(305.4)	(397.1)	(531.1)	
-----				
Consolidated operating revenues.....	449.0	619.8	823.1	100.0
=====				

(1) include other operating revenues. See Note 32 to the consolidated financial statements for other operating revenues of each of our operating segments.

The following table sets forth the operating revenues, other income, operating expenses and operating income by each segment before elimination of the inter-segment transactions for the periods indicated, and the rate of changes from 2004 to 2005.

	Years Ended December 31,			Rate of
	2003	2004	2005	Change from 2004 to 2005 (%)
-----				
	(RMB in billions)			(%)
-----				
Exploration and Production				
Total operating revenues.....	70.3	85.3	115.0	34.8
Total operating expenses.....	(51.1)	(59.7)	(68.2)	14.2
-----				
Total operating income.....	19.2	25.6	46.8	83.0
=====				
Refining				
Total operating revenues.....	273.7	358.3	474.7	32.5
Other income.....	-	-	9.4	N. A.
Total operating expenses.....	(267.7)	(352.4)	(487.6)	38.4
-----				
Total operating income.....	6.0	5.9	(3.5)	(159.0)
=====				
Marketing and distribution				
Total operating revenues.....	241.4	346.4	463.8	33.9
Total operating expenses.....	(229.5)	(331.7)	(453.4)	36.7
-----				
Total operating income.....	11.9	14.7	10.4	(29.7)
=====				
Chemicals				
Total operating revenues.....	103.8	144.7	178.8	23.6
Total operating expenses.....	(100.3)	(126.0)	(164.5)	30.6
-----				
Total operating income.....	3.5	18.7	14.3	(23.6)
=====				
Corporate and others				
Total operating revenues.....	65.2	82.2	121.9	48.3
Total operating expenses.....	(67.0)	(84.1)	(123.1)	46.3
-----				
Total operating loss.....	(1.8)	(1.9)	(1.2)	(37.8)
=====				

Exploration and Production Segment



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The business activities of the exploration and production segment consist of exploration, development, production, and sale of crude oil and natural gas.

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 production. Most of the natural gas and a small portion of crude oil produced were sold to refineries owned by Sinopec Group Company and other customers.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 compared with Year Ended December 31, 2004

In 2005, the operating revenues of this segment were RMB 115 billion, representing an increase of 34.8% over 2004, largely due to the increase in the sales price and sales volume of crude oil and natural gas compared with those in 2004.

In 2005, this segment sold 36.86 million tonnes of crude oil and 4.44 billion cubic meters of natural gas, representing an increase of 1.7% and 14.7% respectively compared with those in 2004. The average realized price of crude oil was RMB 2,665 per tonne (approximately US\$ 45.9 per barrel), representing an increase of 36.2% over 2004. The average realized price of natural gas was RMB 673 per thousand cubic meters, representing an increase of 9.3% compared with 2004.

In 2005, the operating expenses of this segment were RMB 68.2 billion, representing an increase of 14.2% compared with 2004. The increase was mainly due to:

- o The rise of raw materials and utilities costs accounting for the increase of approximately RMB 2.2 billion in operating expenses compared with 2004;
- o The increase of approximately RMB 1.6 billion in other operating expenses including expenses related to the sales of materials compared with 2004;
- o The increase of RMB 1.5 billion resulted from the increased production activities in this segment to take advantage of the high crude oil price environment;
- o The increase of approximately RMB 700 million in resources tax due to the change of tax rate, and the increased construction tax, education surcharges as well as mineral resources compensation fees associated with the increased sales revenues of crude oil.

In 2005, this segment's operating income was RMB 46.9 billion, representing an increase of 83.0% compared with 2004.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 compared with Year Ended December 31, 2003

Operating revenues from the exploration and production segment in 2004 were RMB 85.3 billion, representing an increase of 21.4% from RMB 70.3 billion in 2003. The increase in operating revenues was primarily due to an increase in the sales volume and sales price of crude oil compared with those in 2003.

In 2004, average realized price of crude oil by this segment was RMB 1,956 per tonne, representing an increase of 20.7% over 2003. Average realized price of natural gas was RMB 616 per thousand cubic meters, representing an increase of 3.3% over 2003.

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Sales volume of crude oil was 36.3 million tonnes, representing an increase of 1.4% compared with 2003. Sales volume of natural gas was 3.9 billion cubic meters, representing an increase of 11.6% over that in 2003.

In 2004, the segment's operating expenses were RMB 59.7 billion, an increase of 16.8%, compared with 2003. The increase was primarily because:

- o The depreciation, depletion and amortization of the segment increased by RMB 2.6 billion compared with 2003. This change was caused by the additions of oil and gas properties as a result of an increase in capital expenditure incurred in this segment.
  - o The rise of fuel cost as a result of the increase in oil and gas production and fuel prices, resulting in an increase of the operating expenses by approximately RMB 1 billion compared with 2003.
  - o Other operating expenses including expenses related to the sales of materials were up by RMB 1.3 billion compared with 2003.
- o Exploration expenses (including dry holes) were up by RMB 0.3 billion compared with 2003.
- o Due to the increase of sales revenues of crude oil, the natural resources compensation fee increased accordingly. Land and building rental increased due to the increase of leased land and buildings. In addition, safety insurance funding also increased. The total of these items was up by RMB 0.5 billion compared with 2003.

In 2004, operating income of the exploration and production segment was approximately RMB 25.6 billion, which was 33.7% higher than that in 2003.

### Refining Segment

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

Year Ended December 31, 2005 compared with Year Ended December 31, 2004

In 2005, this segment's operating revenues were approximately RMB 474.7 billion, representing an increase of 32.5% compared with 2004. The increase was mainly due to the increased sales prices and sales volume of various refined petroleum products.

The following table sets forth sales revenue and the percentage of total operating revenue for the segment by product category for 2004 and 2005, as well as the percentage changes in sales revenue from 2004 to 2005.

Year Ended December 31,		Rate of Change	As a Pe
2004	2005	from	Refining S
		2004 to 2005	Operat
-----		-----	-----
2004	2005	2004 to 2005	2004
-----		-----	-----

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	(RMB)	(RMB)	(%)	(%)
	in billion			
Refining Segments, operating revenues				
Gasoline.....	63.8	81.0	27.0	17.8
Diesel .....	145.3	187.4	29.0	40.5
Light Chemical feedstock .....	62.1	98.8	59.1	17.3
Other refined petroleum products.....	81.9	102.1	24.7	22.8
Other operating revenues.....	5.2	5.4	3.8	1.6
Total.....	358.3	474.7	32.5	100.0

In 2005, the sales revenues of gasoline by the segment were RMB 81 billion, representing an increase of 27.0% compared with 2004, accounting for 17.1% of this segment's operating revenues.

In 2005, the sales revenues of diesel by the segment were RMB 187.4 billion, representing an increase of 29.0% compared with 2004, accounting for 39.5% of this segment's operating revenues.

In 2005, the sales revenues of chemical feedstock by the segment were RMB 98.8 billion, representing an increase of 58.9% compared with 2004, accounting for 20.8% of this segment's operating revenues. The increase in the sales revenues of chemical feedstock was more than that in the sales revenues of gasoline and diesel, which was primarily due to the smaller increase in gasoline and diesel prices as compared with chemical feedstock prices as a result of tight government control over domestic gasoline and diesel prices. In addition, the segment also increased the sales volume of chemical feedstock.

In 2005, the sales revenues of refined petroleum products other than gasoline, diesel and chemical feedstock were RMB 102.1 billion, representing an increase of 24.7% compared with 2004, accounting for 21.5% of this segment's operating revenues.

In 2005, we received a cash government grant of RMB 9.4 billion, as a compensation of loss incurred due to the distortion of the correlation of domestic refined petroleum products prices and the crude oil prices.

The table below sets forth sales volume and average realized prices by product for 2004 and 2005, as well as the percentage changes in sales volume and average realized prices for the periods shown.

	Sales volume		Rate of change from	Average realized price	
	2004	2005	2004 to 2005	2004	2005
	(million tonnes)		(%)	(RMB per tonne)	
Gasoline.....	21.42	21.52	0.5	2,977	3,700
Diesel.....	50.27	54.13	7.7	2,890	3,400
Light Chemical feedstock .....	23.17	26.45	14.2	2,682	3,700
Other refined petroleum products.....	31.71	32.72	3.2	2,583	3,100

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In 2005, the operating expenses of the segment were RMB 487.6 billion, representing an increase of 38.4% compared with 2004. The increase was primarily due to the increase in crude oil price and throughput.

In 2005, the average crude oil cost was RMB 3,064 per tonne (approximately US\$ 50.96 per barrel), representing an increase of 35.5% compared with 2004. Refining throughput was 136.08 million tonnes (excluding amounts processed for third parties) in 2005, representing an increase of 5.6% compared with 2004. The total crude oil costs in 2005 were RMB 416.9 billion, representing an increase of 43.1% compared with 2004, accounting for 85.5% of the total operating expenses of the segment, up by 2.8 percentage points over 2004.

In 2005, although crude oil prices remained at a high level; the Chinese government implemented tight control over domestic prices of refined petroleum products, as a result, our refining segment incurred significant loss. To ensure our refining segment's normal operation, we strived to lower our production cost and adjusted the internal transfer prices between the different segments.

In 2005, the operating losses of the segment, after the receipt of the one-time cash government grant of RMB 9.4 billion, were RMB 3.5 billion, representing a decrease in operating income of RMB 9.4 billion compared with 2004.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 compared with Year Ended December 31, 2003

In 2004, the refining segment's operating revenues were RMB 358.3 billion, representing an increase of 30.9% over 2003. The increase was mainly due to the increase in the sales prices and sales volumes of various major refined petroleum products.

The table below sets forth sales revenue and the percentage of total operating revenue for the segment by product category for 2003 and 2004, and as well as the percentage changes in sales revenue from 2003 to 2004.

	Year Ended December 31,		Rate of Change from	As a Percent Refining S Total Ope Reven
	2003	2004	2003 to 2004	2003
	(RMB in billion)		(%)	(%)
Refining Segments, operating revenues				
Gasoline.....	55.8	63.8	14.4	20.4
Diesel .....	99.7	145.3	45.7	36.5
Light Chemical feedstock .....	49.9	62.1	24.5	18.2
Other refined petroleum products.....	63.8	81.9	28.3	23.3
Other operating revenues	4.5	5.2	15.6	1.6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>273.7</b>	<b>358.3</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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In 2004, the sales revenues of gasoline realized by the segment was RMB 63.8 billion, accounting for 17.8% (which was 2.6 percentage points lower than that of 2003) of this segment's operating revenues, representing an increase of 14.4% from 2003.

In 2004, the sales revenues of diesel realized by the segment was RMB 145.3 billion, accounting for 40.5% (which was 4.0 percentage points higher than that of 2003) of this segment's operating revenues, representing an increase of 45.7% from 2003.

In 2004, the sales revenues of chemical feedstock realized by the segment was RMB 62.1 billion, accounting for 17.3% (which was 0.9 percentage points lower than that in 2003) of this segment's operating revenues, representing an increase of 24.5% from 2003.

In 2004, the sales revenues of refined petroleum products other than gasoline, diesel and chemical feedstock were RMB 81.9 billion, accounting for 22.8% (which was 0.5 percentage point lower than that of 2003) of this segment's operating revenues, representing an increase of 28.3% from 2003.

The table below sets forth sales volume and average realized prices by product for 2003 and 2004, and as well as the percentage changes in sales volume and average realized prices for the periods shown.

	Sales volume		Rate of change	Average realized price	
	2003	2004	from 2003 to 2004	2003	2004
	(million tonnes)		(%)	(RMB per tonne)	
Gasoline.....	21.25	21.42	0.8	2,624	2,900
Diesel.....	41.46	50.27	21.2	2,404	2,800
Light Chemical feedstock .....	21.91	23.17	5.7	2,277	2,600
Other refined petroleum products.....	29.64	31.71	7.0	2,155	2,500

In 2004, the operating expenses of the segment were RMB 352.3 billion, representing an increase of 31.6% from 2003. This increase was largely due to the increase of processing volume and price crude oil.

In 2004, the average crude oil cost was RMB 2,261 per tonne, representing an increase of 24.0% from 2003. Refining throughput was 128.8 million tonnes (excluding amounts processed for third parties), representing an increase of 10.4% over 2003. In 2004, the total crude oil costs were RMB 291.3 billion, accounting for 82.7% of the segment's operating expenses, representing an increase of 36.9% over 2003. In addition, the proportion accounted for by the total crude oil costs in the refining segment's operating expenses in 2004 increased by 3.2 percentage points compared with 2003.

In 2004, with oil prices remaining at a high level, we strived to minimize purchase cost of crude oil and transportation cost and increase the revenue of refined petroleum products, and expanded the sales market of refined petroleum products other than gasoline, diesel and kerosene. However, the increase of refined oil price was less than that of crude oil.

In 2004, operating profit of the refining segment was RMB 5.9 billion

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(US\$0.7 billion), similar to that in 2003.

### Marketing and Distribution Segment

The business activities of marketing and distribution segment include purchasing refined petroleum products from the refining segment and third parties, and wholesale selling of refined petroleum products to domestic customers, directly selling and retail distributing the refined petroleum products through the retail network owned by this segment and provision of related services.

#### Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2004

In 2005, the operating revenues of this segment were RMB 463.8 billion, representing an increase of 33.9% compared with 2004. The increase was primarily due to the increases in sales volume and prices of gasoline, diesel and kerosene including jet fuel, the continuous optimization of marketing structure to further increase the percentage of retail sales in the total sales volume of gasoline and diesel.

In 2005, the operating revenues from sales of gasoline and diesel were RMB 390.2 billion, accounting for 84.1% of the operating revenues of this segment. The percentage of retail sales in the total sales volume of gasoline and diesel increased from 54.6% in 2004 to 59.5% in 2005, up by 5.0 percentage points. The percentage of sales of gasoline and diesel by direct sales in the total sales volume decreased from 20.3% in 2004 to 19.1% in 2005, down by 1.2 percentage points. The percentage of wholesale sales in the total sales volume of gasoline and diesel decreased from 25.1% in 2004 to 21.3% in 2005, down by 3.8 percentage points.

The following table sets forth the sales volumes, average realized prices and the respective rate of changes of the four major product categories in 2004 and 2005 in different forms of sales channels for gasoline and diesel.

	Sales Volume		Rate of Change from	Average Realized Price	
	2004	2005	2004 to 2005	2004	2005
	(million tonnes)		(%)	(RMB per tonne)	
Gasoline.....	27.51	30.32	10.2	3,762	4,400
Retail sale.....	18.42	21.63	17.4	3,911	4,500
Direct sale.....	2.89	2.84	(1.8)	3,536	4,200
Wholesale.....	6.20	5.85	(5.7)	3,426	4,000
Diesel .....	61.10	67.93	11.2	3,215	3,700
Retail sale.....	30.00	36.90	23.0	3,351	3,800
Direct sale.....	15.12	15.91	5.2	3,211	3,700
Wholesale.....	15.98	15.12	(5.4)	2,963	3,400
Kerosene including jet fuel.....	5.62	5.96	5.9	2,923	3,700
Fuel Oil.....	9.69	13.33	37.7	1,793	2,300

In 2005, the segment's operating expenses were RMB 453.5 billion, representing an increase of 36.7% compared with 2004. The increase was mainly due to the increase in purchase expenses, of which, purchase expenses for gasoline and diesel were RMB 355.5 billion, up by 36.3% over 2004, accounting

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for 78.4% of the segment's operating expenses. In 2005, average purchase prices of gasoline and diesel increased by 27.3% and 20.9%, respectively, to RMB 3,844 per tonne and RMB 3,518 per tonne compared with 2004. The purchase volume of gasoline and diesel increased by 10.2% and 11.2%, respectively, compared with 2004 to 30.32 million tonnes and 67.93 million tonnes.

In 2005, the segment's operating profit was RMB 10.4 billion, representing a decrease of 29.7% compared with 2004.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2003

In 2004, the segment's operating revenues of our marketing and distribution segment were RMB 346.4 billion, representing an increase of 43.5% over 2003. The increase was primarily due to the increase in the total sales volume and sales prices of petroleum products and the sustained optimization of marketing structure, which further increased the retail and direct sale ratios at gasoline and diesel.

In 2004, the operating revenues from retail of gasoline and diesel were RMB 299.9 billion, accounting for 86.6% of the operating revenues of this segment. The percentage of retail and the distribution sales in the total sales volume of the segment increased further. The percentage of retail sales of gasoline and diesel in the segment's sales volume increased from 48.9% in 2003 to 54.6% in 2004, up by 5.7 percentage points. The percentage of direct sales of gasoline and diesel in the segment's sales volume increased from 13.3% in 2003 to 20.3% in 2004, up by 7 percentage points. The percentage of wholesale sales in the total sales volume of gasoline and diesel decreased from 37.8% in 2003 to 25.1 in 2004, down by 12.7 percentage points.

The following table shows the sales volumes, average realized prices and respective percentages of change of four product categories in 2003 and 2004, including the break-down information of different sales channels for gasoline and diesel.

	Sales Volume		Rate of Change from	Average Realized Price	
	2003	2004	2003 to 2004	2003	2004
	(million tonnes)		(%)	(RMB per tonne)	
Gasoline.....	23.53	27.51	16.9	3,295	3,450
Retail sale.....	14.68	18.42	25.5	3,450	3,450
Distribution.....	1.62	2.89	78.3	3,152	3,152
Wholesale.....	7.24	6.20	(14.3)	3,011	3,011
Diesel .....	47.92	61.10	27.5	2,789	3,011
Retail sale.....	20.29	30.00	47.8	2,954	3,011
Distribution.....	7.88	15.12	91.9	2,772	3,011
Wholesale.....	19.75	15.98	(19.1)	2,626	2,626
Kerosene including jet fuel.....	4.57	5.62	23.0	2,350	2,350
Fuel Oil .....	6.37	9.69	52.0	1,670	1,670

In 2004, this segment's operating expenses were RMB 331.7 billion, representing an increase of 44.6% compared with 2003. Among others, purchasing costs of gasoline and diesel were RMB 260.9 billion, constituting 78.7% of the segment's operating expenses. Average purchased prices of gasoline and diesel increased by 12.1% and 18.8%, respectively, compared with 2003, to RMB 3,019 per tonne and RMB 2,910 per tonne respectively. The purchasing volume of gasoline

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and diesel increased by 16.9% and 27.5% from 2003, to 27.51 million tonnes and 61.10 million tonnes respectively.

In 2004, the segment's operating income was RMB 14.7 billion, or an increase of 23.2% compared with 2003.

### Chemicals Segment

Our chemicals segment consists of operations related to purchasing chemical feedstock from our refining segment, producing, marketing and distribution of petrochemical products and inorganic chemical products.

### Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2004

In 2005, the segment's operating revenues were RMB 178.8 billion, representing an increase of 23.6% compared with 2004, which was primarily due to the increases in prices and sales volume of major chemical products.

In 2005, the sales revenues of the Company's six major categories of chemical products (i.e. basic organic chemicals, monomers and polymers for synthetic fiber, synthetic resin, synthetic fiber, synthetic rubber and chemical fertilizer) totaled approximately RMB 159.5 billion, representing an increase of 27.9% compared with 2004, accounting for 89.2% of the total operating revenues of this segment.

The following table sets forth the sales volume, average realized price and the respective rate of changes for each of these six categories of chemical products of this segment from 2004 to 2005.

	Sales Volumes		Rate of Change from 2004 to 2005	Average Realized Prices	
	2004	2005		2004	2005
	(million tonnes)		(%)	(RMB per tonne)	
Basic organic chemicals.....	7.38	9.51	28.8	4,292	4,828
Synthetic resins.....	5.40	6.37	18.0	7,986	9,007
Synthetic rubber.....	0.56	0.70	24.9	10,247	13,000
Synthetic fiber.....	1.74	1.59	(8.6)	10,818	11,123
Synthetic fiber monomers and polymers.....	2.70	3.00	11.1	8,022	8,872
Chemical fertilizer.....	2.66	1.82	(31.4)	1,355	1,539

In 2005, the operating expenses of the segment were RMB 164.5 billion, representing an increase of 30.6% compared with 2004. The increase was primarily due to the price increases of various raw materials, the increased consumption of various raw materials and auxiliary materials, the increased utilities expenses and other variable expenses and fixed costs, all associated with the increased production of the chemical products.

Among others:

- o Affected by the increase in the consumption of raw materials and their unit prices, the costs for raw materials increased by RMB 37.6 billion compared with 2004. Consumption of naphata and other cracking materials increased by 2.43 million tonnes over 2004, and unit price of raw materials was RMB 3,704 per tonne, up by RMB 1,160 per tonne over 2004.



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- o Due to increased sales volume of chemical products, selling expenses, such as transportation costs, increased by RMB 700 million compared with 2004.

In 2005, the segment's operating profit was RMB 14.3 billion, representing a decrease of RMB 4.4 billion compared with 2004.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2003

In 2004, the chemicals segment's operating revenue were RMB 144.7 billion, representing an increase of 39.3% compared with 2003. This increase was mainly due to an increase in sales volumes and sales prices of major chemical products.

The sales revenues of the six major product categories of this segment, namely, basic organic chemicals, synthetic resin, synthetic rubber, synthetic fiber, synthetic fiber monomer and polymer, and chemical fertilizer, were approximately RMB 124.7 billion, accounting for 86.2% of the segment's operating revenues, representing an increase of 33.7% compared with 2003.

The following table sets forth the sales volume, average realized prices and respective percentages changes of these six major categories of chemical products of the segment in 2003 and 2004.

	Sales Volumes		Rate of Change	Average	
	2003	2004	from 2003 to 2004	Realized Prices	2004
	(million tonnes)		(%)	(RMB per tonne)	
Basic organic chemicals.....	7.21	7.38	2.4	3,377	4,292
Synthetic resins.....	5.10	5.40	6.0	6,017	7,986
Synthetic rubber.....	0.55	0.56	1.4	8,513	10,247
Synthetic fiber.....	1.72	1.74	1.2	9,300	10,818
Synthetic fiber monomers and polymers.....	2.62	2.70	3.1	5,791	8,022
Chemical fertilizer.....	2.03	2.66	30.7	1,165	1,355

In 2004, the chemicals segment's operating expenses were RMB 126.0 billion, representing an increase of 25.6% compared with that of 2003. This change was primarily caused by the price increase of various raw materials, the increased consumption of various raw materials and auxiliary materials with the increase in the production of this segment, as well as the increased variable expenses and fixed costs. More specifically, the increase was due to the following reasons:

- o Affected by the increase in the consumption of raw materials and auxiliary materials and the increase in their unit prices, the purchasing costs for raw materials, operating supplies and other related expenses increased by approximately RMB 21.9 billion compared with 2003.
- o Materials sales and other business expenses were up by RMB 1.8 billion compared with 2003.
- o Provision for impairment losses on low efficient facilities for

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fertilizer and caprolactam was RMB 2.0 billion, representing an increase of RMB 1.6 billion.

In 2004, the segment's operating income was RMB 18.7 billion, representing an increase of approximately RMB 15.2 billion from 2003. The percentage of operating profit of the chemicals segment in our total operating profit increased from 9% in 2003 to 29.6% in 2004, representing an increase of 20.6 percentage points.

### Corporate and others

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

Year Ended December 31, 2005 compared with Year Ended December 31, 2004

In 2005, the operating revenues of corporate and others were RMB 121.9 billion, representing an increase of 48.3% compared with 2004. The increase was due to the fact that China Petrochemical International Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries increased their trading volume in importing and exporting crude oil and petrochemical products and other business transactions.

In 2005, the segment's operating expenses were RMB 123.1 billion, representing an increase of 46.3% compared with 2004. The increase was primarily due to the increased purchase expenses of China Petrochemical International Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries associated with the increase in their revenues.

The segment's operating losses were RMB 1.2 billion, representing a decrease of RMB 0.7 billion in operating losses as compared with 2004.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 compared with Year Ended December 31, 2003

In 2004, the operating revenues of corporate and others segment were approximately RMB 82.2 billion, representing an increase of 26.1% from 2003. Such operating revenues mainly consisted of the consolidated operating revenues of China Petrochemical International Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries. The increase was largely because we increased our import and export trading volume and other business transactions to capture the opportunities presented by the high prices of crude oil and petroleum products.

In 2004, the operating expenses of corporate and others were approximately RMB 84.1 billion, representing an increase of 25.5% from 2003. The increase was largely because the purchasing costs of China Petrochemical International Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries increased concurrently with its increased operating revenues.

In 2004, the operating losses of the corporate and others segment were approximately RMB 1.9 billion, representing an increase of RMB 0.1 billion over 2003.

### D. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our primary sources of funding have been cash provided by operating activities and short-term and long-term borrowings and our primary uses of funds have been for working capital, capital expenditures and repayment of short-term and long-term borrowings.

As of December 31, 2005, our short-term debts (including short-term loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates) were RMB 41.2 billion and accounted for 27.8% of our total short-term and long-term debts (long-term debts include interest free subordinated loan from Sinopec Group Company in the amount

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of RMB 35.6 billion due in 2020). As of December 31, 2005, cash and cash equivalents were RMB 13.7 billion as compared to RMB 16.4 billion as of December 31, 2004.

Our future debt level is dependent primarily on results of operations, the capital expenditure plan and cash that may be generated from assets disposals. We believe that we have substantial borrowing capacity to meet unanticipated cash requirements.

The following table sets forth a condensed summary of the statements of cash flows for the periods indicated and selected balance sheet items at the end of the periods indicated.

	For the Years Ended De	
	2003	2004
	RMB	RMB
	(in billion)	
Net cash from operating activities:		
Net cash provided by operations(1).....	72.6	104.0
Changes in working capital and other assets and liabilities(2).....	3.6	(13.3)
Net interest and tax paid(3).....	(14.1)	(21.6)
Total.....	62.1	69.1
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditure including capital expenditure of jointly controlled entities.....	(48.5)	(73.6)
Purchase of investments net of proceeds from disposal of investments.....	(1.4)	(1.0)
Net (purchase) redemption of in time deposits less maturity of time deposits.....	(1.2)	0.3
Acquisition of minority interests in subsidiaries.....	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment .....	0.4	0.3
Total.....	(50.7)	(74.0)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from bank and other loans including those of jointly controlled entities, net of repayments.....	(6.8)	13.7
Proceeds from issuance of corporate bonds, net of issuing expenses	-	3.5
Contribution from minority interest, net of distributions to minority interests.....	0.2	0.2
Dividend paid.....	(7.8)	(8.7)
Distributions to Sinopec Group Company.....	-	(3.7)
Total.....	(14.4)	5.0
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	(3.0)	0.1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....	16.3	16.4

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- (1) Represents income/ before income tax as adjusted for depreciation, depletion and amortization, dry hole cost, income from associates, investment income, interest income, interest expense, gain from issuance of shares by a subsidiary, unrealized foreign exchange (gains)/losses, loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, and impairment losses on long-lived assets.
- (2) Represents decreases/(increases) in current assets, increases/(decreases) in current liabilities and increases in other assets, net of other liabilities.
- (3) Represents interest received, interest paid, investment income received, and income tax paid.

