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UNOCAL CORP  
Form 10-Q  
May 14, 2001

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2001  
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OR

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
-----

Commission file number 1-8483

UNOCAL CORPORATION  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

95-3825062  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

2141 ROSECRANS AVENUE, SUITE 4000, EL SEGUNDO, CALIFORNIA 90245  
(Address of principal executive offices)  
(Zip Code)

(310) 726-7600  
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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  
-----

Number of shares of Common Stock, \$1 par value, outstanding as of April 30, 2001:  
243,371,783

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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PART I	PAGE
Item 1. Financial Statements	
Consolidated Earnings.....	1
Consolidated Balance Sheet.....	2
Consolidated Cash Flows.....	3
Notes to Financial Statements.....	4
Operating Highlights .....	19
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.....	20
Item 3 Quantative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.....	27
PART II	
Item 1 Legal Proceedings.....	29
Item 6 Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K.....	29
SIGNATURES.....	30
EXHIBIT INDEX.....	31

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS  
(UNAUDITED)

UNOCAL CORPO

For the Three Mont  
Ended March 31,

Millions of dollars except per share amounts

2001

Revenues

Sales and operating revenues	\$ 2,206	\$
Interest, dividends and miscellaneous income	8	
Loss on sales of assets	-	
<hr/>		
Total revenues	2,214	
Costs and other deductions		
Crude oil, natural gas and product purchases	987	
Operating expense	330	
Selling, administrative and general expense	44	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	245	
Dry hole costs	40	
Exploration expense	34	
Interest expense	49	

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Property and other operating taxes	21
Distributions on convertible preferred securities of subsidiary trust	8
-----	
Total costs and other deductions	1,758
Earnings from equity investments	42
-----	
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	498
-----	
Income taxes	190
Minority interests	16
-----	
Earnings from continuing operations	292
Discontinued operations	
Gain on disposal (net of tax)	4
-----	
Earnings from discontinued operations	4
Cumulative effect of accounting change (net of tax)	(1)
-----	
Net earnings	\$ 295
=====	
Basic earnings per share of common stock (a)	
Continuing operations	\$ 1.19
Discontinued operations	0.02
-----	
Net earnings	\$ 1.21
-----	
Diluted earnings per share of common stock (b)	
Continuing operations	\$ 1.16
Discontinued operations	0.02
-----	
Net earnings	\$ 1.18
-----	
Cash dividends declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.20
-----	

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

-1-

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	March 31,
	-----
Millions of dollars	2001 (a)
-----	
Assets	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 587
Accounts and notes receivable	1,122
Inventories	61
Deferred income taxes	167
Other current assets	18
-----	

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Total current assets	1,955
Investments and long-term receivables	1,456
Properties - net (b)	6,689
Deferred income taxes	190
Other assets	165
-----	
Total assets	\$ 10,455
=====	
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 856
Taxes payable	351
Interest payable	41
Current portion of environmental liabilities	133
Current portion of long-term debt and capital leases	132
Other current liabilities	314
-----	
Total current liabilities	1,827
Long-term debt and capital leases	2,608
Deferred income taxes	556
Accrued abandonment, restoration and environmental liabilities	576
Other deferred credits and liabilities	1,067
Minority interests	411
Company-obligated mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred securities of a subsidiary trust holding solely parent debentures	522
Common stock (\$1 par value, shares authorized: 750,000,000 (c))	254
Capital in excess of par value	531
Unearned portion of restricted stock issued	(24)
Retained earnings	2,714
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(136)
Notes receivable - key employees	(40)
Treasury stock - at cost (d)	(411)
-----	
Total stockholders' equity	2,888
-----	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 10,455
=====	

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

-2-

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS  
(UNAUDITED)

Millions of dollars

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net earnings

Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to

For

2

\$

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net cash provided by operating activities	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	
Dry hole costs	
Deferred income taxes	
Loss on sales of assets (pre-tax)	
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations (pre-tax)	
Other	
Working capital and other changes related to operations	
Accounts and notes receivable	
Inventories	
Accounts payable	
Taxes payable	
Other	
-----	
Net cash provided by operating activities	
-----	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Capital expenditures (includes dry hole costs)	
Major acquisitions	
Proceeds from sales of assets	
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	
-----	
Net cash used in investing activities	
-----	
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	
Long-term borrowings	
Reduction of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	
Minority interests	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	
Dividends paid on common stock	
Loans to key employees	
-----	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	
-----	
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	
-----	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	
-----	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$
=====	

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

-3-

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(UNAUDITED)

(1) General

The consolidated financial statements included in this report are unaudited and, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of financial position and results of operations. All adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Such financial statements are presented in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission's disclosure requirements for Form 10-Q.

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These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes filed with the Commission in Unocal Corporation's 2000 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

For the purpose of this report, Unocal Corporation (Unocal) and its consolidated subsidiaries, including Union Oil Company of California (Union Oil), are referred to as the "Company".

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of subsidiaries in which a controlling interest is held. Investments in entities without a controlling interest are accounted for by the equity method. Under the equity method, the investments are stated at cost plus the Company's equity in undistributed earnings and losses after acquisition. Income taxes estimated to be payable when earnings are distributed are included in deferred income taxes.

Results for the three months ended March 31, 2001, are not necessarily indicative of future financial results.

Segment data and certain other items in the prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2001 presentation:

- The Pipelines business has been combined with certain activities of Canada's gas storage business, which was previously reported in the Exploration and Production segment, into a new segment called Midstream.
- The Carbon and Minerals businesses are no longer disclosed as a separate segment and are now reported in the Corporate and Other heading.

### (2) Accounting Changes

ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS - Effective January 1, 2001, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (SFAS 133) and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities" (SFAS 138). These standards require that all derivative instruments be recorded on the balance sheet at their fair values. Changes in the fair values of derivative instruments are reported in current period earnings unless they are designated and qualify as effective hedges.

In accordance with the transition provisions of SFAS 133, the Company recorded a one-time after-tax charge of approximately \$1 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2001, representing the cumulative effect of the accounting change in its consolidated statement of income and an after-tax unrealized loss of approximately \$59 million to accumulated other comprehensive loss, of which \$28 million is expected to be reclassified to earnings during the current year. The transition amounts represent accumulated changes in the fair values of derivative instruments that were previously off balance sheet and used to hedge certain future commodity sales (e.g. commodity swaps, options). Accumulated losses in fair value of these derivative instruments will be substantially offset by corresponding gains on the hedged commodity sales when those sales occur. Amounts pertaining to the derivative contracts of acquired companies that were previously capitalized under purchase accounting rules were not impacted.

-4-

ACCOUNTING FOR DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES - The primary objectives of the Company's risk management policies are to reduce the overall volatility of the Company's cash flows and to preserve revenues. As part of its overall risk management strategy, the Company enters into various derivative instrument contracts to protect its exposures to changes in interest rates, changes in foreign currency exchange rates, and fluctuations in crude oil and

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natural gas prices. The Company also pursues outright pricing positions in hydrocarbon derivative financial instruments.

