ASX Release

18 November 2019

UBS Australasia Conference Presentation

Viva Energy Chief Executive Officer, Scott Wyatt, will today present at the UBS Australasia Conference in Sydney, Australia.

A copy of the presentation is attached.

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About Viva Energy

Viva Energy (ASX: VEA) is one of Australia's leading energy companies and supplies approximately a quarter of the country's liquid fuel requirements. It is the exclusive supplier of high quality Shell fuels and lubricants in Australia through an extensive network of more than 1,260 service stations across the country.

Viva Energy owns and operates the strategically located Geelong Refinery in Victoria, and operates bulk fuels, aviation, bitumen, marine, chemicals and lubricants businesses supported by more than 20 terminals and 50 airports and airfields across the country.

www.vivaenergy.com.au

UBS Australasia Conference

18 - 19 November 2019

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This presentation has been prepared by Viva Energy Group Limited, ACN 626 661 032 ("**Company**" or "**Viva Energy**"). The Company was incorporated on 7 June 2018, and in July 2018 was part of an initial public offering pursuant to which its securities were listed on the ASX (the "IPO"). As part of that process the Company acquired Viva Energy Holding Pty Ltd ("VEH"), the former holding company of the Viva Energy group.

In this presentation, where results and reporting relates to the period prior to the incorporation of the Company or its acquisition of VEH, they refer to the Viva Energy group as operated with VEH as the holding company, which are the relevant financials for the purposes of consolidation in 2018, for comparison.

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Agenda

Introduction to Viva Energy Australia

1H2019 financial results, highlights and looking forward

Q&A

Introduction to Viva Energy Australia

Business overview

RETAIL
more than 1,250 retail sites Australia wide

COMMERCIAL
serving customers across a diverse range of industries

REFINING
one of four refineries in Australia

SUPPLY, CORPORATE & OVERHEADS
supporting our business

PARTNERSHIPS
with market leaders

1,241
strong Australian workforce
37% based in regional areas

Network of **22 terminals**
and **52 airports**
and airfields across Australia

Viva Energy supplies

around **25%**
of Australia's downstream petroleum market

More than **1,250**
retail sites (including Shell, Coles Express, Liberty & Westside Petroleum)

c.**36%**
holding in ASX listed Viva Energy REIT

1.1billion
litres of storage capacity

120kbbls/d
Capacity of oil at Geelong Refinery
1of 4 refineries in Australia

Community Program

Our efforts are directed at programs **that support mental health, Indigenous participation and prevention of substance misuse**

Annually invests **$1B+**
in local wages and sevices

& **manufactures Low Aromatic Fuel**
for supply into NT, QLD & WA

Only manufacturer in Australia of:

avgas **solvents** **bitumen**

Sole right to use the Shell brand in Australia for sale of retail fuels

Retail alliance with Coles

Strategic sourcing relationship with Vitol

Note: All data as at 30 June 2019
Sources include Australian Petroleum Statistics by Department of the Environment and Energy, Issue 275, June 2019 volumes and Company information

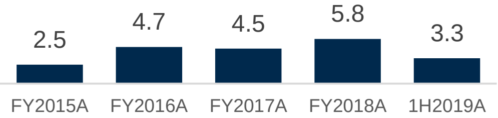
Commitment to excellence

Goal Zero

We believe every incident is preventable and we are committed to pursuing the goal of no harm to people and protecting the environment

Safety

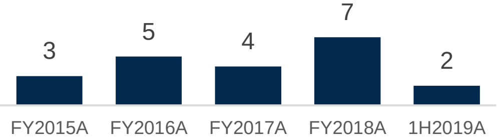
Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)[1]



- TRIFR of 3.3, which represents a 40% reduction in recordable injuries compared to FY2018
- Strong performance in road transport operations (no recordable injuries YTD)
- Advanced safety training delivered to over 700 workers at Geelong Refinery

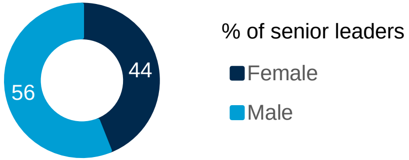
Environment

Loss of containment (>1,000 KG)



- Loss of containment events to the environment tracking lower than previous years
- Solar energy trials in progress for retail stores in WA
- First trials completed on new Very Low Sulphur Fuel Oil

People



- Amanda Fleming appointed to role of Chief People and Technology Officer
- WGEA Employer of Choice for Gender Equity

Community

- Since 2014 Viva Energy has manufactured and supplied Low Aromatic Fuel (LAF) into regional and remote areas, including some Indigenous communities
- LAF is available at more than 180 service stations across Australia. Research as shown that petrol sniffing has reduced by up to 95% in the communities where LAF is available[2]
- Viva Energy also partners with a number of Indigenous Community Organisations including the Cathy Freeman Foundation, National Aboriginal Sporting Chance Academy, Koorie Heritage Trust and the Council for Aboriginal Alcohol Services

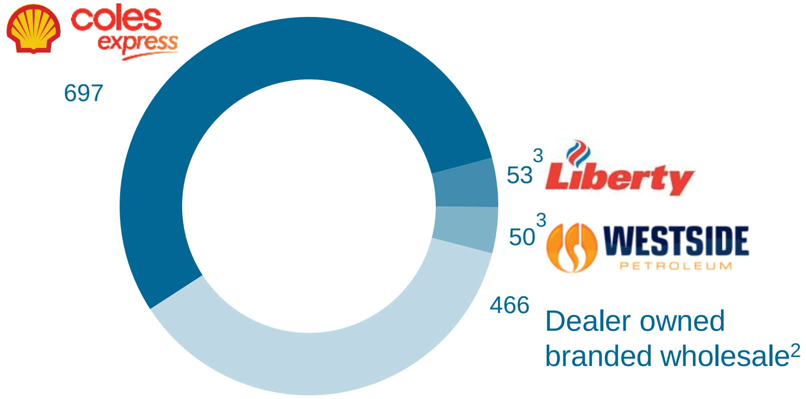
Note: information as at 30 June 2019

[1] The total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR), or total recordable injury rate, is the number of injuries requiring medical treatment per million hours worked

[2] '*Longitudinal research into petrol sniffing and other substance abuse trends in Indigenous communities: final report*', University of Queensland; School of Public Health (2019)

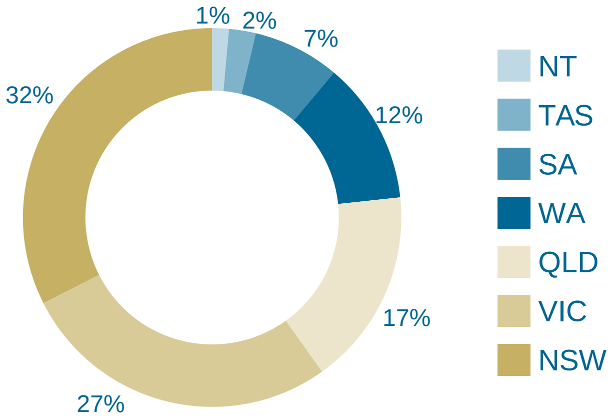
Strategic national retail network

Viva Energy network distribution by channel



Company controlled[1]	**800**
Dealer owned branded wholesale[2]	466
Total network	**1,266**
Sites leased by Viva Energy from Viva Energy REIT	439
Sites branded Shell	1,001

Viva Energy network distribution by state



78% of the Australian population are located in the eastern seaboard states of NSW, VIC and QLD[4]

Note: All data as at 30 June 2019

[1] Refers to retail sites where Viva Energy, or one of its business partners (Liberty or Westside) holds the freehold or leasehold interest. This includes company controlled and operated sites, and sites where an agent operates the site, generally on a fuel commission basis (Retail Agent). Viva Energy holds a 50% equity interest in each of Liberty Retail and Westside