### Net Cash from Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operations increased from RMB 104.0 billion in 2004 to RMB 105.2 billion in 2005. The increase was primarily due to the increased income before income tax reflecting our better operating results in 2005.

### Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Our cash outflows for capital expenditure projects amounted to RMB 44.4 billion, RMB 67.6 billion and RMB 63.1 billion in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. In addition, we had RMB 4.1 billion, RMB 6.0 billion and RMB 2.5 billion in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively, of capital expenditure in our jointly controlled entities.

In addition, we paid RMB 4.3 billion for acquisition of minority interests in Beijing Yanhua and other subsidiaries in 2005.

### Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was RMB 8.1 billion in 2005, primarily because our repayment of bank and other loans (including loans of jointly controlled entities) exceeded our proceeds from bank and other loans by RMB 2.9 billion. The net cash outflow was further increased by the dividend paid in 2005 of RMB 10.4 billion and a distribution of RMB 3.1 billion to Sinopec Group Company for acquisition of petrochemical assets and catalyst assets. The cash outflow was partially offset by the net proceeds from the issuance of corporate bonds of RMB 9.9 billion.

### Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table sets forth our obligations and commitments to make future payments under contracts and under contingent commitments as of December 31, 2005.

As of December 31, 2005				
Payment due by period				
	Total	less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years
(RMB millions)				
Contractual obligations(1)				
Short-term debts.....	26,522	26,522	-	-
Long-term debts.....	136,094	19,267	49,631	15,409

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Total contractual obligations.....	162,616	45,789	49,631	15,409
Other commercial commitments(2)				
Operating lease commitment.....	112,309	3,593	6,830	6,710
Capital commitment.....	73,826	64,117	9,709	-
Exploration and production licenses.....	640	107	171	123
Guarantees(3).....	79	79	-	-
Total commercial commitments.....	186,854	67,896	16,710	6,833

- (1) Contractual obligations include the contractual obligations relating to interest payments. See Note 30 to our audited consolidated financial statements for the contractual obligations relating to post employment benefit plans.
- (2) Other commercial commitments represent off-balance sheet contingent liabilities, and other potential cash outflows (as of the balance sheet date) which may result from contingent events.
- (3) Guarantee is not limited by time, therefore specific payment due period is not applicable. As of December 31, 2005, 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, 2005, the maximum amount of potential future payments under the guarantees was RMB 79 million. We monitor the conditions that are subject to the guarantees to identify whether a loss is probable, and will recognize any such loss under guarantees when those losses are estimable. As of December 31, 2005, it was not probable that we would be required to make payments under these guarantees. See Note 28 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 each of the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 and the capital expenditure in each segment as a percentage of our total capital expenditure for such year.

	2003		2004		2005		RMB
	RMB	Percent	RMB	Percent	RMB	Percent	
Exploration and production .	20.6	45	21.2	33	23.1	39	64.9
Refining.....	9.8	22	14.3	22	14.1	24	38.2
Marketing and distribution...	6.8	15	16.7	26	11.0	19	34.4
Chemicals.....	7.7	17	11.0	17	9.4	16	28.1
Corporate.....	0.5	1	1.6	2	1.1	2	3.3
Total.....	45.4	100	64.8	100	58.7	100	168.9

In 2005, we adjusted our investment allocation in line with our development strategy and core business based on market conditions, and worked

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for better organization and implementation of major projects. The total capital expenditure in 2005 was RMB 58.7 billion.

- o The capital expenditure for our exploration and production segment was RMB 23.1 billion. With the investment, new crude oil and natural gas reserves were discovered in some major exploratory areas, including Jiyang Depression, Tahe and northeast Sichuan. Newly built crude oil and natural gas production capacity increased by 5.79 million tonnes per annum and 2.1 billion cubic meters per annum, respectively.
- o The capital expenditure for our refining segment was RMB 14.1 billion. With the investment, newly added primary refining capacity, hydro-refining capacity and coking capacity increased by 6.7 million tonnes per annum, 3.73 million tonnes per annum and 2.8 million tonnes per annum, respectively; the revamping of facilities for upgrading refined oil product quality was completed on schedule and Ningbo-Shanghai-Nanjing pipeline for imported crude oil was completed and put into operation.
- o The capital expenditure for our marketing and distribution segment was RMB 11.0 billion. With the investment, the Southwest refined oil pipeline was fully completed and put into operation, the refined petroleum products sales network further improved by way of construction and acquisition of new service stations and renovation of existing service stations. Our leading position in our principal market was further solidified, with a net increase of 786 self-operated service stations.
- o The capital expenditure for our chemicals segment was RMB 9.4 billion. With the investment, Maoming's Ethylene expansion project and the PTA revamping project at Shanghai Petrochemical and Yangzi Petrochemical progressed smoothly, and the coal gasification projects for fertilizer production progressed on schedule.
- o The capital expenditure for corporate and others was RMB 1.1 billion. With the investment, our information technology systems were further improved.

In addition, we incurred a total of RMB 2.6 billion in capital expenditure in 2005 on our two petrochemical joint ventures, Shanghai Secco and BASF-YPC, both of which have been successfully put into commercial operation.

In 2006, our planned capital expenditure is RMB 70 billion. The projected expenditure for exploration and production segment is RMB 29.8 billion, for refining segment is RMB 14.6 billion, for chemical segment is RMB 12.5 billion, for marketing and distribution segment is RMB 11 billion.

The capital expenditure will be primarily invested in the following activities:

- o In the exploration and production segment, we will continue to pursue the principle of "coordination of reserves, production, investment and returns", construction of crude oil and natural gas production capacity in western China. In addition, development of Puguang Gas Field in northeastern Sichuan will be accelerated. We will also endeavor to enhance overall deployment of our production capacity in marginal reserves and maintain a positive balance between the production and newly found reserves.
- o In the refining segment, we will accelerate construction of crude oil pipeline and related receiving and unloading facilities, ensure

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the smooth progress of the revamping efforts at refining facilities in Guangzhou, Yanshan and other areas aimed at upgrading oil product quality, and push forward Qingdao oil refining project and Fujian integrated project.

- o In the chemical segment, we will focus on the successful commencement of operation of the revamped facilities at Maoming, the PX and PTA facilities at Yangzi and three fertilizer facilities and the orderly commencement of construction of the ethylene facilities at Fujian, Tianjin and Zhenhai.
- o In the marketing and distribution segment, we will continue to optimize and adjust the sales network, accelerate construction of refined petroleum product pipelines and construct more service stations in central cities, new urban districts and along expressways.

We plan to fund our capital expenditures and working capital requirements principally through cash provided by operating activities and short- and long-term debts from domestic as well as overseas sources. We believe our working capital is sufficient for our present requirements. Our capital expenditure plans are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, and our actual capital expenditures may vary significantly from these planned amounts due to various factors. See "Item 3. --Key Information -- Risk Factors -- Our development plans have significant capital expenditure and financing requirements, which are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties".

### Consumer Price Index

According to the data provided by the National Bureau of Statistics, the consumer price index in the PRC increased by 1.8% in 2005, compared with 3.9% in 2004 and 1.2% in 2003. Inflation in the PRC has not had a significant impact on our results of operations in recent years.

### US GAAP Reconciliation

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS which differs in certain material respects from US GAAP. These differences, as they apply to our consolidated financial statements, relate primarily to:

- o the US GAAP requirement that investments accounted for by the equity method while the investee has activities in progress necessary to commence its planned operations are considered as qualifying assets for which interest is capitalized, whereas under IFRS, such investments are not considered as qualifying assets for which interest is capitalized;
- o the US GAAP requirement that foreign exchange differences on funds borrowed for property, plant and equipment be expensed, rather than capitalized as is allowed under IFRS;
- o the US GAAP requirement that property, plant and equipment be carried at historical costs less accumulated depreciation (depreciation expense is based on the historical costs), whereas under IFRS revalued property, plant and equipment can be carried in the consolidated financial statements at the revalued amount less accumulated depreciation (depreciation expense is based on the revalued amount); and
- o the US GAAP requirement that an impairment loss be recognized on an asset when the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows resulting from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition is

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less than the carrying amount of the asset and the requirement that such impairment loss cannot be reversed, rather than the IFRS standard which involves the asset's discounted future expected cash flows and which permits, in some circumstances, the reversal of amounts previously written down.

- o the US GAAP requirement that minority interests at the balance sheet date be presented in the consolidated balance sheet either as liabilities or separately from liabilities and equity, whereas under IFRS, minority interest at the balance sheet date be presented in the consolidated balance sheet within equity, separately from the equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company.
- o the US GAAP requirement that minority interests in the results of the Group for the period be separately presented in the consolidated statement of income as deduction before arriving at the net income, whereas under IFRS, minority interests in the results of the Group for the period be presented on the face of the consolidated statement of income as an allocation of the total net income for the period between the minority interests and the equity shareholders of the Company.

See Note 39 to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

### ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

#### 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 2006.

Name	Age	Positions with Sinopec Corp.
Chen Tonghai	57	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Wang Jiming	63	Vice Chairman
Mou Shuling	61	Director
Zhang Jiaren	61	Director and Chief Financial Officer
Cao Xianghong	60	Director
Liu Genyuan	60	Director
Gao Jian	56	Director
Fan Yifei	42	Director
Chen Qingtai	68	Independent Non-executive Director
Ho Tsu Kwok Charles	56	Independent Non-executive Director
Shi Wanpeng	68	Independent Non-executive Director
Zhang Youcai	64	Independent Non-executive Director
Cao Yaofeng	52	Employee Representative Director

Chen Tonghai, 57, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. and Mr. Chen is also President of Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Chen graduated from Northeast Petroleum Institute in September 1976 specialising in petroleum production engineering. Mr. Chen is a professor level senior economist. He has extensive experience in petrochemical industry administration and macro-economic management. From July 1983 to December 1986, Mr. Chen was Vice Party Secretary and then Party Secretary of Zhenhai Petroleum and Petrochemical Plant under the former Sinopec Group Company. From December 1986 to July 1989, Mr. Chen served as Managing Deputy Mayor of Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province. From July 1989 to June 1991, Mr. Chen served as Managing Deputy Director of the Planning and Economic Committee of Zhejiang Province. From June 1991 to February 1992, Mr.



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Chen served as Acting Mayor of Ningbo City. From February 1992 to January 1994, Mr. Chen served as Mayor of Ningbo City. From January 1994 to April 1998, Mr. Chen served as Vice Minister of the State Planning Commission. Mr. Chen served as Vice President of Sinopec Group Company from April 1998 to March 2003. Mr. Chen has been President of Sinopec Group Company since March 2003. Mr. Chen served as Director and Vice Chairman of the First Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. from February 2000 to April 2003. Mr. Chen was elected as Director and Chairman of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. in April 2003.

Wang Jiming, 63, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Wang graduated from East China Chemical Institute in September 1964 specialising in petroleum refining. Mr. Wang is a professor level senior engineer with over 30 years' management experience in China's petroleum and petrochemical industry. From November 1984 to June 1993, Mr. Wang served as Vice President, Acting President and President of Shanghai Petrochemical Plant under the former Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Wang served as Chairman and President of Shanghai Petrochemical Company Limited from June 1993 to February 1994. He served as Vice President of Sinopec Group Company (before its reorganisation) and Chairman of Shanghai Petrochemical Company from February 1994 to April 1998. Mr. Wang served as Vice President of Sinopec Group Company from April 1998 to February 2000. Mr. Wang has also served as Chairman of Shanghai SECCO Petrochemical Company Limited from December 2001 to July 2003. Mr. Wang served as Director of the First Session of the Board of Directors and President of Sinopec Corp. from February 2000 to April 2003. From April 2003 to March 2005, Mr. Wang served as President of Sinopec Corp. In April 2003, Mr. Wang was elected as Director and Vice Chairman of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp.

Mou Shuling, 61, Director of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Mou graduated from Beijing Petroleum Institute in July 1968 specialising in petroleum production engineering. Mr. Mou is a professor level senior engineer and has over 30 years' management experience in China's petroleum industry. From February 1990 to April 1997, Mr. Mou served as Deputy Director and Director of Jiangsu Petroleum Exploration Bureau. From April 1997 to April 1998, Mr. Mou served as Director of Shengli Petroleum Administration Bureau. Mr. Mou served as Vice President of Sinopec Group Company from April 1998 to February 2000. Mr. Mou served as Director of the First Session of the Board of Directors and Vice President of Sinopec Corp. from February 2000 to April 2003. From April 2003 to March 2005, Mr. Mou served as Senior Vice President of Sinopec Corp. In April 2003, Mr. Mou was elected as Director of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp.

Zhang Jiaren, 61, Director and Chief Financial Officer of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Zhang graduated from Hefei Industrial University in July 1966 specialising in electrical engineering. Mr. Zhang is a professor level senior economist with over 30 years' management experience in China's petrochemical industry. From August 1987 to July 1994, Mr. Zhang served as Vice President and President of Zhenhai Petroleum and Petrochemical Plant under the former Sinopec Group Company. From July 1994 to April 1998, Mr. Zhang served as Chairman and President of Zhenhai Refining and Chemical Company. Mr. Zhang served as Vice President of Sinopec Group Company from April 1998 to February 2000. Mr. Zhang served as Director of the First Session of the Board of Directors and Vice President of Sinopec Corp. from February 2000 to April 2003. Mr. Zhang has been Chief Financial Officer of Sinopec Corp. since March 2000. In April 2003, Mr. Zhang was elected as Director of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. From April 2003 to November 2005, Mr. Zhang served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Sinopec Corp. In November 2005, Mr. Zhang was appointed as Chief Financial Officer of Sinopec Corp.

Cao Xianghong, 60, Director of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Cao graduated from Nanjing Chemical Institute in July 1967 specialising in macro molecular chemistry. Mr. Cao is an academician of the China Academy of Engineering and a

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professor level senior engineer. Mr. Cao has over 30 years' management experience in China's petrochemical industry. From July 1984 to August 1997, Mr. Cao served as Deputy General Manager and Chief Engineer of Beijing Yanshan Petrochemical Company under the former Sinopec Group Company. From August 1997 to February 2000, Mr. Cao served as President, Vice Chairman and Chairman of Beijing Yanshan Petrochemical Company Limited and Chairman of Beijing Yanhua Petrochemical Company Limited. Mr. Cao served as Director of the First Session of the Board of Directors and Vice President of Sinopec Corp. from February 2000 to April 2003. From April 2003 to November 2005, Mr. Cao served as Senior Vice President of Sinopec Corp. In November 2005, Mr. Cao was appointed as Chief Engineer of Sinopec Corp. In April 2003, Mr. Cao was elected as Director of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp.

Liu Genyuan, 60, Director of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Liu graduated from Shanghai Science and Technology University in July 1968 specialising in radiation chemistry. He is a professor level senior economist and has over 30 years' extensive management experience in China's petrochemical industry. From May 1995 to July 2001, he served as President of Shanghai Gaoqiao Petrochemical Company under the former Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Liu served as Vice President of Sinopec Group Company from July 2001 to November 2005. Mr. Liu has been Chairman and President of Sinopec Assets Management Company Limited since September 2005. Mr. Liu was elected as Director of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. in June 2003.

Gao Jian, 56, Director of Sinopec Corp. In September 1982, Mr. Gao graduated from the Beijing Institute of Politics and Law as a postgraduate specialising in political economics. In July 1992, he graduated from the Finance Science Research Institute of the Ministry of Finance with a Ph.D. degree specialising in finance. From November 1997 to June 1998, he conducted postdoctoral research at the Faculty of Economics at Harvard University, USA. He is a Senior Economist. Mr. Gao has been engaged in research in economic theories and financial management for a long period of time and has extensive experience in economics and financial management. From January 1989 to April 1994, he was Deputy Head of the Department of Treaty and Law of the Ministry of Finance and the Deputy Head of the National Debts Management Department. From April 1994 to October 1998, he was the Head of the National Debts Department and the Head of the Department of Treaty and Law of the Ministry of Finance. From October 1998 to April 2001, he was the Chief Economist, the Head of the Funds Bureau and, concurrently, the Chief Representative of the Hong Kong Representative Office of the China Development Bank. From April 2001 to July 2003, he was the Assistant to the Governor, Head of the Funds Bureau and, concurrently, the Chief Representative of the Hong Kong Representative Office of the China Development Bank. Since July 2003, he is the Deputy Governor of the China Development Bank. He was elected as Director of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. in May 2004.

Fan Yifei, 42, Director of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Fan graduated from the treasury and finance department of Renmin University of China in July 1993 and obtained a doctoral degree in economics; He obtained a master degree in international economics from the Columbia University in 2002. He is a senior accountant. From June 1993 to September 1994, he was the Assistant to the General Manager and Manager of the Planning and Finance Department of the Trust Investment Company of China Construction Bank successively. From September 1994 to July 1996, he served as Vice General Manager of the Capital Planning Department of China Construction Bank. He was the General Manager of the Finance and Accounting Department of China Construction Bank from July 1996 to January 1998. He was the General Manager of the Planning and Finance Department of China Construction Bank from January 1998 to February 2000. Mr. Fan served as the Assistant to the Governor of China Construction Bank from February 2000 to June 2005, during which he enriched his experience by participating in the Three Gorges project, and also acted as the Assistant to the General Manager of China Changjiang Power Co., Ltd. In June 2005, Mr. Fan was appointed as Deputy

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Governor of China Construction Bank. Mr. Fan was elected as Director of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. in April 2003.

Chen Qingtai, 68, Independent Non-executive Director of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Chen graduated from Tsinghua University in February 1964 specialising in power and dynamics engineering. Mr. Chen is a researcher and professor. Mr. Chen was engaged in business administration and macro-economic management over a long period of time, and has accumulated extensive experience in business administration and macro-economic management. From October 1982 to July 1992, Mr. Chen was Chief Engineer, President and Chairman of China No. 2 Automobile Works and Chairman of Dongfeng Peugeot Citroen Automobile Limited, Ltd. From July 1992 to April 1993, Mr. Chen served as Deputy Director of the State Council Economic and Trade Office. From April 1993 to March 1998, Mr. Chen served as Deputy Director of State Economic and Trade Commission. From March 1998 to November 2004, Mr. Chen served as Vice Minister of the Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC) of PRC. Since July 2000, he has been Director of the Public Policy and Management School of Tsinghua University. Mr. Chen has been a member of the Standing Committee of the Tenth session of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference since March, 2003. From November 2004, Mr. Chen has been a senior researcher of the DRC. Since March 2005, he has been Vice chairman of the Economic Committee of the Tenth Session of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Mr. Chen served as Independent Non-executive Director of the First session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. from February 2000 to April 2003. In April 2003, Mr. Cao was elected as Independent Non-executive Director of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp.

Ho Tsu Kwok Charles, 56, Independent Non-executive Director of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Ho is Chairman of Hong Kong Tobacco Company Limited, a cigarette manufacturer and distributor in Asia Pacific region. Mr. Ho is also Chairman and Director of Global China Investments Limited, a joint venture between a Canadian provincial government pension fund and the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System. He is responsible for devising investment and management strategies for Global China Investments Limited. Mr. Ho is Chairman of Global China Investments Holdings Limited and Non-executive Director of China National Aviation Company Limited, each of which is listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Mr. Ho is also a member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and an economic consultant to Shandong provincial government. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of International Business and Economics of China and an honorary member of the Board of Trustees of Peking University. Mr. Ho served as Independent Non-executive Director of the First session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. from June 2000 to April 2003. In April 2003, Mr. Ho was elected as Independent Non-executive Director of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp.

Shi Wanpeng, 68, Independent Non-executive Director of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Shi graduated from Northern Jiaotong University in August 1960 specialising in railway transportation administration. He is a professor level senior engineer. He has long been engaged in economic management work, and has extensive experience in macro-economic management. From January 1983 to January 1987, he served as a Deputy Director of the Transport Bureau of the State Economic Commission. From January 1987 to May 1988, he was the Director of the Economic and Technical Co-operation Bureau of the State Economic Commission. From May 1988 to July 1991, he was the Director of the Production and Dispatch Bureau of the State Planning Commission. From July 1991 to July 1992, he served as Deputy Secretary General of the Production Office of the State Council. From July 1992 to April 1993, he served as a Deputy Director of the Economic and Trade Office of the State Council. From April 1993 to July 1997, he was a Vice Minister of the State Economic and Trade Commission. From July 1997 to March 1998, he was the Chairman (minister level) of the China Textiles Association. From March 1998 to February 2002, he served as a Vice Minister of the State

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Economic and Trade Commission. Since January 2003, he has been Chairman of China Packaging Federation. He has been a member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Tenth session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Deputy Director of its Economic Committee since March 2003. Mr. Shi was elected as Independent Non-executive Director of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. in April 2003.

Zhang Youcai, 64, Independent Non-executive Director of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Zhang graduated from Nanjing Industrial University in August 1965 specialising in inorganic chemistry. He is a professor. He has long been engaged in business administration, financial management and government work, 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, respectively, of Nantong Chemical Fertiliser Plant. From August 1980 to January 1982, he was a Deputy Director and a member of the Leading Party Group of the Industrial Bureau of Nantong Region. From January 1982 to February 1983, he served as a Deputy Director of the Planning Commission of Nantong Region. From February 1983 to November 1989, he served as a Deputy Mayor, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and Mayor of Nantong City. He was a Vice Minister of the Ministry of Finance and a member of the Leading Party Group of the Ministry of Finance from December 1989 to July 2002 (from May 1994 to March 1998 of this period, he served concurrently as the Director of the State-owned Assets Administration Bureau). He has been the Chairman of The Chinese Institute of Chief Accountants since November 2002. He has also been the member of the standing committee of the Tenth Session of the National People's Congress and Deputy Director of its Financial and Economic Committee since March 2003. Mr. Zhang was elected as Independent Non-executive Director of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. in April 2003.

Cao Yaofeng, 52, Employee Representative Director of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Cao graduated from the General Section of East China Petroleum Institute in September 1977 specialising in mining machinery. He obtained a master's degree in mechanical design and theories from the Petroleum University (East China) in June 2001. He is a professor level senior engineer. From April 1997 to December 2001, he was a Deputy Director of Shengli Petroleum Administration Bureau under Sinopec Group Company. He acted concurrently as a Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Shengli Oilfield Company Limited from May 2000 to December 2001. From December 2001 to December 2002, he was a Director and the General Manager of Sinopec Shengli Oilfield Company Limited. Mr. Cao served as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Shengli Oilfield Company Limited from December 2002 to December 2005. From October 2004 to November 2005, Mr. Cao served as Assistant to the President of the Sinopec Group Company. In November 2005, Mr. Cao was appointed as Vice President of Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Cao was elected as Employee Representative Director of the Second Session of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Corp. in April 2003.

### 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 2006.

Name	Age	Position with the Company
----	---	-----
Wang Zuoran	55	Chairman of the Board of Supervisors
Zhang Chongqing	61	Supervisor
Wang Peijun	60	Supervisor
Wang Xianwen	61	Supervisor
Zhang Baojian	61	Supervisor
Kang Xianzhang	57	Supervisor

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Cui Jianmin	73	Independent Supervisor
Li Yonggui	65	Independent Supervisor
Su Wensheng	49	Employee Representative Supervisor
Cui Guoqi	52	Employee Representative Supervisor
Zhang Xianglin	59	Employee Representative Supervisor
Zhang Haichao	48	Employee Representative Supervisor

Wang Zuoran, 55, Chairman of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Wang graduated from Shandong Economic Administration Institute in September 1994 specialising in economic administration. Mr. Wang is a professor level senior economist and he 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 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 Committee of Sinopec Corp. from February 2000 to April 2003. In April 2003, Mr. Wang was elected as Supervisor and Chairman of the Second Session of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp..

Zhang Chongqing, 61, Supervisor of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Zhang graduated from China University of Science and Technology in July 1967 specialising in macro molecular chemistry. He is a professor level senior economist. From May 1991 to February 1993, Mr. Zhang served as Vice President of Planning Institute of former Sinopec Group Company. From February 1993 to December 1998, Mr. Zhang served as Deputy Director and Director of General Administrative Office of former Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Zhang has been Director of General Administrative Office of Sinopec Group Company from December 1998 to February 2005. Mr. Zhang served as Supervisor of the First Session of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp. from February 2000 to April 2003. In April 2003, Mr. Zhang was elected as Supervisor of the Second Session of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp.

Wang Peijun, 60, Supervisor of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Wang graduated from Northeast Petroleum Institute in July 1970 specialising in oil and gas field engineering. He is a professor level senior economist. From June 1989 to August 1991, Mr. Wang was Vice Party Secretary of Qilu Petroleum and Petrochemical Company under former Sinopec Group Company. From August 1991 to December 1998, he served as Deputy Director and Director of Human Resources Department of former Sinopec Group Company. From December 1998 to September 2005, Mr. Wang has been Director of Human Resources Department of Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Wang served as Supervisor of the First Session of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp. from February 2000 to April 2003. In April 2003, Mr. Wang was elected as Supervisor of the Second Session of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp.

Wang Xianwen, 61, Supervisor of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Wang graduated from Jilin University in July 1968 specialising in chemistry. He is a professor level senior economist. From April 1984 to March 1990, Mr. Wang served as Deputy Manager of Jinzhou Petrochemical Company under the former Sinopec Group Company. From March 1990 to December 1998, Mr. Wang served as Deputy Director and Director of Auditing Bureau of the former Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Wang served as Director General of Auditing Bureau of Sinopec Group Company from December 1998 to January 2005. Mr. Wang served as the Director of Sinopec Corp.'s Auditing Bureau from February 2000 to January 2005. Mr. Wang served as Supervisor of the First Session of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp. from February 2000 to April 2003. In April 2003, Mr. Wang was elected as Supervisor of the Second Session of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp.

Zhang Baojian, 61, Supervisor of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Zhang graduated from Shandong Institute of Finance and Economics in July 1968 specialising in industrial accounting. He is a professor level senior accountant. From October

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1985 to April 1989, he was the Chief Accountant of Yueyang Petrochemical General Plant. From April 1989 to October 1995, he served as the chief accountant and Deputy Director of the Finance Department of the former Sinopec Group Company. He acted concurrently as the Vice Chairman of Sinopec Finance Company Limited from May 1993 to October 1995. From October 1995 to February 2000, he served as the Director of the Finance Department of former Sinopec Group Company and Sinopec Group Company, and concurrently served as Chairman of Sinopec Finance Company Limited. From February 2000 to March 2003, Mr. Zhang served as Director of the Finance & Planning Department of Sinopec Group Company and concurrently as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Finance Company Limited. From March 2003 to October 2004, he served as Deputy Chief Accountant and concurrently the Director of the Finance & Planning Department of Sinopec Group Company as well as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Finance Company Limited. He served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sinopec Finance Company Limited from October 2004 to July 2005. Mr. Zhang was elected as Supervisor of the Second Session of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp. in April 2003.