At the inception of a derivative contract, the Company may choose to designate and document a derivative as a hedge of a certain exposure. In general, the Company enters into derivative instruments to hedge two types of exposures: hedges of cash flow exposures and hedges of fair value exposures. Hedges of cash flow exposures are generally undertaken to reduce cash flow volatility associated with forecasted transactions. They may also be used to reduce volatility associated with cash flows to be paid related to recognized liabilities. Hedges of fair value exposures are undertaken to hedge recognized assets or liabilities or unrecognized firm commitments against changes in fair value.

On the date that a hedge is established, the Company designates and documents the derivative as either a cash flow hedge or a fair value hedge. Changes in the fair values of derivatives not designated and documented as hedges are recorded in current period earnings. Changes in the fair values of derivatives that qualify for, and are designated and effective as cash flow hedges are deferred and recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss until the hedged transactions occur and are recognized in earnings. The ineffective portions of cash flow hedge derivatives' changes in fair value, along with any changes in the time value of options that are excluded from the Company's measurement of hedge effectiveness, are recognized immediately in earnings as components of the line items reflecting the underlying hedged transaction. Changes in the fair values of derivatives that qualify for, and are designated and effective as fair value hedges are recognized in current period earnings. Changes in the fair values of the underlying hedged items (e.g. recognized assets, liabilities or unrecognized firm commitments) are also recognized in current period earnings and offset the changes in the fair values of the corresponding hedging derivatives. Any resulting fair value hedge ineffectiveness is recognized in current period earnings as the difference between the offsetting changes in fair values of the derivative and the underlying hedged item.

The Company documents its risk management objectives, its strategies for undertaking various hedge transactions and the hedge relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items. Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are linked to forecasted transactions. Derivatives identified as fair value hedges are linked to specific assets, liabilities or firm commitments. At hedge inception and on an on-going basis, the Company assesses whether changes in the fair values of derivatives used in hedging activities are highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair values of the hedged items. The Company discontinues hedge accounting prospectively when (1) it determines that the derivative is not highly effective as a hedge, (2) the derivative is sold, exercised or otherwise terminated, (3) management elects to remove the derivative's hedge designation, (4) the hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, or (5) a hedged item no longer meets the definition of a firm commitment. When a hedged forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the derivative continues to be carried on the balance sheet at its fair value and all gains and losses that were previously deferred in accumulated other comprehensive loss are recognized immediately in earnings. When a hedged item no longer meets the definition of a firm commitment, the derivative continues to be carried on the balance sheet at its fair value and any asset or liability that was recorded on the balance sheet for the change in fair value of the hedged firm commitment are removed from the balance sheet and recognized immediately in current period earnings. In all other situations where hedge accounting is discontinued, the derivative continues to be carried on the balance sheet at its fair value and any prospective changes in its fair value are recognized in current period earnings. Deferred gains and losses already recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss remain until the forecasted transaction occurs, at which time those gains and losses are recognized in earnings.

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-5-

(3) Asset Acquisitions

In January 2001, the Company's Pure Resources, Inc. (Pure), subsidiary acquired oil and gas properties, certain general and limited oil and gas partnership interests and fee mineral and royalty interests from International Paper Company. The total cost of the acquisition was approximately \$261 million, subject to adjustment, in cash. Included in the transaction were total proved reserves of approximately 25 million barrels of oil equivalent and ownership in 6 million gross fee mineral acres (3.2 million net) along with participation in several offshore exploration programs. The transaction was funded from Pure's credit facilities (see note 10). Pure's acquisition has expanded its business areas into the Gulf Coast region and offshore in the Gulf of Mexico.

(4) Restructuring Costs

Activities related to the restructuring plan adopted in the first quarter of 2000 are completed. Of the 195 targeted employees, 171 have been terminated or have received termination notices as a result of the plans. The amount of unpaid benefits remaining on the consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 2001 was \$3 million. These benefits are scheduled to be paid over the coming months and into the third quarter of 2001. No material changes are expected in the costs accrued for the plan and no adjustments to the liability have been made to date.

(5) Other Financial Information

During the first quarters of 2001 and 2000, approximately 37 percent and 52 percent, respectively, of total sales and operating revenues were attributable to the resale of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids purchased from others in connection with the Company's trading and marketing activities. Related purchase costs are classified as expense in the crude oil, natural gas and product purchases category on the consolidated earnings statement.

Capitalized interest totaled \$5 million and \$2 million for the first quarters of 2001 and 2000, respectively.

(6) Income Taxes

Income taxes on earnings from continuing operations for the first quarter of 2001 were \$190 million compared with \$83 million for the comparable period of 2000. The effective income tax rate for the first quarter of 2001 was 39 percent compared with 40 percent for the first quarter of 2000.

-6-

(7) Earnings Per Share

The following are reconciliations of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) computations for earnings from continuing operations for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000:

Millions except per share amounts	Earnings (Numerator)	S (Denominator)
Three months ended March 31, 2001		



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Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 292
Basic EPS	
Effect of dilutive securities	
Options and common stock equivalents	
	-----
	292
Distributions on subsidiary trust preferred securities (after-tax)	7
	-----
Diluted EPS	\$ 299
Three months ended March 31, 2000	
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 124
Basic EPS	
Effect of dilutive securities	
Options and common stock equivalents	
	-----
Diluted EPS	124
Distributions on subsidiary trust preferred securities (after-tax)	6
	-----
Antidilutive	\$ 130

-----

Not included in the computation of diluted EPS at March 31, 2001, were options to purchase approximately 5 million shares of common stock. These options were not included in the computation as the exercise prices were greater than the year-to-date average market price of the common shares. The exercise prices of these options ranged from \$35.66 to \$45.25 per share. These options will expire periodically through 2011.

(8) Comprehensive Income

The Company's comprehensive income was:

	For the Three Ended March
Millions of dollars	----- 2001
Net earnings	\$ 295
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle - SFAS 133 adoption (a)	(59)
Change in unrealized loss on hedging instruments (b)	(5)
Reclassification adjustment for settled hedging contracts (c)	12
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments	(31)
	-----
Comprehensive income	\$ 212
	=====

-7-

(9) Restricted Cash

Of the total amounts of Cash and Cash Equivalents reported at March 31, 2001,

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cash in the amount of \$33 million was restricted as to usage or withdrawal. Under the terms of the Company's limited recourse project financing for its share of the Azerbaijan International Operating Company Early Oil Project, the lenders' principal and interest payments are payable only out of the proceeds from the Company's sale of crude oil from the project. In keeping with the terms of the financing agreements, \$9 million at March 31, 2001, of the Company's oil sales proceeds (cash) were reserved for debt principal and interest obligations falling due within the next 180 days. In addition, at March 31, 2001, the Company had placed with a trustee \$24 million in cash which will ultimately be used in settlement of claims arising out of the valuation of the royalty owner's portion of crude oil produced from certain federal leases. Per the terms of the trust agreement the trustee invests the cash in acceptable investments and will deliver to the Company any cash balances remaining in the trust after final settlement of the claims. The Company anticipates final settlement and disbursement of all funds during the second half of 2001.

### (10) Long Term Debt and Credit Agreements

During the first quarter of 2001, the Company's consolidated debt, including the current portion, increased by \$234 million. This was primarily due to an additional \$240 million in borrowings by the Company's Pure subsidiary to fund an asset acquisition (see note 3). This Pure debt consisted of borrowings under two separate \$250 million unsecured credit facilities, \$145 million under a five year revolving credit facility due 9/29/05 and \$95 million under a 364 day revolving credit facility due 9/28/01, which will then be converted to a term loan due 9/28/02. Average interest rates paid or accrued during March on the two credit facilities were 6.15 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively.