[2] Retail sites controlled and operated by a third party, but to which Viva Energy or its business partners supply fuel products, typically coupled with rights to branding. Note that certain Liberty or Westside sites are branded Shell based on separate licensing arrangements from Viva Energy

[3] Includes Retail Agent, franchised and company operated sites

[4] ABS 2017

Diversified commercial and specialty business

AVIATION

- 35% market share of Australian Aviation[1]
- Nationwide aviation fuel infrastructure footprint
- Presence at more than 50 airports across Australia

MARINE

- 43% market share of marine[2]
- Only marine fuel oil supply terminal inside Sydney Harbour and in Port of Melbourne

RESOURCES

- Major distributor of fuel and lubricant products
- Capability to supply remote, regional locations
- Provide technical and operational services

TRANSPORT

- Bulk diesel to an extensive blue-chip customer portfolio
- Supply directly to customers' on-site refuelling facilities or directly into equipment
- On-road refuelling via the extensive Shell Card network of service stations and truck stops

SPECIALTIES

BITUMEN

Only manufacturer of Bitumen in Australia at Geelong Refinery

LUBRICANTS

Sole distributor of Shell lubricants and greases in Australia[3]

SOLVENTS

Manufacturer of hydrocarbon solvents in Australia at Geelong Refinery

[1] Based on Australian Petroleum Statistics by Department of the Environment and Energy, Issue 275, June 2019 volumes for Australia aviation market and Viva Energy 1H2019 jet volumes

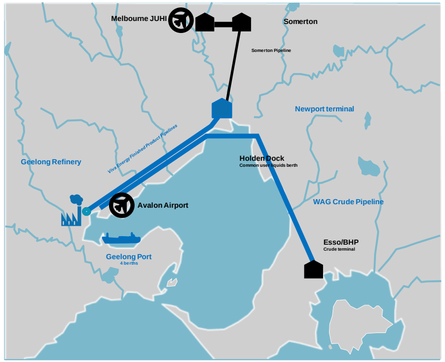
[2] Based on Australian Petroleum Statistics by Department of the Environment and Energy, Issue 275, June 2019 volumes for Australia marine (fuel oil) market and Viva Energy 1H2019 fuel oil volumes

[3] Viva Energy has also appointed certain third parties as authorised resellers of Shell lubricants in Australia

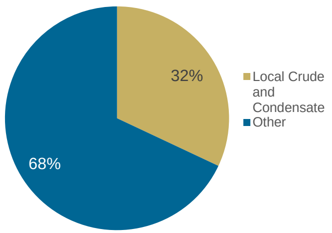
Strategically positioned and profitable refinery

The Geelong Refinery is embedded into the Victorian supply chain

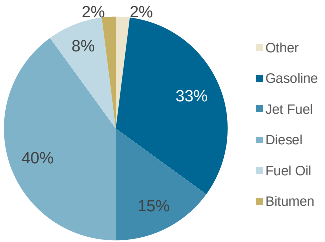
1. 120 kbbls/d capacity
2. 9.44 Nelson Complexity Index[1]
3. Supplies the equivalent of approximately 50% of Victoria's demand
4. Embedded into Victorian supply chain
5. Wide range of specialty products



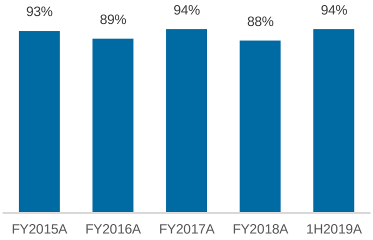
Flexibility of Crude Intake (1H2019)[2]

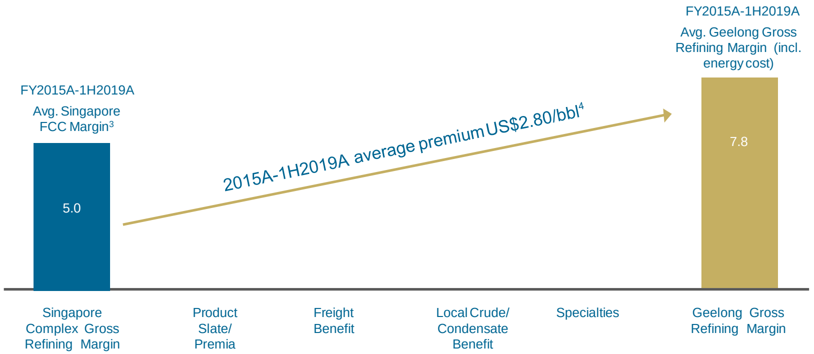


Production slate (1H2019)

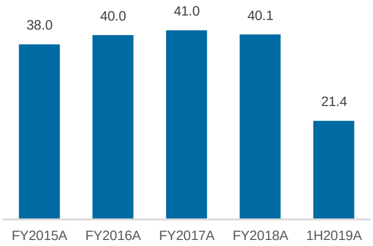


Operational availability (%)





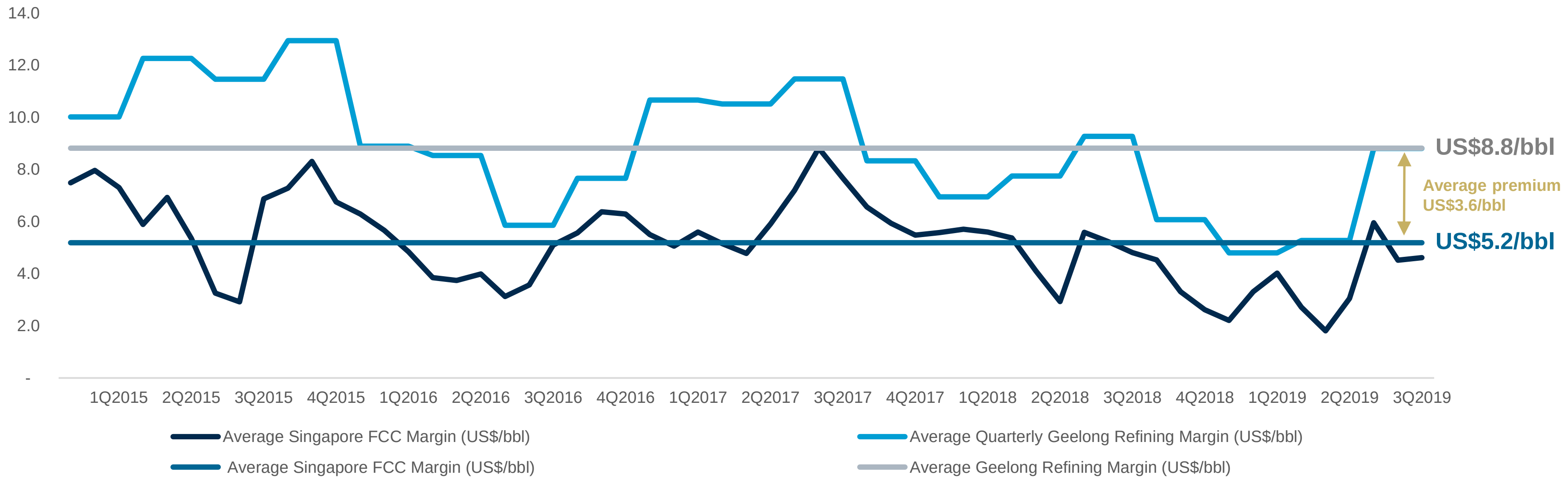
Refinery Intake (mmbbls)



[1] Nelson Complexity Index is a formula-based measure of the sophistication of an oil refinery, where more complex refineries are able to produce more valuable products from a barrel of oil
[2] Local crude and condensate intake represents Geelong refinery actual crude intake sourced from Australia for the period 1 Jan 2019 to 30 Jun 2019
[3] Singapore Fluid Cracking Catalytic Gross Refining Margin (Bloomberg ticker CUSGFCDF)
[4] Average premium, after subtracting energy costs

Refining performance impacted by regional refining margins

Geelong Refining Margin (excluding energy costs)[1] vs Singapore FCC Margin[2] (2015 to 3Q2019)



[1] Source: Geelong Refining Margin (see slide 36 for definition) is a financial measure Viva Energy used to illustrate and aid in the understanding of the performance of the Geelong Refinery. It involves elements of estimation and is not alone a measure of historical financial performance. Any historical comparison to Singapore FCC Margin should not be relied on as an indication that the Geelong Refining Margin will, in the future, compare favourably against the Singapore FCC Margin or that the attributes of the Geelong Refining Margin that have in the past resulted in a premium over the Singapore FCC Margin will remain comparative advantages in the future. GRM is given as a quarterly average for each period, ending at the quarter shown.