Kang Xianzhang, 57, Supervisor of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Kang graduated from the Correspondence Teaching Department of the Party School of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee in March 1988 specialising in ideology politics (undergraduate course). He also graduated from the Correspondence Teaching College of the Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in December 1992 specialising in party and political affairs management (bachelor course). He is a senior political worker. From June 1995 to August 1996, he was the Deputy Director of the Organisation Department of the Communist Party Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region. From August 1996 to May 1997, he was a senior researcher of the deputy director level in the Cadre Allocation Bureau of the Organisation Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. He acted as the Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party Committee of the Coal Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Coal Industry from May 1997 to October 1998. From October 1998 to May 1999, he was a Supervisor of the deputy director level in the Discipline Inspection Group and the Supervisory Bureau of Sinopec Group Company, and acted as a Deputy Director of the Supervisory Bureau of the same company from May 1999 to March 2001. He was the Deputy Director of the Supervisory Department of Sinopec Corp. from February 2000 to March 2001. He has been a Deputy Head of the Discipline Inspection Group of the Leading Party Group and Director of the Supervisory Bureau of Sinopec Group Company, as well as Director of the Supervisory Department of Sinopec Corp. since March 2001. Mr. Kang was elected as Supervisor of the Second Session of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp. in April 2003.

Cui Jianmin, 73, Independent Supervisor of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Cui graduated from the Renmin University of China in October 1962 specialising in planning. Mr. Cui is a senior auditor, certified accountant and has extensive management experience in the fields of auditing and finance. From June 1983 to January 1985, Mr. Cui served as Director of Industry and Transportation Bureau of National Audit Office of PRC. From January 1985 to April 1995, Mr. Cui was Deputy Auditor-General and Managing Deputy Auditor-General of National Audit Office of PRC. From December 1995 to November 2004, Mr. Cui was Chairman of the Chinese Certified Public Accountants Association. Since October 2004, he has been the consultant for the Chinese Certified Tax Agents Association. Mr. Cui served as Independent Supervisor in the first session of Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp. from April 2000 to April 2003 and was elected Independent Supervisor of the Second Session of Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp. in April 2003.

Li Yonggui, 65, Independent Supervisor of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Li graduated from Shandong Institute of Finance and Economics in July 1965 specialising in finance. He is a senior economist and a certified public accountant. He has long been engaged in tax management work and has extensive

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management experience in the field of taxation. From February 1985 to December 1988, he was Deputy Director of the Taxation Bureau of the Ministry of Finance. He served as Chief Economist of the State Administration of Taxation from December 1988 to April 1991. From April 1991 to February 1995, he served as Deputy Director of the State Administration of Taxation. He was Chief Economist of the State Administration of Taxation of China from February 1995 to September 2001. Mr. Li has been Chairman of the Chinese Certified Tax Agents Association since April 2000. Mr. Li was elected as Independent Supervisor of the Second Session of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp. in April 2003.

Su Wensheng, 49, Employee Representative Supervisor of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Su graduated from Tsinghua University in December 1980 specialising in environmental engineering. He obtained a master's degree in management science and engineering from Petroleum University (Beijing) in June 2000. He is a senior engineer. From September 1986 to November 1996, he was a Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of the Beijing Designing Institute under the former Sinopec Group Company, and acted concurrently as the Secretary of the Disciplinary Committee of the same Institute. From November 1996 to December 1998, he was the Secretary of the Party Committee of Beijing Designing Institute of the former Sinopec Group Company. Mr. Su has been the Director of the Ideology & Politics Department and a Deputy Secretary of the Affiliated Party Committee of Sinopec Group Company since December 1998. He has acted concurrently as the Managing Deputy Secretary of the Party Working Committee of the Western New Region Exploration Headquarter of Sinopec Corp. since December 2001. Mr. Su was elected as Employee Representative Supervisor of the Second Session of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp. in April 2003.

Cui Guoqi, 52, Employee Representative Supervisor of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Cui graduated from the Correspondence Teaching College of Renmin University of China in December 1985 specialising in industrial business management. In January 1997, he obtained a master's degree in business management from the Business Management School of Renmin University of China. He is a senior political worker. Mr. Cui has served as Director of Sinopec Beijing Yanhua Petrochemical Company Limited and has served concurrently as Chairman of the Trade Union of Sinopec Beijing Yanshan Company since February 2000. Mr. Cui has been a member of the Executive Committee of the All China Federation of Trade Unions since December 2000, and a member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Union of Chinese Energy and Chemical Industries since December 2001. In August 2005, Mr. Cui was elected as Deputy Secretary of the CPC Committee of Sinopec Yanshan Petrochemical Co. Mr. Cui was elected Employee Representative Supervisor of the Second Session of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp. in April 2003.

Zhang Xianglin, 59, Employee Representative Supervisor of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Zhang graduated from Beijing Machinery College in July 1970 specialising in precision machine tools. He is a professor level senior political worker. From January 2000 to March 2004, he served as Director and Chairman of the Trade Union of Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Company Limited. He has been Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party Committee of Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Company Limited since July 2002. Since March 2004, he has been secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection and concurrently the convener of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Company Limited. Mr. Zhang was elected Employee Representative Supervisor of the Second Session of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp. in April 2003.

Zhang Haichao, 48, Vice President of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Zhang graduated from Zhoushan Commercial and Technical School in December 1979, specialising in oil storage and transportation. He also graduated from Jilin Petrochemical Institute in July 1985 specialising in recycling of lubricating oil. From January 2001 to June 2002, he participated in the business administration programme at Macau Science & Technology University. He is an economist. He served as a Deputy General Manager of Zhejiang Petroleum Company from March 1998

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to September 1999. He served as the General Manager of Zhejiang Petroleum Company from September 1999 to February 2000, and has served as the Manager of Sinopec Zhejiang Petroleum Company from February 2000 to September 2005. He has been Chairman of Sinopec-BP Zhejiang Petroleum Co., Ltd. since April 2004. He was Secretary of the CPC Party Committee and Vice Chairman and Deputy General Manager of Sinopec Oil Products Sales Company from October 2004 to November 2005. He served as an employee representative supervisor of the second session of the Supervisory Committee of Sinopec Corp. from April 2003 to November 2005. He has been Secretary of the CPC Party Committee, Chairman and General Manager of Sinopec Oil Products Sales Company since November 2005. Mr. Zhang has been Vice President of Sinopec Corp. since November 2005.

### Other Executive Officers

Name	Age	Positions with Sinopec Corp.
----	---	-----
Wang Tianpu	43	President
Zhang Jianhua	41	Senior Vice President
Wang Zhigang	48	Senior Vice President
Cao Xiyou	44	Senior Vice President
Dai Houliang	42	Vice President
Chen Ge	43	Secretary of the Board of Directors

Wang Tianpu, 43, President of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Wang graduated from Qingdao Chemical Institute in July 1985 majoring in basic organics chemistry. He obtained his MBA degree in Dalian Polytechnic University 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.

Zhang Jianhua, 41, Senior Vice President of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Zhang graduated from East China Chemical Institute in July 1986 majoring in petroleum refining, and obtained a masters 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 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 Management Dept. from November 2003 to November 2005. He has been Senior Vice President of Sinopec Corp. since March 2005.

Wang Zhigang, 48, 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 masters 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 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 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



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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.

Cai Xiyou, 44, Senior Vice President. 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 the Deputy General Manager of Jinzhou Petrochemical Company of the former Sinopec Group Company. From May 1996 to December 1998, he was the Deputy General Manager of Dalian Western Pacific Petrochemical Co., Ltd (WEPEC). From December 1998 to June 2001, he was the Deputy General Manager of Sinopec Sales Company, and from June 2001 to December 2001, he was the Executive Deputy Manager of Sinopec Sales Company. He has been a Director of China International United Petrochemical Company Limited (UNIPEC) since December 2001 and has been the General Manager of 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.

Dai Houliang, 42, Vice President of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Dai graduated from Jiangsu Chemical Institute in July 1985, specialising 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 a Director and Deputy General Manager of Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Co., Ltd. from April 1998 to July 2002. He was Vice Chairman and President 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 the Chairman of BASF-YPC Company Limited since December 2004. He has been the Deputy Chief Finance Officer of Sinopec Corp. since September 2005. Mr. Dai has been Vice President of Sinopec Corp. since November 2005.

Chen Ge, 43, 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 an 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 Board Secretariat of Sinopec Corp. Mr. Chen has been the 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. We have adopted initiative policies approved by the first extraordinary shareholders' meeting on September 7, 2000 including the performance evaluation and remunerations incentive scheme for the senior management, the share appreciation rights scheme, and the conditions for the implementation of the initial granting of share appreciation rights scheme.

The following table sets forth the compensation on individual basis for our directors, supervisors and executive officers who receive compensation from us in 2005.

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Name -----	Position with the Company -----	Remuneration paid by the Company in 2005 ----- (RMB thousand)
<b>Directors</b> -----		
Chen Tonghai	Chairman	0
Wang Jiming	Vice Chairman	480
Mou Shuling	Director	442
Zhang Jiaren	Director and Chief Financial Officer	455
Cao Xianghong	Director	455
Liu Genyuan	Director	0
Gao Jian	Director	0
Fan Yifei	Director	0
Chen Qingtai	Independent Non-executive Director	27 (Fees)
Ho Tsu Kwok Charles	Independent Non-executive Director	21 (Fees)
Shi Wanpeng	Independent Non-executive Director	24 (Fees)
Zhang Youcai	Independent Non-executive Director	21 (Fees)
Cao Yaofeng	Employee	279
<b>Supervisors</b> -----		
Wang Zuoran	Chairman of the Supervisory Committee	0
Zhang Chongqing	Supervisor	0
Wang Peijun	Supervisor	0
Wang Xianwen	Supervisor	0
Zhang Baojian	Supervisor	0
Kang Xianzhang	Supervisor	0
Cui Jianmin	Independent Supervisor	24 (Fees)
Li Yonggui	Independent Supervisor	24 (Fees)
Su Wensheng	Employee Representative Supervisor	202
Cui Guoqi	Employee Representative Supervisor	154
Zhang Xianglin	Employee Representative Supervisor	181
Zhang Haichao	Employee Representative Supervisor	194
<b>Executive officers</b> -----		
Wang Tianpu	President	462
Zhang Jianhua	Senior Vice President	261
Wang Zhigang	Senior Vice President	261
Cai Xiyou	Senior Vice President	260
Dai Houliang	Vice President	219
Zhang Haichao	Vice President	194
Chen Ge	Secretary to the Board of Directors	202

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We do not have any service contract with any director that provides for benefits upon termination of service.

### C. BOARD PRACTICE

We have three special board committees, namely, an audit committee, a strategy committee and a 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:

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

- o to research on evaluation criteria for directors and the president, to conduct their evaluations and make necessary suggestions; and
- o 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 audit committee are Chen Qingtai, Shi Wanpeng, Zhang Youcai and Ho Tsu Kwok Charles. The members of strategy committee are Wang Jiming, Shi Wanpeng, Ho Tsu Kwok Charles, Mou Shuling, Zhang Jiaren, Cao Xianghong and Fan Yifei. The members of remuneration and evaluation committee are Shi Wanpeng, Chen Qingtai, Zhang Youcai, Mou Shuling and Liu Genyuan.

### D. EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, we had approximately 400,513, 389,451 and 364,528 employees. 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, 2005.

By Segment	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total Employees
	-----	-----
Exploration and Production .....	119,282	32.7
Refining .....	76,332	21.0

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Marketing and Distribution .....	66,839	18.3
Chemicals .....	93,990	25.8
Corporate and Others .....	8,085	2.2
Total.....	364,528	100.0

By Employee's Scope of Work	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total Employees
	-----	-----
Production.....	181,332	49.7
Sales.....	65,615	18.0
Technical.....	45,026	12.4
Finance.....	9,697	2.7
Administration.....	29,891	8.2
Others.....	32,967	9.0
Total.....	364,528	100.0

By Education	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total Employees
	-----	-----
Master's degree and above.....	3,958	1.1
University .....	52,796	14.5
Tertiary education.....	74,173	20.3
Technical/polytechnic school.....	37,743	10.4
Secondary, technical/polytechnic school or below.....	195,858	53.7
Total.....	364,528	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.

We have planned to reduce the number of employees by 100,000 persons by means of retirement, voluntary resignation and/or redundancy within the period of 5 years from 2001 to 2005, so as to enhance our efficiency and operating profit. The aggregate employee reduction in the five years ended December 31, 2005 amounted to 126,000 persons. In 2005, we recorded employee reduction expenses of approximately RMB 370 million relating to the reduction of approximately 7,000 employees.

#### E. SHARE OWNERSHIP

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

#### ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

##### A. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

The following table sets forth information regarding our major shareholders as of May 19, 2006.

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

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Sinopec Group Company..... 61,757.325 71.23

As of May 19, 2006, we had 67,121,951,000 state-owned shares, 16,780,488,000 H shares and 2,800,000,000 A shares outstanding. As of May 19, 2006, 1,634,743,700 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 May 19, 2005, 16,327,937 ADSs, representing 1,632,793,700 H shares, were held of record by Cede & Co. and 63 other registered shareholders domiciled in and outside of the United States. We have no further information as to common shares held, or beneficially owned, by U.S. persons.

### B. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Sinopec Group Company owns 71.23% of our outstanding equity as of May 19, 2006. 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 are 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 April 17, 2001.

At the third meeting of our Second Session of the Board of Directors, the Board approved the Proposal Regarding the New Lease of Land Use Rights from Sinopec Group Company, and approved the lease of the land use rights by us of an area of 51.71 million square meters from Sinopec Group Company. The parties entered into an Agreement on Lease of Land Use Rights in August 2003. The amount of rent under the lease agreement incurred in this reporting period was approximately RMB 300 million.

The proposals of the acquisition of petrochemical assets, catalyst assets and petrol station assets from Sinopec Group and disposal of downhole operation assets were approved by our shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting held on December 21, 2004. The total consideration payable for these acquisitions was RMB 5.3 billion and the consideration receivable for the disposal was RMB 1.7 billion, resulting in a net cash consideration of RMB 3.6 billion payable to Sinopec Group Company.

Our aggregate amount of connected transactions actually occurred during 2005 was RMB 179.296 billion, of which, incoming trade amounted to RMB 84.073 billion, and outgoing trade amounted to RMB 95.223 billion (including, RMB 95.123 billion of sales of products and services, RMB 52 million of interest earned, RMB 48 million of income from agency fee). All of these transactions satisfied the conditions of waiver granted by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. In 2005, the products and services provided by Sinopec Group Company (procurement, storage, transportation, exploration and production services, production-related services) to us were RMB 75.486 billion, representing 9.86% of our operating expenses for 2005, a decrease of 1.33 percentage points compared with those in 2004, which were within the cap of 18% for waiver. The auxiliary and community services provided by Sinopec Group Company to us were RMB 1.79 billion, representing 0.23% of the operating expenses, with a slight decrease compared with 0.31% in the preceding year, which were within the cap of 2% for waiver. In

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2005, the product sales from us to Sinopec Group Company amounted to RMB 58.579 billion, representing 7.12% of our operating revenue, which were within the cap of 14% for waiver. With regard to the Leasing Agreement for Land Use Rights, the amount of rent paid by us as of December 31, 2005 was approximately RMB 2.557 billion.

Please also see Note 30 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

### C. INTERESTS OF EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

Not applicable.

## ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### 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 funds which generally range from 15% to 20% of our net income determined in accordance with the PRC Accounting Rules and Regulations) 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 PRC Accounting Rules and Regulations and IFRS. Subject to the above, we currently expect that we will distribute as dividends up to 40% of our distributable profits.

Our board has proposed a final dividend of RMB 0.13 per ordinary share

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for the year ended December 31, 2005, which is equivalent to RMB 13.0 per ADS. After deducting the interim dividends distribution of RMB 0.04 per ordinary share, the year end dividend is RMB 0.09 per ordinary share, which is equivalent to RMB 9.0 per ADS. The total dividend to be paid amounted to approximately RMB 7,803 million.

### B. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

None.

### ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

#### 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.

Period		The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong		The New York Stock Exchange		The Shangha Excha
		High (HK dollar per H share)	Low	High (US dollar per ADS)	Low	High (RMB per A
	Past 6 months					
2006	May (up to May 19)	5.35	4.80	68.60	60.71	7.24
	April	5.50	4.60	71.94	60.08	6.07
	March	4.80	4.275	62.0	55.51	5.31
	February	5.15	4.55	63.73	58.25	5.4
	January	4.725	3.875	62.10	50.29	5.18
2005	December	3.9	3.52	50.58	45.72	4.75
	Quarterly Data					
2006	First Quarter	5.00	3.875	63.73	50.29	5.39
2005	Fourth Quarter	3.90	3.075	50.58	39.80	4.66
	Third Quarter	3.75	3.00	47.48	38.47	4.62
	Second Quarter	3.225	2.75	41.08	35.55	4.38
	First Quarter	3.575	2.950	45.42	38.26	4.52
2004	Fourth Quarter	3.325	2.925	42.31	37.95	4.67
	Third Quarter	3.175	2.75	41.05	35.35	5.13
	Second Quarter	3.125	2.475	40.15	32.08	5.55
	First Quarter	3.85	2.75	49.90	36.05	5.77
	Annual Data					
2005		3.90	2.75	50.58	35.55	4.66
2004		3.85	2.475	49.90	32.08	5.77

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2003	3.475	1.24	44.41	17.30	5.06
2002	1.44	1.05	18.33	13.50	3.90
2001	1.65	1.00	21.00	12.80	4.36

Source: Bloomberg

### ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

#### A. SHARE CAPITAL

Not applicable.

#### B. MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

The following is a summary of certain provisions of our articles of association, 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 1000001003298. Article 12 of our articles of association provides that our scope of businesses includes, among other things, exploration, development and sales of petroleum and natural gas; pipeline transportation of petroleum and natural gas; petroleum refining; production, sales and storage of refined petroleum products, petrochemical products, chemical fiber products and other chemical products; wholesale, retailing and storage of refined petroleum products and other petroleum products; operation of convenience stores; power generation; manufacturing and installation of machinery; purchase and sales of raw materials, charcoal, equipment and its components; research, development, application of technology and information; import and export; and provision of technology services and labor services.

#### 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 57 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



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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.

The board of directors shall examine and approve the amount of the long-term loans for the current year in accordance with the annual investment plan as approved by the shareholders' general meeting. The chairman of the board may make adjustments of not more than 10% of the total amount of the long-term loans for the current year as approved by the board of directors. The board of directors shall also approve the total amount of the working capital loans for the current year. Within the total amount of the long-term or working capital loans as approved by the board of directors, the chairman of the board is authorized to approve and sign on behalf of the company any such loan contract with loan amount over RMB 1.0 billion, and the president of the company is authorized to approve and sign on behalf of the company any such loan contract with loan amount not exceeding RMB 1.0 billion.

Matters relating to the remuneration and liability insurance 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 otherwise decided by Shareholders' meeting, the board of directors may make decision on the distribution of interim dividends. Except otherwise provided by law and regulation, the sum of interim dividends shall not exceed 50 percents of the distributive profit as set out in the table for semi-year profit. 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:

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

The minimum and maximum aggregate allocations to the statutory funds are 15% and 20%, respectively, of our net income determined in accordance with PRC accounting rules.

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

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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:

- o 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;
- o where our unrecovered losses reach one-third of the total amount of our share capital;
- o 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;
- o whenever our board deems necessary or our board of supervisors so requests; or
- o 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. Resolutions proposed by the board of supervisors or shareholder(s) holding 5% or more of the total number of voting shares shall be included in the agenda for the relevant annual general meeting if they are matters which fall within the scope of the functions and powers of shareholders in general meeting.

All shareholders' meetings must be convened by our board by written notice given to shareholders not less than 45 days before the meeting. 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. 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 is adopted for the election of directors. For all

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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, not 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:

- o an increase or reduction of our share capital or the issue of shares, including stock distributions, of any class, warrants and other similar securities;
- o issuance of debentures;
- o 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.)
- o repurchase of shares;
- o amendments to our articles of association; and
- o any other matters 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:

- o varying the rights of existing classes of shares;
- o voting rights;
- o our power to purchase our own shares;
- o rights of minority shareholders; and
- o 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 regulations of the PRC or the articles of association will be null and void.

Liquidation Rights

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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 H 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:

- o we issue domestic ordinary shares and/or H shares, either separately or concurrently, in numbers not exceeding 20% of the number of domestic ordinary shares and H shares then in issue, respectively, in any 12-month period, as approved by a special resolution of the shareholders; or
- o if our plans for issuing domestic ordinary shares and H 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:

- o to relieve a director or supervisor from his or her duty to act honestly in our best interests;
- o 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

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- o 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).

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.

When a controlling shareholder intends to put forward a new motion on profit distribution at an annual general meeting, the controlling shareholder shall, at not less than ten days before the date of the annual general meeting, submit the motion to the board of directors to enable it to make an announcement, failing which the shareholder is not entitled to put forward the motion at the annual general meeting.

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

- o is in a position to elect more than one-half of the board of directors;
- o has the power to exercise, or to control the exercise of, 30% or more of our voting rights;
- o holds 30% or more of our issued and outstanding shares; or
- o 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:

- o is necessary to enable them and the public to appraise the position of us and our subsidiaries;
- o is necessary to avoid the establishment of a false market in its securities; and
- o 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

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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:

- o Shareholders holding more than 10 percent 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;
- o Shareholders holding more than 1 percent 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;
- o Shareholders who oppose the company's decision on merger or separation are entitled to request the company to repurchase their shares; and
- o Shareholders holding more than 10 percent 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

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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:

- o between a holder of H shares and us;
- o between a holder of H shares and any of our directors, supervisors, general managers, deputy general managers or other senior officers; or
- o between a holder of H shares and a holder of domestic ordinary shares, 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

must, with certain exceptions, be referred to arbitration at either the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission in the PRC or the Hong Kong International Arbitration Center. 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., 150 E. 52nd Street, 28th Floor, 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

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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

According to PRC Company Law, our domestic ordinary shares held by Sinopec Group Company may not be transferred within three years of our establishment on February 25, 2000, except as permitted under the March 23, 2000 debt to equity swap agreement executed on March 23, 2000 between Sinopec Group Company and our other shareholders, whereby Sinopec Group Company may transfer our domestic ordinary shares to such other shareholders. H shares may be traded only 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 H shares.

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

- o any relevant transfer fee is paid;
- o the instrument of transfer is only related to H shares listed in Hong Kong;
- o 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;
- o the stamp duty which is chargeable on the instrument of transfer has already been paid;
- o 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
- o 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



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ordinary course of business and other than those described in Item 4. Information on the Company, Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions - 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.

The value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may fluctuate and is affected by, among other things, changes in China's political and economic conditions. The conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies, including U.S. dollars, has historically been set by the People's Bank of China. 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. There remains significant international pressure on the PRC government to further liberalize its currency policy, which could result in a further and more significant appreciation in the value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar. As we import a significant portion of our crude oil requirement from the international market, fluctuations in the value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollars and certain other foreign currencies may increase our crude oil costs. 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.

### 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 current PRC tax regulations, dividends paid by PRC companies are ordinarily subject to a PRC withholding tax levied at a flat rate of 10%. However, such withholding tax is not applicable with respect to those PRC companies which have their shares listed on an overseas stock exchange, such

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as H shares and ADSs, because of an exemption issued first in 1993 and then confirmed in 1994. The relevant tax authority has not collected withholding tax on dividend payments on H shares or ADSs.

In the event that the exemption is no longer available or is withdrawn, a 10% tax may be withheld on dividends in accordance with the PRC individual income tax law. Such withholding tax may be reduced under an applicable treaty on the avoidance of double taxation.

### Foreign Enterprises

According to the current PRC tax regulations, dividends paid by PRC companies to foreign enterprises are ordinarily subject to a PRC withholding tax levied at a flat rate of 10%. However, foreign enterprises with no permanent establishment in China receiving dividends paid with respect to a PRC company's H shares or ADSs have been temporarily exempted from the 10% withholding tax. If such withholding tax becomes applicable in the future, the rate could be reduced under an applicable treaty on the avoidance of double taxation.

### Tax Treaties

Holders resident in countries which have entered into avoidance of double taxation treaties with the PRC may be entitled to a reduction of the withholding tax imposed on the payment of dividends. The PRC currently has avoidance of double taxation treaties with a number of other countries, which include Australia, Canada, France, Germany, 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

A PRC tax regulation provides that gains realized upon the sale of overseas shares by foreign enterprises and individuals are not subject to tax on capital gains. However, the Provision for Implementing of the Individual Income Tax Law of the PRC (the "Detailed Implementing Rules"), promulgated on January 28, 1994, imposes income tax of 20% on gains derived from the sale of equity shares by an individual. A notice issued in 1998 by the Ministry of Finance and State Administration of Tax states that no capital gains tax will be imposed on gains from the sale of shares by individuals from 1997. If such tax exemption relief is no longer available, individual holders of H shares or ADSs may be subject to a 10% capital gains tax unless such tax is reduced or eliminated by an applicable double taxation treaty. As the Amendments and the Detailed Implementing Rules only relate to individual income tax, the tax exemption for foreign enterprises under the PRC tax regulation should still be valid.

### PRC Stamp Tax Considerations

Under the current PRC tax regulation, the PRC stamp tax is not imposed on the transfer of H shares and ADSs of PRC companies publicly listed outside China.

### 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

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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 the purchase, ownership, and disposition of 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:

- o an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- o a corporation created in or organized under the laws of, the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof;
- o an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes regardless of its source;
- o 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
- o 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 beneficial owner of the H shares or ADSs that is not a US Holder is referred to herein as a "Non-US Holder."

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.

### US Holders

For United States federal income tax purposes, a US Holder of an ADS

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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. 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. Cash distributions paid by Sinopec Corp. in excess of its earnings and profits will be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the US Holder's adjusted tax basis in its shares or ADSs, and after that as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset. Dividends paid in Hong Kong dollar 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

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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).

### 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

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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 11. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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

#### Commodity Price Risk

We are exposed to fluctuations in prices of crude oil, refined products and petrochemicals whose prices are volatile. We purchase substantial volumes of crude oil from domestic and international suppliers and sell substantial volumes of refined products and petrochemicals to domestic buyers. We do not enter into commodity derivative instruments or futures to hedge the potential price fluctuations of these products or for other purposes. Therefore, fluctuations of prices of crude oil, refined products and petrochemicals have a significant effect on our operating expenses and net profits.

#### Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

A portion of our Renminbi revenues are converted into other currencies to meet foreign currency financial instrument obligations and to pay for imported materials and equipment. Foreign currency payments for imported equipment represented 5.6%, 7.5% and 7.5% of our total capital expenditure in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. Foreign currency payments for other imports, principally crude oil, represented 40.5%, 42.9% and 46.5% of our purchased crude oil, products and operating supplies and expenses in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

The Renminbi is not a freely convertible currency. With the authorization from the PRC government, the People's Bank of China 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. However, we believe that significant depreciation in the Renminbi against major foreign currencies may have a material adverse impact on our capital expenditure program.

The following presents various market risk information regarding market-sensitive financial instruments that we held or issued as of December 31, 2005 and 2004. We conduct our business primarily in Renminbi, which is also our functional and reporting currency.

The following tables provide information regarding instruments that are

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sensitive to foreign exchange rates as of December 31, 2005 and 2004. For debt obligations, the table presents cash flows and related weighted average rates by expected maturity dates.

As of December 31, 2005:

	Expected maturity					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	thereaf
(RMB equivalent in millions, except interest rates)						
<b>Assets</b>						
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>						
In United States dollar	617	-	-	-	-	
In Hong Kong dollar	66	-	-	-	-	
In Japanese yen	19	-	-	-	-	
In Euro	21	-	-	-	-	
<b>Liabilities</b>						
<b>Debts in United States dollar</b>						
Fixed rate	2,471	304	250	203	192	61
Average interest rate	4.4%	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%	2.3%	1.4
Variable rate	8,506	1,521	354	356	356	2,93
Average interest rate (1)	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2
<b>Debts in Japanese yen</b>						
Fixed rate	246	172	101	101	94	88
Average interest rate	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6
Variable rate	370	355	262	269	178	36
Average interest rate (1)	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0
<b>Debts in Hong Kong dollar</b>						
Fixed rate	788	-	-	-	-	
Average interest rate	4.1%	-	-	-	-	
Variable rate	196	12	-	-	-	
Average interest rate (1)	4.9%	4.8%	-	-	-	
<b>Debts in Euro</b>						
Fixed rate	24	23	23	24	23	
Average interest rate	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	

(1) The average interest rates for variable rate loans are calculated based on the rates reported as of December 31, 2005.

As of December 31, 2004:

	Expected maturity					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	thereaft
(RMB equivalent in millions, except interest rates)						
<b>Assets</b>						

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Cash and cash equivalents						
In United States dollar	786	-	-	-	-	-
In Hong Kong dollar	50	-	-	-	-	-
In Japanese yen	18	-	-	-	-	-
In Euro	10	-	-	-	-	-
Time deposits with financial institutions						
In United States dollar	23	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities						
Debts in United States dollar						
Fixed rate	1,441	278	289	192	194	870
Average interest rate	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%	3.3%	2.9%	2.5%
Variable rate	12,894	1,970	1,256	307	306	1,351
Average interest rate (1)	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Debts in Japanese yen						
Fixed rate	294	281	198	116	116	1,138
Average interest rate	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Variable rate	511	405	387	279	291	546
Average interest rate (1)	4.4%	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%	5.2%	5.1%
Debts in Hong Kong dollar						
Fixed rate	417	-	-	-	-	-
Average interest rate	1.5%	-	-	-	-	-
Variable rate	781	1	-	-	-	-
Average interest rate (1)	3.4%	5.3%	-	-	-	-
Debts in Euro						
Fixed rate	28	28	28	28	28	25
Average interest rate	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%

(1) The average interest rates for variable rate loans are calculated based on the rates reported in 2004.

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 26 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, 2005 and 2004.

As of December 31, 2005:

	Expected maturity					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	thereafter
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(RMB equivalent in millions, except interest rates)					



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Assets

Cash and cash equivalents

In Renminbi	13,022	-	-	-	-	-
In United States dollar	617	-	-	-	-	-
In Hong Kong dollar	66	-	-	-	-	-
In Japanese yen	19	-	-	-	-	-
In Euro	21	-	-	-	-	-

Time deposits with financial institutions

In Renminbi	1,002	-	-	-	-	-
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Liabilities

Debts in Renminbi

Fixed rate	27,225	16,233	24,508	5,787	5,517	41,586
Average interest rate	4.6%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%	0.7%
Variable rate	1,418	167	220	158	165	2,685
Average interest rate (2)	5.3%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%

Debts in United States dollar

Fixed rate	2,471	304	250	203	192	616
Average interest rate	4.4%	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%	2.3%	1.4%
Variable rate	8,506	1,521	354	356	356	2,930
Average interest rate (2)	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%

Debts in Japanese yen

Fixed rate	246	172	101	101	94	883
Average interest rate	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Variable rate	370	355	262	269	178	363
Average interest rate (2)	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%

Debts in Hong Kong dollar

Fixed rate	788	-	-	-	-	-
Average interest rate	4.1%	-	-	-	-	-
Variable rate	196	12	-	-	-	-
Average interest rate (2)	4.9%	4.8%	-	-	-	-

Debts in Euro

Fixed rate	24	23	23	24	23	-
Average interest rate	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	-

- (1) Carrying amounts are used for loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates as it is estimate their fair values because the cost of obtaining discount and borrowing rates for would be excessive.
- (2) The average interest rates for variable rate loans are calculated based on the rates reported in 2005.

As of December 31, 2004:

Expected maturity					
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	thereafter
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(RMB equivalent in millions, except interest rates)

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### Assets

#### Cash and cash equivalents

In Renminbi	15,517	-	-	-	-	-
In United States dollar	786	-	-	-	-	-
In Hong Kong dollar	50	-	-	-	-	-
In Japanese yen	18	-	-	-	-	-
In Euro	10	-	-	-	-	-

#### Time deposits with financial institutions

In Renminbi	1,876	-	-	-	-	-
In United States dollar	23	-	-	-	-	-

### Liabilities

#### Debts in Renminbi

Fixed rate	24,105	12,523	18,973	6,741	5,888	39,699
Average interest rate	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	0.5%
Variable rate	550	400	102	169	153	2,031
Average interest rate (2)	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%

#### Debts in United States dollar

Fixed rate	1,441	278	289	192	194	870
Average interest rate	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%	3.3%	2.9%	2.5%
Variable rate	12,894	1,970	1,256	307	306	1,351
Average interest rate (2)	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%

#### Debts in Japanese yen

Fixed rate	294	281	198	116	116	1,138
Average interest rate	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Variable rate	511	405	387	279	291	546
Average interest rate (2)	4.4%	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%	5.2%	5.1%

#### Debts in Hong Kong dollar

Fixed rate	417	-	-	-	-	-
Average interest rate	1.5%	-	-	-	-	-
Variable rate	781	1	-	-	-	-
Average interest rate (2)	3.4%	5.3%	-	-	-	-

#### Debts in Euro

Fixed rate	28	28	28	28	28	25
Average interest rate	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%

- (1) Carrying amounts are used for loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates as it is estimate their fair values because the cost of obtaining discount and borrowing rates for would be excessive.
- (2) The average interest rates for variable rate loans are calculated based on the rates reported in 2004.

### ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable

## PART II

### ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

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### ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

#### A. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS TO SECURITIES HOLDERS

None.

#### B. USE OF PROCEEDS

The following use of proceeds information relates to the registration statement on Form F-1 (Registration No. 333-12502) filed by us in connection with the global offering of American depository shares underlying our H shares, which went effective on October 11, 2000.

The use of offering proceeds is described in Section 4, Item 8 - Disclosure of Significant Events, in our 2005 annual report.

### ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Our management, with the participation of our Chairman, President and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report. Based on this evaluation, our Chairman, President and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report, our disclosure controls and procedures were adequate and effective to ensure that material information relating to our company, including our consolidated subsidiaries, was made know to them by others within our company and our consolidated subsidiaries.

In 2005, we continued to make effort to improve and strengthen our corporate governance.

- o The Audit Committee Rules was amended and refined in accordance with the requirements of domestic and foreign regulators and the composition of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors was adjusted in a timely manner.
- o Review was carried out over the implementation of internal controls at our branches and subsidiaries and the Internal Control Manual complementary rules and regulations were further refined. The amended Internal Control Manual was approved by the Board of Director at the end of 2005 and came into effect from January 2006.
- o Our director, supervisor and senior management have carefully studied the Code on Corporate Governance Practices issued by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. We drafted and the Board of Directors approved the "Rules for Securities Dealing by Company Employees", in accordance with the requirements under the Code on Corporate Governance Practices.
- o We have worked through various effective methods and approaches to further optimize our rules and procedures for information disclosure and investor relations and endeavored to strengthen our communication with domestic and foreign investors and to continually improve corporate transparency.

### ITEM 16. RESERVED

### ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

The board of directors has determined that Mr. Zhang Youcai qualifies

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as an audit committee financial expert in accordance with the terms of Item 16.A of Form 20-F. For Mr. Zhang's biographical information, see "Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees - A. Directors, members of the supervisory committee and senior management."

### ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

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. Chen Tonghai (Chairman) and Mr. Wang Jiming (President(1)), and our principal financial officer, Mr. Zhang Jiaren (CFO), currently also serve as our directors and are thus subject to the director service contracts that they have with us. Under the director service 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 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

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 2004 and 2005:

	Audit Fees -----	Audit-Related Fees -----	Tax Fees -----	Other Fees -----
2004	RMB 76 million	--	--	--
2005	RMB 72 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 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

### ITEM 16E. PURCHASERS OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

None.

## PART III

### ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable.

### ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

See F-pages following Item 19.

-----  
(1) Mr. Wang Jiming served as President of Sinopec Corp. until March 2005. Mr. Wang Tianpu was appointed as President of Sinopec Corp. in March 2005.

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### ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

- 1\*\* Articles of Association of the Registrant, amended and adopted by the shareholders' meeting on April 22, 2004 (English version), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 18, 2004.
  
- 4.1\*\* Director Service Contracts, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 18, 2003.
  
- 4.2\*\* Supervisor Service Contract, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 18, 2003.
  
- 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

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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).
- 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. ss.1350, and Rule 13a-14(b).

\* Filed as part of this annual report

\*\* Incorporated by reference.

### SIGNATURE

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation

By /s/ Chen Ge

-----

Name: Chen Ge

Title: Secretary to the Board of Directors

Date: May 23, 2006

List of Subsidiaries

A list of China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation's principal subsidiaries is provided in Note 33 to the consolidated financial statements included in this annual report following Item 19.

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 (the "Group") as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, cash flows and equity for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005, all expressed in Renminbi. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Group'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

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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, 2004 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board.

As described in Note 38 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group changed the manner in which it presents minority interests in the consolidated balance sheets, the consolidated statements of income and the consolidated statements of equity in order to comply with IAS 1, "Presentation of financial statements" and IAS 27, "Consolidated and separate financial statements."

International Financial Reporting Standards vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 39 to the consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005 have been translated into United States dollars solely for the convenience of the reader. We have audited the translation and, in our opinion, the consolidated financial statements expressed in Renminbi have been translated into United States dollars on the basis set forth in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

KPMG  
Hong Kong, China  
March 31, 2006

### CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003, 2004 AND 2005 (Amounts in millions, except per share data)

		Years ended December		
	Note	2003	2004	2005
		RMB	RMB	RMB
Operating revenues				
Sales of goods.....		429,949	597,197	799,111
Other operating revenues.....	3	19,052	22,586	24,000
		449,001	619,783	823,111



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Other income	4	-	-	9,41
Operating expenses				
Purchased crude oil, products and operating supplies and expenses.....		(313,238)	(443,590)	(653,05
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....		(27,228)	(31,843)	(33,70
Depreciation, depletion and amortization.....		(27,951)	(32,342)	(31,41
Exploration expenses, including dry holes.....		(6,133)	(6,396)	(6,41
Personnel expenses.....	5	(16,972)	(18,634)	(18,48
Employee reduction expenses.....	6	(1,040)	(919)	(36
Taxes other than income tax.....	7	(13,581)	(16,324)	(17,15
Other operating expenses, net.....	8	(3,975)	(6,666)	(5,12
		-----	-----	-----
Total operating expenses.....		(410,118)	(556,714)	(765,71
		-----	-----	-----
Operating income.....		38,883	63,069	66,81
		-----	-----	-----
Finance costs				
Interest expense.....	9	(4,365)	(4,583)	(5,92
Interest income.....		322	374	38
Foreign exchange losses.....		(450)	(223)	(7
		-----	-----	-----
Foreign exchange gains.....		30	61	99
		-----	-----	-----
Net finance costs.....		(4,463)	(4,371)	(4,62
Gain from issuance of shares by a subsidiary.....	10	136	-	17
Investment income.....		89	111	17
Income from associates.....		396	797	85
		-----	-----	-----
Income before income tax.....		35,041	59,606	63,22
Income tax.....	11	(10,645)	(17,815)	(19,38
		-----	-----	-----
Net income		24,396	41,791	43,84
		=====	=====	=====
Attributable to:				
Equity shareholders of the Company.....		22,424	36,019	40,92
Minority interests.....	38	1,972	5,772	2,92
Net income		24,396	41,791	43,84
		=====	=====	=====
Basic earnings per share.....	12	0.26	0.42	0.4
		=====	=====	=====
Weighted average number of shares.....	12	86,702	86,702	86,70
		=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2005  
(Amounts in millions)

December 31,

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	Note	2004	2005
		RMB	RMB
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents.....		16,381	13,745
Time deposits with financial institutions.....		1,899	1,002
Trade accounts receivable, net.....	13	9,756	14,532
Bills receivable.....		7,812	7,143
Inventories.....	14	64,329	89,474
Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	15	20,094	19,395
Total current assets.....		120,271	145,291
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment, net.....	16	284,123	314,573
Construction in progress.....	17	46,185	48,267
Investments.....	18	2,538	2,926
Interest in associates.....	19	10,222	9,217
Deferred tax assets.....	21	4,558	6,072
Lease prepayments.....		750	1,908
Long-term prepayments and other assets.....	22	5,947	9,067
Total non-current assets.....		354,323	392,030
Total assets.....		474,594	537,321
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Short-term debts.....	23	32,307	40,411
Loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates.....	23	8,714	832
Trade accounts payable.....	24	23,792	52,967
Bills payable.....		30,797	23,243
Accrued expenses and other payables.....	25	45,276	48,167
Income tax payable.....		5,391	5,029
Total current liabilities.....		146,277	170,649
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debts.....	23	60,822	67,059
Loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates.....	23	36,765	39,933
Deferred tax liabilities.....	21	5,636	5,902
Other liabilities.....		1,008	782
Total non-current liabilities.....		104,231	113,676
Total liabilities.....		250,508	284,325
Equity			
Share capital.....	26	86,702	86,702
Reserves.....	27	106,338	136,854
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company		193,040	223,556
Minority interests.....	38	31,046	29,440
Total equity.....		224,086	252,996
Total liabilities and equity.....		474,594	537,321

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003, 2004 AND 2005  
(Amounts in millions)

	Note	Years ended	
		2003	2004
		RMB	RMB
Net cash generated from operating activities.....	(a)	62,097	69,081
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital expenditure.....		(44,434)	(67,583)
Capital expenditure of jointly controlled entities.....		(4,107)	(6,035)
Purchase of investments and investments in associates.....		(1,519)	(1,162)
Proceeds from disposal of investments and investments in associates.....		141	186
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment.....		400	317
Acquisition of minority interests in subsidiaries.....		--	--
Purchase of time deposits with financial institutions.....		(2,871)	(1,932)
Maturity of time deposits with financial institutions.....		1,700	2,217
Net cash used in investing activities.....		(50,690)	(73,992)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from bank and other loans.....		235,163	399,440
Proceeds from bank and other loans of jointly controlled entities.....		1,450	3,014
Proceeds from issuance of corporate bonds, net of issuing expenses.....		--	3,472
Repayments of bank and other loans.....		(243,503)	(388,809)
Distributions to minority interests.....		(360)	(775)
Contributions from minority interests.....		580	1,008
Dividend paid.....		(7,803)	(8,670)
Distributions to Sinopec Group Company.....		--	(3,652)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		(14,473)	5,028
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents.....		(3,066)	117
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes.....		5	1
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1.....		19,324	16,263
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31.....		16,263	16,381

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

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FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003, 2004 AND 2005  
(Amounts in millions)

- (a) Reconciliation of income before income tax to net cash generated from operating activities

The reconciliation of income before income tax to net cash generated from operating activities is as follows:

	Years ended	
	2003	2004
	RMB	RMB
Operating activities		
Income before income tax.....	35,041	59,606
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization.....	27,951	32,342
Dry hole costs.....	2,789	2,976
Income from associates.....	(396)	(797)
Investment income.....	(89)	(111)
Interest income.....	(322)	(374)
Interest expense.....	4,365	4,583
Gain from issuance of shares by a subsidiary.....	(136)	-
Unrealized foreign exchange losses/(gains).....	289	150
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net.....	2,238	1,686
Impairment losses on long-lived assets.....	877	3,919
Operating income before changes in working capital.....	72,607	103,980
Decrease/(increase) in trade accounts receivable.....	1,487	(494)
(Increase)/decrease in bills receivable.....	(1,031)	(1,529)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories.....	449	(16,526)
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	981	3,022
Decrease/(increase) in lease prepayments.....	19	60
Increase in long-term prepayments and other assets.....	(781)	(4,199)
Increase in trade accounts payable.....	3,283	599
(Decrease)/increase in bills payable.....	(6,544)	6,530
Increase/(decrease) in accrued expenses and other payables.....	5,715	(391)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities.....	38	(334)
Cash generated from operations .....	76,223	90,718
Interest received.....	313	374
Interest paid.....	(5,392)	(5,450)
Investment and dividend income received.....	449	322
Income tax paid.....	(9,496)	(16,883)
Net cash generated from operating activities.....	62,097	69,081

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY  
(Amounts in millions)

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	Share capital	Capital reserve	Share premium	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Balance at January 1, 2003.....	86,702	(18,878)	18,072	31,641	28,391	20,849
Net gain recognized directly in equity:						
Deferred tax effect of surplus on land use rights.....	--	--	--	--	16	--
Revaluation surplus of Refining Assets.....	--	(82)	--	16	82	--
	--	(82)	--	16	98	--
Net income.....	--	--	--	--	--	22,424
Total recognized income for the year..	--	(82)	--	16	98	22,424
Final dividend for 2002.....	--	--	--	--	--	(5,202)
Interim dividend for 2003.....	--	--	--	--	--	(2,601)
Appropriations (Note 27 (c) and (d))..	--	--	--	--	3,802	(3,802)
Revaluation surplus realized.....	--	--	--	(1,316)	--	1,316
Realization of deferred tax on land use rights.....	--	--	--	--	(5)	5
Transfer from retained earnings to other reserves.....	--	--	--	--	1,157	(1,157)
Net assets distributed to Sinopec Group Company (Note 27).....	--	--	--	--	(6,263)	--
Consideration for Acquisitions of Ethylene Assets and Refining assets (Note 1).....	--	--	--	--	(3,652)	--
Distributions to minority interests net of contribution.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Balance at December 31, 2003.....	86,702	(18,960)	18,072	30,341	23,528	31,832
Net loss recognized directly in equity:						
Revaluation surplus of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets Impairment losses on revalued assets (Note 8) .....	--	(257)	--	257	257	--
	--	--	--	(709)	--	--
	--	(257)	--	(452)	257	--
Net income.....	--	--	--	--	--	36,019
Total recognized income for the year..	--	(257)	--	(452)	257	36,019
Final dividend for 2003 .....	--	--	--	--	--	(5,202)
Interim dividend for 2004.....	--	--	--	--	--	(3,468)
Appropriations (Note 27 (c) and (d))..	--	--	--	--	6,456	(6,456)
Revaluation surplus realized.....	--	--	--	(1,891)	--	1,891
Realization of deferred tax on land use rights.....	--	--	--	--	(5)	5
Transfer from retained earnings to other reserves.....	--	--	--	--	1,499	(1,499)
Net assets distributed to Sinopec Group Company (Note 27).....	--	--	--	--	(2,244)	--
Consideration for Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets (Note 1).....	--	--	--	--	(3,128)	--
Distributions to minority interests						

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net of contribution.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Balance at December 31, 2004.....	86,702	(19,217)	18,072	27,998	26,363	53,122
Net income.....	--	--	--	--	--	40,920
Final dividend for 2004 .....	--	--	--	--	--	(6,936)
Interim dividend for 2005.....	--	--	--	--	--	(3,468)
Appropriations (Note 27 (c) and (d)).	--	--	--	--	7,912	(7,912)
Revaluation surplus realized.....	--	--	--	(1,656)	--	1,656
Realization of deferred tax on land use rights.....	--	--	--	--	(5)	5
Acquisition of minority interests in subsidiaries .....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Distributions to minority interests net of contribution.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Balance at December 31, 2005.....	86,702	(19,217)	18,072	26,342	34,270	77,387
US Dollars equivalent.....	10,743	(2,381)	2,239	3,264	4,246	9,590

\*See Note 38.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in millions, except per share data and except otherwise stated)

1 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES, ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Principal activities

China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation (the "Company") is an energy and chemical company that, through its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Group"), engages in fully integrated oil and gas and chemical operations in the People's Republic of China (the "PRC"). Oil and gas operations consist of exploring for, developing and producing crude oil and natural gas; transporting crude oil, natural gas and products by pipelines; refining crude oil into finished petroleum products; and marketing crude oil, natural gas and refined petroleum products. Chemical operations include the manufacture and marketing of a wide range of chemicals for industrial uses.

Organization

The Company was established in the PRC on February 25, 2000 as a joint stock limited company as part of the reorganization (the "Reorganization") of China Petrochemical Corporation ("Sinopec Group Company"), the ultimate holding company of the Group and a ministry-level enterprise under the direct supervision of the State Council of the PRC. Prior to the incorporation of the Company, the oil and gas and chemical operations of the Group were carried on by oil administration bureau, petrochemical and refining production enterprises and sales and marketing companies of Sinopec Group Company.

On February 25, 2000, in connection with the Reorganization, certain of Sinopec Group Company's core oil and gas and chemical operations and businesses together with the related assets and liabilities were transferred to the Company. In consideration for Sinopec Group Company transferring such oil and gas and chemical operations and businesses and the related assets and liabilities to the Company, the Company issued 68.8 billion domestic state-owned

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ordinary shares with a par value of RMB 1.00 each to Sinopec Group Company. The shares issued to Sinopec Group Company on February 25, 2000 represented the entire registered and issued share capital of the Company at that date. The oil and gas and chemical operations and businesses transferred to the Company related to (i) the exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas, (ii) the refining, transportation, storage and marketing of crude oil and petroleum products, and (iii) the production and sale of chemicals (collectively the "Predecessor Operations").

Pursuant to the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on August 24, 2001, the Company acquired the entire equity interest of Sinopec National Star Petroleum Company ("Sinopec National Star") from Sinopec Group Company for a consideration of RMB 6.45 billion (hereinafter referred to as the "Acquisition of Sinopec National Star").

Pursuant to the resolution passed at the Directors' meeting on October 28, 2003, the Group acquired the equity interest of Sinopec Group Maoming Petrochemical Company ("Sinopec Maoming") from Sinopec Group Company, for a consideration of RMB 3.3 billion which was paid in 2004 (hereinafter referred to as the "Acquisition of Ethylene Assets").

Pursuant to the resolution passed at the Directors' meeting on December 29, 2003, the Group acquired the equity interest of Xi'an Petrochemical Main Factory ("Xi'an Petrochemical") and Tahe Oilfield Petrochemical Factory ("Tahe Petrochemical") from Sinopec Group Company, for considerations of RMB 221 and RMB 135, respectively which were paid in 2004 (hereinafter referred to as the "Acquisition of Refining Assets").

Pursuant to the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on December 21, 2004, the Group acquired the equity interest of Sinopec Group Tianjin Petrochemical Company ("Tianjin Petrochemical"), Sinopec Group Luoyang Petrochemical General Plant ("Luoyang Petrochemical"), Zhongyuan Petrochemical Company Limited ("Zhongyuan Petrochemical"), Sinopec Group Guangzhou Petrochemical General Plant ("Guangzhou Petrochemical") and certain catalyst plants ("Catalyst Plants") from Sinopec Group Company for a total consideration of RMB 3,128 which was fully paid in 2005 (hereinafter referred to as the "Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets").

### Basis of presentation

As the Group, Sinopec National Star, Sinopec Maoming, Xi'an Petrochemical, Tahe Petrochemical, Tianjin Petrochemical, Luoyang Petrochemical, Zhongyuan Petrochemical, Guangzhou Petrochemical and Catalyst Plants are under the common control of Sinopec Group Company, these acquisitions are considered as "combination of entities under common control" and accounted for in a manner similar to a pooling-of-interests ("as-if pooling-of-interests accounting"). Accordingly, the assets and liabilities acquired from Sinopec National Star, Sinopec Maoming, Xi'an Petrochemical, Tahe Petrochemical, Tianjin Petrochemical, Luoyang Petrochemical, Zhongyuan Petrochemical, Guangzhou Petrochemical and Catalyst Plants have been accounted for at historical cost and the financial statements of the Group for periods prior to the combination have been restated to include the results of operations of Sinopec National Star, Sinopec Maoming, Xi'an Petrochemical, Tahe Petrochemical, Tianjin Petrochemical, Luoyang Petrochemical, Zhongyuan Petrochemical, Guangzhou Petrochemical and Catalyst Plants on a combined basis. In connection with these acquisitions, certain assets, primarily property, plant and equipment and construction in progress, were retained by Sinopec Group Company. The assets retained by Sinopec Group Company were reflected as a distribution in the equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company. The considerations for these acquisitions were treated as equity transactions.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in

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accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). IFRS includes International Accounting Standards ("IAS") and related interpretations. A summary of the principal accounting policies adopted by the Group is set out in Note 2. These accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Group, except those disclosed in Note 38. Information relating to the nature and effect of the significant differences between IFRS and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP") are set forth in Note 39.

The IASB has issued a number of new and revised IFRS that are effective or available for early adoption for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2005. Information on the changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these new and revised IFRS for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements is provided in Note 38.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis as modified by the revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment (Note 16).

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key assumptions and estimation made by management in the application of IFRS that have significant effect on the consolidated financial statements and have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next year are disclosed in Note 36.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are expressed in Renminbi ("RMB"), the national currency of the PRC. Solely for the convenience of the reader, the December 31, 2005 consolidated financial statements have been translated into United States dollars at the noon buying rate in New York City on December 31, 2005 for cable transfers in Renminbi as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of US\$ 1.00 = RMB 8.0702. No representation is made that the Renminbi could have been, or could be, converted into United States dollars at that rate or at any other certain rate on December 31, 2005, or at any other certain date.