On May 8, 2001, Pure entered into a \$200 million unsecured line of credit, which was fully funded on May 11, 2001. The line of credit matures on July 15, 2001. At maturity, the line of credit will convert to a five year term loan maturing on July 15, 2006, provided the term loan has been fully syndicated. The terms of the line of credit and term loan are comparable to those of its current facilities.

### (11) Accrued Abandonment, Restoration and Environmental Liabilities

At March 31, 2001, the Company had accrued \$468 million for the estimated future costs to abandon and remove wells and production facilities. The total costs for these abandonments are predominantly accrued for on a unit-of-production basis and are estimated to be approximately \$640 million. This estimate was derived in large part from abandonment cost studies performed by independent third party firms and is used to calculate the amount to be amortized. The Company's reserve for environmental remediation obligations at March 31, 2001 totaled \$241 million, of which \$133 million was included in current liabilities.

### (12) Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has certain contingent liabilities with respect to material existing or potential claims, lawsuits and other proceedings, including those involving environmental, tax and other matters, certain of which are discussed more specifically below. The Company accrues liabilities when it is probable that future costs will be incurred and such costs can be reasonably estimated. Such accruals are based on developments to date, the Company's estimates of the outcomes of these matters and its experience in contesting, litigating and settling other matters. As the scope of the liabilities becomes better defined, there will be changes in the estimates of future costs, which could have a material effect on the Company's future results of operations and financial condition or liquidity.

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Environmental matters - The Company is subject to loss contingencies pursuant to federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations. These include existing and possible future obligations to investigate the effects of the release or disposal of certain petroleum, chemical and mineral substances at various sites; to remediate or restore these sites; to compensate others for damage to property and natural resources, for remediation and restoration costs and for personal injuries; and to pay civil penalties and, in some cases, criminal penalties and punitive damages. These obligations relate to sites owned by the Company or others and are associated with past and present operations, including sites at which the Company has been identified as a potentially responsible party (PRP) under the federal Superfund laws and comparable state laws.

Liabilities are accrued when it is probable that future costs will be incurred and such costs can be reasonably estimated. However, in many cases, investigations are not yet at a stage where the Company is able to determine whether it is liable or, even if liability is determined to be probable, to quantify the liability or estimate a range of possible exposure. In such cases, the amounts of the Company's liabilities are indeterminate due to the potentially large number of claimants for any given site or exposure, the unknown magnitude of possible contamination, the imprecise and conflicting engineering evaluations and estimates of proper clean-up methods and costs, the unknown timing and extent of the corrective actions that may be required, the uncertainty attendant to the possible award of punitive damages, the recent judicial recognition of new causes of action, the present state of the law, which often imposes joint and several and retroactive liabilities on PRPs, the fact that the Company is usually just one of a number of companies identified as a PRP, or other reasons.

As disclosed in note 11, at March 31, 2001, the Company had accrued \$241 million for estimated future environmental assessment and remediation costs at various sites where liabilities for such costs are probable. At those sites where investigations or feasibility studies have advanced to the stage of analyzing feasible alternative remedies and/or ranges of costs, the Company estimates that it could incur possible additional remediation costs aggregating approximately \$235 million.

Tax matters - The Company believes it has adequately provided in its accounts for tax items and issues not yet resolved. Several prior material tax issues are unresolved. Resolution of these tax issues impact not only the year in which the items arose, but also the company's tax situation in other tax years. With respect to 1979-1984 taxable years, all issues raised for these years have now been settled, with the exception of the effect of the carryback of a 1993 net operating loss (NOL) to tax year 1984 and resultant credit adjustments. The 1985-1990 taxable years are before the Appeals division of the Internal Revenue Service. All issues raised with respect to those years have now been settled, with the exception of the effect of the 1993 NOL carryback and resultant adjustments. The settlements were subject to review by the Joint Committee on Taxation of the U.S. Congress. The Joint Committee has reviewed the settled issues with respect to 1979-1990 taxable years and no additional issues have been raised. While all tax issues for the 1979-1990 taxable years have been agreed and reviewed by the Joint Committee, these taxable years will remain open due to the 1993 NOL carryback. The 1993 NOL results from certain specified liability losses which occurred during 1993 and which resulted in a tax refund of \$73 million. Consequently, these tax years will remain open until the specified liability loss, which gave rise to the 1993 NOL, is finally determined by the Internal Revenue Service and is either agreed to with the IRS or otherwise concluded in the Tax Court proceeding. In 1999, the United States Tax Court granted Unocal's motion to amend the pleadings in its Tax Court cases to place the 1993 NOL carryback in issue. The 1991-1992 taxable years are now

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before the Appeals division of the Internal Revenue Service. The 1993-1997 taxable years are under examination by the Internal Revenue Service.

-9-

Pure Resources, Inc. Employment and Severance Agreements - Under circumstances specified in the employment and/or severance agreements entered into between the Company's Pure subsidiary and its officers, each covered officer will have the right to require Pure to purchase its common shares currently held or subsequently obtained by the exercise of any option held by the officer at a calculated "net asset value" per share. The net asset value per share is calculated by reference to each common share's pro rata amount of the present value of Pure's proved reserves discounted at 10 percent, times 110 percent, less funded debt, as defined. At March 31, 2001, Pure estimated that the amount which it would have to repurchase under these agreements was approximately \$155 million, which is reflected in other deferred credits and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. The repurchase amount will fluctuate with the market value of Pure's common stock and/or changes in the net asset value per share.

Other matters - The Company has a five-year lease agreement relating to its Discoverer Spirit deepwater drill ship. The future remaining minimum lease payment obligation was approximately \$341 million at March 31, 2001. The drillship has a minimum daily rate of approximately \$210,000.

The Company's Molycorp subsidiary, working cooperatively and collaboratively with the New Mexico Environmental Department and other state agencies, has secured new and revised permits covering discharges from its Questa, New Mexico, molybdenum mine. This process involved the posting by Molycorp of two performance bonds totaling \$152 million that are intended to provide financial assurance of completion of temporary closure plans (only required upon cessation of operations) and other obligations required under the terms of the permits. These costs are based on estimations provided by the state of New Mexico agencies. Unocal has indemnified the insurance company that issued the bonds with respect to all amounts that may be drawn against them.

The Company also has certain other contingent liabilities with respect to litigation, claims, and contractual agreements arising in the ordinary course of business. Although these contingencies could result in expenses or judgments that could be material to the Company's results of operations for a given reporting period, on the basis of management's best assessment of the ultimate amount and timing of these events, such expenses or judgments are not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition or liquidity.

### (13) Financial Instruments and Commodity Hedging

Fair values of debt and other long-term instruments - The estimated fair value of the Company's long-term debt at March 31, 2001, including the current portion, was approximately \$2.872 billion. Fair values were based on the discounted amounts of future cash outflows using the rates offered to the Company for debt with similar remaining maturities.

The estimated fair value of the mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred securities of the Company's subsidiary trust was \$504 million at March 31, 2001. The fair value was based on the trading prices of the preferred securities on March 30, 2001.