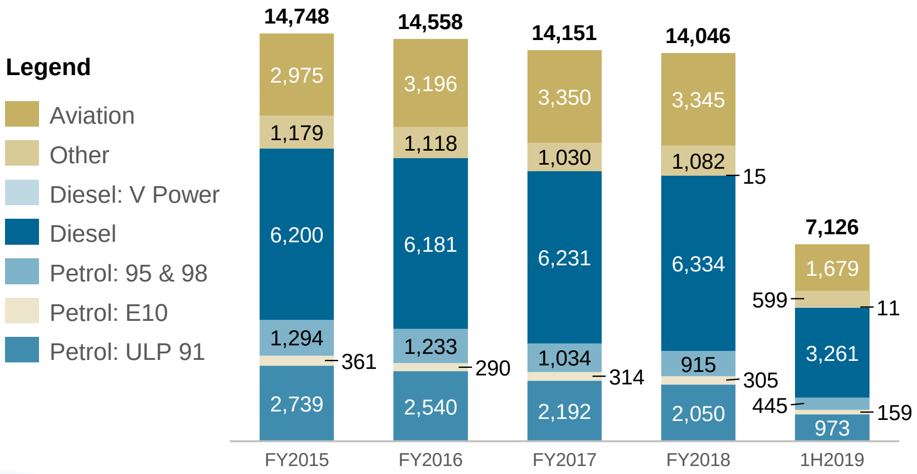
[2] Source: Singapore Fluid Cracking Catalytic Gross Refining Margin (Singapore FCC Margin), published by Bloomberg (Bloomberg ticker CUSGFCDF). See slide 35 for a definition of Singapore FCC Margin. The Singapore FCC Margin serves as a benchmark from which to monitor regional refining performance. The product slate of the benchmark does not exactly replicate the Geelong product slate and therefore the relationship to the benchmark fluctuates depending on margin movements in each underlying product. In addition, the Geelong Refining Margin is reported before energy costs, whereas Singapore FCC Margin is net of energy costs

Industry volumes and 1H2019 snapshot

Industry and VEA YoY volume movement (%)[1]

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	1H2019
Industry	3.7%	0.9%	4.5%	-2.2%
VEA	-1.3%	-2.8%	-0.7%	2.5%

VEA volumes sold by product (ML)



Overview 1H2019

- Total volumes of 7,126 million litres, up 2.5% on 1H2018 volume of 6,955 million litres
- Total market volume growth (2015-2018) was driven by diesel and aviation, whilst partially offset by decreased demand for gasoline
- In contrast, total market volumes fell approximately 2.2% on the prior corresponding period[1]
- Alliance weekly sales volumes stabilised in 1H2019, supported by solid growth in Liberty and other retail channels. Growth in the Alliance channel was achieved in 3Q19, with weekly average sales volumes of 64.9ML per week
- Premium fuels (V-Power 98 and ULP 95) represent 28% of total Petrol sold

[1] Comparisons are to prior corresponding period. Based on Viva Energy 1H2019 results and Australian Petroleum Statistics by Department of the Environment and Energy, Issue 275, January 2014 to June 2019 volumes for Australia

1H2019 financial results, highlights and looking forward

Key financial results for 1H2019

Underlying EBITDA (RC)	1H2019 $m AASB 117[1] (old standard)	AASB 16[1] (new standard)
Retail	283.3	283.3
Commercial	155.6	158.3
Total Retail, Fuels & Marketing	438.9	441.6
Refining	18.4	18.4
Supply, Corporate & Overheads	(285.7)	(162.6)
Group Underlying EBITDA (RC)	**171.6**	**297.4**
Underlying NPAT (RC)	**78.0**	**50.9**
Distributable NPAT (RC)[2]	**67.3**	**67.3**

	AASB 117[1]	AASB 16[1]
Net debt	$168.7m	$168.7m
Lease liability	$50.9m	$2,393.2m
Underlying Basic Earnings per share (RC)	4.0c	2.6c
Dividend per share[2] for 1H2019, fully franked	2.1c	2.1c

[1] To assist with transition of reporting, these financial results are presented under AASB 117 (the old lease accounting standard) as well as AASB 16 (the new lease accounting standard). See slides 25 and 30 for further information

[2] For dividend purposes, Underlying NPAT has been adjusted for short term outcomes that are expected to normalize over the medium term, most notably non-cash one off items including any non-cash impact from adoption of AASB 16 Leases (referred to as Distributable NPAT). See slide 17 for reconciliation of Distributable NPAT for dividend purposes

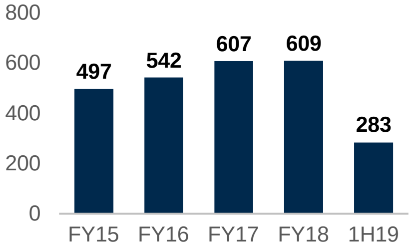
Divisional results for 1H2019

Overview

- Retail earnings in 1H2019 were impacted by lower retail market fuel margins. Alliance volumes were stabilised in 1H2019 and recorded growth in 3Q2019 period
- Commercial earnings in 1H2019 were impacted by higher shipping costs and margin compression on contract renewals
- Supply, Corporate & Overheads earnings delivered in 1H2019 reflect adoption of AASB 16
- Weakness in regional refining margins, in particular gasoline cracks, was the primary driver of lower Geelong Refining margins in 1H2019. Refining margins improved in 3Q2019 following improvement in gasoline cracks

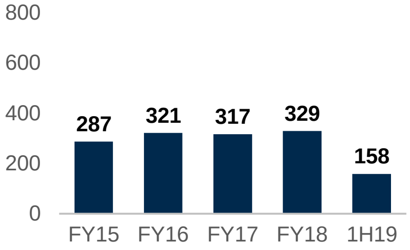
Retail Underlying EBITDA (RC)

AASB 16 (new standard) $m



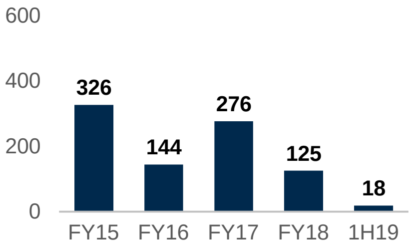
Commercial Underlying EBITDA (RC)

AASB 16 (new standard) $m



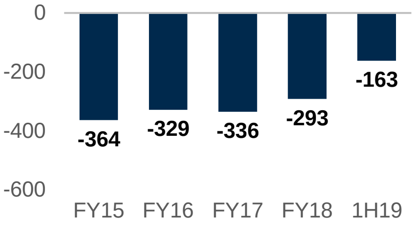
Refining Underlying EBITDA (RC)