### 2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries, and the Group's interest in associates and jointly controlled entities.

#### (i) Subsidiaries



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Subsidiaries are those entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control effectively commences until the date that control effectively ceases.

Minority interests at the balance sheet date, being the portion of the net assets of subsidiaries attributable to equity interests that are not owned by the Company, whether directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, are presented in the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statements of equity within equity, separately from equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. Minority interests in the results of the Group are presented on the face of the consolidated statements of income as an allocation of the total income or loss for the year between minority interests and the equity shareholders of the Company.

The particulars of the Group's principal subsidiaries are set out in Note 33.

### (ii) Interests in associates

An associate is an entity, not being a subsidiary, in which the Group exercises significant influence over its management. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases.

### (iii) Jointly controlled entities

A jointly controlled entity is an entity over which the Group can exercise joint control with other venturers. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an economic activity.

Investments in jointly controlled entities are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements on a proportionate consolidation basis. Under this method, the Group combines its proportionate share of the jointly controlled entity's turnover and expenses with each major turnover and expense caption of the Group's consolidated statements of income and combines its proportionate share of the jointly controlled entity's assets and liabilities with each major asset and liability caption of the Group's consolidated balance sheet, from the date that joint control commences until the date that joint control ceases.

### (iv) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Inter-company balances and transactions and any unrealized gains arising from inter-company transactions are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with associates and jointly controlled entities are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the entity. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

### (b) Translation of foreign currencies

The presentation currency of the Group is Renminbi. Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Renminbi at the applicable

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rates of exchange quoted by the People's Bank of China ("PBOC rates") prevailing on the transaction dates. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Renminbi at the PBOC rates at the balance sheet date.

Exchange differences, other than those capitalized as construction in progress, are recognized as income or expenses in the consolidated statements of income. There were no exchange differences capitalized for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

### (c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of time deposits with financial institutions with an initial term of less than three months when purchased. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates fair value.

### (d) Trade accounts and other receivables

Trade accounts and other receivables are initially recognized at fair value and thereafter stated at amortized cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts (Note 2(k)).

### (e) Inventories

Inventories, other than spare parts and consumables, are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes the cost of purchase computed using the weighted average method and, in the case of work in progress and finished goods, direct labor and an appropriate proportion of production overheads. Net realizable value is 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.

Spare parts and consumables are stated at cost less any provision for obsolescence.

### (f) Property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (Note 2(k)). The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price, any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition and location for its intended use. Subsequent to the revaluation (Note 16), which was based on depreciated replacement costs, property, plant and equipment are carried at revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are performed periodically to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date. The Group recognizes in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is recognized as an expense in the consolidated statements of income in the year in which it is incurred.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, other than oil and gas properties, are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognized as income or expense in the consolidated statements of income on the date of retirement or disposal. On disposal of a revalued asset, the related revaluation surplus is transferred from the revaluation

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reserve to retained earnings.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost/revalued amount of items of property, plant and equipment, other than oil and gas properties, over its estimated useful life on a straight-line basis, after taking into account its estimated residual value, as follows:

Buildings	15 to 45 years
Plant, machinery, equipment, oil depots, storage tanks and others	4 to 18 years
Service stations	25 years

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost or valuation of the item is allocated on a reasonable basis between the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reassessed annually.

### (g) Oil and gas properties

The Group uses the successful efforts method of accounting for its oil and gas producing activities. Under this method, costs of development wells and the related support equipment are capitalized. The cost of exploratory wells is initially capitalized as construction in progress pending determination of whether the well has found proved reserves. The impairment of exploratory well costs occurs upon the determination that the well has not found proved reserves. Exploratory wells that find oil and gas reserves in any area requiring major capital expenditure are expensed unless the well has found a sufficient quantity of reserves to justify its completion as a producing well if the required capital expenditure is made, and drilling of the additional exploratory wells is under way or firmly planned for the near future. However, in the absence of a determination of the discovery of proved reserves, exploratory well costs are not carried as an asset for more than one year following completion of drilling. If, after one year has passed, a determination of the discovery of proved reserves cannot be made, the exploratory well costs are impaired and charged to expense. All other exploration costs, including geological and geophysical costs, other dry hole costs and annual lease rentals, are expensed as incurred. Capitalized costs relating to proved properties are amortized at the field level on a unit-of-production method. The amortization rates are determined based on oil and gas reserves estimated to be recoverable from existing facilities over the shorter of the economic lives of crude oil and natural gas reservoirs and the terms of the relevant production licenses.

Gains and losses on the disposal of proved oil and gas properties are not recognized unless the disposal encompasses an entire property. The proceeds on such disposals are credited to the carrying amounts of oil and gas properties.

### (h) Lease prepayments

Lease prepayments represent land use rights paid to the relevant government authorities. Land use rights are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses (Note 2(k)). Amortization is provided to write off the cost of lease prepayments on a straight-line basis over the respective periods of the rights.

### (i) Construction in progress

Construction in progress represents buildings, oil and gas properties, various plant and equipment under construction and pending installation, and is stated at cost less impairment losses (Note 2(k)). Cost comprises direct costs of construction as well as interest charges, and foreign exchange differences on related borrowed funds to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest charges, during the periods of construction.

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Construction in progress is transferred to property, plant and equipment when the asset is substantially ready for its intended use.

No depreciation is provided in respect of construction in progress.

(j) Investments

Investments in equity securities, other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities, that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are recognized in the balance sheet at cost less impairment losses (Note 2(k)).

(k) Impairment of assets

(i) Impairment of trade accounts receivable, other receivables and investment in equity securities, other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are accounted as follows:

Trade accounts receivable, other receivables and investment in equity securities, other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities that are stated at cost or amortized cost are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. If any such evidence exists, an impairment loss is determined and recognized. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset where the effect of discounting is material. Impairment losses for trade accounts and other receivables are reversed if in a subsequent period the amount of the impairment loss decreases. Impairment losses for investment in equity securities are not reversed.

(ii) Impairment of other long-lived assets is accounted as follows:

The carrying amounts of other long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, construction in progress, lease prepayment, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities, are reviewed periodically in order to assess whether the recoverable amounts have declined below the carrying amounts. 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 the recoverable amount. For goodwill, the recoverable amount is estimated at each balance sheet date.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. In determining the value in use, expected future cash flows generated by the asset are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit).

The amount of the reduction is recognized as an expense in the consolidated statements of income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount for which an impairment loss is recognized directly against any related revaluation reserve to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount held in the revaluation reserve for that same asset. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its

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individual fair value less costs to sell, or value in use, if determinable.

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset, except in the case of goodwill, in prior years may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. A subsequent increase in the recoverable amount of an asset, when the circumstances and events that led to the write-down or write-off cease to exist, is recognized as an income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount. Reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited to the revaluation reserve except for impairment loss which was previously recognized as an expense in the consolidated statements of income; a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized as an income. The reversal is reduced by the amount that would have been recognized as depreciation had the write-down or write-off not occurred. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

(l) Trade accounts and other payables

Trade accounts and other payables are initially recognized at fair value and thereafter stated at amortized cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

(m) Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest bearing borrowings are recognized initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortized cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognized in income or loss over the period of borrowings using the effective interest method.

(n) Provisions and contingent liability

A provision is recognized for liability of uncertain timing or amount when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made.

When it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

(o) Revenue recognition

Revenues associated with the sale of crude oil, natural gas, petroleum and chemical products and ancillary materials are recorded when the customer accepts the goods and the significant risks and rewards of ownership and title have been transferred to the buyer. Revenue from the rendering of services is recognized in the consolidated statements of income upon performance of the services. No revenue is recognized if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, the possible return of goods, or when the amount of revenue and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction cannot be measured reliably.

Interest income is recognized on a time apportioned basis that takes into account the effective yield on the asset.

Gains arising from the issuance of shares by subsidiaries are recognized

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in the consolidated statements of income. Further information is set out in Note 10.

Government grants relating to the purchase of assets used for technology improvements are initially recorded as long-term liabilities when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and will offset against the cost of the related assets upon the transfer of these assets to property, plant and equipment. The grants are recognized as an income over the useful life of these property, plant and equipment by way of reduced depreciation.

A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred with no future related costs shall be recognized as income of the period in which it becomes receivable.

(p) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of income in the year in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalized as being attributable to the construction of an asset which necessarily takes a period of time to get ready for its intended use.

(q) Repairs and maintenance expenditure

Repairs and maintenance expenditure is expensed as incurred.

(r) Environmental expenditures

Environmental expenditures that relate to current ongoing operations or to conditions caused by past operations are expensed as incurred.

Liabilities related to future remediation costs are recorded when environmental assessments and/or cleanups are probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. As facts concerning environmental contingencies become known to the Group, the Group reassesses its position both with respect to accrued liabilities and other potential exposures.

(s) Research and development costs

Research and development costs are recognized as expenses in the year in which they are incurred. Research and development costs amounted to RMB 2,122, RMB 1,518 and RMB 2,243 for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

(t) Operating leases

Operating lease payments are charged to the consolidated statements of income on a straight-line basis over the period of the respective leases. Operating lease charges amounted to RMB 3,601, RMB 4,288 and RMB 5,514 for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

(u) Retirement benefits

The contributions payable under the Group's retirement plans are recognized as expenses in the consolidated statements of income as incurred and according to the contribution determined by the plans. Further information is set out in Note 31.

(v) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax is calculated on taxable income by applying the applicable tax rates. Deferred tax is provided

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using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the enacted tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled.

The tax value of losses expected to be available for utilization against future taxable income is set off against the deferred tax liability within the same legal tax unit and jurisdiction to the extent appropriate, and is not available for set-off against the taxable profit of another legal tax unit. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(w) Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

(x) Segmental reporting

A business segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged in providing products or services and is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

(y) Goodwill

Goodwill represents amounts arising on acquisition of subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities. Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of acquisition and the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired.

Goodwill is stated at cost less impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units and is tested annually for impairment (Note 2(k)). In respect of associates, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the interest in associates.

### 3. OTHER OPERATING REVENUES

Other operating revenues represent:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Sale of materials, service and others.....	18,653	22,213	23,615
Rental income.....	399	373	387
	19,052	22,586	24,002

### 4. OTHER INCOME

The Group received a cash government grant from the Ministry of Finance of the PRC of RMB 9,415, as a compensation of loss incurred due to the distortion of the correlation of domestic refined petroleum product prices and the crude oil prices during the year ended December 31, 2005. There are no unfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to the receipt of this government grant. There is no assurance that the Group will continue to receive such grant in the future.

### 5. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

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Personnel expenses represent:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Wages and salaries.....	12,468	13,589	13,601
Staff welfare.....	1,624	1,772	1,788
Contributions to retirement schemes.....	1,882	2,242	2,269
Social security contributions.....	998	1,031	825
	16,972	18,634	18,483
	16,972	18,634	18,483

### 6. EMPLOYEE REDUCTION EXPENSES

During the year ended December 31, 2003, in accordance with the Group's voluntary employee reduction plan, the Group recorded employee reduction expenses of RMB 1,040 relating to the reduction of approximately 21,500 employees.

During the year ended December 31, 2004, in accordance with the Group's voluntary employee reduction plan, and in connection with the Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets from and Disposal of Downhole Assets to Sinopec Group Company, the Group recorded employee reduction expenses of RMB 919 relating to the reduction of approximately 24,000 employees.

During the year ended December 31, 2005, in accordance with the Group's voluntary employee reduction plan, the Group recorded employee reduction expenses of RMB 369 in respect of the voluntary termination of approximately 7,000 employees.

### 7. TAXES OTHER THAN INCOME TAX

Taxes other than income tax represent:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Consumption tax.....	9,898	11,920	12,430
City construction tax.....	2,078	2,533	2,575
Education surcharge.....	995	1,255	1,305
Resources tax.....	434	452	634
Business tax.....	176	164	208
	13,581	16,324	17,152
	13,581	16,324	17,152

Consumption tax is levied on producers of gasoline and diesel based on a tariff rate applied to the volume of sales. City construction tax is levied on an entity based on its total amount of value-added tax, consumption tax and business tax.

### 8. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES, NET

Other operating expenses, net represent:

Years ended December 31,



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	2003	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Fines, penalties and compensations.....	165	277	155
Donations.....	152	290	203
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net.....	2,238	1,686	2,095
Impairment losses on long-lived assets.....	877	3,919	1,851
Others.....	543	494	821
	3,975	6,666	5,125

Long-lived assets impairment

Impairment losses recognized on long-lived assets of the refining segment were RMB 114, RMB 14 and RMB nil for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. Impairment losses recognized on long-lived assets of the chemicals segment were RMB 453, RMB 2,747 and RMB 1,425 for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. These impairment losses relate to certain refining and chemical production facilities that are held for use. The carrying values of these facilities were written down to their recoverable amount that were determined based either on the asset held for use model using the present value of estimated future cash flows or on the appraised values of the production facilities. Amounts of RMB 567, RMB 2,052 and RMB 1,425 for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively, were charged to the consolidated statements of income. An amount of RMB 709 for the year ended December 31, 2004 was charged directly against the related revaluation reserve in respect of those assets that were carried at revalued amount. The primary factor resulting in the impairment losses on long-lived assets of the refining and chemicals segments was due to higher operating and production costs caused by the increase in the prices of raw materials that are not expected to be recovered through an increase in selling price.

Impairment losses recognized on long-lived assets of the marketing and distribution segment of RMB nil, RMB 1,769 and RMB 366, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 primarily relate to certain service stations that were closed during the year. In measuring the amounts of impairment charges, the carrying amounts of these assets were compared to the present value of the expected future cash flows of the assets, as well as information about sales and purchases of similar properties in the same geographic area.

The factors resulting in the exploration and production ("E&P") segment impairment losses of RMB 310, RMB 98 and RMB 60 for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively, were unsuccessful development drilling and high operating and development costs for certain small oil fields. The carrying values of these E&P properties were written down to a recoverable amount which was determined based on the present values of the expected future cash flows of the assets. The oil and gas pricing was a factor used in the determination of the present values of the expected future cash flows of the assets and had an impact on the recognition of the asset impairment.

9. INTEREST EXPENSE

Interest expense represents:

Years ended Decce

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	2003	2004
	RMB	RMB
Interest expense incurred.....	5,316	5,491
Less: Interest expense capitalized*.....	(951)	(908)
	4,365	4,583
* Interest rates per annum at which borrowing costs were capitalized for construction in progress.....	3.1% to 6.1%	3.1% to 6.0%

10. GAIN FROM ISSUANCE OF SHARES BY A SUBSIDIARY

The gain for the year ended December 31, 2003 represents the increase in the Company's share of net assets of a subsidiary after the sale of additional shares by the subsidiary.

Nature of company	Principal activities	Type of transactions	No. of shares issued	Price per share	Amount of gross proceeds	Percent owned
						before issuance
				RMB	RMB	
Sinopec Zhongyuan Petroleum Company Limited	Exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas	Placement of A shares	58,650,000	9.10	534	75.00%

11. INCOME TAX

Income tax in the consolidated statements of income represents:

	Years ended Decem	
	2003	2004
	RMB	RMB
Current tax		
- Provision for the year.....	10,937	18,441
- Under-provision in prior year.....	79	94
Deferred taxation (Note 21).....	(371)	(720)
	10,645	17,815

A reconciliation between actual tax expense and accounting profit at applicable tax rates is as follows:

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	Years ended Decem	
	2003	2004
	RMB	RMB
Income before income tax.....	35,041	59,606
Expected PRC income tax expense at a statutory tax rate of 33%.....	11,564	19,670
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses.....	639	812
Tax effect of non-taxable income.....	(231)	(216)
Tax effect of differential tax rate on subsidiaries' income (Note).....	(1,232)	(2,408)
Tax effect of tax losses not recognized for deferred tax.....	248	409
Under-provision in prior years.....	79	94
Tax credit for domestic equipment purchases.....	(422)	(546)
Actual tax expense .....	10,645	17,815

Substantially all income before income tax and related tax expense is from PRC sources.

Note: The provision for PRC current income tax is based on a statutory rate of 33% of the assessable income of the Group as determined in accordance with the relevant income tax rules and regulations of the PRC, except for certain subsidiaries of the Company which are taxed at a preferential rate of 15%.

12. BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the net income attributable to the equity shareholder of the Company of RMB 22,424, RMB 36,019 and RMB 40,920 divided by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the year of 86,702,439,000 for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005.

The amount of diluted earnings per share is not presented as there were no dilutive potential ordinary shares in existence for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005.

13. TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

Trade accounts receivable are analyzed as follows:

	Decem
	2004
	RMB
Amounts due from third parties.....	10,989
Amounts due from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates.....	2,349
Amounts due from associates.....	89
Amounts due from jointly controlled entities.....	--
	13,427

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Less: Impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.....	(3,671)
	-----
	9,756
	=====

The impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts are analyzed as follows:

	Years ended Decem	
	2003	2004
	RMB	RMB
At beginning of year.....	3,017	3,350
Impairment losses recognized for the year.....	939	935
Written-off/reversal of impairment losses.....	(429)	(454)
Less: Amount distributed to Sinopec Group Company in connection with the Acquisition of Ethylene Assets.....	(177)	--
Less: Amount distributed to Sinopec Group Company in connection with the Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets.....	--	(160)
	-----	-----
At end of year.....	3,350	3,671
	=====	=====

Sales are generally on a cash term. Credit is generally only available for major customers with well-established trading records. Amounts due from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates are repayable under the same terms.

14. INVENTORIES

Inventories represent:

	Decem
	2004
	RMB
Crude oil and other raw materials.....	32,562
Work in progress.....	8,341
Finished goods.....	20,804
Spare parts and consumables.....	3,528
	-----
	65,235
Less: Allowance for diminution in value of inventories.....	(906)
	-----
	64,329
	=====

The allowance for diminution in value of inventories is analyzed as follows:

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	Years ended Dec	
	2003	2004
	RMB	RMB
At beginning of year.....	568	601
Provision for the year.....	196	648
Written back on sales.....	(163)	(261)
Less: Amount distributed to Sinopec Group Company in connection with the Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets.....	--	(82)
At end of year.....	601	906

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense in the consolidated statements of income amounted to RMB 341,115, RMB 474,961 and RMB 683,902 for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

15. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepaid expenses and other current assets represent:

	Decem
	2004
	RMB
Advances to third parties.....	1,600
Amounts due from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates.....	5,585
Other receivables.....	2,161
Purchase deposits.....	2,547
Prepayments in connection with construction work and equipment purchases.....	4,727
Prepaid value-added tax and customs duty.....	3,166
Amounts due from associates.....	308
	20,094

16. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

By segment:

	Exploration and production	Refining	Marketing and distribution	Chemical
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
	Cost/valuation:			
Balance at January 1, 2004.....	177,962	105,237	54,482	160,000
Additions.....	1,402	793	1,555	
Transferred from construction in progress.....	17,428	13,489	9,283	9,000

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Acquired from Sinopec Group Company (Note 30) .....	--	805	1,536	
Revaluation in connection with the Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets.....	--	35	--	
Disposals.....	(1,085)	(3,354)	(1,511)	(4,
Disposals to Sinopec Group Company (Note 30) .....	(3,631)	--	--	
Less: Amount distributed to Sinopec Group Company in connection with the Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets.....	--	(95)	--	(2,
Balance at December 31, 2004.....	192,076	116,910	65,345	163,
Balance at January 1, 2005.....	192,076	116,910	65,345	163,
Additions.....	151	126	382	
Transferred from construction in progress.....	22,094	8,121	14,017	18,
Proportionate share of a jointly controlled entity..	--	--	--	1,
Reclassification.....	(157)	(432)	204	
Disposals.....	(3,052)	(2,859)	(2,927)	(3,
Balance at December 31, 2005.....	211,112	121,866	77,021	180,
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance at January 1, 2004.....	84,604	50,901	10,014	84,
Depreciation charge for the year.....	12,042	7,594	2,624	9,
Impairment losses for the year.....	98	14	1,769	2,
Acquired from Sinopec Group Company (Note 30) .....	--	458	--	
Written back on disposals.....	(942)	(2,323)	(942)	(3,
Disposals to Sinopec Group Company (Note 30) .....	(1,774)	--	--	
Less: Amount distributed to Sinopec Group Company in connection with the Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets.....	--	(64)	--	(
Balance at December 31, 2004.....	94,028	56,580	13,465	92,
Balance at January 1, 2005.....	94,028	56,580	13,465	92,
Depreciation charge for the year.....	10,887	6,972	3,013	9,
Impairment losses for the year.....	60	--	366	1,
Reclassification.....	(78)	(214)	78	
Written back on disposals.....	(2,687)	(2,206)	(2,110)	(2,
Balance at December 31, 2005.....	102,210	61,132	14,812	100,
Net book value:				
At December 31, 2005.....	108,902	60,734	62,209	79,
At December 31, 2004.....	98,048	60,330	51,880	71,
At January 1, 2004.....	93,358	54,336	44,468	76,

By asset class:

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	Buildings	Oil and gas properties	Oil depots, storage tanks and service stations	Plant, machinery and equipment
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Cost/valuation:				
Balance at January 1, 2004.....	44,728	158,634	46,337	252,0
Additions.....	342	450	1,301	2,1
Transferred from construction in progress.....	2,357	17,428	12,461	17,7
Acquired from Sinopec Group Company (Note 30) .....	--	--	1,533	8
Revaluation in connection with the Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets.....	1	--	--	2
Disposals.....	(927)	(586)	(1,099)	(7,7
Disposals to Sinopec Group Company (Note 30) .....	(97)	(2,362)	--	(1,1
Less: Amount distributed to Sinopec Group Company in connection with the Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets.....	(1,550)	--	--	(1,3
Balance at December 31, 2004.....	44,854	173,564	60,533	262,6
Balance at January 1, 2005.....	44,854	173,564	60,533	262,6
Additions.....	96	64	228	6
Transferred from construction in progress.....	2,462	20,985	13,851	25,7
Proportionate share of a jointly controlled entity..	182	--	--	8
Reclassification.....	(406)	(802)	650	5
Disposals.....	(1,034)	(1,884)	(2,145)	(7,1
Balance at December 31, 2005.....	46,154	191,927	73,117	283,3
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance at January 1, 2004.....	18,975	77,582	8,785	125,6
Depreciation charge for the year.....	1,768	9,211	2,332	18,3
Impairment losses for the year.....	325	98	1,249	2,9
Acquired from Sinopec Group Company (Note 30) .....	--	--	--	4
Written back on disposals.....	(428)	(541)	(585)	(5,9
Disposals to Sinopec Group Company (Note 30) .....	(22)	(1,207)	--	(5
Less: Amount distributed to Sinopec Group Company in connection with the Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets.....	(310)	--	--	(7
Balance at December 31, 2004.....	20,308	85,143	11,781	140,2
Balance at January 1, 2005.....	20,308	85,143	11,781	140,2
Depreciation charge for the year.....	1,712	10,263	2,914	15,6
Impairment losses for the year.....	79	60	261	1,4
Reclassification.....	(98)	(430)	153	3
Written back on disposals.....	(597)	(1,672)	(1,379)	(6,2
Balance at December 31, 2005.....	21,404	93,364	13,730	151,5
Net book value:				
At December 31, 2005.....	24,750	98,563	59,387	131,8
At December 31, 2004.....	24,546	88,421	48,752	122,4
At January 1, 2004.....	25,753	81,052	37,552	126,3

=====

As required by the relevant PRC regulations with respect to the Reorganization, the property, plant and equipment of the Group as of September 30, 1999 were valued for each asset class by China United Assets Appraisal Corporation, Beijing Zhong Zheng Appraisal Company, CIECC Assets Appraisal Corporation and Zhong Fa International Properties Valuation Corporation, independent valuers registered in the PRC, on a depreciated replacement cost basis. The value of property, plant and equipment was determined at RMB 159,788. The surplus on revaluation of RMB 32,320, net of amounts allocated to minority interests, was incorporated in the financial statements of the Group at December 31, 1999.

In connection with the Acquisition of Sinopec National Star, the property, plant and equipment of Sinopec National Star were revalued at December 31, 2000, by a firm of independent valuers and approved by the Ministry of Finance. The value of property, plant and equipment of Sinopec National Star pursuant to the valuation, based on a depreciated replacement cost basis, was determined at RMB 4,373, resulting in a surplus on revaluation of RMB 1,136, net of amounts allocated to minority interest.

In connection with the Acquisition of Ethylene Assets, the property, plant and equipment of Sinopec Maoming were revalued at June 30, 2003, by a firm of independent valuers in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations. The value of property, plant and equipment of Sinopec Maoming pursuant to the valuation, based on a depreciated replacement cost basis, was determined at RMB 5,100, which approximated the net historical carrying value of the assets.

In connection with the Acquisition of Refining Assets, the property, plant and equipment of the Refining Assets were revalued at October 31, 2003, by a firm of independent valuers in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations. The value of property, plant and equipment of the Refining Assets pursuant to the valuation, based on a depreciated replacement cost basis, was determined at RMB 461, which approximated the net historical carrying value of the assets.

In connection with the Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets, the property, plant and equipment of the Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets were revalued at June 30, 2004, by a firm of independent valuers in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations. The value of property, plant and equipment of the Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets pursuant to the valuation, based on a depreciated replacement cost basis, was determined at RMB 11,895, which approximated the net historical carrying value of the assets.

In accordance with IAS 16, subsequent to these revaluations, which was based on depreciated replacement costs, property, plant and equipment are carried at revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluation is performed periodically to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date. Based on a revaluation performed as of December 31, 2004, which was based on depreciated replacement costs, the carrying value of property, plant and equipment did not differ materially from their fair value.

17. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

Exploration  
and

Marketing  
and



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	production	Refining	distribution	Chemicals
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Balance at January 1, 2004.....	5,535	8,470	7,941	6,957
Additions.....	22,808	13,479	15,123	10,711
Additions by jointly controlled entities.....	1,323	--	--	5,178
Less: Amount distributed to Sinopec Group Company in connection with Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets.....	--	(1)	--	(216)
Dry hole costs written off.....	(2,976)	--	--	--
Transferred to property, plant and equipment...	(17,428)	(13,489)	(9,283)	(9,460)
Balance at December 31, 2004.....	9,262	8,459	13,781	13,170
Balance at January 1, 2005.....	9,262	8,459	13,781	13,170
Additions.....	25,894	14,001	10,572	9,115
Additions of jointly controlled entities.....	814	--	--	1,830
Proportionate share of a jointly controlled entity	--	--	--	5,461
Dry hole costs written off.....	(2,992)	--	--	--
Transferred to property, plant and equipment and other assets.....	(22,094)	(8,121)	(14,017)	(19,014)
Balance at December 31, 2005.....	10,884	14,339	10,336	10,562

The Group's proportionate share of the jointly controlled entities' construction in progress in the E&P and the chemicals segments reflected in the above table were RMB 2,053 and RMB 8,171, respectively, as of December 31, 2004, and RMB 2,888 and RMB 504, respectively, as of December 31, 2005.