Commodity hedging activities - During the quarter the company recognized immaterial after-tax losses for the ineffectiveness of both cash flow and fair value hedges. The company also recorded an after-tax loss of approximately \$1 million in sales and operating revenues related to changes in the time values of

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its commodity hedging options that were excluded from the company's measure of hedge effectiveness. At March 31, 2001, the company's various subsidiaries had approximately \$52 million (after-tax) deferred in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to cash flow hedges for future commodity sales for the period beginning April 2001 through October 2004. Of this amount, approximately \$17 million (after-tax) is expected to be reclassified to earnings during the next twelve months.

-10-

(14) Supplemental Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

Unocal guarantees all the publicly held securities issued by its 100 percent-owned subsidiaries Unocal Capital Trust and Union Oil. Such guarantees are full and unconditional and no other subsidiaries of Unocal or Union Oil guarantee these securities.

The following tables present condensed consolidating financial information for (a) Unocal (Parent), (b) the Trust, (c) Union Oil (Parent) and (d) on a combined basis, the subsidiaries of Union Oil. Virtually all of the Company's operations are conducted by Union Oil and its subsidiaries.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS STATEMENT  
Period ended March 31, 2001

Millions of dollars	Unocal (Parent)	Unocal Capital Trust	Union Oil (Parent)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eli
Revenues					
Sales and operating revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 693	\$ 2,082	
Interest, dividends and miscellaneous income	5	8	(1)	5	
Gain on sales of assets	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>2,087</b>	
Costs and other deductions					
Purchases, operating and other expenses	1	-	385	1,610	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	-	-	96	149	
Dry hole costs	-	-	10	30	
Interest expense	8	-	45	5	
Distributions on convertible preferred securities	-	8	-	-	
<b>Total costs and other deductions</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>1,794</b>	
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	299	-	211	-	
Earnings from equity investments	-	-	(2)	44	
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests					
	295	-	365	337	
Income taxes	(1)	-	69	122	
Minority interests	-	-	-	4	
Earnings from continuing operations	296	-	296	211	
Earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	4	-	
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	-	(1)	-	
<b>Net earnings</b>	<b>\$ 296</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 299</b>	<b>\$ 211</b>	

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-11-

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS STATEMENT  
Period ended March 31, 2000

Millions of dollars	Unocal (Parent)	Unocal Capital Trust	Union Oil (Parent)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eli
Revenues					
Sales and operating revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 456	\$ 1,700	
Interest, dividends and miscellaneous income	10	8	(3)	15	
Gain (loss) on sales of assets	-	-	(3)	1	
Total revenues	10	8	450	1,716	
Costs and other deductions					
Purchases, operating and other expenses	1	-	313	1,402	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	-	-	86	120	
Dry hole costs	-	-	6	8	
Interest expense	8	-	52	3	
Distributions on convertible preferred securities	-	8	-	-	
Total costs and other deductions	9	8	457	1,533	
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	134	-	135	-	
Earnings from equity investments	-	-	12	16	
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	135	-	140	199	
Income taxes	-	-	7	76	
Minority interests	-	-	(1)	(3)	
Earnings from continuing operations	135	-	134	126	
Earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	-	9	
Net earnings	\$ 135	\$ -	\$ 134	\$ 135	

-12-

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET  
Period ended March 31, 2001

Millions of dollars	Unocal (Parent)	Unocal Capital Trust	Union Oil (Parent)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	E
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 319	\$ 267	
Accounts and notes receivable	5	-	124	993	
Inventories	-	-	8	53	
Other current assets	-	-	131	54	

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Total current assets	6	-	582	1,367
Investments and long-term receivables	3,837	-	3,913	832
Properties - net	-	-	2,031	4,658
Other assets	58	541	532	1,404
<hr/>				
Total assets	\$3,901	\$ 541	\$ 7,058	\$ 8,261
<hr/>				
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 237	\$ 619
Current portion of long-term debt and capital leases	-	-	123	9
Other current liabilities	48	3	277	511
<hr/>				
Total current liabilities	48	3	637	1,139
Long-term debt and capital leases	-	-	2,158	450
Deferred income taxes	-	-	(11)	567
Accrued abandonment, restoration and environmental liabilities	-	-	-	576
Other deferred credits and liabilities	541	-	705	1,932
Minority interests	-	-	-	291
<hr/>				
Company-obligated mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred securities of a subsidiary trust holding solely parent debentures	-	522	-	-
<hr/>				
Stockholders' equity	3,312	16	3,569	3,306
<hr/>				
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$3,901	\$ 541	\$ 7,058	\$ 8,261
<hr/>				

-13-

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET  
Year ended December 31, 2000

Millions of dollars	Unocal (Parent)	Unocal Capital Trust	Union Oil (Parent)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	E
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 84	\$ 150	
Accounts and notes receivable	-	-	165	1,134	
Inventories	-	-	13	75	
Other current assets	-	-	127	53	
<hr/>					
Total current assets	1	-	389	1,412	
Investments and long-term receivables	3,620	-	3,765	781	
Properties - net	-	-	1,988	4,445	
Other assets	56	541	646	1,153	
<hr/>					
Total assets	\$3,677	\$ 541	\$ 6,788	\$ 7,791	
<hr/>					
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 283	\$ 739	
Current portion of long-term debt and capital leases	-	-	105	9	
Other current liabilities	42	3	233	431	

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Total current liabilities	42	3	621	1,179
Long-term debt and capital leases	-	-	2,181	211
Deferred income taxes	-	-	(10)	628
Accrued abandonment, restoration and environmental liabilities	-	-	-	554
Other deferred credits and liabilities	541	-	721	1,698
Minority interests	-	-	-	287
Company-obligated mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred securities of a subsidiary trust holding solely parent debentures	-	522	-	-
Stockholders' equity	3,094	16	3,275	3,234
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$3,677	\$ 541	\$ 6,788	\$ 7,791

-14-

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS  
Period ended March 31, 2001

Millions of dollars	Unocal (Parent)	Unocal Capital Trust	Union Oil (Parent)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	E
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	\$ 44	\$ -	\$ 420	\$ 309	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Capital expenditures and acquisitions (includes dry hole costs)	-	-	(195)	(426)	
Proceeds from sales of assets and discontinued operations	-	-	15	-	
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-	(180)	(426)	
Cash Flows from Financing Activities					
Change in long-term debt and capital leases	-	-	(5)	239	
Dividends paid on common stock	(49)	-	-	-	
Minority interests	-	-	-	(5)	
Other	5	-	-	-	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(44)	-	(5)	234	
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-	-	235	117	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1	-	84	150	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 319	\$ 267	

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS  
Period ended March 31, 2000

Unocal	Unocal Capital	Union Oil	Non- Guarantor
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Millions of dollars	(Parent)	Trust	(Parent)	Subsidiaries	E
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	\$ 55	\$ -	\$ 75	\$ 245	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Capital expenditures and acquisitions (includes dry hole costs)	-	-	(136)	(159)	
Proceeds from sales of assets and discontinued operations	25	-	52	-	
Net cash used in investing activities	25	-	( 84)	(159)	
Cash Flows from Financing Activities					
Change in long-term debt and capital leases	-	-	(123)	(42)	
Dividends paid on common stock	(49)	-	-	-	
Minority interests	-	-	-	(10)	
Other	(31)	-	-	-	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(80)	-	(123)	(52)	
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-	-	(132)	34	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1	-	162	169	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 30	\$ 203	

-15-

(15) Segment Data

The Company has made changes in the reporting of its segments from the reporting utilized in the 2000 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Company's reportable segments are now: Exploration and Production, Global Trade, Midstream, and Geothermal and Power Operations. General corporate overhead, unallocated costs and other miscellaneous operations, including real estate, carbon and minerals and those businesses that were sold or being phased-out, are included under the Corporate and Other heading. See also Management's Discussion and Analysis in Item 2 for further description of the new segments.