AASB 16 (new standard) $m



Supply Corporate & Overheads Underlying EBITDA (RC)

AASB 16 (new standard) $m



[1] There is no AASB 16 impact on the Retail segment

Capital expenditure and investment in growth

FY2019 capex

	FY2018A $m	1H2019A $m	2H2019F $m
Retail, Fuels & Marketing	45.9	8.0	20.0
Refining	84.5	43.7	47.5
Supply, Corporate & Overheads	110.9	18.2	42.5
Sub-total	**241.3**	**69.9**	**110.0**
Additional growth investment			
Coles Alliance reset		137.0	
Liberty acquisition			42.0
Sub-total		**137.0**	**42.0**
Total	**241.3**	**206.9**	**152.0**

FY19 capex

- Total FY19 capex forecast for Retail, Fuels & Marketing, Refining and SC&O is $179.9 million
- Total FY19 capex forecast, inclusive of additional growth investments, is $358.9 million

Retail, Fuels & Marketing

- In 1H2019, fewer retail sites were developed, with the focus on the Alliance reset
- Coles Alliance reset $137.0 million in 1H2019
- Liberty Oil Wholesale acquisition and establishment of Liberty Oil Convenience $42.0 million, forecast for 2H2019[1]

Refining

- Capex $7.4 million higher than guidance primarily due to capital works being executed earlier than expected
- 1H19 expenditure included: costs for construction of bitumen export pipeline, new 25 million litre gasoline tank and distributed control system upgrade

Supply, Corporate & Overheads

- Capex $7.0 million lower than forecast primarily due to delay of completion of fuel oil upgrades at Gore Bay extending into 2H2019

[1] All regulatory approvals have been received. Transaction is scheduled for completion in 2019

Balance sheet

Strong balance sheet

1. Net debt of $168.7 million at 30 June 2019, including one-off payment of $137m to Coles Express to effect the reset of the Alliance partnership
2. Lease liability on balance sheet of $2,393.2 million due to adoption of AASB 16. The business estimates the discounted value of sub-lease income received from Coles Express to be approximately $1.19 billion[2]
3. US$700 million Facility available to fund fluctuations in working capital. The facility was extended in March 2019, for a further three years until March 2022
4. Working capital increased as a result of an increase in average benchmark crude and refined product prices of US$14.8/BBL between December 2018 and June 2019, and the recognition of $97.9M of inventory as a result of the return of fuel stock at the time of the Alliance reset, partially offset by lower stock levels at 30 June 2019

	30 June 2019 $m	31 Dec 2018 $m	Difference $m
Summary balance sheet			
Working capital	348.0	268.0	**80.0**
Property, Plant & Equipment	1,441.0	1,471.3	**(30.3)**
Right-of-use assets	2,308.7	-	**2,308.7**
Intangible assets	557.4	432.5	**124.9**
Investments in Associates	659.0	664.9	**(5.9)**
Net debt	(168.7)	0.2	**(168.9)**
Lease liability	(2,393.2)	(50.8)	**(2,342.4)**
Long term provisions, other assets & liabilities	(174.7)	(143.6)	**(31.1)**
Net deferred tax asset	158.2	136.6	**21.6**
Total equity	2,735.7	2,779.1	**(43.4)**

Investments (equity accounted)

Viva Energy REIT
- c.36% security holding
- $718m market value[1]

Liberty
- 50% equity interest
- $59m book value (30 June 2019)

Westside Petroleum
- 50% equity interest
- $13m book value (30 June 2019

[1] Based on VVR.ASX security price of $2.60 as at 30 June 2019
[2] Refer slide 25 for further information

Viva Energy Australia

1H2019 dividend

Strong cash flow and balance sheet provides financial flexibility

- Dividend for the six months ended 30 June 2019 of 2.1 cents per share, fully franked was paid on 14 October 2019
- Represents a payout ratio of 60% of Distributable NPAT (RC)[1] for six month period to 30 June 2019
- Dividend payout for 1H2019A was within 50-70% ongoing target payout range of Distributable NPAT (RC)
- Distributable NPAT (RC) excludes known non-cash items which have the potential to fluctuate from distributable cash earnings over time

	1H2019A $m
Underlying Net Profit After Tax (RC)	**50.9**
Add Impact of AASB 16	50.2
Less Revaluation gain/ (loss) on FX and oil derivatives	(26.8)
Less Fair value gain/(loss) in share or profit from associates	-
Less Tax effect associated with above items	(7.0)
Distributable NPAT (RC)	**67.3**
Payout ratio	60%
Total dividend $m	40.8
Dividend per share (cps)	**2.1**

[1]As disclosed in the Prospectus, to determine the distributable amount (Distributable NPAT (RC) above), adjustments have been taken for short term outcomes that are expected to normalize over the medium term, most notably non-cash one off items

Year to date highlights and looking forward

Highlights

1. Renegotiated the retail Alliance partnership with Coles Express
2. Improved pump pricing nationally and a range of new marketing initiatives underway
3. Stabilised and achieved growth in the Alliance channel with weekly average sales volumes of 64.9ML per week (3Q19)
4. Acquisition of Liberty Oil wholesale business[1]
5. Renegotiated and extended a number of commercial customer contracts, with new contracts also secured that provide opportunities for future growth
6. Successfully undertaken trials of Very Low Sulphur Fuel Oil
7. Strong operational performance at Geelong Refinery
8. Benefits realised through Power Purchase Agreement with Acciona Energy's Mt Gellibrand Wind Farm

Looking forward

1. Targeting Alliance growth to 70-75ML per week
2. Liberty Oil acquisition[1]
3. Transition to low Sulphur marine fuels
4. New petrol fuel specifications by 2027
5. CCU and CDU4 turnarouds[2]

[1] All regulatory approvals received. Transaction expected to complete during 2019
[2] Turnarounds at the Geelong Refinery remain subject to Board approval

VIVA Energy Australia

Q&A

Appendix

Board of Directors

Robert Hill
Chairman
Independent
Non-executive Director

Arnoud De Meyer
Independent
Non-executive Director

Jane McAloon
Independent
Non-executive Director

Sarah Ryan
Independent
Non-executive Director

Dat Duong
Head of Asia Pacific Investments, Vitol
Non-executive Director

Hui Meng Kho
President & CEO, Vitol Asia Pte Ltd
Non-executive Director

Scott Wyatt
Chief Executive Officer
Viva Energy Australia

Audit & Risk Committee
Financial reporting and internal audit
Chaired by Sarah Ryan

HSSEC Committee
HSSEC and sustainability management
Chaired by Jane McAloon

Remuneration & Nomination Committee
Remuneration planning and framework
Chaired by Robert Hill

Investment Committee
Supports the Board regarding capital deployment and significant investments
Chaired by Arnoud De Meyer

Executive Leadership Team

Scott Wyatt

Chief Executive Officer

Jevan Bouzo

Chief Financial Officer

Daniel Ridgway

Chief Operating Officer

Lachlan Pfeiffer

Executive General Manager, Legal and External Affairs

Megan Foster

Executive General Manager, Retail

Denis Urtizberea

Executive General Manager, Commercial

Thys Heyns

Executive General Manager, Geelong Refinery

Amanda Fleming

Chief People and Technology Officer

Coles Alliance

Viva Energy Australia

- Set fuel pump price and receive wholesale and full retail fuel margin
- Control of network – grants site lease and licences to Coles
- Supplies Shell fuel, lubricants and LPG
- Holds licence to Shell brand
- Provides access to Shell Card program
- Fuel customer data and can market fuel directly to customers

Capital invested

- Fuel
- Fuel infrastructure including tanks and lines
- Signage including Shell branding
- Forecourt infrastructure including pumps and canopies
- Network development and site improvements