Net changes in capitalized cost of exploratory wells included in the Group's construction in progress in the E&P segment are analyzed as follows:

	Years ended Dec	
	2003	2004
	RMB	RMB
At beginning of year.....	2,395	2,438
Additions, net of amount that were capitalized and subsequently expensed in the same year, pending the determination of proved reserves.....	1,830	2,038
Transferred to oil and gas properties based on the determination of proved reserves.....	(770)	(388)
Dry hole costs written off.....	(1,017)	(1,188)
At end of year.....	2,438	2,890

Aging of capitalized exploratory well costs based on the date the drilling was completed are analyzed as follows:

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	2003	December 2004
	RMB	RMB
One year or less.....	2,357	2,718
Over one year.....	81	18
	-----	-----
	2,438	2,898
	=====	=====

Capitalized exploratory wells costs aged over one year are related to wells for which the drilling results are being further evaluated or the development plans are being formulated.

18. INVESTMENTS

	December 31,	
	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB
Unlisted investments, at cost.....	2,891	3,253
Less: Impairment losses.....	(353)	(327)
	-----	-----
	2,538	2,926
	=====	=====

Unlisted investments represent the Group's interests in PRC domiciled enterprises which are mainly engaged in non-oil and gas activities and operations. The Group has no significant investments in marketable securities.

The impairment losses relating to investments for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 were RMB 131, RMB 96 and RMB 77 million, respectively.

19. INTEREST IN ASSOCIATES

	December 31,	
	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB
Share of net assets.....	10,222	9,217

The Group's investments in associates are with companies primarily engaged in the oil and gas and chemical operations in the PRC. These investments are individually and in the aggregate not material to the Group's financial condition or results of operations for all periods presented. The share of associates' taxation amounted to RMB 148, RMB 340 and RMB 420 for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. The principal investments in associates, all of which are incorporated in the PRC, are as follows:

Name of company	Form of business structure	Particulars of issued and paid up capital	Percentage of equity held by the Company	Percentage of equity held by the Company's subsidiaries
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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			%	%
Shengli Oil Field Dynamic Company Limited ("Dynamic")*	Incorporated	364,027,608 ordinary shares of RMB 1.00 each	26.33	--
Sinopec Shandong Taishan Petroleum Company Limited ("Taishan")*	Incorporated	480,793,320 ordinary shares of RMB 1.00 each	38.68	--
Sinopec Finance Company Limited	Incorporated	Registered capital RMB 2,500,000,000	38.22	2.00
Shanghai Petroleum National Gas Corporation	Incorporated	Registered capital RMB 900,000,000	30.00	--
Shanghai Chemical Industry Park Development Company Limited	Incorporated	Registered capital RMB 2,372,439,000	--	38.26
China Shipping & Sinopec Suppliers Company Limited	Incorporated	Registered capital RMB 876,660,000	--	50.00
China Aviation Oil Supply Limited Company	Incorporated	Registered capital RMB 3,800,000,000	--	29.00

\* Shares of Dynamic and Taishan are listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Shares held by the Company are domestic state-owned A shares which are not admitted for trading in any stock exchange in the PRC. The market value of the investments in Dynamic based on the quoted market price are RMB 479 and RMB 772 as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively. The market value of the investments in Taishan based on the quoted market price are RMB 1,516 and RMB 547 as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

20. INTEREST IN JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES

The Group's investments in jointly controlled entities are primarily engaged in the oil and gas and chemical operations in the PRC. Principal interests in jointly controlled entities are as follows:

Name of company	Form of business structure	Particulars of issued and paid up capital	Percentage of equity held by the Company	Percentage of equity held by the Company's subsidiaries
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
			%	%
Shanghai Secco Petrochemical Company Limited	Incorporated	Registered capital USD 901,440,964	30.00	20.00
BASF-YPC Company Limited	Incorporated	Registered capital RMB 8,793,000,000	30.00	10.00
Yueyang Sinopec and Shell Coal Gasification Company Limited	Incorporated	Registered capital USD 45,588,700	50.00	--
Block A Oil Field in the	Unincorporated	--	--	43.00

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Western Area Chengdao in  
Bohai Bay

Included in the consolidated financial statements are the following items that represent the Group's proportionate share of the jointly controlled entities' financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Results of operations:			
Operating revenue.....	247	313	10,082
Expenses.....	267	450	9,773
Net (loss) / profit .....	(20)	(137)	309

	December 31,	
	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB
Financial condition:		
Current assets.....	520	2,631
Non-current assets.....	10,913	19,522
Current liabilities.....	1,699	2,543
Non-current liabilities.....	4,463	10,177
Net assets.....	5,271	9,433

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Cash flows:			
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities.....	1,071	233	(1,434)
Net cash used in investing activities.....	(4,107)	(6,035)	(2,474)
Net cash generated from financing activities....	2,987	5,909	4,011

### 21. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the items detailed in the table below:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB	RMB
Current				
Receivables and inventories.....	2,528	3,904	--	--
Non-current				

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Property, plant and equipment.....	1,566	1,642	(1,704)	(1,619)
Accelerated depreciation.....	--	--	(3,932)	(4,217)
Tax value of losses carried forward, net of valuation allowance.....	66	128	--	--
Lease prepayment (Note i) .....	366	359	--	--
Others.....	32	39	--	(66)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) .....	4,558	6,072	(5,636)	(5,902)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

A valuation allowance on deferred tax assets is recorded if it is probable that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized through the recovery of taxes previously paid and/or future taxable income. The allowance is subject to ongoing adjustments based on changes in circumstances that affect the Group's assessment on the realizability of the deferred tax assets. The Group has reviewed its deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005. Based on this review, valuation allowances of RMB 248, RMB 409 and RMB 381 were provided for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. The Group determined the valuation allowance based on management's assessment of the probability that taxable profits will be available over the period which the deferred tax assets can be realized or utilized. In assessing the probability, both positive and negative evidence was considered, including whether it is probable that the operations will have future taxable profits over the periods which the deferred tax assets are deductible or utilized and whether the tax losses result from identifiable causes which are unlikely to recur. Based on this assessment, a valuation allowance was provided to reduce the deferred tax asset to the amount that is probable to be realized.

The valuation allowance is analyzed as follows:

	Years ended Decem	
	2003	2004
	RMB	RMB
At beginning of year.....	943	641
Allowance during the year.....	248	409
Less: Amount distributed to Sinopec Group Company in connection with the Acquisition of Ethylene Assets.....	(550)	--
Written-off.....	--	--
	-----	-----
At end of year .....	641	1,050
	=====	=====

As of December 31, 2005, certain subsidiaries of the Company had tax value of losses carried forward for PRC income tax purpose, provided for valuation allowance, of RMB 4,072 which were available to offset future PRC taxable income of respective subsidiaries, if any. RMB 503, RMB 425, RMB 751, RMB 1,239 and RMB 1,154 expire in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010, respectively.

Movements in temporary differences between calculations of certain items for accounting and for taxation purposes can be specified as follows:

Recognized in

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	Balance at January 1, 2003	consolidated statements of income	Recognized in other reserves
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Current			
Receivables and inventories.....	275	1,171	--
Non-current			
Property, plant and equipment.....	(580)	(129)	--
Accelerated depreciation.....	(2,958)	(660)	--
Tax value of losses carried forward, net of valuation allowance.....	978	(55)	--
Lease prepayments (Note i).....	364	(7)	16
Others.....	2	51	--
Net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets.....	(1,919)	371	16

(Note 11)

	Balance at January 1, 2004	Recognized in consolidated statements of income	Recognized in other reserves
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Current			
Receivables and inventories.....	1,446	1,082	--
Non-current			
Property, plant and equipment.....	(709)	571	--
Accelerated depreciation.....	(3,618)	(314)	--
Tax value of losses carried forward, net of valuation allowance (Note ii).....	923	(591)	(266)
Lease prepayments (Note i).....	373	(7)	--
Others.....	53	(21)	--
Net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets.....	(1,532)	720	(266)

(Note 11)

	Balance at January 1, 2005	Recognized in consolidated statements of income	Recognized in other reserves
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Current			
Receivables and inventories.....	2,528	1,376	--
Non-current			
Property, plant and equipment.....	(138)	161	--
Accelerated depreciation.....	(3,932)	(285)	--
Tax value of losses carried forward, net of valuation allowance.....	66	62	--

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Lease prepayments .....	366	(7)	--
Others.....	32	(59)	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net deferred tax (liabilities)/assets.....	(1,078)	1,248	--
	=====	=====	=====

(Note 11)

Note:

- (i) During the year ended December 31, 2003, in connection with the Acquisition of Refining Assets, the land use rights of the Refining Assets were revalued resulting in a surplus of RMB 66 as required by the relevant PRC rules and regulations but were not revalued for financial reporting purposes and, accordingly, deferred tax assets of RMB 16 were created with corresponding increase in other reserves.
- (ii) As of December 31, 2004, deferred tax assets of RMB 266 were distributed to Sinopec Group Company in connection with the Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets.

22. LONG-TERM PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS

Long-term prepayments and other assets primarily represent prepaid rental expenses over one year, computer software, goodwill and catalysts.

23. SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM DEBTS AND LOANS FROM SINOPEC GROUP COMPANY AND ITS AFFILIATES

Short-term debts represent:

	Decem
	2004
	RMB
Third parties' debts	
Short-term bank loans.....	20,009
Current portion of long-term bank loans.....	12,177
Current portion of long-term other loans.....	121
Current portion of long-term bank loans of jointly controlled entities .....	-
	-----
	12,298
	-----
Corporate bonds (a).....	-
	-----
	32,307
	-----
Loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates	
Short-term loans.....	6,714
Current portion of long-term loans.....	2,000
	-----
	8,714
	-----
	41,021
	=====

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The Group's weighted average interest rates on short-term loans were 3.9% and 4.0% as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

As of December 31, 2004, the Company had standby credit facilities with several PRC financial institutions which allowed the Company to borrow up to RMB 107,000 on an unsecured basis, at rates ranging from 2.95% to 4.54%. As of December 31, 2004, the Company's outstanding borrowings under these facilities were RMB 6,203 and were included in short-term bank loans. These facilities expired at various dates in 2005 and contained no financial covenants.

As of December 31, 2005, the Company had standby credit facilities with several PRC financial institutions which allowed the Company to borrow up to RMB 130,000 on an unsecured basis, at 4.698%. As of December 31, 2005, the Company's outstanding borrowings under these facilities were RMB 2,000 and were included in short-term bank loans. These facilities expire at various dates in 2006 and contain no financial covenants.

Long-term debts comprise:

	Interest rate and final maturity	Decem
		2004
		RMB
Third parties' debts		
Long-term bank loans		
Renminbi denominated	Interest rates ranging from interest free to 5.8% per annum as of December 31, 2005 with maturities through 2013	52,227
Japanese	Yen denominated Interest rates ranging from 2.6% to 5.8% per annum as of December 31, 2005 with maturities through 2024	4,562
US	Dollar denominated Interest rates ranging from interest free to 7.4% per annum as of December 31, 2005 with maturities through 2031	7,729
Euro denominated	Fixed interest rate at 6.7% per annum as of December 31, 2005 with maturities through 2010	165
Hong	Kong Dollar denominated Floating rate at Hong Kong Prime Rate plus 0.8% to 1.1% per annum as of December 31, 2005 with maturities through 2007	5
		64,688
Long-term other loans		=====
Renminbi denominated	Interest rates ranging from interest free to 5.0% per annum as of December 31, 2005 with	



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	maturities through 2008	359
US	Dollar denominated Interest rates ranging from interest free to 2.0% per annum as of December 31, 2005 with maturities through 2015	110
		-----
		469
		=====
Total long-term banks and other loans carried forward		65,157
	Interest rate and final maturity	De
	-----	-----
		2004
		-----
		RMB
Total long-term banks and other loans carried forward		65,157
Corporate bonds		
Renminbi denominated	Fixed interest rate at 4.61% per annum as of December 31, 2005 with maturity in February 2014 (b)	3,500
		=====
Long-term bank loans of jointly controlled entities		
Renminbi	denominated Floating rate at 90% of PBOC's base lending rate per annum as of December 31, 2005 with maturities through 2021	2,415
US	Dollar denominated Floating rate at London Interbank Offer Rate plus 0.4% to 0.7% per annum as of December 31, 2005 with maturities through 2021	2,048
		-----
		4,463
		=====
Total third parties' long-term debts		73,120
Less: Current portion		(12,298)
		-----
		60,822
		=====
Long-term loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates		
Renminbi denominated	Interest free with maturity in 2020	35,561
Renminbi denominated	Interest rates ranging from 5.0% to 5.2% per annum as of December 31, 2005 with maturities through 2009	3,204
		-----

Long-term loans of jointly controlled entities from Sinopec Group  
Company and its affiliates

Renminbi denominated Floating rate at 90% of PBOC's base lending rate  
applicable to three-year tenor loan per annum as of  
December 31, 2005 with maturities through 2021

Less: Current portion

(2,000  
-----  
36,765  
=====

97,587  
=====

- (a) The Company issued six-month corporate bonds of face value at RMB 10,000 to corporate investors in PRC debenture market on October 24, 2005, at a discounted value of RMB 98.75 per RMB 100 par value, with an effective yield at 2.54% per annum with maturity in April 2006.
- (b) The Company issued ten years corporate bonds of RMB 3,500 to PRC citizens as well as PRC legal and non-legal persons on February 24, 2004, with a fixed interest rate at 4.61% per annum.

Third parties' loans of RMB 40 and RMB 35 as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively, were secured by certain of the Group's property, plant and equipment. The net book value of property, plant and equipment of the Group pledged as security amounted to RMB 123 and RMB 83 as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

The aggregate maturities of long-term debts and loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates subsequent to December 31, 2005 are as follows:

	RMB
2006.....	15,198
2007.....	18,787
2008.....	25,718
2009.....	6,898
2010.....	6,526
Thereafter.....	49,063
	-----
	122,190
	=====

Included in short-term and long-term debts and loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates of the Group are the following amounts denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity to which they relate:

	December 31,	
	2004	2005
	millions	millions
US Dollar.....	USD 2,494	USD 2,158
Japanese Yen.....	JPY 60,889	JPY 50,507
Euro .....	EUR 15	EUR 12
Hong Kong Dollar.....	HKD 732	HKD 128
	=====	=====

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24. TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Trade accounts payable are analyzed as follows:

	December 31,	
	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB
Amounts due to third parties.....	22,265	49,962
Amounts due to Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates....	1,527	2,304
Amounts due to jointly controlled entities.....	--	650
Amounts due to associates.....	--	51
	23,792	52,967

Amounts due to Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates are repayable in accordance with normal commercial terms.

25. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES

Accrued expenses and other payables represent:

	December 31,
	2004
	RMB
Amounts due to Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates.....	10,897
Accrued expenditures.....	17,213
Taxes other than income tax.....	3,717
Receipts in advance.....	7,387
Advances from third parties.....	1,009
Others.....	5,053
	45,276
	=====

26. SHARE CAPITAL

	December 31,
	2004
	RMB
Registered, issued and fully paid	
67,121,951,000 domestic state-owned A shares of RMB 1.00 each.....	67,122
16,780,488,000 overseas listed H shares of RMB 1.00 each.....	16,780
2,800,000,000 domestic listed A shares of RMB 1.00 each.....	2,800
	86,702
	=====

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The Company was established on February 25, 2000 with a registered capital of 68.8 billion domestic state-owned shares with a par value of RMB 1.00 each. Such shares were issued to Sinopec Group Company in consideration for the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor Operations transferred to the Company (Note 1).

Pursuant to the resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on July 25, 2000 and approvals from relevant government authorities, the Company is authorized to increase its share capital to a maximum of 88.3 billion shares with a par value of RMB 1.00 each and offer not more than 19.5 billion shares with a par value of RMB 1.00 each to investors outside the PRC. Sinopec Group Company is authorized to offer not more than 3.5 billion shares of its shareholdings in the Company to investors outside the PRC. The shares sold by Sinopec Group Company to investors outside the PRC would be converted into H shares.

In October 2000, the Company issued 15,102,439,000 H shares with a par value of RMB 1.00 each, representing 12,521,864,000 H shares and 25,805,750 American Depositary Shares ("ADSs", each representing 100 H shares), at prices of HK\$ 1.59 per H share and US\$ 20.645 per ADS, respectively, by way of a global initial public offering to Hong Kong and overseas investors. As part of the global initial public offering, 1,678,049,000 domestic state-owned ordinary shares of RMB 1.00 each owned by Sinopec Group Company were converted into H shares and sold to Hong Kong and overseas investors.

In July 2001, the Company issued 2.8 billion domestic listed A shares with a par value of RMB 1.00 each at RMB 4.22 by way of a public offering to natural persons and institutional investors in the PRC.

All A shares and H shares rank pari passu in all material aspects.

### 27. RESERVES

	December
	2004
	RMB
Capital reserve (Note (a))	
At January 1.....	(18,960)
Transfer from other reserves.....	(257)
December 31.....	(19,217)
Share premium (Note (b))	
At January 1 and December 31.....	18,072
Revaluation reserve	
At January 1.....	30,341
Revaluation surplus of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets.....	257
Impairment losses on revalued assets (Note 8).....	(709)
Revaluation surplus realized.....	(1,891)
At December 31.....	27,998
Statutory surplus reserve (Note (c))	

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At January 1.....	6,330
Appropriation.....	3,228
	-----
At December 31.....	9,558
	-----
Statutory public welfare fund (Note (d))	
At January 1.....	6,330
Appropriation.....	3,228
	-----
At December 31.....	9,558
	-----
Discretionary surplus reserve (Note (e))	
At January 1 and at December 31.....	7,000
	-----
Other reserves	
At January 1.....	3,868
Revaluation surplus of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets.....	257
Realization of deferred tax on land use rights (Note (f)).....	(5)
Transfer from retained earnings to other reserves.....	1,499
Net assets distributed to Sinopec Group Company (Note (g)).....	(2,244)
Consideration for Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets (Note 1).....	(3,128)
	-----
At December 31.....	247
	-----
	December
	-----
	2004
	-----
	RMB
Retained earnings (Note (h))	
At January 1.....	31,832
Net income.....	36,019
Final dividend in respect of the previous financial years, approved and paid during the year (Note (i)).....	(5,202)
Interim dividend (Note (j)).....	(3,468)
Transfer to statutory surplus reserve.....	(3,228)
Proposed transfer to statutory public welfare fund.....	(3,228)
Revaluation surplus realized.....	1,891
Realization of deferred tax on land use rights.....	5
Transfer from retained earnings to other reserves.....	(1,499)
	-----
At December 31.....	53,122
	-----
	106,338
	=====

Notes:

- (a) The capital reserve represents (i) the difference between the total amount of the par value of shares issued and the amount of the net assets transferred from Sinopec Group Company in connection with the Reorganization and (ii) the difference between the considerations paid over the amount of the net assets acquired from Sinopec National Star,

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Sinopec Maoming, Xi'an Petrochemical, Tahe Petrochemical, Tianjin Petrochemical, Luoyang Petrochemical, Zhongyuan Petrochemical, Guangzhou Petrochemical and Catalyst Plants.

- (b) The application of the share premium account is governed by Sections 178 and 179 of the PRC Company Law.
- (c) According to the Company's Articles of Association, the Company is required to transfer 10% of its net income, as determined in accordance with the PRC Accounting Rules and Regulations, to statutory surplus reserve until the reserve balance reaches 50% of the registered capital. The transfer to this reserve must be made before distribution of a dividend to shareholders.

Statutory surplus reserve can be used to make good previous years' losses, if any, and may be converted into share capital by the issue of new shares to shareholders in proportion to their existing shareholdings or by increasing the par value of the shares currently held by them, provided that the balance after such issue is not less than 25% of the registered capital. During the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005, the Company transferred RMB 3,228 and RMB 3,956, respectively, being 10% of the current year's net income determined in accordance with the PRC Accounting Rules and Regulations, to this reserve.

- (d) According to the Company's Articles of Association, the Company is required to transfer 5% to 10% of its net income, as determined in accordance with the PRC Accounting Rules and Regulations, to the statutory public welfare fund. This fund can only be utilized on capital items for the collective benefits of the Company's employees such as the construction of dormitories, canteen and other staff welfare facilities. This fund is non-distributable other than on liquidation. The transfer to this fund must be made before distribution of a dividend to shareholders.

Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Associations and a resolution passed at the Directors' meeting on August 26, 2005, the directors authorized to transfer RMB 1,804 for the six-month period ended June 30, 2005, being 10% of the net profit for the six-month period ended June 30, 2005 determined in accordance with the PRC Accounting Rules and Regulations, to this fund.

The directors authorized the transfer of RMB 2,152, subject to the shareholders' approval, being 10% of the net profit for the six-month period ended December 31, 2005, determined in accordance with the PRC Accounting Rules and Regulations, to this fund. The transfer to this fund for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005 were RMB 3,228 and RMB 3,956, respectively.

- (e) The usage of the discretionary surplus reserve is similar to that of statutory surplus reserve.
- (f) Effective January 1, 2002, land use rights which are included in lease prepayments are carried at historical cost. Accordingly, the surplus on the revaluation of land use rights credited to revaluation reserve previously, net of minority interests, was eliminated during the year. The effect of this change did not have a material impact on the Group's financial condition and results of operations in the periods prior to the change. As a result of the tax deductibility of the revaluation surplus, a deferred tax asset, net of minority interests, is created with a corresponding increase in other reserves.
- (g) The net assets distributed to Sinopec Group Company during the year ended December 31, 2003 represent certain net assets retained, including certain property, plant and equipment with net book value of RMB 4,840 and certain

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construction in progress with net book value of RMB 2,789, by Sinopec Group Company in connection with the Acquisition of Ethylene Assets and the Acquisition of Refining Assets. The net assets distributed to Sinopec Group Company during the year ended December 31, 2004 represent certain net assets retained, including certain property, plant and equipment with net book value of RMB 1,840 and certain construction in progress with net book value of RMB 232, by Sinopec Group Company in connection with the Acquisition of Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets. These transactions were recorded at historical cost and were reflected as changes in other reserves in the year the transaction occurred.

- (h) According to the Company's Articles of Association, the amount of retained earnings available for distribution to equity shareholders of the Company is the lower of the amount determined in accordance with the PRC Accounting Rules and Regulations and the amount determined in accordance with IFRS. As of December 31, 2004 and 2005, the amounts of retained earnings available for distribution were RMB (4,211) (as restated) and RMB 20,591, respectively, being the amount determined in accordance with IFRS. Pursuant to a resolution passed at the Directors' meeting on March 31, 2006, a final dividend in respect of the year ended December 31, 2005 of RMB 0.09 per share totaling RMB 7,803 was proposed for shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meeting. Final dividend of RMB 7,803 in respect of the year ended December 31, 2005 has not been recognized as a liability as of the balance sheet date.

Subject to the relevant provisions of the PRC Company Law and the Company's Articles of Association, Sinopec Group Company may seek to influence the Company's determination of dividends with a view to satisfying Sinopec Group Company's cash flow requirements.

- (i) Pursuant to the shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meeting on May 18, 2004, a final dividend of RMB 0.06 per share totaling RMB 5,202 in respect of the year ended December 31, 2003 was declared and paid on June 28, 2004.

Pursuant to the shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meeting on May 18, 2005, a final dividend of RMB 0.08 per share totaling RMB 6,936 in respect of the year ended December 31, 2004 was declared and paid on June 27, 2005.

- (j) Pursuant to the shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meeting on May 18, 2004, the Board of Directors was authorized to declare the interim dividends for the year ended December 31, 2004. According to the resolution passed at the Directors' meeting on August 27, 2004, an interim dividend of RMB 0.04 per share totaling RMB 3,468 was declared which was paid on September 30, 2004.

Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association and a resolution passed at the Director's meeting on August 26, 2005, the directors authorized to declare an interim dividend for the year ended December 31, 2005 of RMB 0.04 per share totaling RMB 3,468, which was paid on September 30, 2005.

### 28. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

#### Operating lease commitments

The Group leases service stations and other equipment through non-cancellable operating leases. These operating leases do not contain provisions for contingent lease rentals. None of the rental agreements contain escalation provisions that may require higher future rental payments.

As of December 31, 2005, the future minimum lease payments under operating

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leases are as follows:

	RMB
2006.....	3,593
2007.....	3,442
2008.....	3,388
2009.....	3,357
2010.....	3,353
Thereafter.....	95,176
	-----
Total minimum lease payments.....	112,309
	=====

The Group's leasing arrangement impose no restrictions on dividends, additional debt and/or further leasing.

### Capital commitments

As of December 31, 2005, the Group had capital commitments as follows:

	RMB
The Group	
Authorized and contracted for.....	71,666
Authorized but not contracted for.....	84,213
	-----
	155,879
Jointly controlled entities	
Authorized and contracted for.....	2,160
Authorized but not contracted for.....	60
	-----
	2,220
	=====

These capital commitments relate to oil and gas exploration and development, refining and petrochemical production capacity expansion projects, the construction of service stations and oil depots, and capital contributions to the Group's investments and interests in associates.

### Exploration and production licenses

Exploration licenses for exploration activities are registered with the Ministry of Land and Resources. The maximum term of the Group's exploration licenses is 7 years, and may be renewed twice within 30 days prior to expiration of the original term with each renewal being for a two-year term. The Group is obligated to make progressive annual minimum exploration investment relating to the exploration blocks in respect of which the license is issued. The Ministry of Land and Resources also issues production licenses to the Group 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 was given by the State Council. The maximum term of production licenses issued to the Group is 55 years as a special dispensation was given to the Group by the State Council. The Group's production license is renewable upon application by the Group 30 days prior to expiration.

The Group is required to make payments of exploration license fees and production right usage fees to the Ministry of Land and Resources annually which are expensed as incurred. Payments incurred were approximately RMB 97, RMB 189 and RMB 208 for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

Estimated future annual payments as of December 31, 2005 are as follows:

RMB



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2006.....	107
2007.....	112
2008.....	59
2009.....	67
2010.....	56
Thereafter.....	239
	----
Total payments.....	640
	====

### Contingent liabilities

(a) The Company has been advised by its PRC lawyers that, except for liabilities constituting or arising out of or relating to the business assumed by the Company in the Reorganization, no other liabilities were assumed by the Company, and the Company is not jointly and severally liable for other debts and obligations incurred by Sinopec Group Company prior to the Reorganization.

