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UNOCAL CORP
Form 10-K405
March 16, 2001

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

FORM 10-K

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000 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
(Address of principal executive offices)

90245
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (310) 726-7600

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class -----	Name of each exchange on which registered -----
------------------------------	--

Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share New York Stock Exchange

Preferred Share Purchase Rights New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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 ___

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. [X]

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of February 28, 2001 (based upon the average of the high and low prices of these shares reported in the New York Stock Exchange Composite Transactions listing for that date) was approximately \$8.5 billion.

Shares of common stock outstanding as of February 28, 2001: 243,105,407

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2001 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or about April 9, 2001) are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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PART I

ITEMS 1 AND 2 - BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES.

Unocal Corporation was incorporated in Delaware on March 18, 1983, to operate as the parent of Union Oil Company of California (Union Oil), which was incorporated in California on October 17, 1890. Virtually all operations are conducted by Union Oil and its subsidiaries. The terms "Unocal" and "the

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Company" as used in this report mean Unocal Corporation and its subsidiaries, except where the text indicates otherwise.

Unocal is one of the world's largest independent oil and gas exploration and production companies, with major activities in Asia and the United States Gulf of Mexico. Unocal is also a leading producer of geothermal energy and a provider of electrical power in Asia and a manufacturer and marketer of petroleum coke and specialty minerals. Other activities include energy project development, ownership in proprietary and common carrier pipelines, the marketing and trading of hydrocarbon commodities and real estate.

The following discussion of the Company's business and properties should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 of this report on pages 26 through 49, including the Cautionary Statement on pages 47 through 49.

STRATEGIC FOCUS

Unocal's strategy is focused on growth through crude oil and natural gas exploration and pursuit of market-to-resource project developments with the goal of creating value for its stockholders.

The Company has actively managed its portfolio of assets by divesting its lower-return or non-strategic assets and re-investing in potentially high-return exploration and production assets, primarily in North America and Asia. The Company has also taken investment positions with advantaged regional competitors in the Permian and San Juan Basins and Rocky Mountain areas of the U.S.

The Company is focused on maintaining and growing its existing sustaining businesses in the Gulf of Mexico continental shelf, the Gulf of Thailand and the Indonesian East Kalimantan shelf, through its low-cost drilling and operating capabilities. Unocal is also looking to create value from its exploration portfolio in four deepwater potential growth areas- offshore East Kalimantan, Indonesia, the Gulf of Mexico, offshore Brazil and offshore Gabon. These areas have similar geological environments that should allow the Company to leverage its expertise in drilling and operating activities.

The Company is pursuing value-adding midstream opportunities, which include pipelines, terminals, gas storage facilities and power plants.

The Company is focused on developing markets for the abundant "stranded" natural gas in Bangladesh, Thailand, Vietnam and Indonesia. The Company, through its gas advocacy effort, is engaged in these countries in communicating the economic and environmental benefits of natural gas and in developing cross-border energy solutions to accelerate the overall market growth of natural gas usage.

The Company now stands ready to pursue and negotiate licensing agreements for its cleaner burning gasoline patents with refiners, blenders and importers after the U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear the petition for certiorari with respect to the decisions of lower courts upholding the validity of one of the patents.

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STRATEGIC MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

The Company, in 2000, acquired additional interests in the Makassar Strait and Rapak Production Sharing Contract (PSC) areas located offshore East Kalimantan. The Company now holds 90 percent and 80 percent working interests in the Makassar Strait and Rapak PSCs, respectively. The Makassar Strait PSC area is the location of the West Seno oil and gas field and a portion of the Merah Besar discovery, which have been approved for development by Pertamina, the state-

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owned oil and gas company. The Rapak PSC area is adjacent to the Makassar Strait PSC area.

In 2000, the Company also acquired the remaining 52 percent of the common shares of Northrock Resources Ltd. (Northrock), which the Company did not already own. The acquisition is part of Unocal's continued commitment to increasing its North American natural gas position.

The Company completed the merger of its oil and gas exploration and production assets in the Permian and San Juan basins with Titan Exploration, Inc. (Titan) in 2000, when Pure Resources, Inc. (Pure) acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Titan. The new publicly traded company has approximately 50 million common shares outstanding. Unocal holds approximately 65 percent of the shares, and the remainder is publicly held.

DISPOSITION OF NON-STRATEGIC COMPANY ASSETS

In 2000, the Company sold its Poco Graphite subsidiary to an investor group for approximately \$80 million. The Company recorded an after-tax gain of approximately \$7 million on the sale.