Viva Energy Australia / Coles Express

Joint initiatives, including but not limited to:

- Joint participation in marketing and loyalty programs, with Viva Energy to join the flybuys program
- Collaboration on Alliance network expansion
- Joint marketing of a fuel convenience offer to independent fuel retailers
- Expansion of 24 hour store locations

Coles Express

- Coles to continue to offer and fund 4c per litre docket discounts
- Set shop prices excluding fuel, and run the shop
- Point of sale for fuel and grocery merchandise
- Shopper Docket discounts and flybuys
- Responsibility for employees, and site running costs

Capital invested

- In-store convenience fit out
- Grocery merchandise

Viva Energy REIT

Viva Energy pays rent to Viva Energy REIT or 3rd party landlords

Viva Energy pays Coles a cents per litre commission based on fuel volumes

Coles pays Viva Energy for site lease & licence fees plus improved royalty on shop sales

1H2019 financial highlights

	1H2019 $m		1H2018 $m	
	AASB 117[1]	AASB 16	AASB 117	AASB 16[2]
Volume (ML)	**7,126.1**	**7,126.1**	**6,955.0**	**6,955.0**
Underlying EBITDA (RC)				
Retail, Fuels & Marketing	**438.9**	**441.6**	**474.4**	**477.1**
Retail	*283.3*	*283.3*	*308.0*	*308.0*
Commercial	*155.6*	*158.3*	*166.4*	*169.1*
Refining	**18.4**	**18.4**	**48.1**	**48.1**
Supply, Corporate & Overheads	**(285.7)**	**(162.6)**	**(259.8)**	**(142.0)**
Total Underlying EBITDA (RC)	**171.6**	**297.4**	**262.7**	**383.2**
Underlying NPAT (RC)	**78.0**	**50.9**	**129.6**	**90.0**
Underlying Basic EPS (RC) (cps)	4.0	2.6	6.7	4.6
Distributable NPAT (RC)[3]	67.3	67.3	NA	NA
1H2019 dividend (cps)	**2.1**	**2.1**	**NA**	**NA**
Working capital	**392.6**	**348.0**	480.3	438.0
Net debt	**(168.7)**	**(168.7)**	(237.5)	(237.5)
Net working capital	**223.9**	**179.3**	242.8	200.5

	30 June 2019 $m	31 Dec 2018 $m
Long term assets		
Property, Plant & Equipment	**1,441.0**	1,471.3
Investment in Associates	**659.0**	664.9
Right-of-use assets	**2,308.7**	-
Lease liability	**(2,393.2)**	(50.8)

	1H2019 $m	1H2018 $m
Capital expenditure		
Retail, Fuels & Marketing	**8.0**	27.4
Refining	**43.7**	46.9
Supply, Corporate & Overheads	**18.2**	50.4
Total capital expenditure	**69.9**	124.7
FCF before finance, tax and dividends	**116.6**	55.9

[1] The 1H2019 Pro Forma numbers exclude the impact of AASB16 Leases, and apply AASB 117, and are provided to allow comparison to prior year's financial statements

[2] The 1H2018 Pro Forma numbers are provided to illustrate the impact of AASB16 Leases, had the standard applied from 1 January 2018. In determining these Pro Forma amounts, current lease rentals have been de-escalated in line with contractual escalation clauses, leases entered into prior to 1 July 2018 have been excluded and an additional 12 months of future lease payments have been incorporated

[3] A reconciliation of Distributable NPAT for dividend purposes is provided on Slide 17

VIVA Energy Australia

AASB 16: New lease accounting standard

Viva Energy has adopted the new lease accounting standard (AASB 16) for 1H2019 results, in line with accounting standard requirements

The transition to AASB 16 has no impact on the underlying economics of the business, cash flows nor on any of Viva Energy's debt covenants, but it does represent a significant change to the reporting of financial statements. To assist our shareholders in the transition to the new reporting framework, Viva Energy has provided additional disclosure in this presentation to assist with understanding the results relative to historical financials and prior guidance

AASB 16 has resulted in the following changes to financial disclosure for 1H2019:

- Lease liability of $2,393 million brought onto balance sheet with a corresponding right of use asset of $2,309 million, equal to the lease liability, net of existing lease related assets and liabilities held on balance sheet. This represents the net present value of leases, including option periods as required by the standard
- Increase to Supply, Corporate & Overheads Underlying EBITDA (RC) of $123.1 million due to removal of lease expense
- Increase to Commercial Underlying EBITDA (RC) of $2.7 million due to the removal of lease expense
- Total increase to Group Underlying EBITDA (RC) of $125.8 million
- Increase to depreciation and amortisation (D&A) of $98.3 million
- Increase to net finance costs of $77.7 million
- Reduction of Underlying NPAT (RC) of $27.1 million due to the removal of lease expenses from operating cost, offset by increased D&A associated with the right of use asset and increased interest expense

We estimate the discounted value of sub-lease income we receive from Coles Express to be approximately $1.19 billion, representing approximately half of the $2.4 billion lease liability recognised on transition, however this sub-lease income will remain in the income statement as revenue

Viva Energy will continue to pay a dividend based on Distributable NPAT (RC) which removes the impact of non-cash accounting items such as AASB 16. Therefore, the disclosure changes required due to this accounting standard change do not impact the cash distributions available to shareholders

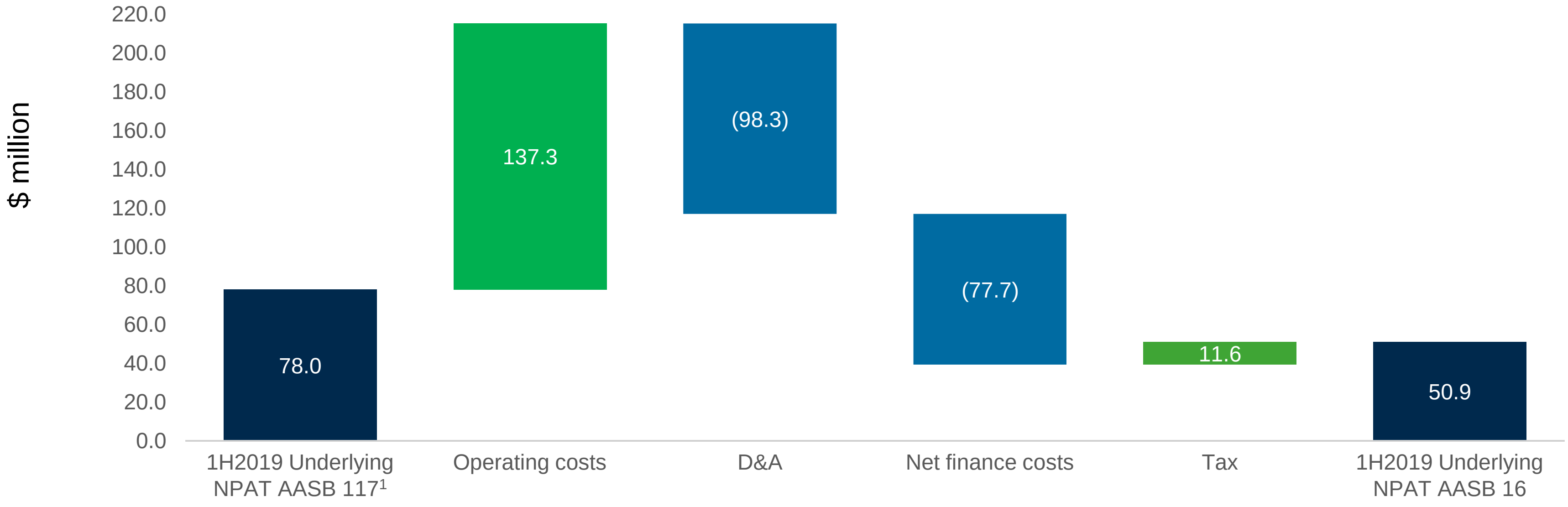
AASB 16: Leases

Operating costs
- Remove lease expense from operating costs within EBITDA
- Add back lease straight-lining