Segment Information For the Three Months ended March 31, 2001 Millions of dollars	Exploration & Production			
	North America			Intern
	Lower 48	Alaska	Canada	Far Ea
Sales & operating revenues	\$ 161	\$ 72	\$ 32	\$ 232
Other income (loss) (a)	1	-	(1)	(3)
Inter-segment revenues	566	-	-	55
Total	728	72	31	284
Earnings (loss) from equity investments	6	-	-	11
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	241	19	(3)	106

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Earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	-	-	-
Net earnings (loss)	241	19	(3)	106
Assets (at March 31, 2001)	2,889	300	985	2,336

	Midstream	Geothermal & Power Operations	Admin & General	Corporate & Other Net Interest Expense	Other Environme & Litigati
Sales & operating revenues	\$ 100	\$ 44	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other income (loss) (a)	1	3	-	6	-
Inter-segment revenues	2	-	-	-	-
Total	103	47	-	6	-
Earnings (loss) from equity investments	9	-	-	-	-
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	9	1	(23)	(33)	(34)
Earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	-	-	-	-
Net earnings (loss)	9	1	(23)	(33)	(34)
Assets (at March 31, 2001)	377	604	-	-	-

-16-

Segment Information For the Three Months ended March 31, 2000 Millions of dollars	Exploration & Production			
	North America			Intern
	Lower 48	Alaska	Canada	Far Ea
Sales & operating revenues	\$ 24	\$ 61	\$ 44	\$ 216
Other income (loss) (a)	(2)	-	3	(2)
Inter-segment revenues	301	17	-	68
Total	323	78	47	282
Earnings (loss) from equity investments	2	-	-	-
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	63	23	3	82
Earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-
Net earnings (loss)	63	23	3	82

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Assets (at December 31, 2000)	2,701	315	1,019	2,251	
	Midstream	Geothermal & Power Operations	Admin & General	Corporate & Other Net Interest Expense	Other Environme & Litigati
Sales & operating revenues	\$10	\$ 39	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other income (loss) (a)	1	3	-	6	-
Inter-segment revenues	3	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>
Earnings (loss) from equity investments	15	-	-	-	-
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	16	9	(22)	(36)	(5)
Earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net earnings (loss)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>(36)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
Assets (at December 31, 2000)	416	574	-	-	-

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

The Company began reporting all production related to Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) on the net-economic interests basis, which excludes host country shares. In previous reporting, production had included host country shares in Indonesia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Company also began reporting natural gas production on a dry basis, with natural gas liquids now included with crude oil and condensate production volumes. The amounts in the table on the following page reflect these restatements:

-17-

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS (UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
North America Net Daily Production		
Crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids (thousand barrels)		
Lower 48 (a)	53	54
Alaska	24	28
Canada (a)	15	17
<b>Total crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>99</b>
Natural gas - dry basis (million cubic feet)		
Lower 48 (a)	874	714
Alaska	138	151
Canada (a)	140	98

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Total natural gas	1,152	963
North America Average Prices (b)		
Crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids (per barrel)		
Lower 48	\$ 26.71	\$ 25.15
Alaska	\$ 22.76	\$ 23.15
Canada	\$ 20.46	\$ 18.82
Average	\$ 24.60	\$ 23.47
Natural gas (per mcf)		
Lower 48	\$ 6.93	\$ 2.50
Alaska	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.20
Canada	\$ 4.22	\$ 1.60
Average	\$ 5.87	\$ 2.19
International Net Daily Production		
Crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids (thousand barrels)		
Far East	50	46
Other	19	18
Total crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids		
	69	64
Natural gas - dry basis (million cubic feet)		
Far East	793	781
Other	57	61
Total natural gas		
	850	842
International Average Prices (b)		
Crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids (per barrel)		
Far East	\$ 24.25	\$ 23.60
Other	\$ 25.55	\$ 25.53
Average	\$ 24.67	\$ 24.00
Natural gas (per mcf)		
Far East	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.29
Other	\$ 2.89	\$ 2.73
Average	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.33
Worldwide Net Daily Production (a)		
Crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids (thousand barrels)	161	163
Natural gas - dry basis (million cubic feet)	2,002	1,805
Barrels oil equivalent (thousands)	495	464
Worldwide Average Prices (b)		
Crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids (per barrel)	\$ 24.63	\$ 23.66
Natural gas (per mcf)	\$ 4.41	\$ 2.26

-18-

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of Unocal should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis in Item 7 of the Company's 2000 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Pipelines business has been combined with certain activities of Canada's gas storage business, which was previously reported in the Exploration and Production segment, into a new segment called Midstream. The Carbon and Minerals businesses are no longer disclosed as a separate segment and are now reported in the Corporate and Other heading. See note 15 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of this report for revisions in the Company's reportable segments.

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## CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

Millions of dollars	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 292	\$ 124
Earnings from discontinued operations	4	9
Cumulative effect of accounting change	(1)	-
Net earnings	\$ 295	\$ 133

Earnings from continuing operations totaled \$292 million in the first quarter of 2001, which was an increase of \$168 million from the same period a year ago. The increase was primarily due to higher worldwide average natural gas prices and increased natural gas production. The Company's worldwide average natural gas price, including hedging activities, was \$4.41 per thousand cubic feet (mcf) in the first quarter of 2001, which was an increase of \$2.15 per mcf, or 95 percent, from the same period a year ago. The Company's worldwide natural gas production increased by 11 percent from the same period a year ago, primarily due to higher natural gas production from the U.S. Lower 48. These positive factors were partially offset by higher environmental costs, related to former businesses that were previously sold, higher depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and higher dry hole costs.

Earnings from discontinued operations were \$4 million in the first quarter of 2001 versus \$9 million for the same period a year ago. The Company collected and recorded a \$7 million (pre-tax) gain in the first quarter of 2001 related to a participation agreement tied to its former West Coast refining, marketing and transportation assets, which were sold in 1997. The payment reflected differences in California reformulated gasoline and conventional gasoline. The maximum potential payments under this participation agreement are capped at \$100 million and extend to 2003. The 2000 results reflected the Company's former agricultural products business, which was sold later in that year.

The Company recorded a one-time non-cash \$1 million after-tax charge consisting of the cumulative effect of change in accounting principle related to the initial adoption of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133.