The Company also sold its agricultural products business to Agrium Inc. (Agrium) for approximately \$323 million in 2000. The sale included the Company's Proдика LLC and Alaska Nitrogen Products LLC (ANP) subsidiaries. Net proceeds received from the sale totaled approximately \$242 million in cash. The Company also received \$50 million principal amount of Agrium six percent junior convertible subordinated debentures and approximately 2.6 million shares of Agrium common stock, which were valued at approximately \$27 million at the close of the sale. The Company recorded an after-tax gain of approximately \$23 million on the sale. The Company subsequently sold the Agrium subordinated debentures and common stock for approximately \$71 million. In addition, Unocal retained an interest in the form of participation payments if ammonia and urea prices rise above pre-determined levels over the next six years.

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SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Financial information relating to the Company's business segments, geographic areas of operations, and sales revenues by classes of products is presented in note 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Selected Financial Data on pages 99 through 103 and 116 through 117, respectively, of this report.

Information regarding oil and gas financial data, oil and gas reserve data and the related present value of future net cash flows from oil and gas operations is presented on pages 106 through 115 of this report. During 2000, certain estimates of the Company's U.S. underground oil and gas reserves as of December 31, 1999, were filed with the U.S. Department of Energy and State agencies under the name of Union Oil. Such estimates were essentially identical to the corresponding estimates of such reserves at December 31, 1999, included in this report.

EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

Unocal's primary activities are oil and gas exploration, development and production. These activities are carried out by the Company's North America operations in the U.S. Lower 48, Alaska and Canada and by its International operations in over a dozen countries around the world.

In 2000, the Company's average production was approximately 175,000 barrels per day (b/d) of crude oil and condensate and 2,007 million cubic feet per day

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(mmcf/d) of natural gas, primarily from onshore and offshore in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, in the Gulf of Thailand, and offshore East Kalimantan, Indonesia (net daily production is detailed on page 5). Exploration and production operations accounted for approximately 90 percent of Unocal's net properties, at December 31, 2000. Approximately 43 percent of the Company's exploration and production assets were in the U.S.

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Net Proved Reserves

Estimated net quantities of the Company's proved oil and gas reserves at December 31, 2000, including its proportional shares of the reserves of equity investees, were as follows:

	2000	1999
Crude oil and condensate - million barrels (a)		
North America		
Lower 48	137	113
Alaska	72	62
Canada	47	55
International		
Far East	251	193
Other	119	123
Equity investees	6	4
	632	550
Natural gas - billion cubic feet (a) (b)		
North America		
Lower 48	1,565	1,368
Alaska	228	296
Canada	280	356
International		
Far East	4,020	4,171
Other	328	330
Equity investees	119	97
	6,540	6,618
(a) Includes host countries' shares under certain production sharing contracts of:		
Crude oil and condensate - million barrels	75	46
Natural gas - billion cubic feet	454	441
(b) Natural gas is reported on a wet-gas basis		

At year-end 2000, oil and gas proved reserves included minority interest shares of approximately 27 million barrels of oil and 253 billion cubic feet of gas in the U.S. Lower 48. At year-end 1999, oil and gas proved reserves included minority interest shares of approximately 7 million barrels of oil and 100 billion cubic feet of gas in the U.S. Lower 48 and 18 million barrels of oil and 176 billion cubic feet of gas in Canada.

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Net Daily Production

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Net quantities of the Company's daily crude oil and condensate, natural gas and natural gas liquids production, including its proportional shares of production of equity investees, were as follows:

	2000	1999	1998
Crude oil and condensate - thousand barrels (a)			
North America			
Lower 48	45	40	4
Alaska	26	27	2
Canada	15	12	1
International			
Far East	70	73	8
Other	19	23	2
Worldwide	175	175	18
Natural gas - million cubic feet (a) (b)			
North America			
Lower 48	786	747	79
Alaska	128	133	13
Canada	99	70	2
International			
Far East	936	847	85
Other	58	39	2
Worldwide	2,007	1,836	1,82
Natural gas liquids - thousand barrels (c)			
North America			
Lower 48	8	12	1
Alaska	1	1	
Canada	1	1	
International			
Far East	5	5	
Other	0	0	
Worldwide	15	19	1
(a) Includes host countries' shares under certain production sharing contracts of:			
Crude oil	26	24	1
Natural gas	107	82	4

(b) Natural gas is reported on a wet gas basis and excludes gas consumed on lease.

(c) Host countries' shares of natural gas liquids production is insignificant.

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Natural Gas Production Available for Sale

Daily quantities of natural gas production available for sale were as follows:

	2000	1999	1998

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Natural gas - million cubic feet

North America			
Lower 48	722	690	757
Alaska	19	1	1
Canada	97	68	9
International			
Far East	799	759	798
Other	55	38	20

Worldwide	1,692	1,556	1,585

Amounts will differ from production volumes due to host countries' shares, shrinkage, processing plant retention and volumes produced in Alaska, which were used in the Company's former fertilizer manufacturing facility in Kenai, Alaska, before the sale of those assets in September 2000. Natural gas production in Alaska is now primarily sold to Agrium, the purchaser of the fertilizer manufacturing operation.