D&A
- Increase amortization cost from Right of Use Asset

Interest
- Higher net finance costs based on lease liability

Tax
- Lower profit before tax, results in smaller accounting tax expense

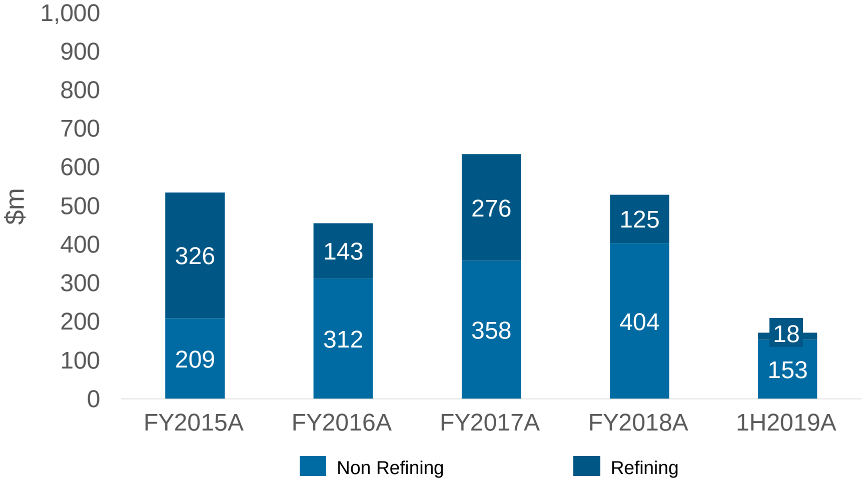


[1] The 1H2019 Pro Forma numbers exclude the impact of AASB16 Leases, and apply AASB 117, and are provided to allow comparison to prior year's financial statements

Group Underlying EBITDA (RC) $m

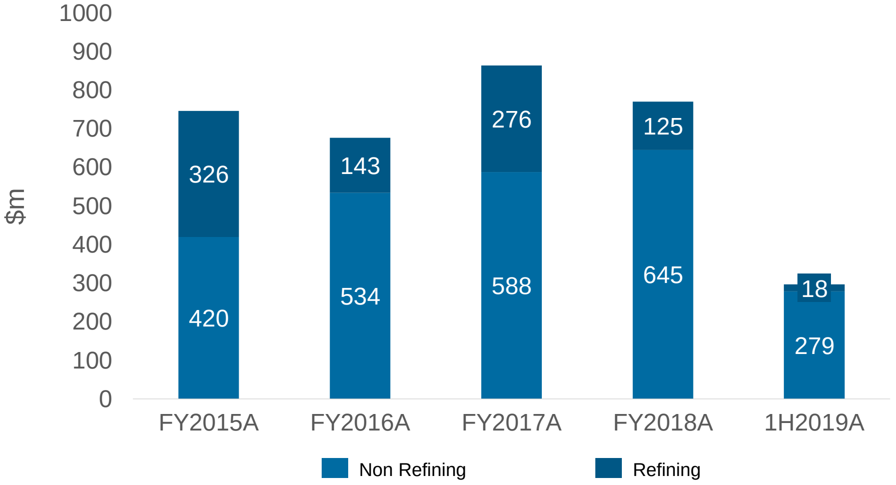
AASB 117 (old standard)[1]

	FY2015A	FY2016A	FY2017A	FY2018A	1H2019A
Historical Cost ("HC")	483	394	626	435	176
Replacement Cost ("RC")	**535**	**455**	**634**	**529**	**172**



AASB 16 (new standard)[2]

	FY2015A	FY2016A	FY2017A	FY2018A	1H2019A
Historical Cost ("HC")	693	616	856	676	301
Replacement Cost ("RC")	**746**	**677**	**864**	**770**	**297**



[1] 1H2019 statutory financials adjusted to show the result as if the old lease accounting standard (AASB 117) had been applied

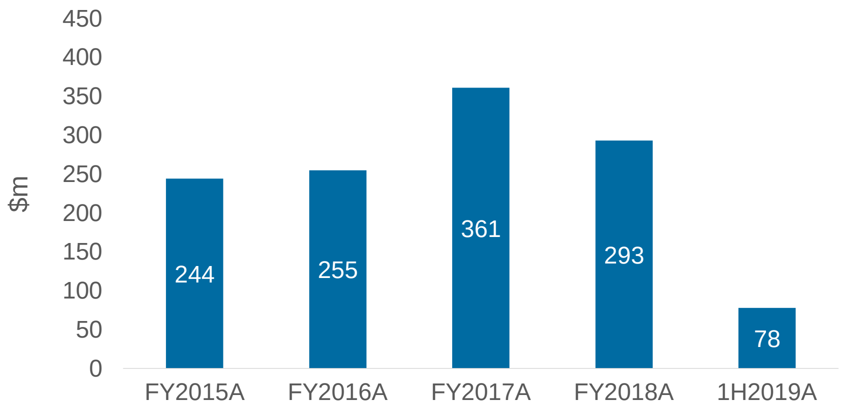
[2] Proforma adjustments have been made to prior periods to represent historical financials as if the new lease accounting standard (AASB 16) had been applied

VIVA EnergyAustralia

Group Underlying Net Profit After Tax (RC) $m

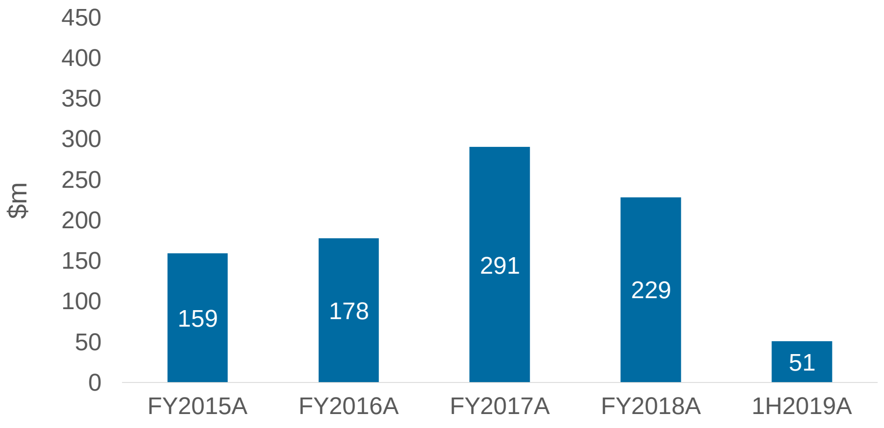
AASB 117 (old standard)[1]

Historical Cost ("HC")	207	212	355	228	81



AASB 16 (new standard)[2]

Historical Cost ("HC")	122	135	285	163	54



[1] 1H2019 statutory financials adjusted to show the result as if the old lease accounting standard (AASB 117) had been applied

[2] Proforma adjustments have been made to prior periods to represent historical financials as if the new lease accounting standard (AASB 16) had been applied

Tax update

Income tax benefits

- Listing on the ASX and the consequent election by the Company to be a single taxpayer resulted in an increase in the tax cost base of company assets reflecting the amount subscribed by investors under the IPO
- For the purposes of the FY2018 Accounts, the impact was estimated to be a one-off deferred tax benefit of $345.5 million. Further work was conducted for the purpose of filing tax returns with the one-off deferred tax benefit revised to $361.3 million. This represents an increase of $15.8 million from the estimate reflected in the FY2018 accounts. This benefit will provide additional tax depreciation deductions to the Company in future years
- The effective tax rate of the current period was 31.5% due to the non-deductibility of the $137.0 million payment to Coles Express under the extended Alliance agreement. This does not include the impact relating to the election to be a single taxpayer which was treated as a significant one-off item
- It is estimated that the Company will receive a refund of $69.8 million in September 2019, along with offsets to current year taxable income of $13.0 million, as a result of lodgement of the FY2018 tax return which was completed during July 2019