-19-

Special items represent certain significant transactions, presented in net earnings, that management determines to be unrelated to or not representative of the Company's ongoing operations. The following table is a reconciliation of consolidated adjusted (excluding special items) after-tax earnings to net earnings for the quarterly periods ended March 31:

Millions of dollars	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
Adjusted after-tax earnings (a)	\$ 340	\$ 139
Special items:		

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Continuing operations		
Environmental and litigation provisions/settlements	(31)	(4)
Trading derivatives- non-hedging	(17)	-
Restructuring costs	-	(11)
-----		
Total special items from continuing operations	(48)	(15)
Discontinued operations		
Gain on disposal - Agricultural products	-	9
Gain on disposal - Refining and marketing	4	-
-----		
Total special items from discontinued operations	4	9
Cumulative effect of accounting change	(1)	-
-----		
Net earnings (a)	\$ 295	\$ 133
=====		

-20-

EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

The Company engages in oil and gas exploration, development and production worldwide.

North America - Included in this category are the U.S. Lower 48, Alaska and Canada oil and gas operations. The emphasis of the U.S. Lower 48 operations is on the onshore, continental shelf and deepwater areas of the Gulf of Mexico region. The U.S. Lower 48 also includes the consolidated results of the Company's Pure Resources, Inc. (Pure), a 65-percent owned subsidiary, which operates primarily in the Permian and San Juan Basins in West Texas and New Mexico, the Gulf Coast and the Gulf of Mexico. A substantial portion of the crude oil and natural gas produced in the U.S. Lower 48 operations, excluding Pure, is sold to the Company's Global Trade segment. The remainder of North America production, including the production of Pure and the Company's Northrock Resources Ltd. (Northrock) Canadian subsidiary, is sold to third parties. In Alaska, natural gas production, pursuant to agreements with Agrium, Inc. (Agrium), is sold to Agrium's fertilizer plant in Kenai. In addition, Northrock and Pure take pricing positions in hydrocarbon derivative instruments in support of their oil and gas operations.

Millions of dollars	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
-----		
Adjusted after-tax earnings (before special items)		
Lower 48 (a)	\$ 241	\$ 63
Alaska	19	24
Canada (b)	14	3
-----		
Adjusted after-tax earnings (before special items) (a) (b)	274	90
Special items:		
Litigation provisions (Alaska)	-	(1)
Trading derivatives- non-hedging (Canada)	(17)	-
-----		
Total special items	(17)	(1)
-----		
After-tax earnings (a) (b)	\$ 257	\$ 89
=====		

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After-tax earnings totaled \$257 million in the first quarter of 2001, which was an increase of \$168 million from the same period a year ago. This increase was primarily due to higher North America average natural gas prices and higher natural gas production. Average North America natural gas prices were \$5.87 per mcf in the first quarter of 2001, which was an increase of \$3.68 per mcf, or 268 percent, from the same period a year ago. North America average net daily natural gas production increased 20 percent from the same period a year ago behind strong results from the Gulf of Mexico Muni field, other Gulf of Mexico shelf areas and production increases by Pure. These positive results were partially offset by higher dry hole costs from the Gulf of Mexico deepwater drilling program, higher depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and minority interests.

-21-

International - Unocal's International operations include oil and gas exploration and production activities outside of North America. The Company operates or participates in production operations in Thailand, Indonesia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, the Netherlands, Azerbaijan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. International operations also include the Company's exploration activities and the development of energy projects primarily in Asia, Latin America and West Africa.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
Millions of dollars	2001	2000
Adjusted after-tax earnings (loss) (before special items)		
Far East	\$ 106	\$ 82
Other	22	(2)
Adjusted after-tax earnings (before special items)		
Special items:	-	-
After-tax earnings		
	\$ 128	\$ 80
=====		

After-tax earnings totaled \$128 million in the first quarter of 2001, which was an increase of \$48 million from the same period a year ago. The increase was primarily due to higher crude oil production volumes and natural gas prices. Crude oil production increased six percent from the same period a year ago, primarily in Indonesia. The average natural gas price for International operations was \$2.50 per mcf in the first quarter of 2001, which was an increase of 17 cents per mcf, or seven percent, from the same period a year ago.

### GLOBAL TRADE

The Global Trade segment conducts most of the Company's worldwide crude oil, condensate, natural gas and refined products trading and marketing activities, excluding those of Pure and Northrock. It is also responsible for commodity-specific risk management activities on behalf of most of the Company's Exploration and Production segment, excluding Pure. Global Trade also purchases crude oil, condensate and natural gas from certain of the Company's royalty owners, joint venture partners and other unaffiliated oil and gas producing and trading companies for resale. In addition, Global Trade takes pricing positions in hydrocarbon derivative instruments.

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Millions of dollars	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
Adjusted after-tax earnings (loss) (before special items)	\$ 3	\$ (2)
Special items:	-	-
After-tax earnings (loss)	\$ 3	\$ (2)

After-tax results totaled \$3 million in the first quarter of 2001, which was an increase of \$5 million from the same period a year ago. The increase in the first quarter of 2001 was primarily due to improved results from non-hedging commodity derivative positions related to both crude oil and natural gas.

-22-

MIDSTREAM

The Midstream segment is comprised of the Pipelines business, which principally encompasses the Company's equity interests in affiliated petroleum pipeline companies and wholly-owned pipeline systems throughout the U.S., and the Company's North America gas storage business.

Millions of dollars	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
Adjusted after-tax earnings (before special items)	\$ 9	\$ 16
Special items:	-	-
After-tax earnings	\$ 9	\$ 16

After-tax earnings totaled \$9 million for the first quarter of 2001, which was a decrease of \$7 million from the same period a year ago. The decrease was primarily due to a \$6 million asset write-down related to a Colonial Pipeline Company investment.

GEOHERMAL AND POWER OPERATIONS

The Geothermal and Power Operations segment produces geothermal steam for power generation, with operations in the Philippines and Indonesia. The segment's activities also include the operation of power plants in Indonesia and equity interests in gas-fired power plants in Thailand. The Company's non-exploration and production business development activities, primarily power-related, are also included in this segment.

Millions of dollars	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000



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Adjusted after-tax earnings (before special items)	\$ 1	\$ 9
Special items:	-	-
After-tax earnings	\$ 1	\$ 9

After-tax earnings totaled \$1 million in the first quarter of 2001, which was a decrease of \$8 million from the same period a year ago. This decrease was primarily due to higher receivable provisions related to operations in Indonesia.

-23-

CORPORATE AND OTHER

Corporate and other includes general corporate overhead, miscellaneous operations (including real estate activities, carbon and minerals) and other corporate unallocated costs. Net interest expense represents interest expense, net of interest income and capitalized interest.