(b) As of December 31, 2005, guarantees given to banks in respect of banking facilities granted to the parties below were as follows:

	RMB
Associates.....	79
	====

The Group monitors the conditions that are subject to the guarantees to identify whether it is probable that a loss has occurred, and recognize any such losses under guarantees when those losses are estimable. As of December 31, 2005, it is not probable that the Group will be required to make payments under the guarantee. Thus no liability has been accrued for a loss related to the Group's obligation under this guarantee arrangement.

### Environmental contingencies

To date, the Group has not incurred any significant expenditures for environmental remediation, is currently not involved in any environmental remediation, and has not accrued any amounts for environmental remediation relating to its operations. Under existing legislation, management believes that there are no probable liabilities that will have a material adverse effect on the financial position or operating results of the Group. The PRC government, however, has moved, and may move further towards more rigorous enforcement of applicable laws, and towards the adoption of more stringent environmental standards. Environmental liabilities are subject to considerable uncertainties which affect the Group's ability to estimate the ultimate cost of remediation efforts. These uncertainties include i) the exact nature and extent of the contamination at various sites including, but not limited to refineries, oil fields, service stations, terminals and land development areas, whether operating, closed or sold, ii) the extent of required cleanup efforts, iii) varying costs of alternative remediation strategies, iv) changes in environmental remediation requirements, and v) the identification of new remediation sites. The amount of such future cost is indeterminable due to such factors as the unknown magnitude of possible contamination and the unknown timing and extent of the corrective actions that may be required. Accordingly, the outcome of environmental liabilities under proposed or future environmental legislation cannot reasonably be estimated at present, and could be material. The Group paid normal routine pollutant discharge fees of approximately RMB 245, RMB 248 and RMB 493 for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

### Legal contingencies

The Group is a defendant in certain lawsuits as well as the named party in

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other proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcomes of such contingencies, lawsuits or other proceedings cannot be determined at present, management believes that any resulting liabilities will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or operating results of the Group.

### 29. CONCENTRATION OF RISKS

#### Credit risk

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, time deposits with financial institutions, trade accounts and bills receivables, and other current assets, except for prepayments and deposits, represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets.

The majority of the Group's trade accounts receivable relate to sales of petroleum and chemical products to related parties and third parties operating in the petroleum and chemical industries. The Group performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and generally does not require collateral on trade accounts receivable. The Group maintains an impairment loss for bad and doubtful debts and actual losses have been within management's expectations. No single customer accounted for greater than 10% of total revenues during the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

#### Concentration of economic risk

The Group's operations may be adversely affected by significant political, economic, and social uncertainties in the PRC. In addition, the ability to negotiate and implement specific projects in a timely and favorable manner may be impacted by political considerations unrelated to or beyond the control of the Group. Although the PRC government has been pursuing economic reform policies for the past two decades, no assurance can be given that the PRC government will continue to pursue such policies or that such policies may not be significantly altered. There is also no guarantee that the PRC government's pursuit of economic reforms will be consistent or effective and as a result, changes in the rate or method of taxation, reduction in tariff protection and other import restrictions, and changes in state policies affecting the industries to which the Group sells its products, may have a negative effect on its operating results and financial conditions.

#### Currency risk

Substantially all of the revenue-generating operations of the Group are transacted in Renminbi, which is not fully convertible into foreign currencies. On January 1, 1994, the PRC government abolished the dual rate system and introduced a single rate of exchange as quoted by the People's Bank of China. However, the unification of the exchange rate does not imply convertibility of Renminbi into United States dollars or other foreign currencies. All foreign exchange transactions continue to take place either through the People's Bank of China or other banks authorized to buy and sell foreign currencies at the exchange rates quoted by the People's Bank of China. Approval of foreign currency payments by the People's Bank of China or other institutions requires submitting a payment application form together with suppliers' invoices, shipping documents and signed contracts.

With the authorization from the PRC government, the People's Bank of China 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. The exchange rate of US dollars against RMB was adjusted to 8.11 yuan per US dollar with effect from

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the time of 19:00 hours on July 21, 2005.

Other than the amounts as disclosed in Note 23, the amounts of other financial assets and liabilities of the Group are substantially denominated in the functional currency of respective entity of the Group.

### Business risk

The Group conducts its principal operations in China and accordingly is subject to special considerations and significant risks not typically associated with investments in equity securities of the United States and Western European companies. These include risks associated with, among others, the political, economic and legal environment, influence of the State Council over substantially all aspects of its operations and competition in the oil and gas industry.

### Interest rate risk

The interest rates and terms of repayment of short-term and long-term debts of the Group are disclosed in Note 23.

### 30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related to the Group if the Group has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals (being members of key management personnel, significant shareholders and/or their close family members) or other entities and include entities which are under the significant influence of related parties of the Group where those parties are individuals, and post-employment benefit plans which are for the benefit of employees of the group or of any entity that is a related party of the Group.

- (a) Transactions with Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates, associates and jointly controlled entities

The Group is part of a larger group of companies under Sinopec Group Company, which is owned by the PRC government, and has significant transactions and relationships with Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates. Because of these relationships, it is possible that the terms of these transactions are not the same as those that would result from transactions among unrelated parties.

The principal related party transactions with Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates, associates and jointly controlled entities, which were carried out in the ordinary course of business, are as follows:

		Years ended	
	Note	2003	2002
		RMB	RMB
Sales of goods.....	(i)	32,134	63,134
Purchases.....	(ii)	31,964	36,964
Transportation and storage.....	(iii)	1,572	2,572
Exploration and development services.....	(iv)	13,699	14,699
Production related services.....	(v)	8,421	9,421
Ancillary and social services.....	(vi)	1,783	1,783

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Operating lease charges.....	(vii)	2,924	
Agency commission income.....	(viii)	41	
Intellectual property licence fee paid.....	(ix)	10	
Interest received.....	(x)	114	
Interest paid.....	(xi)	583	
Net deposits (withdrawn from)/placed with related parties.....	(xii)	(1,634)	
Net loans (repaid to)/obtained from related parties.....	(xiii)	(24)	

The amounts set out in the table above in respect of each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005 represent the relevant costs to the Group as determined by the corresponding contracts with the related parties.

There were no guarantees given to banks by the Group in respect of banking facilities to Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates as of December 31, 2004 and 2005. Guarantees given to banks by the Group in respect of banking facilities to associates are disclosed in Note 28.

The directors of the Company are of the opinion that the above transactions with related parties were conducted in the ordinary course of business and on normal commercial terms or in accordance with the agreements governing such transactions, and this has been confirmed by the independent non-executive directors.

### Notes:

- (i) Sales of goods represent the sale of crude oil, intermediate petrochemical products, petroleum products and ancillary materials.
- (ii) Purchases represent the purchase of material and utility supplies directly related to the Group's operations such as the procurement of raw and ancillary materials and related services, supply of water, electricity and gas.
- (iii) Transportation and storage represent the cost for the use of railway, road and marine transportation services, pipelines, loading, unloading and storage facilities.
- (iv) Exploration and development services comprise direct costs incurred in the exploration and development such as geophysical, drilling, well testing and well measurement services.
- (v) Production related services represent ancillary services rendered in relation to the Group's operations such as equipment repair and general maintenance, insurance premium, technical research, communications, fire fighting, security, product quality testing and analysis, information technology, design and engineering, construction which includes the construction of oilfield ground facilities, refineries and chemical plants, manufacture of replacement parts and machinery, installation, project management and environmental protection.
- (vi) Ancillary and social services represent expenditures for social welfare and support services such as educational facilities, media communication services, sanitation, accommodation, canteens, property maintenance and management services.
- (vii) Operating lease charges represent the rental paid to Sinopec Group Company for operating leases in respect of land, buildings and equipments.
- (viii) Agency commission income represents commission earned for acting as an

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agent in respect of sales of products of and purchase of materials for certain entities owned by Sinopec Group Company.

- (ix) Intellectual property license fee represents reimbursement paid to Sinopec Group Company for fees required to maintain the validity of licenses, trademarks, patents, technology and computer software.
- (x) Interest received represents interest received from deposits placed with Sinopec Finance Company Limited, a finance company controlled by Sinopec Group Company. The applicable interest rate is determined in accordance with the prevailing saving deposit rate. The balance of deposits as of December 31, 2004 and 2005 were RMB 4,671 and RMB 4,589, respectively.
- (xi) Interest paid represents interest charges on the loans and advances obtained from Sinopec Group Company and Sinopec Finance Company Limited.
- (xii) Deposits were withdrawn from / placed with Sinopec Finance Company Limited.
- (xiii) The Group repaid loans to / obtained loans from Sinopec Group Company and Sinopec Finance Company Limited.

In connection with the Reorganization, the Company and Sinopec Group Company entered into a number of agreements under which 1) Sinopec Group Company will provide goods and products and a range of ancillary, social and supporting services to the Group and 2) the Group will sell certain goods to Sinopec Group Company. The terms of these agreements are summarized as follows:

- (a) The Company has entered into a non-exclusive Agreement for Mutual Provision of Products and Ancillary Services ("Mutual Provision Agreement") with Sinopec Group Company effective from January 1, 2000 in which Sinopec Group Company has agreed to provide the Group with certain ancillary production services, construction services, information advisory services, supply services and other services and products. While each of Sinopec Group Company and the Company is permitted to terminate the Mutual Provision Agreement upon at least six months notice, Sinopec Group Company has agreed not to terminate the agreement if the Group is unable to obtain comparable services from a third party. The pricing policy for these services and products provided by Sinopec Group Company to the Group is as follows:
  - o the government-prescribed price;
  - o where there is no government-prescribed price, the government-guidance price;
  - o where there is neither a government-prescribed price nor a government-guidance price, the market price; or
  - o where none of the above is applicable, the price to be agreed between the parties, which shall be based on a reasonable cost incurred in providing such services plus a profit margin not exceeding 6%.
- (b) The Company has entered into a non-exclusive Agreement for Provision of Cultural and Educational, Health Care and Community Services with Sinopec Group Company effective from January 1, 2000 in which Sinopec Group Company has agreed to provide the Group with certain cultural, educational, health care and community services on the same pricing terms and termination conditions as agreed to in the above Mutual Provision Agreement.

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- (c) The Company has entered into a series of lease agreements with Sinopec Group Company to lease certain land and buildings at a rental of approximately RMB 2,557 and RMB 568, respectively, per annum. The Company and Sinopec Group Company can renegotiate the rental amount every three years for land and every year for buildings, such amount not to exceed the market price as determined by an independent third party. The Group has the option to terminate these leases upon six months notice to Sinopec Group Company.
- (d) The Company has entered into agreements with Sinopec Group Company effective from January 1, 2000 under which the Group has been granted the right to use certain trademarks, patents, technology and computer software developed by Sinopec Group Company. The Group will reimburse Sinopec Group Company for fees required to maintain the validity of these licenses.
- (e) The Company has entered into a service stations franchise agreement with Sinopec Group Company effective from January 1, 2000 under which its service stations and retail stores would exclusively sell the refined products supplied by the Group.

As discussed in Note 1, the Group acquired the equity interest of Sinopec Maoming from Sinopec Group Company for a consideration of RMB 3,300 during the year ended December 31, 2003. As of the valuation date, the carrying amount of the net asset acquired approximated the net appraised amount of RMB 3,300.

As discussed in Note 1, the Group acquired the equity interest of Tahe Petrochemical and Xi'an Petrochemical from Sinopec Group Company for a consideration of RMB 356 during the year ended December 31, 2003. As of the valuation date, the carrying amount of the net asset acquired approximated the net appraised amount of RMB 356.

In December 2003, Sinopec Group Company repaid a bank loan of RMB 962 on behalf of a subsidiary of the Group in exchange for a receivable from that subsidiary.

As discussed in Note 1, pursuant to the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on December 21, 2004, the Group acquired the equity interests of Tianjin Petrochemical, Luoyang Petrochemical, Zhongyuan Petrochemical, Guangzhou Petrochemical and Catalyst Plants from Sinopec Group Company for a total consideration payable of RMB 3,128. In addition, the Group acquired certain individual assets and liabilities from Sinopec Group Company, including certain property, plant and equipment with net book value of RMB 1,883, for a total consideration payable of RMB 2,232. In connection with these acquisitions, the Group disposed of certain property, plant and equipment, with net book value of RMB 1,857, and certain other assets and liabilities, related to its oilfield downhole operation (the "Downhole Assets") to Sinopec Group Company for a consideration receivable of RMB 1,712, which approximated the net carrying value of the assets and liabilities, resulting in a net cash consideration of RMB 3,648 payable to Sinopec Group Company. This consideration was fully paid during the year ended December 31, 2005.

Amounts due from / to Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates, associates and jointly controlled entities included in respective accounts caption are summarized as follows:

December 31  
-----  
2004  
-----

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	RMB	
Trade accounts receivable.....	2,438	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	5,893	
		-----
Total amounts due from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates, associates and jointly controlled entities.....	8,331	=====
		=====
Trade accounts payable.....	1,527	
Accrued expenses and other payables.....	10,897	
Short-term loans and current portion of long-term loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates.....	8,714	
Long-term loans excluding current portion from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates.....	36,765	3
		-----
Total amounts due to Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates, associates and jointly controlled entities.....	57,903	5
		=====
		=====

Amounts due from / to Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates, associates and jointly controlled entities, other than short-term loans and long-term loans, bear no interest, are unsecured and are repayable in accordance with normal commercial terms. The terms and conditions associated with short-term loans and long-term loans payable to Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates are set out in Note 23.

As at and for the year ended December 31, 2005, no impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts were recorded in respect of amounts due from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates, associates and jointly controlled entities.

(b) Key management personnel emoluments

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including directors and supervisors of the Group. The key management personnel compensations are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	-----	-----	-----
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Short-term employee benefits.....	3,040	3,997	2,868
Retirement scheme contributions.....	178	202	115
	-----	-----	-----
	3,218	4,199	2,983
	=====	=====	=====

Total emoluments are included in "personnel expenses" as disclosed in Note 5.

Key management personnel also participate in the Group's share appreciation rights plan (Note 31).

(c) Contributions to defined contribution retirement plans

The Group participates in various defined contribution retirement plans organized by municipal and provincial governments for its staff. The details of the Group's employee benefits plan are disclosed in Note 31. As at December 31,

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2005, there was no material outstanding contribution to post-employment benefit plans.

(d) Transactions with other state-owned entities in the PRC

The Group is a state-owned entity and operates in an economic regime currently predominated by state-owned entities. Apart from transactions with Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates, the Group conducts a majority of its business activities with entities directly or indirectly owned or controlled by the PRC government and numerous government authorities and agencies (collectively referred to as "state-owned entities") in the ordinary course of business. These transactions, which include sales and purchase of goods and ancillary materials, rendering and receiving services, lease of assets, purchase of property, plant and equipment and obtaining finance, are carried out at terms similar to those that would be entered into with non-state-owned entities and have been reflected in the financial statements. The Group believes that it has provided meaningful disclosure of related party transactions as summarized above.

### 31. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PLAN

As stipulated by the regulations of the PRC, the Group participates in various defined contribution retirement plans organized by municipal and provincial governments for its staff. The Group is required to make contributions to the retirement plans at rates ranging from 17.0% to 30.0% of the salaries, bonuses and certain allowances of its staff. A member of the plan is entitled to a pension equal to a fixed proportion of the salary prevailing at his or her retirement date. The Group has no other material obligation for the payment of pension benefits associated with these plans beyond the annual contributions described above. The Group's contributions for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 were RMB 1,882, RMB 2,242 and RMB 2,269, respectively.

The Company implemented a share appreciation rights plan for members of its management, including the key management personnel, in order to provide further incentives to these employees. Under this plan, share appreciation rights were granted in units with each unit representing one H share. No shares will be issued under the share appreciation rights plan.

Under the plan, all share appreciation rights have an exercise period of five years. A recipient of share appreciation rights may not exercise the rights in the first three years after the date of grant. As of each of the third, fourth and fifth anniversary of the date of grant, the total number of share appreciation rights exercisable may not in aggregate exceed 30%, 70% and 100%, respectively, of the total share appreciation rights granted to such person.

During 2003, the Company granted 258.6 million share appreciation right units to eligible employees accordingly. No share appreciation rights were granted during the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005.

The exercise price of share appreciation rights initially granted is the initial public offering price of the Company's H shares. Upon exercise of the share appreciation rights, a recipient will receive, subject to any applicable withholding tax, a cash payment in RMB, translated from the Hong Kong dollar amount equal to the product of the number of share appreciation rights exercised and the difference between the exercise price and average market price of the Company's H shares for the exercise period based on the applicable exchange rate between RMB and Hong Kong dollar at the date of the exercise.

The Company recognizes compensation expense of the share appreciation rights over the applicable vesting period. For the years ended December 31,



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2003, 2004, 2005, compensation expense recognized was RMB 120, RMB 150 and RMB 19, respectively. As of December 31, 2004 and 2005, the carrying amounts of liability arising from share appreciation rights were RMB 270 and RMB 289, respectively.

### 32. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

The Group has five operating segments as follows:

- (i) Exploration and production, which explores and develops oil fields, produces crude oil and natural gas and sells such products to the refining segment of the Group and external customers.
- (ii) Refining, which processes and purifies crude oil, which is sourced from the exploration and production segment of the Group and external suppliers, and manufactures and sells petroleum products to the chemicals and marketing and distribution segments of the Group and external customers.
- (iii) Marketing and distribution, which owns and operates oil depots and service stations in the PRC, and distributes and sells refined petroleum products (mainly gasoline and diesel) in the PRC through wholesale and retail sales networks.
- (iv) Chemicals, which manufactures and sells petrochemical products, derivative petrochemical products and other chemical products mainly to external customers.
- (v) Corporate and others, which largely comprise the trading activities of the import and export companies of the Group and research and development undertaken by other subsidiaries.

The segments were determined primarily because the Group manages its exploration and production; refining; marketing and distribution; chemicals; and corporate and others businesses separately. The reportable segments are each managed separately because they manufacture and/or distribute distinct products with different production processes and due to their distinct operating and gross margin characteristics. In view of the fact that the Company and its subsidiaries operate mainly in the PRC, no geographical segment information is presented.

The Group evaluates the performance and allocates resources to its operating segments on an operating income basis, without considering the effects of finance costs or investment income. The accounting policies of the Group's segments are the same as those described in the principal accounting policies (see Note 2). Corporate administrative costs and assets are not allocated to the operating segments; instead, operating segments are charged for direct corporate services. Inter-segment transfer pricing is based on cost plus an appropriate margin, as specified by the Group's policy.

Reportable information on the Group's business segments is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Sales of goods			
Exploration and production			
External sales.....	14,936	15,970	19,862
Inter-segment sales.....	47,287	60,053	84,423

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	62,223	76,023	104,285
Refining			
External sales.....	51,445	63,388	82,810
Inter-segment sales.....	217,755	289,699	386,456
	269,200	353,087	469,266
Marketing and distribution			
External sales.....	238,210	342,840	459,292
Inter-segment sales.....	2,602	2,831	3,172
	240,812	345,671	462,464
Chemicals			
External sales.....	91,964	126,013	160,783
Inter-segment sales.....	7,415	12,510	12,199
	99,379	138,523	172,982
Corporate and others			
External sales.....	33,394	48,986	76,368
Inter-segment sales.....	30,371	32,046	44,897
	63,765	81,032	121,265
Elimination of inter-segment sales.....	(305,430)	(397,139)	(531,147)
Total sales of goods.....	429,949	597,197	799,115
Other operating revenues			
Exploration and production.....	8,039	9,283	10,745
Refining.....	4,573	5,186	5,421
Marketing and distribution.....	548	755	1,358
Chemicals.....	4,461	6,170	5,841
Corporate and others.....	1,431	1,192	637
Total other operating revenues.....	19,052	22,586	24,002
Other income			
Refining.....	--	--	9,415
Total other income.....	--	--	9,415
	449,001	619,783	832,532

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Operating income by segment			
- Exploration and production.....	19,160	25,614	46,871
- Refining.....	6,073	5,943	(3,505)

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- Marketing and distribution.....	11,943	14,716	10,350
- Chemicals.....	3,543	18,721	14,296
- Corporate and others.....	(1,836)	(1,925)	(1,198)
Total operating income.....	38,883	63,069	66,814
Income/(loss) from associates			
- Exploration and production.....	293	447	326
- Refining.....	(1)	58	23
- Marketing and distribution.....	43	302	241
- Chemicals.....	(41)	(164)	1
- Corporate and others.....	102	154	266
Aggregate income from associates .....	396	797	857
Finance costs			
Interest expense.....	(4,365)	(4,583)	(5,920)
Interest income.....	322	374	382
Foreign exchange losses.....	(450)	(223)	(79)
Foreign exchange gains.....	30	61	996
Net finance costs.....	(4,463)	(4,371)	(4,621)
Gain from issuance of shares by a subsidiary.....	136	--	--
Investment income.....	89	111	178
Income before income tax.....	35,041	59,606	63,228
Income tax.....	(10,645)	(17,815)	(19,388)
Net income.....	24,396	41,791	43,840

Assets and liabilities dedicated to a particular segment's operations are included in that segment's total assets and liabilities. Assets which benefit more than one segment or are considered to be corporate assets are not allocated. "Unallocated assets" consists primarily of cash and cash equivalents, time deposits with financial institutions, investments and deferred tax assets. "Unallocated liabilities" consists primarily of short-term and long-term debts, loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates, income tax payable, deferred tax liabilities and other liabilities.

Interest in and income from associates are included in the segments in which the associates operate. Information on associates is included in Note 19. Additions to long-lived assets by operating segment are included in Notes 16 and 17.

	December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Assets			
Segment assets			
- Exploration and production.....	101,303	110,509	123,631
- Refining.....	96,839	111,878	135,731
- Marketing and distribution.....	73,942	93,722	102,935
- Chemicals.....	101,130	105,032	115,942
- Corporate and others.....	14,445	17,574	20,570
Total segment assets.....	387,659	438,715	498,809
Interests in associates			

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- Exploration and production.....	1,233	1,396	1,494
- Refining.....	136	314	521
- Marketing and distribution.....	1,815	2,410	4,298
- Chemicals.....	3,517	4,315	1,092
- Corporate and others.....	1,420	1,787	1,812
Aggregate interests in associates.....	8,121	10,222	9,217
Unallocated assets.....	24,404	25,657	29,295
Total assets.....	420,184	474,594	537,321
Liabilities			
Segment liabilities			
- Exploration and production.....	15,733	16,241	18,882
- Refining.....	25,729	28,130	26,486
- Marketing and distribution.....	21,091	23,419	23,713
- Chemicals.....	18,951	16,528	19,442
- Corporate and others.....	10,022	15,547	35,855
Total segment liabilities.....	91,526	99,865	124,378
Unallocated liabilities.....	131,092	150,643	159,947
Total liabilities.....	222,618	250,508	284,325

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the year to acquire segment assets that are expected to be used for more than one year.

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Capital expenditure			
Exploration and production.....	20,628	21,234	23,095
Refining.....	9,788	14,272	14,127
Marketing and distribution.....	6,826	16,678	10,954
Chemicals.....	7,680	11,025	9,386
Corporate and others.....	518	1,550	1,164
	45,440	64,759	58,726
Capital expenditure of jointly controlled entities			
Exploration and production.....	1,200	1,323	772
Chemicals.....	2,993	5,178	1,830
	4,193	6,501	2,602
Depreciation, depletion and amortization			
Exploration and production.....	9,413	12,066	10,915
Refining.....	6,434	7,730	7,053
Marketing and distribution.....	2,431	2,759	3,026
Chemicals.....	9,149	9,325	9,697
Corporate and others.....	524	462	722
	27,951	32,342	31,413
Impairment losses on long-lived assets recognized in consolidated statements of income			

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Exploration and production.....	310	98	60
Refining.....	114	14	--
Marketing and distribution.....	--	1,769	366
Chemicals.....	453	2,038	1,425
	-----	-----	-----
	877	3,919	1,851
	=====	=====	=====
Impairment losses on revalued long-lived assets recognized in equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company Chemicals.....	--	709	--
	=====	=====	=====

33. PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the Group's principle subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of Company	Particulars of issued capital	Type of legal entity	Percentage of equity		Principal
			held by the Company	held by the Company's subsidiary	
			%	%	
China Petrochemical International Company Limited	RMB 1,704	Limited company	100.00	—	Trading of cru products
Sinopec Beijing Yanhua Petrochemical Company Limited ("Beijing Yanhua") (i)	RMB 3,404	Limited company	100.00	—	Manufacturing
Sinopec Sales Company Limited	RMB 1,700	Limited company	100.00	—	Marketing and petroleum pro
Sinopec Shengli Oilfield Company Limited	RMB 29,000	Limited company	100.00	—	Exploration a oil and natur
Sinopec Fujian Petrochemical Company Limited (ii)	RMB 2,253	Limited company	50.00	—	Manufacturing intermediate and petroleum
Sinopec Qilu Petrochemical Company Limited	RMB 1,950	Limited company	82.05	—	Manufacturing petrochemical products
Sinopec Shanghai Petrochemical Company Limited	RMB 7,200	Limited company	55.56	—	Manufacturing resin and pla petrochemical products
Sinopec Shijiazhuang Refining- Chemical Company Limited	RMB 1,154	Limited company	79.73	—	Manufacturing petrochemical products
Sinopec Kantons Holdings Limited	HK\$ 104	Limited company	—	72.40	Trading of cr products

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Sinopec Wuhan Petroleum Group Company Limited (ii)	RMB 147	Limited company	46.25	—	Marketing and petroleum pro
Sinopec Wuhan Phoenix Company Limited (ii)	RMB 519	Limited company	40.72	—	Manufacturing products and
Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Company Limited	RMB 2,330	Limited company	84.98	—	Manufacturing petrochemical products
Sinopec Yizheng Chemical Fiber Company Limited (ii)	RMB 4,000	Limited company	42.00	—	Production an and polyester
Sinopec Zhenhai Refining and Chemical Company Limited	RMB 2,524	Limited company	71.32	—	Manufacturing petrochemical products
Sinopec Zhongyuan Petroleum Company Limited	RMB 875	Limited company	70.85	—	Exploration a oil and natur
Sinopec Zhongyuan Petrochemical Company Limited	RMB 2,400	Limited company	93.51	—	Manufacturing
Sinopec Shell (Jiangsu) Petroleum Marketing Company Limited	RMB 830	Limited company	60.00	—	Marketing and petroleum pro
BP Sinopec (Zhejiang) Petroleum Company Limited	RMB 800	Limited company	60.00	—	Marketing and petroleum pro
Sinopec Qingdao Refining and Chemical Company Limited	RMB 800	Limited company	85.00	—	Manufacturing petrochemical products

Except for Sinopec Kantons Holdings Limited, which is incorporated in Bermuda, all of the above principal subsidiaries are incorporated in the PRC.