Oil and Gas Acreage

As of December 31, 2000, the Company's holdings of oil and gas rights acreage were as follows:

	(Thousands of acres)			
	Proved Acreage		Prospective Acreage	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	-----	-----	-----	-----
North America				
Lower 48	1,273	643	3,345	2,199
Alaska	87	58	332	221
Canada	457	215	2,391	1,285
International				
Far East	479	299	30,882	14,505
Other	50	25	11,110	6,172

Worldwide	2,346	1,240	48,060	24,382

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Producible Oil and Gas Wells

The number of producible wells at December 31, 2000 were as follows:

	Oil		Gas	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
		-----	-----	-----
North America				
Lower 48	4,228	2,144	1,485	685
Alaska	703	148	31	23
Canada	1,266	606	536	287
International				
Far East	230	179	747	515
Other	104	43	12	8

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Worldwide (a)	6,531	3,120	2,811	1,518

(a) The company has 153 gross and 71 net producible wells with multiple completions.

Drilling in Progress

The number of oil and gas wells in progress at December 31, 2000 were as follows:

	Gross	Net
	-----	-----
North America		
Lower 48	44	32
Alaska	3	1
Canada	7	3
International		
Far East	33	19
Other	1	0
	-----	-----
Worldwide (a) (b)	88	55

(a) Excludes service wells in progress (1 gross, 0 net).

(b) The company had no waterflood projects under development at December 31, 2000.

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Net Oil and Gas Wells Completed and Dry Holes

The following table shows the number of net wells drilled to completion:

	Productive			Dry		
	2000	1999	1998	2000	1999	1998
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Exploratory						
North America						
Lower 48	26	15	20	11	8	18
Alaska	0	0	0	2	0	0
Canada	19	15	1	14	7	0
International						
Far East	17	23	15	13	9	13
Other	0	1	1	0	3	3
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Worldwide	62	54	37	40	27	34
Development						
North America						
Lower 48	67	60	58	0	4	2
Alaska	3	3	18	0	0	0
Canada	68	39	19	9	5	1
International						
Far East	104	71	119	0	0	7
Other	2	1	4	0	0	0
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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Worldwide 244 174 218 9 9 10

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NORTH AMERICA

U.S. LOWER 48

The U.S. Lower 48 business is primarily comprised of the Company's exploration and production operations in the onshore area of the Gulf of Mexico region located in Texas, Louisiana and Alabama, and the continental shelf and deepwater areas of the Gulf of Mexico. The U.S. Lower 48 also includes Pure, the Company's 65 percent-owned consolidated subsidiary, which conducts its activities primarily in Texas and New Mexico. The U.S. Lower 48 also currently includes an approximate 15 percent equity interest in Tom Brown, Inc., which conducts its activities primarily in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Texas, and an approximate 34 percent equity interest in Matador Petroleum Corporation, which conducts its activities in southeastern New Mexico.

The Company holds approximately 2.2 million net acres of prospective land in the Lower 48 onshore and the continental shelf and deepwater areas of the Gulf of Mexico region. Nearly 69 percent of the prospective acreage is located offshore in the Gulf of Mexico. Onshore prospective lands are primarily located in Texas. The Company holds approximately 643,000 net acres of proved lands. Approximately 46 percent of these lands are located offshore in the Gulf of Mexico. Onshore proved acreage is primarily located in Texas, Louisiana, Alabama and New Mexico.

In 2000, net crude oil production averaged 45,000 b/d, which was produced from fields offshore the Gulf of Mexico (43 percent) and onshore (54 percent), primarily in Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Alabama. The remaining three percent was from the Company's equity interest holdings.

Net natural gas production averaged 786 mmcf/d, which was principally from fields in the offshore Gulf of Mexico (65 percent) and onshore (29 percent), primarily in Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Alabama. The remaining six percent was from the Company's equity interest holdings.

Unocal has various ownership interests in 11 natural gas processing plants located near major gas fields in the U.S. The Company's Pure subsidiary has interests in seven out of the eleven plants and operates one of them. None of the 11 plants are 100 percent owned and all plants were active in 2000.

Most of the Company's U.S. Lower 48 production, except for Pure's production, is sold to the Company's Global Trade business segment. A small portion is sold to third parties at spot market prices or under long-term contracts. Pure's production is sold mostly to third parties at spot market prices.

Gulf of Mexico Shelf and U.S. Onshore

The Gulf of Mexico shelf and U.S. onshore areas, excluding Pure's operations, include assets that are primarily located in South Louisiana, East Texas, Mississippi and Alabama.