Millions of dollars	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2001	2000
Adjusted after-tax earnings effect (before special items)		
Administrative and general expense	\$ (23)	\$ (22)
Net interest expense (a)	(33)	(36)
Environmental and litigation expense	(3)	(3)
Other (a)	(16)	7
Adjusted after-tax earnings effect (before special items) (a)	(75)	(54)
Special items:		
Environmental and litigation provisions	(31)	(3)
Restructuring costs (Other)	-	(11)
Total special items	(31)	(14)
After-tax earnings effect (a)	\$ (106)	\$ (68)

The after-tax earnings effect was a loss of \$106 million in the first quarter of 2001 compared to a loss of \$68 million in the same period a year ago. Environmental provisions in the first quarter of 2001 were higher, principally due to higher estimated costs related to the cleanup of former Company operated sites and facilities sold with retained liabilities. The Company also made a \$10 million pre-tax cash contribution, included in the Other category, in the first quarter of 2001, to fund a charitable foundation.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Millions of dollars	At	At
	March 31,	December 31,
	2001	2000

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Current ratio	1.1:1	1.0:1
Total debt and capital leases	\$ 2,740	\$ 2,506
Trust convertible preferred securities	522	522
Stockholders' equity	2,888	2,719
Total capitalization	\$ 6,150	\$ 5,747
Total debt/total capitalization	45%	44%
Floating-rate debt/total debt	11%	3%

For the three months ended March 31, 2001, net cash flow provided by operating activities was \$773 million compared with \$375 million in the same period a year ago. This increase primarily reflected the effects of higher worldwide average natural gas prices and lower overall working capital.

Pre-tax proceeds from asset sales, including those classified as discontinued operations, were \$15 million for the first three months of 2001 compared with \$77 million in the same period a year ago. In 2001, pre-tax proceeds included \$8 million for the sale of certain oil and gas properties and \$7 million associated with a participation agreement involving certain gasoline margins realized by the Company's former West Coast refining, marketing and transportation assets, which were sold in 1997.

-24-

Capital spending for the first three months ended March 31, 2001, was \$360 million compared with \$295 million in the same period a year ago. The higher capital spending in 2001 was primarily due to higher exploratory expenditures and property acquisitions in the Gulf of Mexico. In addition to the capital spending amount for the first three months of 2001, Pure acquired properties from International Paper Company for \$261 million (see note 3 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of this report).

For the full year 2001, total capital expenditures, excluding major acquisitions, are currently expected to be approximately \$1.7 billion. Of this total, about 58 percent is expected to be spent in support of North American exploration and development (E&P) programs, including the Company's Gulf of Mexico deepwater drilling program, with the bulk of the remainder for International E&P expenditures.

The Company's long-term debt, including the current portion, was \$2.74 billion at March 31, 2001, compared with \$2.51 billion at year-end 2000. This increase primarily reflected the borrowings made by Pure to fund its acquisition of the International Paper Company properties.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

At March 31, 2001, the Company's reserves for environmental remediation obligations totaled \$241 million, of which \$133 million was included in current liabilities. During the first three months of 2001, cash payments of \$19 million were applied against the reserve and \$47 million in provisions were added to the reserve balance. The increase in the reserve provisions was primarily for the anticipated cleanup at former Company operated facilities and facilities sold with retained liabilities. The Company also estimated that it possibly could incur additional remediation costs aggregating approximately \$235 million (as discussed in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of this report). The Company's total environmental reserve amount is grouped into the

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following four categories.

### Reserve Summary

Millions of dollars	At March 31, 2001
Superfund and similar sites	\$ 15
Active company facilities	46
Company facilities sold with retained liabilities and former company-operated sites	80
Inactive or closed company facilities	100
Total reserves	\$ 241

-25-

### OUTLOOK

Certain of the statements in this discussion, as well as other forward-looking statements within this document, contain estimates and projections of amounts of or increases / decreases in future revenues, earnings, cash flows, capital expenditures, assets, liabilities and other financial items and of future levels of or increases / decreases in reserves, production, sales including related costs and prices, and other statistical items; plans and objectives of management regarding the Company's future operations, products and services; and certain assumptions underlying such estimates, projection plans and objectives. While these forward-looking statements are made in good faith, future operating, market, competitive, legal, economic, political, environmental, and other conditions and events could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. See pages 47 through 49 of Management's Discussion and Analysis in Item 7 of the Company's 2000 Annual Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of certain of such conditions and events.

Volatile energy prices continue to impact financial results in the year 2001. The Company expects energy prices to remain volatile due to changes in climate conditions, worldwide demand, crude oil and natural gas inventory levels, production quotas set by OPEC and other factors.

The Company expects adjusted (excluding special items) after-tax earnings to be between 80 to 90 cents per share for the second quarter of 2001, assuming average NYMEX benchmark commodity prices of \$27.75 per barrel of crude oil and \$5.15 per MMBtu for natural gas. The Company also expects adjusted after-tax earnings for the full year of 2001 to be between \$3.85 and \$4.15 per share, assuming average NYMEX benchmark commodity prices of \$28 per barrel of crude oil and \$5.70 per MMBtu for natural gas. The second quarter and full year forecasts are also dependent on the Company's deepwater drilling results and other factors. The Company expects net daily worldwide production for the second quarter 2001 to average between 495,000 and 500,000 Barrels of Oil Equivalent (BOE). For full-year 2001, the Company expects net worldwide daily production of about 500,000 to 510,000 BOE.

The Company is currently drilling a deepwater wildcat well on the Trident prospect, located on Alaminos Canyon Block 903 in the Gulf of Mexico, with the Discoverer Spirit drillship. The Company has a 70 percent working interest in the prospect.

In May 2001, the Company's Pure subsidiary successfully completed its initial

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tender offer to acquire all the outstanding shares of common stock of Hallwood Energy Corporation at a price of \$12.50 per share and all the outstanding shares of Series A Cumulative Preferred Stock of Hallwood at a price of \$10.84 per share. The total consideration for the transaction would be approximately \$268 million, including assumed debt. The boards of directors of both Hallwood and Pure have unanimously approved the transaction. Pure accepted for payment approximately 85 percent of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock and approximately 78 percent of the issued and outstanding shares of the preferred stock. A second offering period will expire on May 15, 2001. The transaction is expected to close in the second half of 2001.

The Company is currently involved in a multiple well delineation drilling program on the Ranggas prospect offshore East Kalimantan in Indonesia. The Company has previously announced the initial exploratory well as an oil and gas discovery in January 2001. The Ranggas discovery is located in the Rapak Production Sharing Contract area in which the Company holds an 80 percent working interest.

In Myanmar, the 2000 "take-or-pay" obligation, of which the Company's share is approximately \$72 million, was billed to the Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT) in late January of 2001. Under the terms of the contract, PTT was obligated to pay this amount by March 1, 2001. The obligation remains outstanding, but the Company expects to receive payment.

In Gabon, the Company is participating in a multi-well program. The first two wells, the Renee #1 well on the Astrid East prospect and the Judy #1 well on the Astrid West prospect, were drilled and did not encounter commercial quantities of hydrocarbons. The wells were subsequently plugged and abandoned.

-26-

In Brazil, deepwater drilling began in May 2001 on the Lagosta prospect in Block BES-2, where the Company has a 30 percent working interest. Drilling is also expected to begin on two deepwater wells in the Company-operated Block BC-9 later in the second quarter of 2001. The Company has a 35 percent working interest in Block BC-9. In addition, the Company anticipates completing its acquisition of an interest in the Pescada-Arabaiana oil and gas project in the Potiguar basin by the end of May 2001.

As of March 31, 2001, the Company had a gross receivable balance of approximately \$314 million related to its geothermal operations in Indonesia. Approximately \$130 million was related to Gunung Salak electric generating Units 1, 2, and 3, of which \$128 million represented past due amounts and accrued interest resulting from partial payments for March 1998 through March 2001. Although invoices generally have not been paid in full, amounts that have been paid have been received in a timely manner in accordance with the steam sales contract. The remaining \$184 million primarily relates to Salak electric generating Units 4, 5 and 6. Provisions covering a portion of these receivables have been recorded. The Company continues to pursue collection of the outstanding receivables.