- (i) During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Group acquired the entire 1,012,000,000 H shares, representing approximately 29.99% of the issued share capital of Beijing Yanhua from minority interests at HK\$ 3.80 per share. The total consideration paid by the Group was approximately RMB 4,088 which was settled in cash. The excess of the cost of purchase over the fair value of the underlying assets and liabilities (on a proportionate share) was recorded as goodwill, amounting to RMB 1,157, which is included in long-term prepayments and other assets.
- (ii) The Group consolidated the results of the entity because the Group controlled the board of this entity and had the power to govern its financial and operating policies.

### 34. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets of the Group include cash and cash equivalents, time deposits with financial institutions, investments, trade accounts receivable, bills receivable, amounts due from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates, advances to third parties, amounts due from associates, and other receivables. Financial liabilities of the Group include bank and other loans, loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates, trade accounts payable, bills payable, amounts due to Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates, receipts in advance, and advances from third parties. The Group has no derivative instruments that are designated and qualified as hedging instruments as of December 31, 2004 and

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2005.

The disclosures of the fair value estimates, methods and assumptions, set forth below for the Group's financial instruments, are made to comply with the requirements of IAS 32 and IAS 39 and should be read in conjunction with the Group's consolidated financial statements and related notes. The estimated fair value amounts have been determined by the Group using market information and valuation methodologies considered appropriate. However, considerable judgment is required to interpret market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Group could realize in a current market exchange. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

The Group has not developed an internal valuation model necessary to make the estimate of the fair value of loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates as it is not considered practicable to estimate their fair value because the cost of obtaining discount and borrowing rates for comparable borrowings would be excessive based on the Reorganization of the Group, its existing capital structure, and the terms of the borrowings.

The following table presents the carrying amount and fair value of the Group's long-term indebtedness other than loans from Sinopec Group Company and its affiliates as of December 31, 2004 and 2005:

	December 31,	
	----- 2004	2005 -----
	RMB	RMB
Carrying amount.....	73,120	82,157
Fair value.....	73,263	82,161

The fair value of long-term indebtedness is estimated by discounting future cash flows thereon using current market interest rates offered to the Group for debts with substantially the same characteristics and maturities.

Investments are unquoted equity interests, and are individually and in the aggregate not material to the Group's financial condition or results of operations for all periods presented. There are no quoted market prices for such interests in the PRC and, accordingly, a reasonable estimate of fair value could not be made without incurring excessive costs.

The fair values of all other financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts due to the nature or short-term maturity of these instruments.

### 35. MAJOR DOMESTIC SUPPLIERS

The Group's major domestic suppliers of crude oil and refined petroleum products are China National Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiaries ("CNPC Group") and China National Offshore Oil Corporation and its subsidiaries ("CNOOC Group"). Failure in negotiating another contract with another key supplier at similar terms and costs could have a severe and significant impact on the Group's results of operations.

The following table presents the aggregate amount of crude oil purchased by refining segment and refined petroleum products purchased by marketing and distribution segment from CNPC Group and the amount of crude oil purchased by refining segment from CNOOC Group during the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004

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and 2005:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB
CNPC Group.....	31,960	30,214	44,814
CNOOC Group.....	9,263	11,438	14,143

### 36. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Group's financial condition and results of operations are sensitive to accounting methods, assumptions and estimates that underlie the preparation of the financial statements. The Group bases the assumptions and estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that the Group believes to be reasonable and which form the basis for making judgements about matters that are not readily apparent from other sources. On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates. Actual results may differ from those estimates as facts, circumstances and conditions change.

The selection of critical accounting policies, the judgements 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 the financial statements. The principal accounting policies are set forth in Note 2. The Group believes the following critical accounting policies involve the most significant judgements and estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements.

#### Oil and gas properties and reserves

The accounting for the exploration and production's oil and gas activities is subject to 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. The Group has 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 or depreciated over time.

Engineering estimates of the Group's oil and gas reserves are inherently imprecise and represent only approximate amounts because of the subjective judgements 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.

Despite the inherent imprecision in these engineering estimates, these estimates are used in determining depreciation expense and impairment expense. 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.



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### Impairment for long lived assets

If circumstances indicate that the net book value of a long-lived asset may not be recoverable, the asset may be considered "impaired", and an impairment loss may be recognized in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets". The carrying amounts of long-lived assets are reviewed periodically in order to assess whether the recoverable amounts have declined below the carrying amounts. 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 the Group's assets are not readily available. In determining the value in use, expected cash flows generated by the asset are discounted to their present value, which requires significant judgement relating to level of sale volume, selling price and amount of operating costs. The Group uses 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 sale volume, selling price and amount of operating costs.

### 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. The Group reviews 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 the Group's historical experience with similar assets and taking into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation expense for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

### Impairment for bad and doubtful debts

The Group estimates impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts resulting from the inability of the customers to make the required payments. The Group bases the estimates on the aging of the accounts receivable balance, customer credit-worthiness, and historical write-off experience. If the financial condition of the customers were to deteriorate, actual write-offs would be higher than estimated.

### 37. POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTING PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the IASB has issued the following amendments, new standards and interpretations which are not yet effective for the annual accounting period ended December 31, 2005 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements:

	Effective for beginning on o -----
IFRS 6, Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources	January 1, 200
IFRS 7, Financial instruments: disclosures	January 1, 200

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IFRIC 4, Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease	January 1, 2005
IFRIC 5, Rights to interests arising from decommissioning, restoration environmental rehabilitation funds	January 1, 2005
IFRIC 6, Liabilities arising from participating in a specific market - Waste electrical and electronic equipment	December 1, 2004
IFRIC 7, Applying the restatement approach under IAS 29, Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies	March 1, 2006
IFRIC 8, Scope of IFRS 2	May 1, 2006
IFRIC 9, Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives	June 1, 2006
Amendment to IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements: capital disclosures	January 1, 2005
Amendment to IAS 19, Employee benefits - Actuarial Gains and Losses, Group Plans and Disclosures	January 1, 2005
Amendment to IAS 21, Net investment in a foreign operation	January 1, 2005
Amendments to IAS 39, Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement:	
- Cash flow hedge accounting of forecast intragroup transactions	January 1, 2005
- The fair value option	January 1, 2005
- Financial guarantee contracts	January 1, 2005
Amendments to IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	January 1, 2005

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments, new standards and new interpretations is expected to be in the period of initial application. Up to the date of issuance of these financial statements, the Group believes that the adoption of IFRIC 4, IFRIC 5, IFRIC6, IFRIC 7, IFRIC 8, IFRIC 9 and the amendments to IAS 19, IAS 21 and IFRS 1 are not applicable to any of the Group's operations and that the adoption of the remainder of the above amendments, new standards and new interpretations is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Group's results of operations and financial position.

### 38. CHANGES IN PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The IASB has issued a number of new and revised IFRS that are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2005.

The accounting policies of the Group after the adoption of these new and revised IFRS have been summarized in Note 2. The following sets out information on the significant changes in accounting policies for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

- (a) Minority interests (IAS 1 "Presentation of financial statements" and IAS 27 "Consolidated and separate financial statements")

In prior years, minority interests at the balance sheet date were presented in the consolidated balance sheet separately from liabilities and as deduction from net assets. Minority interests in the results of the Group for the year were also separately presented in the consolidated statements of income as a deduction before arriving at net income.

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With effect from January 1, 2005, in order to comply with IAS 1 and IAS 27, the Group has changed its accounting policy relating to presentation of minority interests. Under the new accounting policy, minority interests are presented in the consolidated balance sheet within equity, separately from the equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company, and minority interests in the results of the Group for the year are presented in the consolidated statements of income as an allocation of the total income or loss for the year between the minority interests and equity shareholders of the Company. The presentations of minority interests in the consolidated balance sheet, consolidated statements of income and consolidated statement of equity for comparative periods have been restated accordingly.

(b) Related party disclosures (IAS 24 "Related party disclosures")

The definition of related parties under IAS 24 as disclosed in Note 30 has been expanded to clarify that related parties include entities that are under the significant influence of a related party that is an individual (i.e. key management personnel, significant shareholders and/or their close family members) and post-employment benefit plans which are for the benefit of employees of the Group or of any entity that is a related party of the Group.

With effect from January 1, 2005, in order to comply with IAS 24, the Group has made further disclosure of key management personnel compensation and contributions to post-retirement benefit plans.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment (IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment")

With effect from January 1, 2005, IAS 16 requires an entity to determine cost, useful life and depreciation charge separately for each significant part of an item of property, plant and equipment, and derecognize the carrying amount of a part of an item of property, plant and equipment if that part has been replaced. IAS 16 also requires an entity to include the costs of dismantlement, removal or restoration, the obligation for which an entity incurs as a consequence of installing the item in the cost of that item of property, plant and equipment. The change in accounting policy relating to these new requirements of IAS 16 did not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

### 39. SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN IFRS AND US GAAP

The Group's accounting policies conform with IFRS which differ in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP"). Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences are set out below.

(a) Foreign exchange gains and losses

In accordance with IFRS, foreign exchange differences on funds borrowed for construction are capitalized as property, plant and equipment to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs during the construction period. Under US GAAP, all foreign exchange gains and losses on foreign currency debt are included in current earnings. For the years presented herein, the US GAAP adjustments represent the amortization effect of such originating adjustments described above. Accordingly, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment under IFRS was higher than the amount under US GAAP by RMB 295 and RMB 241 as of December 31, 2004 and 2005.

(b) Capitalization of property, plant and equipment

In the years prior to those presented herein, certain adjustments arose between IFRS and US GAAP with regard to the capitalization of interest and

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pre-production results under IFRS that were expensed as incurred under US GAAP. For the years presented herein, there were no further additions related to the capitalization of interest and pre-production results under IFRS and the US GAAP adjustments represent the amortization effect of such originating adjustments described above. The amounts were fully amortized as of December 31, 2004. Accordingly, there was no difference in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment under IFRS and US GAAP as of December 31, 2004 and 2005.

### (c) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

As required by the relevant PRC regulations with respect to the Reorganization, the property, plant and equipment of the Group were revalued at September 30, 1999. In addition, the property, plant and equipment of Sinopec National Star, Sinopec Maoming, Refining Assets, and Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets were revalued at December 31, 2000, June 30, 2003, October 31, 2003 and June 30, 2004, respectively, in connection with the acquisitions of Sinopec National Star, Sinopec Maoming, Refining Assets, and Petrochemical and Catalyst Assets. Under IFRS, such revaluations result in an increase in equity with respect to the increase in carrying amount of certain property, plant and equipment above their historical cost bases and a charge to income with respect to the reduction in carrying amount of certain property, plant and equipment below their historical cost bases.

Under US GAAP, property, plant and equipment are stated at their historical cost less accumulated depreciation. However, as a result of the tax deductibility of the net revaluation surplus, a deferred tax asset related to the reversal of the revaluation surplus is created under US GAAP with a corresponding increase in equity.

In addition, under IFRS, on disposal of a revalued asset, the related revaluation surplus is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings. Under US GAAP, the gain and loss on disposal of an asset is determined with reference to the asset's historical carrying amount and included in current earnings.

Accordingly, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment under IFRS was higher than the amount under US GAAP by RMB 7,692 and RMB 1,838 as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

### (d) Exchange of assets

During 2002, the Company and Sinopec Group Company entered into an asset swap transaction. Under IFRS, the cost of property, plant and equipment acquired in an exchange for a dissimilar item of property, plant and equipment is measured at fair value. Under US GAAP, as the exchange of assets was between entities under common control, the assets received from Sinopec Group Company are measured at historical cost. The difference between the historical cost of the net assets transferred and the net assets received is accounted for as an equity transaction. For the years presented herein, the US GAAP adjustments represent the amortization effect of such originating adjustments described above. Accordingly, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment under IFRS was higher than the amount under US GAAP by RMB 532 and RMB 509 as of December 31, 2004 and 2005.

### (e) Reversal of impairment of long-lived assets

Under IFRS, impairment charges are recognized when a long-lived asset's carrying amount exceeds the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, which incorporates discounting the asset's estimated future cash flows.

Under US GAAP, determination of the recoverability of a long-lived asset

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held for use is based on an estimate of undiscounted future cash flows resulting from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized. Measurement of an impairment loss for a long-lived asset is based on the difference between the assets carrying value and the fair value of the asset.

In addition, under IFRS, a subsequent increase in the recoverable amount of an asset is reversed to the consolidated statements of income to the extent that an impairment loss on the same asset was previously recognized as an expense when the circumstances and events that led to the write-down or write-off cease to exist. The reversal is reduced by the amount that would have been recognized as depreciation had the write-off not occurred. Under US GAAP, an impairment loss establishes a new cost basis for the impaired asset and the new cost basis should not be adjusted subsequently other than for further impairment losses.

For the years presented herein, the US GAAP adjustment represents the effect of reversing the recovery of previous impairment charges recorded under IFRS. Accordingly, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment under IFRS was higher than the amount under US GAAP by RMB 532 and RMB 456 as of December 31, 2004 and 2005.

### (f) Capitalized interest on investment in associates

Under IFRS, an investment accounted for by the equity method is not considered a qualifying asset for which interest is capitalized. Under US GAAP, an investment accounted for by the equity method while the investee has activities in progress necessary to commence its planned principal operations, provided that the investee's activities include the use of funds to acquire qualifying assets for its operations, is a qualifying asset for which interest is initially capitalized and subsequently amortized when the operation of the qualifying assets begin. Accordingly, the carrying amount of the investment in associates under IFRS was lower than the amount under US GAAP by RMB 526 and RMB 486 as of December 31, 2004 and 2005.

### (g) Goodwill

Under IFRS, with reference to IFRS 3, "Business Combination", goodwill arising from a business combination for which the purchase agreement date is on or after March 31, 2004 is not amortized, or goodwill arising from a business combination for which the purchase agreement date was before March 31, 2004 is no longer amortized from the first annual reporting period beginning on or after March 31, 2004. Instead, goodwill is tested for impairment annually.

Under US GAAP, with reference to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS No.142"), goodwill is no longer amortized beginning January 1, 2002. Instead, goodwill is reviewed for impairment at least annually.

As a result, there is no difference in respect of goodwill amortization effective January 1, 2005. Accordingly, the carrying amount of the goodwill under IFRS was lower than the amount under US GAAP by RMB 43 and RMB 43 as of December 31, 2004 and 2005 due to the continued amortization of goodwill under IFRS until the end of 2004.

### (h) Presentation of minority interests

Under IFRS, minority interests at the balance sheet date are presented in the consolidated balance sheet within equity, separately from the equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company, and minority interests in the results of the Group for the year are presented in the consolidated statement of income as an allocation of the total net income for the year

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between the minority interests and the equity shareholders of the Company. Under US GAAP, minority interests at the balance sheet date are presented in the consolidated balance sheet either as liabilities or separately from liabilities and equity. Minority interests in the results of the Group for the year are also separately presented in the consolidated statement of income as a component of net income.

(i) Companies included in consolidation

Under IFRS, the Group consolidates less than majority owned entities in which the Group has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities, and proportionately consolidates jointly controlled entities in which the Group has joint control with other venturers. However, US GAAP requires that any entity of which the Group does not have a controlling financial interest not be consolidated nor proportionately consolidated, but rather be accounted for under the equity method. Accordingly, certain of the Group's subsidiaries, of which the Group owns between 40.72% to 50% of the outstanding voting stock, and the Group's jointly controlled entities are not consolidated nor proportionately consolidated under US GAAP and instead accounted for under the equity method. This exclusion does not affect the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company or the total equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company reconciliations between IFRS and US GAAP.

Presented below is summarized financial information prepared in accordance with US GAAP of such subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities.

	Years ended December 31,		
	-----		
	2003	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Revenues.....	21,735	28,004	53,768
Profit before taxation.....	1,329	1,373	286
Net profit / (loss) .....	1,090	969	(204)

	At December 31,	
	-----	
	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB
Current assets.....	7,084	12,101
Total assets.....	41,213	64,560
Current liabilities.....	7,222	8,901
Total liabilities.....	16,452	31,727
Total equity.....	24,761	32,833

Reconciliation to US GAAP

The effect on net income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company of significant differences between IFRS and US GAAP is as follows:

Reference in note above	2003	Years ended De ----- 2004
-------------------------------	------	---------------------------------

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		----- RMB	----- RMB
Net income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company under IFRS.....		22,424	36,019
US GAAP adjustments:			
Foreign exchange gains and losses.....	(a)	94	60
Capitalization of property, plant and equipment.....	(b)	22	22
Depreciation on revalued property, plant and equipment.....	(c)	4,713	4,301
Disposal of property, plant and equipment.....	(c)	1,316	2,099
Exchange of assets.....	(d)	23	23
Depreciation effect of reversal of impairment of long-lived assets.....	(e)	47	29
Capitalized interest on investments in associates, net of amortization effect.....	(f)	141	205
Goodwill amortization for the year.....	(g)	-	13
Deferred tax effect of US GAAP adjustments.....		(1,889)	(2,277)
Minority interests.....	(h)	(483)	(519)
		-----	-----
Net income attributable to equity shareholders of the Company under US GAAP.....		26,408	39,975
		=====	=====
Basic and diluted earnings per share under US GAAP.....		0.30	0.46
		=====	=====
Basic and diluted earnings per ADS under US GAAP*.....		30.46	46.11
		=====	=====

\* Basic and diluted earnings per ADS is calculated on the basis that one ADS is equivalent to 100 shares.

The effect on the total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company of significant differences between IFRS and US GAAP is as follows:

	Reference in note above	----- 2004 ----- RMB	----- At December -----
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company under IFRS.....		193,040	223,000
US GAAP adjustments:			
Foreign exchange gains and losses.....	(a)	(295)	
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment.....	(c)	(7,692)	(1,000)
Exchange of assets.....	(d)	(532)	
Reversal of impairment of long-lived assets.....	(e)	(532)	
Capitalized interest on investments in associates.....	(f)	526	
Goodwill.....	(g)	43	
Effect of US GAAP adjustments on deferred tax assets....		2,720	
Effect of US GAAP adjustments on deferred tax liabilities.....		(147)	
Minority interests.....	(h)	719	
		-----	-----
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company under US GAAP.....		187,850	222,000
		=====	=====

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### 40. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On November 12, 2005, the Group announced its proposal to acquire all of the equity interests which the Group does not own of Sinopec Zhenhai Refining & Chemical Company Limited ("Zhenhai"), a non-wholly owned subsidiary in which the Group holds approximately 71.3% of the equity interests. According to the proposal, the Group will acquire the entire 723,754,468 H shares, representing approximately 28.7% of the issued share capital of Zhenhai at HK\$ 10.60 per share. The total consideration required to be paid by the Group is approximately HK\$ 7,762 million which will be settled in cash. Pursuant to the resolution passed in the Special General Meeting of Zhenhai on January 12, 2006, the shareholders of H shares in Zhenhai agreed to dispose of and sell their shares in Zhenhai to the Group at the above mentioned price.

On February 15, 2006, the Group announced its proposals to acquire all of the equity interests which the Group does not own of Sinopec Qilu Petrochemical Company Limited, Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Company Limited, Sinopec Zhongyuan Petroleum Company Limited and Sinopec Shengli Oilfield Dynamic Company Limited, being non-wholly owned subsidiaries and an associate in which the Group holds approximately 82%, 85%, 71% and 26% of the equity interests, respectively. According to the proposals, the Group will acquire the entire shares not held by the Group in Sinopec Qilu Petrochemical Company Limited, Sinopec Yangzi Petrochemical Company Limited, Sinopec Zhongyuan Petroleum Company Limited and Sinopec Shengli Oilfield Dynamic Company Limited. The total consideration required to be paid by the Group is approximately RMB 14,247 which will be settled in cash. On March 6, 2006, these proposals were approved by the relevant PRC governmental and regulatory body.

### 41. PARENT AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The directors consider the parent and ultimate holding company of the Group as at December 31, 2005 is Sinopec Group Company, a state-owned enterprise established in the PRC. This entity does not produce financial statements available for public use.

## CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED)

(All currency amounts in millions Renminbi)

In accordance with the United States Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 69, "Disclosures about Oil and Gas Producing Activities" ("SFAS No. 69"), this section provides supplemental information on oil and gas exploration and producing activities of the Group as of December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005 in the following six separate tables. Tables I through III provide historical cost information under US GAAP pertaining to capitalized costs related to oil and gas producing activities; costs incurred in exploration and development; and results of operations related to oil and gas producing activities. Tables IV through VI present information on the Group's estimated net proved reserve quantities; standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows; and changes in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows.

Table I: Capitalized costs related to oil and gas producing activities



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	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Property cost.....	--	--	--
Wells and related equipment and facilities.....	143,492	158,422	176,785
Supporting equipment and facilities.....	13,140	12,324	12,997
Uncompleted wells, equipment and facilities.....	5,535	9,262	10,884
Total capitalized costs.....	162,167	180,008	200,666
Accumulated depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment allowances.....	(70,726)	(79,541)	(87,140)
Net capitalized costs.....	91,441	100,467	113,526

Table II: Cost incurred in exploration and development

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Exploration.....	8,109	8,272	9,086
Development.....	19,852	20,681	21,192
Total cost incurred.....	27,961	28,953	30,278

Table III: Results of operations for oil and gas producing activities

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Revenues			
Sales.....	11,850	11,833	14,121
Transfers.....	47,287	60,053	84,423
Production costs excluding taxes.....	(16,187)	(17,182)	(20,982)
Exploration expenses.....	(6,133)	(6,396)	(6,411)
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment provisions.....	(8,684)	(11,457)	(10,332)
Taxes other than income tax.....	(970)	(1,144)	(1,654)
Income before income tax.....	27,163	35,707	59,165
Income tax expense.....	(8,964)	(11,783)	(19,525)
Results of operations from producing activities.....	18,199	23,924	39,640

The results of operations for producing activities for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 are shown above. Revenues include sales to unaffiliated parties and transfers (essentially at third-party sales prices) to

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other segments of the Group. All revenues reported in this table do not include royalties to others as there were none. In accordance with SFAS No. 69, income taxes are based on statutory tax rates, reflecting allowable deductions and tax credits. General corporate overhead and interest income and expense are excluded from the results of operations.

Table IV: Reserve quantities information

The Group's estimated net proved underground oil and gas reserves and changes thereto for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 are shown in the following table.

Proved oil and gas reserves are the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, i.e., prices and costs as of the date the estimate is made. Prices include consideration of changes in existing prices provided only by contractual arrangements, but not on escalations based upon future conditions. Due to the inherent uncertainties and the limited nature of reservoir data, estimates of underground reserves are subject to change as additional information becomes available.

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 Group's estimated proved reserves do not include any quantities that are recoverable through application of tertiary recovery techniques.

Proved developed reserves are the quantities expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods.

"Net" reserves exclude royalties and interests owned by others and reflect contractual arrangements in effect at the time of the estimate.

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves (oil) (million barrels)			
Beginning of year.....	3,320	3,257	3,267
Revisions of previous estimates.....	(81)	23	26
Improved recovery.....	143	127	142
Extensions and discoveries.....	146	134	138
Production.....	(271)	(274)	(279)
	3,257	3,267	3,294
Proved developed reserves			
Beginning of year.....	2,732	2,786	2,808
End of year.....	2,786	2,808	2,870
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves (gas) (billion cubic feet)			
Beginning of year.....	3,329	2,888	3,033
Revisions of previous estimates.....	(649)	(95)	(42)
Extensions and discoveries.....	396	447	183
Production.....	(188)	(207)	(222)

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End of year.....	2,888	3,033	2,952
	=====	=====	=====
Proved developed reserves			
Beginning of year.....	1,056	1,249	1,398
	-----	-----	-----
End of year.....	1,249	1,398	1,557
	=====	=====	=====

Table V: Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows

The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows, related to the above proved oil and gas reserves, is calculated in accordance with the requirements of SFAS No. 69. Estimated future cash inflows from production are computed by applying year-end prices for oil and gas to year-end quantities of estimated net proved reserves. Future price changes are limited to those provided by contractual arrangements in existence at the end of each reporting year. Future development and production costs are those estimated future expenditures necessary to develop and produce year-end estimated proved reserves based on year-end cost indices, assuming continuation of year-end economic conditions. Estimated future income taxes are calculated by applying appropriate year-end statutory tax rates to estimated future pre-tax net cash flows, less the tax basis of related assets. Discounted future net cash flows are calculated using 10% midperiod discount factors. This discounting requires a year-by-year estimate of when the future expenditure will be incurred and when the reserves will be produced.

The information provided does not represent management's estimate of the Group's expected future cash flows or value of proved oil and gas reserves. Estimates of proved reserve quantities are imprecise and change over time as new information becomes available. Moreover, probable and possible reserves, which may become proved in the future, are excluded from the calculations. The arbitrary valuation prescribed under SFAS No. 69 requires assumptions as to the timing and amount of future development and production costs. The calculations are made for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and should not be relied upon as an indication of the Group's future cash flows or value of its oil and gas reserves.

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	-----	-----	-----
	RMB	RMB	RMB
Future cash flows.....	799,658	1,003,511	1,401,283
Future production costs.....	(311,568)	(350,012)	(440,743)
Future development costs.....	(23,838)	(25,577)	(26,994)
Future income tax expenses.....	(130,224)	(174,060)	(270,607)
	-----	-----	-----
Undiscounted future net cash flows.....	334,028	453,862	662,939
10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows.....	(146,726)	(204,183)	(304,893)
	-----	-----	-----
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows.....	187,302	249,679	358,046
	=====	=====	=====

Table VI: Changes in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows

	Years ended December 31,		
	2003	2004	2005
	-----	-----	-----

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	----- RMB	----- RMB	----- RMB
Sales and transfers of oil and gas produced, net of production costs.....	(41,802)	(46,145)	(61,346)
Net changes in prices and production costs...	11,923	69,305	130,221
Net change due to extensions, discoveries and improved recoveries.....	27,721	36,209	56,131
Revisions of previous quantity estimates...	(5,951)	2,204	3,964
Previously estimated development costs incurred during the year.....	6,865	7,148	8,134
Accretion of discount.....	15,242	16,176	21,352
Net change in income taxes.....	(2,992)	(22,733)	(50,397)
Others.....	(543)	213	308
	-----	-----	-----
Net change for the year.....	10,463	62,377	108,367
	=====	=====	=====