Production in 2000 averaged 145,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day (boe/d) which included approximately 72 percent from the Gulf of Mexico shelf and 22 percent from onshore the Gulf of Mexico. The remaining six percent was from the Company's equity interest holdings. The Company has 116 producing properties and 102 exploration blocks in the Gulf of Mexico shelf area. Production is heavily weighted toward natural gas which makes up approximately 85 percent of the total

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Gulf of Mexico shelf production.

The Company added to its natural gas production base by the development of its Muni field located on Ship Shoal Block 295 offshore Louisiana. The Muni field is one of the largest natural gas discoveries made in the Gulf of Mexico shelf in recent years. The field reached a peak of 120 mmmcf/d of natural gas production in 2000 and is expected to exceed that peak in 2001. The Company holds a 100 percent working interest in this field.

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Deepwater Gulf of Mexico

Over the past three years, the Company has acquired acreage positions in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico, with interests in 226 exploration leases. The Company's acreage is primarily in the Subsalt/Foldbelt trend, which lies outboard of the Primary Basin deepwater trend. The Primary Basin, where water depths are under 5,000 feet, has been heavily explored in the 1980s and 1990s by the industry.

The Company has drilled or participated in nine Primary Basin wells, with two discoveries on the Lady Bug and Mirage prospects. The Company committed to development of Lady Bug, which is located on Garden Banks Block 409. Initial production from Lady Bug is anticipated in the second half of 2001, with expected initial crude oil production of 8,000 b/d (gross). This will be the Company's first deepwater development in the Gulf of Mexico. The Company's working interest is 50 percent. The Company is continuing its evaluation of the Mirage discovery, located on Mississippi Canyon Block 941, where the Company has a 25 percent working interest.

Further offshore in the Subsalt/Foldbelt trend, sometimes referred to as the ultra-deep, the Company has a number of high-potential prospects in water depths of 5,000 feet and greater. The Company was an early entrant in the ultra-deep area and has interests in 145 blocks.

The Company has participated in the discoveries made on the Mad Dog and K2 prospects. The Company has a 15.6 percent working interest in the Mad Dog prospect after it consolidated its holdings with the other owners over the entire field, which covers several blocks. The Company continues to move toward commercialization of Mad Dog. The K2 exploration well is located on Green Canyon Block 562, and the Company has a 12.5 percent working interest in the K2 prospect.

The Company drilled its first operated well in the ultra-deep at the Dana Point prospect in late 2000, utilizing the state-of-the-art deepwater drillship Discoverer Spirit. The well was a dry hole. The Company is operator and holds an 80 percent working interest.

In January 2001, the Company began drilling its first well on the Dendara prospect, located on Green Canyon Blocks 785 and 786. While the well reached its objectives and encountered hydrocarbon-bearing sands it was plugged and abandoned as a dry hole in the first quarter. The Company is operator and holds a 75 percent working interest. The Company plans to drill an additional four or five exploratory wells in 2001 in the ultra-deep area of the Gulf of Mexico.

Pure Resources, Inc.

Pure is engaged in the exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas primarily in the Permian Basin of West Texas and southeastern New

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Mexico. Pure is also engaged in activities in the San Juan Basin area of New Mexico and Colorado, the Brenham Dome area of south central Texas and the Central Gulf Coast region of Texas. In the first quarter of 2001, Pure completed an acquisition which has expanded its business areas (see note 30 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report on page 103) into the Gulf Coast region and offshore in the Gulf of Mexico. Pure's net production in 2000 averaged 31 mboe/d, which is included in the Company's total U.S. Lower 48 production reported above. Production is weighted toward natural gas, which made up over 55 percent of the total production in 2000.

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ALASKA

The Company's Alaska oil and gas operations are primarily located in the Cook Inlet. The Company operates ten platforms in the Cook Inlet and five of eleven producing natural gas fields. In 2000, natural gas production averaged 128 mmcf/d. Pursuant to agreements with Agrium, most of the Company's natural gas production is sold, at an agreed price, for feedstock at Agrium's agricultural products fertilizer operation in Kenai, Alaska.

The Company's Alaskan assets also include working interests in two North Slope fields. The Company has a 10.52 percent working interest in the Endicott field and a 4.95 percent working interest in the Kuparuk field. The Kuparuk Unit expanded in 2000 to include a new satellite field, named Meltwater.

In 2000, crude oil production averaged approximately 26,000 b/d of which about 48 percent was from the Cook Inlet and 52 percent was from the North Slope. All of the Company's Alaska crude oil production is currently sold to a third party at spot market prices.