State Revenue Office (SRO)

- Viva Energy disputes the assessment from the SRO for an amount of approximately $31.2 million relating to transfer of properties prior to completion of the Viva Energy REIT Initial Public Offer in 2016 (as disclosed to the ASX on 25 September 2018)
- An objection has been lodged with the Commissioner of State Revenue. An outcome from the SRO remains outstanding and no payment has been made

AASB leases: Proforma financials

Group Underlying EBITDA (RC)		AASB 117 $m	AASB 16 $m[1]
	2015A	535.2	745.9
	2016A	455.4	677.2
	2017A	634.3	864.4
	2018A	528.9	770.0
	1H2019A	171.6	297.4

Commercial Underlying EBITDA (RC)		AASB 117 $m	AASB 16 $m[1]
	2015A	282.2	287.4
	2016A	315.7	320.9
	2017A	311.5	316.8
	2018A	323.8	329.2
	1H2019A	155.6	158.3

Supply, Corporate & Overheads Underlying EBITDA (RC)		AASB 117 $m	AASB 16 $m[1]
	2015A	(569.1)	(363.6)
	2016A	(545.9)	(329.3)
	2017A	(560.6)	(335.8)
	2018A	(528.2)	(292.5)
	1H2019A	(285.7)	(162.6)

D&A		AASB 117 $m	AASB 16 $m[1]
	2015A	(69.7)	(258.7)
	2016A	(80.6)	(269.7)
	2017A	(111.5)	(300.5)
	2018A	(129.7)	(318.7)
	1H2019A	(72.3)	(170.6)

Net finance cost		AASB 117 $m	AASB 16 $m[1]
	2015A	(53.7)	(231.9)
	2016A	(32.8)	(207.4)
	2017A	(28.9)	(199.4)
	2018A	(39.2)	(208.8)
	1H2019A	(16.9)	(94.6)

Underlying NPAT (RC)		AASB 117 $m	AASB 16 $m[1]
	2015A	243.5	159.3
	2016A	254.4	177.9
	2017A	361.0	290.7
	2018A	293.0	228.5
	1H2019A	78.0	50.9

[1] Proforma adjustments have been made to prior periods to represent historical financials as if the new AASB 16 accounting standard had been applied
The proforma numbers are provided to illustrate the impact of AASB16 Leases, had the standard applied from 1 January 2018. In determining these Pro Forma amounts, current lease rentals have been de-escalated in line with contractual escalation clauses, leases entered into prior to 1 July 2018 have been excluded and an additional 12 months of future lease payments have been incorporated

Viva Energy terminal network

Owned terminal storage capacity (ML)[1]

Geelong Refinery	280.6	Birkenhead[2]	61.9
Newport	86.3	Port Lincoln	15.7
Total Victoria	**366.9**	**Total South Australia**	**77.7**
Clyde	266.1		
Gore Bay	65.9	Devonport	21.7
Total NSW	**332.0**	**Total Tasmania**	**21.7**
Gladstone[2]	40.2		
Pinkenba (excl solvents & bitumen)	72.3	Broome	7.6
Cairns	18.5	Esperance	55.0
Townsville (excl bitumen)	57.2	Kalgoorlie	4.3
Mackay	51.0	Cocos Island	3.6
Total Queensland	**239.5**	**Total Western Australia**	**70.5**
Total owned terminal storage capacity			**1,108.3**

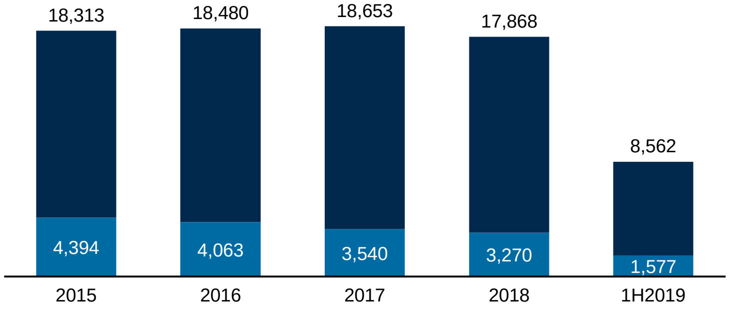
[1] Includes Viva Energy owned terminals only, and is based on Gross Capacity. Excludes third party owned terminals that are leased or accessed by Viva Energy at Weipa, Dampier, Hobart

[2] 50% ownership through Joint Venture

Industry volumes

Total volumes sold by product (ML)[1] *(2015-2018 & 1H2019)*

Gasoline

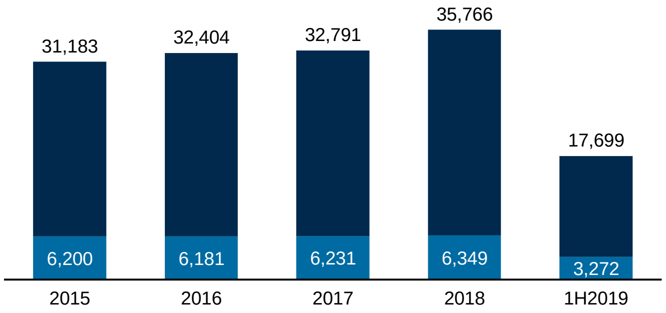


CAGR (2015-2018)

Industry -0.8%

VEA -9.4%

Diesel

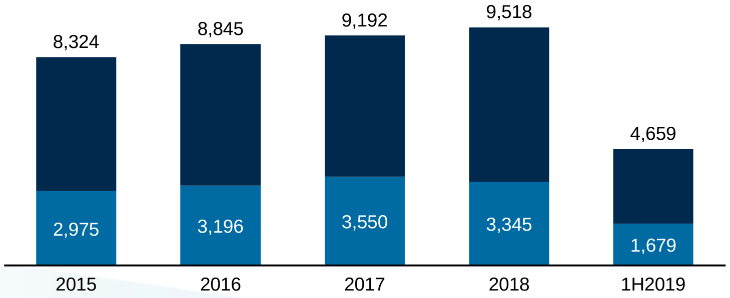


CAGR (2015-2018)

Industry +5.6%

VEA +0.8%

Aviation

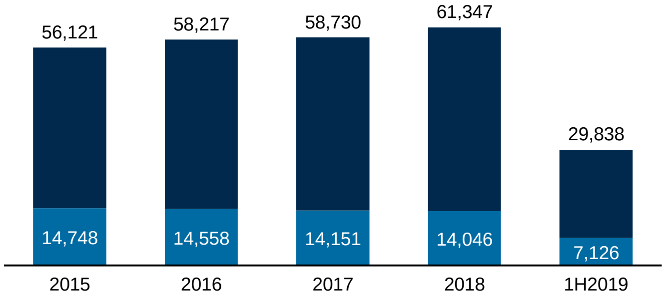


CAGR (2015-2018)

Industry +4.6%

VEA +4.0%

Total market



CAGR (2015-2018)

Industry +3.0%

VEA -1.6%

[1] Based on Viva Energy 1H2019 results and Australian Petroleum Statistics by Department of the Environment and Energy, Issue 275, January 2014 to June 2019 volumes for Australia

VIVA Energy Australia

Refinery – illustrative sensitivity analysis

- For the purposes of tracking the financial performance of the Geelong Refinery, a sensitivity table is provided below to illustrate the impact on 2H2019 Underlying EBITDA (RC) and Underlying NPAT (RC) of each US$1.0 move in GRM along with movements in foreign exchange. The table utilises the 1H2019 Refining Underlying EBITDA (RC) of A$18.4 million, an average GRM of US$5.1 per barrel and intake of 21.4 million barrels as a reference point for illustrative purposes only[1].