In the second quarter of 2001, the Company entered into several licensing agreements that granted motor gasoline producers, including CITGO Petroleum Corporation and Tesoro Petroleum Corporation, the right to make cleaner burning gasolines using formulations patented by the Company. The terms of the licensing agreements are confidential. The Company continues to work with other refiners, blenders and importers on licensing agreements for the cleaner burning gasoline patents. In March 2001, ExxonMobil Corporation requested the U.S. Federal Trade Commission to conduct an investigation with respect to the Company's patents.

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### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk generally represents the risk that losses may occur in the values of financial instruments as a result of movements in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices. As part of its overall risk management strategies, the Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage and reduce risks associated with these factors. The Company also pursues outright pricing positions in certain hydrocarbon derivative instruments, such as futures contracts.

Interest Rate Risk - From time to time the Company temporarily invests its excess cash in interest-bearing securities issued by high-quality issuers. Company policies limit the amount of investment in securities of any one financial institution. Due to the short time the investments are outstanding and their general liquidity, these instruments are classified as cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheet and do not represent a material interest rate risk to the Company. The Company's primary market risk exposure for changes in interest rates relates to the Company's long-term debt obligations. The Company manages its exposure to changing interest rates principally through the use of a combination of fixed and floating rate debt. Interest rate risk sensitive derivative financial instruments, such as swaps or options may also be used depending upon market conditions.

The Company evaluated the potential effect that near term changes in interest rates would have had on the fair value of its interest rate risk sensitive financial instruments at March 31, 2001. Assuming a ten percent decrease in the Company's weighted average borrowing costs at March 31, 2001, the potential increase in the fair value of the Company's debt obligations and associated interest rate derivative instruments, including the Company's net interests in the debt obligations and associated interest rate derivative instruments of its subsidiaries, would have been approximately \$100 million at March 31, 2001.

-27-

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk - The Company conducts business in various parts of the world and in various foreign currencies. To limit the Company's foreign currency exchange rate risk related to operating income, foreign sales agreements generally contain price provisions designed to insulate the Company's sales revenues against adverse foreign currency exchange rates. In most countries, energy products are valued and sold in U.S. dollars and foreign currency operating cost exposures have not been significant. In other countries, the Company is paid for product deliveries in local currencies but at prices indexed to the U.S. dollar. These funds, less amounts retained for operating costs, are converted to U.S. dollars as soon as practicable. The Company's Canadian subsidiaries are paid in Canadian dollars for their crude oil and natural gas sales.

From time to time the Company may purchase foreign currency options or enter into foreign currency swap or foreign currency forward contracts to limit the exposure related to its foreign currency debt or other obligations. At March 31, 2001, the Company had various foreign currency swaps and foreign currency forward contracts outstanding to hedge its debt and other local currency obligations in Canada, Thailand and The Netherlands. The Company evaluated the effect that near term changes in foreign exchange rates would have had on the fair value of the Company's combined foreign currency position related to its outstanding foreign currency swaps and forward contracts. Assuming an adverse change of ten percent in foreign exchange rates at March 31, 2001, the potential decrease in fair value of the Company's foreign currency forward contracts, foreign-currency denominated debt, foreign currency swaps and foreign currency forward contracts of its subsidiaries, would have been approximately \$12 million

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at March 31, 2001.

Commodity Price Risk - The Company is a producer, purchaser, marketer and trader of certain hydrocarbon commodities such as crude oil and condensate, natural gas and refined products and is subject to the associated price risks. The Company uses hydrocarbon price-sensitive derivative instruments (hydrocarbon derivatives), such as futures contracts, swaps and options to mitigate its overall exposure to fluctuations in hydrocarbon commodity prices. The Company may also enter into hydrocarbon derivatives to hedge contractual delivery commitments and future crude oil and natural gas production against price exposure. The Company also actively trades hydrocarbon derivatives, primarily exchange regulated futures and options contracts, subject to internal policy limitations.

The Company uses a variance-covariance value at risk model to assess the market risk of its hydrocarbon derivatives. Value at risk represents the potential loss in fair value the Company would experience on its hydrocarbon derivatives, using calculated volatilities and correlations over a specified time period with a given confidence level. The Company's risk model is based upon historical data and uses a three-day time interval with a 97.5-percent confidence level. The model includes offsetting physical positions for hydrocarbon derivatives related to the Company's fixed price pre-paid crude oil and pre-paid natural gas sales. The model also includes the Company's net interests in its subsidiaries' crude oil and natural gas hydrocarbon derivatives and forward sales contracts. Based upon the Company's risk model, the value at risk related to hydrocarbon derivatives held for purposes other than trading was approximately \$14 million at March 31, 2001. The value at risk related to hydrocarbon derivatives held for trading purposes was approximately \$11 million at March 31, 2001.

-28-

### PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

#### ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There is incorporated by reference: the information with respect to certain legal proceedings pending or threatened against the Company previously reported in Item 3 of Unocal's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000 (2000 Form 10-K); the information regarding environmental remediation reserves in note 11 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report; the discussion of such reserves in the Environmental Matters section of Management's Discussion and Analysis in Item 2 of Part I; and the information regarding certain legal proceedings and other contingent liabilities in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements. Information with respect to recent developments in one of such legal proceedings is set forth below:

#### Certain Environmental Matters Involving Civil Penalties

1. In April 2001, the Company was served in the action filed on behalf of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency contemplated in Paragraph 10 of Item 3 of the 2000 Form 10-K  
(United States of America v. Unocal Corporation, U.S. District Court  
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for the Central District of California, Civil No. 01-2369 SVW (BQRx)).

#### ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

- (a) Exhibits: The Exhibit Index on page 31 of this report lists the exhibits that are filed as part of this report.

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(b) Reports on Form 8-K:

Filed during the first quarter of 2001

- (1) Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 4, 2001, and filed January 11, 2001, for the purpose of reporting, under Item 5, the Company's worldwide drilling results.
- (2) Current Report on Form 8-K, dated January 25, 2001, and filed January 29, 2001, for the purpose of reporting, under Item 5, the Company's fourth quarter 2000 earnings and related information, as well as the Company's 2001 earnings forecast.

Filed during the second quarter of 2001 to the date hereof:

- (1) Current Report on Form 8-K, dated March 27, 2001, and filed April 5, 2001, for the purpose of reporting, under Item 5, Unocal bylaw amendments, filed as an exhibit under Item 7, and effective March 27, 2001.

-29-

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

UNOCAL CORPORATION  
(Registrant)

Dated: May 14, 2001

By: /s/ JOE D. CECIL

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Joe D. Cecil  
Vice President and Comptroller  
(Duly Authorized Officer  
Principal Accounting Officer)

-30-

EXHIBIT INDEX

- 12.1 Statement regarding computation of ratio of earnings to fixed charges of Unocal Corporation for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000.
- 12.2 Statement regarding computation of ratio of earnings to fixed charges of Union Oil Company of California for the three months ended March 31, 2001 and 2000.

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Copies of exhibits will be furnished upon request. Requests should be addressed to the Corporate Secretary.

-31-