CANADA

In 2000, the Company acquired all of the remaining outstanding Northrock common shares, which it did not already own. In 1999, the Company acquired an approximate 48 percent controlling interest in Northrock. Northrock has been fully consolidated in the Company's financial results since its initial acquisition in May 1999. Canadian production in 2000 averaged approximately 15,000 b/d of crude oil and condensate and 99 mmcf/d of natural gas.

Northrock is a Calgary-based oil and gas exploration and production company which focuses on three core areas in West Central Alberta (O'Chiese, Garrington, Caroline and Pass Creek areas), Northwest Alberta (Red Rock and Knopcik areas), and the Williston Basin (Southwestern Saskatchewan and Southwestern Manitoba).

The Company, through other subsidiaries, also has interests in the Aitken Creek Gas Storage Project in British Columbia, the Cal Ven Pipeline and the Alberta Hub natural gas storage facility in Alberta. The Company in 2000 began to expand its natural gas capacity at Aitken Creek through the acquisition of a new reservoir at Aitken North and the purchase of new compression and processing facilities.

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INTERNATIONAL

The Company produces crude oil and natural gas in seven countries outside of North America. The Company, through its International subsidiaries, currently operates or participates in production operations in Thailand, Indonesia,

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Myanmar, Bangladesh, The Netherlands, Azerbaijan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In 2000, Unocal's International operations accounted for 50 percent and 51 percent of the Company's natural gas and crude oil production, respectively. International operations also include the Company's exploration activities outside of North America and the development of energy projects primarily in Asia, Latin America and West Africa.

Thailand

The Company, through its Unocal Thailand, Ltd., subsidiary, currently operates 13 producing natural gas and condensate fields in four gas sales contract areas offshore in the Gulf of Thailand. Unocal's average working interest (net of royalty) for three of the contract areas is 64 percent, while for the fourth contract area, Pailin, it is 31 percent. The Thailand operation, producing since 1981 has installed 100 platforms in the Gulf of Thailand. The Company had 1,065 employees in its Thailand operations at year-end 2000. Approximately 92 percent of these employees were Thai nationals.

Gross natural gas production from Unocal-operated fields averaged 1,051 mmcf/d in 2000 (619 mmcf/d net to the Company). The natural gas is used mainly in power generation, but also in the industrial and transportation sectors and the petrochemical industry. Gross condensate production, which averaged 39,000 b/d in 2000 (22,000 b/d net to the Company), is used as a blending stock in oil refineries, as a chemical solvent and as a petrochemical feedstock. The Company's production supports approximately one-third of Thailand's electricity generation. In 2000, power consumption in Thailand increased between 10 and 15 percent from 1999 levels.

The Company sells all of its natural gas production to the Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT) under long-term contracts. The contract prices are based on formulas that allow prices to fluctuate with market prices for crude oil and refined products and are indexed to the U.S. dollar. In 2000, \$697 million, or approximately eight percent, of the Company's total external sales and operating revenues were attributable to PTT. The Company has typically supplied substantially more natural gas to PTT than the minimum daily contract quantity provision of its sales contracts. New gas supplies coming into Thailand from the Yadana project in neighboring Myanmar are expected to displace some of the gas volumes that PTT has taken from the Company's Thailand operations. The Company views Thailand as the hub of a growing regional market and expects that future decreases of gas sales in its Gulf of Thailand operations will be partially offset by increased production from the Yadana project.

Unocal Thailand strengthened its resource base during 2000 with a successful exploration program. Unocal Thailand participated in six successful delineation wells on the Arthit prospect in the Gulf of Thailand, helping to strengthen the Company's position as a long-term gas supplier in Thailand. The Company holds a 16 percent working interest in the Arthit prospect which encompasses three blocks over 1.5 million acres.

Unocal Thailand also drilled seven successful delineation wells in 2000 on the Yala, Surat and Plamuk prospects, located in the Pattani Basin in the Gulf of Thailand. The wells encountered an average of 200 feet of hydrocarbon-bearing pay. Six drill-stem tests in five of the wells averaged over 1,000 b/d of crude oil. Based on the successful delineation program, the Company submitted an application for commercial development. This development will provide a major boost to Thailand's crude oil production, increasing it by 15,000 b/d (gross). The Company expects to begin production from these three prospects later in 2001. The Company has a 71.25 percent working interest in these prospects.

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Myanmar

The Company, through subsidiaries, has a 28.25 percent non-operating working interest in natural gas production from the Yadana field, offshore Myanmar in the Andaman Sea. The Yadana project includes the Yadana field (four offshore platforms with 14 wells) and a pipeline extending from the field across Myanmar's remote southern panhandle to Ban-I-Tong at the Myanmar-Thailand border.