- Viva Energy will continue to update the market on the Geelong refining performance through the quarterly release of GRM and crude intake information. The resulting potential financial impact can be tracked relative to the sensitivity table provided in this release[2]

Variable	Increase/Decrease	Pro forma EBITDA (RC) impact A$m	Pro forma Underlying NPAT (RC) impact A$m
GRM	+/- US$1.0 per barrel	+30.3/(30.3)	+21.2/(21.2)
US$/A$ exchange rate	Appreciation of A$ against US$ by 3 cents	(6.2)	(4.4)
US$/A$ exchange rate	Depreciation of A$ against US$ by 3 cents	+6.79	+4.75

[1] The 1H2019 Refining result is used as a reference point for the purpose of presenting the sensitivity analysis and should not be taken as a forecast of the 2H2019 Refining performance

[2] For further discussion of the impacts of refining margins on financial performance, and the components and calculation of GRM, please see sections 3.3, 4.3.1, 4.4.1 and 4.9 of the Prospectus

Refinery – margin analysis and key drivers

	Metric	FY2015A	FY2016A	FY2017A	FY2018A	1H2019A	4.5 Year Average
A: A$/US$	FX	0.75	0.74	0.77	0.75	0.71	0.75
B: Crude and feedstock intake	mbbls	37.8	39.9	40.8	40.1	21.4	40.0
C: Geelong Refining Margin	US$/bbl	11.8	7.9	10.2	7.4	5.1	8.9
D: Geelong Refining Margin = C / A	A$/bbl	15.8	10.6	13.3	9.9	7.1	11.8
E: Geelong Refining Margin = B x D	**A$ million**	**595.4**	**424.2**	**542.1**	**396.9**	**152.8**	**469.2**
F: Less: Energy costs	A$/bbl	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(1.7)	(1.6)	(1.4)
G: Less: Energy costs = B x F	**A$ million**	**(48.1)**	**(48.2)**	**(57.6)**	**(68.1)**	**(33.8)**	**(56.8)**
H: Less: Operating costs (excl. energy costs)	A$/bbl	(5.9)	(5.8)	(5.1)	(5.1)	**(4.7)**	(5.4)
I: Less: Operating costs (excl. energy costs) = B x H	**A$ million**	**(221.3)**	**(232.4)**	**(208.4)**	**(204.5)**	**(100.5)**	**(214.9)**
Refining Underlying EBITDA (RC)	A$/bbl	8.7	3.6	6.8	3.1	**0.9**	5.0
Refining Underlying EBITDA (RC)	**A$ million**	**325.9**	**143.6**	**276.1**	**124.5**	**18.4**	**197.4**

Underlying EBITDA (RC) = B x (D - F - H)

1H2019A Underlying EBITDA (RC) = 21.4 mbbls x (A$7.2/bbl – A$1.6/bbl – A$4.7/bbl) = A$18.4 mm

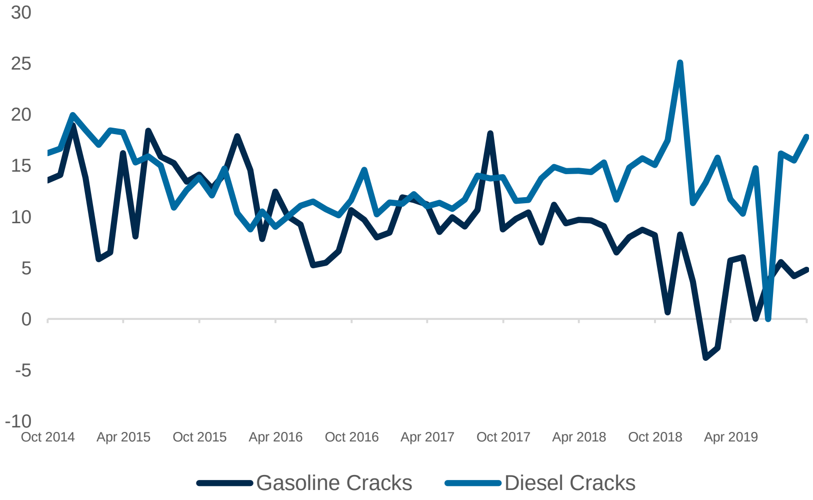
All historical information presented on a pro forma basis. Refer to the financial section of the prospectus dated 20 June 2018 (lodged with ASX on 13 July 2018) for details of the pro forma adjustments, a reconciliation to statutory financial information and an explanation of the non-IFRS measures used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

Refining margin: the market

Singapore FCC Refining Margin (US$/bbl)

- Singapore FCC Margin (Bloomberg ticker CUSGFCDF) is an industry benchmark that is based on prevailing crude and refined product prices and is derived from a model that takes into account typical local refinery operations. Bloomberg publishes different Singapore margins based on different refinery configurations, and the assumed configuration of Singapore FCC GRM most closely resembles the Geelong Refinery. It is a useful comparative measure because Singapore is the key trading hub for both crude oil and refined products imported into Australia

Gasoline and diesel cracks[1] (US$/bbl)



- The gasoline and diesel crack refers to the difference between the regional quoted crude price and regional quoted ULP 92 gasoline or D10 diesel price, providing an approximate marker for refining margins for gasoline and diesel
- Gasoline margins, in particular, have improved over levels achieved during 1H2019 which supported a higher refining margin achieved in 3Q2019

[1] This chart is provided for reference and context purposes only, to provide an indication of Singapore regional margins for gasoline and diesel. It does not reflect actual refining margins or performance of Viva Energy. The gasoline crack is calculated by taking the Singapore quoted ULP 92 gasoline finished product price, and deducting the regional quoted crude price (weighted 25% Dated Brent crude, and 75% Dubai crude). The diesel crack is calculated by taking the Singapore quoted diesel product price, and deducting the regional quoted crude price (weighted 25% dated Brent crude, and 75% Dubai crude). Regional markers are sourced from Bloomberg

VIVA Energy Australia

Definitions

Historical Cost ("HC")

Calculated in accordance with IFRS

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

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

Replacement Cost ("RC")

Non-IFRS measure

Cost of goods sold on the basis of theoretical new purchases of inventory

Removes the effect of timing differences and the impact of movements in the oil price

Earnings Per Share

Underlying NPAT (RC) divided by total shares on issue

Net inventory gain/(loss)

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

Geelong Refining Margin

The Geelong Refining Margin is a non-IFRS measure calculated in the following way: IPP less the COGS, and is expressed in US dollars per barrel (US$/BBL), where IPP is a notional internal sales price which is referrable to an import parity price for the relevant refined products, being the relevant Singapore pricing market and relevant quality or market premiums or discounts plus freight and other costs that would be incurred to import the product into Australia, and COGS is the actual purchase price of crude oil and other feedstock used to produce finished products. In its financial reporting, Viva Energy converts GRM into Australian dollars using the prevailing month average exchange rate

Underlying NPAT (RC)

Net Profit After Tax adjusted to remove the impact of significant one-off items net of tax

Distributable NPAT (RC)

Represents Underlying NPAT (RC) adjusted to remove the impact of for short term outcomes that are expected to normalize over the medium term, most notably non-cash one off items

Underlying EBITDA

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

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

Prospectus

References to the Prospectus are to the Prospectus dated 20 June 2018 and released to the ASX on 13 July 2018

VIVA Energy Australia

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