The gas is purchased by PTT to fuel a portion of the power plant which is operated by the Electric Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) at Ratchaburi, located southwest of Bangkok. Production from the Yadana field began in late 1999. Gross natural gas production averaged 177 mmcf/d in 2000. The completion of the Ratchaburi-to-Wang Noi pipeline and the partial commercial operation of the Ratchaburi power plant complex has allowed production to increase to an average 459 mmcf/d in December 2000 compared with the contract rate of 525 mmcf/d. In 2001, the Yadana sales are expected to be at or near the daily contract rate.

The gas sales agreement with PTT includes a "take-or-pay" provision, which requires PTT to purchase and pay for a specified annual contract quantity of natural gas. In January 2001, PTT was billed for the 2000 "take-or-pay" obligation, of which the Company's share is approximately \$72 million. 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 full payment, as it did in 2000 for the 1999 obligation.

Indonesia

The Company, through Unocal Indonesia Company and other subsidiaries, holds varying interests in 11 offshore PSC areas. Five PSC areas, East Kalimantan, Ganal, Sesulu, Rapak and Makassar, are located on the Borneo, or western, side of the Makassar Strait, offshore East Kalimantan, and cover more than 4.6 million acres. Two PSC areas, Sangkarang and Lompa, are on the eastern side of the Makassar Strait, offshore Sulawesi, and cover nearly 4.4 million acres. Two PSC areas, Bukat and Ambalat, are located in the Tarakan Basin offshore Northeast Kalimantan and cover nearly 1.7 million acres. The Company had 1,660 employees in its Indonesian operations at year-end 2000 of which approximately 94 percent were Indonesian nationals.

Shelf - The Company currently operates nine producing oil and gas fields offshore East Kalimantan, including Indonesia's largest offshore oil and gas field, Attaka, which the Company discovered in 1970. The Company has a 100 percent working interest in eight of the fields, and a 50 percent working interest in the Attaka field. Oil and associated gas production from its northern fields are processed at the Company-operated Santan terminal and liquids extraction plant, and the dry gas is transported by pipelines to a liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant, located nearby at Bontang, East Kalimantan. Dry gas is also transported by pipelines to a fertilizer, ammonia and methanol complex, located north of Bontang. LNG is currently sold to Japan, Korea and Taiwan and the extracted liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is exported to Japan. Oil and gas from its southern fields are sent to the Company-operated Lawe-Lawe terminal located onshore south of Balikpapan. The stored oil is either exported by tanker or transported by pipeline to a refinery in Balikpapan owned by Pertamina. The gas is transported by pipeline and sold as fuel gas to the

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Pertamina refinery.

Company-operated fields averaged gross production of 61,000 b/d of crude oil and condensate and 361 mmcf/d of gas in 2000. Average net production, including the host country share, was 48,000 b/d of crude oil and condensate and 284 mmcf/d of gas in 2000. Six small discoveries and extensions enabled the Company to rapidly place new production on stream in 2000. The continuing goal of the shelf operations is to optimize production with minimal capital spending.

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Deep Water - The Company, through Unocal Indonesia and other subsidiaries, is operator of the East Kalimantan, Ganal, Sesulu, Rapak and Makassar Strait PSCs. The Company holds working interests of 100 percent in the East Kalimantan, 90 percent in the Makassar Strait and 80 percent in the Rapak, Ganal and Sesulu PSCs.

The Company received approvals from Pertamina to begin development activities on the West Seno and Merah Besar oil and gas fields in the deepwater Kutei Basin, offshore East Kalimantan. The West Seno field is located in the Makassar Strait PSC area while the Merah Besar field straddles the East Kalimantan PSC and the northern portion of the Makassar Strait PSC areas. Development activity is planned in three phases, with phase one production from the West Seno field expected to begin in late 2002. The second phase of development will seek to expand the West Seno production plateau. The third phase of development is expected to include the Merah Besar field. Production from the West Seno field is anticipated to reach approximately 60,000 b/d and 150 mmcf/d (gross) by 2004. The two fields qualify to supply gas for the latest package of LNG, LPG and domestic gas sales.

In 2000, the Company discovered natural gas in both the Gula and Gada prospects in the Ganal PSC area. The Gula discovery is located 35 miles north of the Gendalo discovery, which was made early in 2000, and the well encountered more than 260 feet of net gas pay. The Gada discovery is located 8 miles north of the Gula #1 well, and the well encountered 70 feet of net gas pay. These discoveries confirm that the well-defined Central Delta Play contains world-class gas resources. Unocal has now drilled four straight discoveries in the Central Delta Play fairway.

In early 2001, the Company had a natural gas and crude oil discovery on the Ranggas prospect in the southern portion of the Rapak PSC area. The Ranggas-1 well was drilled to a total depth of 11,845 feet in 5,303 feet of water. The well encountered 250 feet of gas pay and 40 feet of oil pay. The discovery well is located on a new geologic structure approximately 28 miles southeast of West Seno, Indonesia's first deepwater field. The Company expects to conduct delineation drilling through several appraisal wells on the structure, with additional results expected in the first quarter of 2001. The Company will target its exploration program on four oil prospects in 2001.

Bangladesh

The Company holds interests in three PSCs in Bangladesh. Two PSCs cover Blocks 12, 13 and 14, which total more than 3 million acres. The Company has a 98 percent working interest in these three blocks. Production from the Jalalabad field on Block 13 began in February 1999. The field, with average gross production of 85 mmcf/d in 2000, supplies approximately 12 percent of the country's gas demand. In December 1999, the Company discovered the Moulavi Bazar gas field on Block 14. The discovery was Unocal's third major gas field discovered in Bangladesh. The Bibiyana field, a major gas field located on

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Block 12, was discovered in 1998. In 2000, the Company was awarded a third PSC covering Block 7 in the Southwest of Bangladesh, which covers more than 2 million acres. The Company has a 90 percent working interest in Block 7.

Azerbaijan

Unocal has an approximate 10 percent working interest in the Azerbaijan International Operating Company (AIOC) consortium that is developing offshore oil reserves in the Caspian Sea from the Azeri and Chirag fields and the deepwater portions of the Gunashli field. In 2000, AIOC's gross oil production averaged 102,000 b/d. AIOC has access to two pipelines to export its oil production: a northern pipeline route, which connects in Russia to an existing pipeline system and a western pipeline route from Baku in Azerbaijan through Georgia. In 2000, the majority of the production from the consortium was exported through the western pipeline route. Both pipelines connect with ports on the Black Sea.

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The Netherlands

The Company has interests in several blocks in the Netherlands sector of the North Sea. Average gross oil production in 2000 was approximately 7,000 b/d and 23 mmcf/d of natural gas. The Company is the operator and has an average 70 percent working interest.

Democratic Republic of Congo

The Company, through one of its subsidiaries, has a 17.7 percent non-operating working interest in the rights to explore and produce hydrocarbons in the entire offshore area of the country. Gross production averaged about 17,000 b/d from seven fields in 2000.

Gabon

Unocal is a member of the Vanco Gabon Group, a consortium of French and U.S. oil and gas exploration companies that has PSCs for two exploration blocks located in deep water offshore Gabon, West Africa. A drilling program of four exploration wells is expected to start in the first half of 2001. The Company holds a 25 percent working interest.

Brazil

Brazil is part of Unocal's strategic growth portfolio, and the Company is active in several projects in the country.

In 1999, the Company acquired a 40.5 percent working interest in Block BM-ES-2. The 593,000-acre offshore deepwater block is located in Brazil's Espirito Santo Basin in water depths of 5,000 to 8,000 feet. The Company is the operator. Seismic data for the block is being evaluated, and the consortium hopes to drill one or more wells in the next two years, depending on the results of the seismic interpretation.

The Company signed a participation agreement for Block BC-9, where it is the operator with a 35 percent working interest. Block BC-9 encompasses 346,000

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acres and is located offshore in the Campos Basin, which accounts for about 75 percent of the country's hydrocarbon production. The consortium plans to drill at least one well during the first half of 2001.

The Company also farmed into Block BES-2. This offshore block covers 630,000 acres and is located in water depths ranging from 1,200 to 4,500 feet. The Company is a non-operator and holds a 30 percent working interest. Seismic data is being evaluated with exploration drilling scheduled to commence in 2001.

In addition, the Company, through an affiliate, holds a 50 percent interest in a company which signed a participation agreement with Petrobras in June 2000 to acquire an interest in the Pescada-Arabaiana oil and gas project in the Potiguar basin, offshore Brazil. The agreement covers the acquisition of an initial 79 percent participation interest from Petrobras in five concession areas containing five proven oil and gas reservoirs, plus a 35 percent interest in a 55,000-acre exploration block. The project currently consists of six production platforms and a 43-mile long, 26-inch diameter multi-phase pipeline already in operation. An exploratory well in the BPOT-1 block will be drilled prior to August 2001. Annual gross production from the project is expected to reach 5,000 b/d of oil and 55 mmcf/d of natural gas by 2003.

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Vietnam

The Company holds interests in two PSCs offshore Vietnam in the northern part of the Malay Basin. Unocal is the operator and has an approximate 50 percent working interest in a PSC, which includes Block B and Block 48/95. This PSC covers more than 3.6 million acres. The Company made the initial gas discovery on the Kim Long prospect on Block B in late 1997. The Company also holds an interest in a PSC for exploration of Block 52/97, which covers more than 500,000 acres.

In 2000, the Company drilled four successful wells which confirmed the natural gas resource in the Kim Long trend. Based on this drilling, the Kim Long trend appears to be gas-bearing for more than 21 miles over Blocks B and 52/97. The successful wells drilled on the Kim Long trend so far have averaged net pay of 136 feet. Three wells in the trend have been tested: the B-KL-1X well flowed 53 mmcf/d from two zones, the B-AQ-1X well had a maximum calculated flow of 39 mmcf/d from three zones and the 52/97-AQ-3X well flowed 54 mmcf/d from five zones.

Another well drilled on the Ca Voi prospect in Block 52/97 resulted in a significant natural gas discovery. The 52/97-CV-1X well encountered 107 feet of net gas pay. This discovery is located 10 miles west of the Kim Long trend and could be developed in tandem with the Kim Long field, taking advantage of shared facilities.

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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PIPELINES

The Pipelines business segment principally includes the Company's equity interests in affiliated petroleum pipeline companies and wholly-owned pipeline systems throughout the U.S. Included in Unocal's pipeline investments is the Colonial Pipeline Company, in which the Company holds a 23.44 percent equity interest. The Colonial Pipeline system runs from Texas to New Jersey and transports a significant portion of all petroleum products consumed in its 13-state market area. Also included is the Unocal Pipeline Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Unocal, which holds a 1.36 percent participation interest in the TransAlaska Pipeline System (TAPS). TAPS transports crude oil from the North Slope of Alaska to the port of Valdez. In addition, the Company holds a 27.75 percent interest in the Trans-Andean oil pipeline, which transports crude oil from Argentina to Chile.

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GEOHERMAL AND POWER OPERATIONS

Unocal is a producer of geothermal energy, with more than 30 years experience in geothermal resource exploration, reservoir delineation, and management. Unocal also has proven experience in planning, designing, building and operating private power projects and related project finance and economics.

The Company operates major geothermal electricity projects at Tiwi and Mak-Ban in the Philippines and Gunung Salak in Indonesia. In January 2001, the Company began to operate the Wayang Windu geothermal power project near Bandung, West Java, Indonesia, on behalf of its affiliate, which owns 50 percent in the project. The project, which includes a 110 megawatt power plant and geothermal steam field, is currently operating at full capacity. Philippine Geothermal, Inc. (PGI), a wholly-owned subsidiary, is still operating under an interim agreement with the National Power Company of the Philippines (NPC). NPC and PGI are still negotiating to settle their long-standing contract dispute. These negotiations involve only the Tiwi and Mak-Ban steam fields.

The Company also has various equity interests in three power plant projects in Thailand. Two of the power projects began commercial operations in 2000, while the third is scheduled to come on line in the third quarter of 2001.

The Company's geothermal reserves and operating data are summarized in the following table:

	2000	1999	(b)	1998
Net proved geothermal reserves at year end: (a)				
billion kilowatt-hours	114	120		157
million equivalent oil barrels	170	179		235
Net daily production				
million kilowatt-hours	16	17		21
thousand equivalent oil barrels	25	25		32
Net geothermal lands in thousand acres				
proved	9	9		20
prospective	314	314		338
Net producible geothermal wells	83	79		287

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- (a) Includes reserves underlying a service fee arrangement in the Philippines.
- (b) The Company sold The Geysers in Northern California in early 1999.

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CARBON AND MINERALS

The Carbon and Minerals business unit produces and markets petroleum coke and specialty minerals, including lanthanides, molybdenum and niobium.

Green petroleum coke, a by-product of refining operations, is calcined by the Company's Chicago Carbon Company subsidiary for use in the production of aluminum and titanium and is also used in other industrial applications. Green coke is also sold in the U.S. and overseas as fuel.

The Company owns a 75 percent interest in The Needle Coker Company. The operation produces calcined needle coke at facilities adjacent to the Citgo refinery outside of Chicago. Needle coke is a high quality petroleum coke used to make graphite electrodes for the production of steel in electric arc furnaces.

Molycorp, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, mines, produces and markets lanthanide and molybdenum products. Its mines are located at Mountain Pass, California, and Questa, New Mexico. Molycorp also has a 45 percent equity interest in Companhia Brasileira de Metalurgia e Mineracao, a niobium operation in Brazil.

Operations at Molycorp's molybdenum and lanthanide facilities are planned to continue with the mills operating periodically to maintain inventory levels to meet customer demand. This operating plan will continue until Molycorp determines that continuous milling operations are appropriate.

COMPETITION

The energy resource industry is highly competitive around the world. As an independent oil and gas exploration and production company, Unocal competes against integrated companies, independent companies, individual producers, trading companies and operators for finding, developing, producing, transporting, marketing, and trading oil and gas resources. The Company believes that it is in a position to compete effectively. Competition occurs in bidding for U.S. prospective leases or international exploration rights, acquisition of geological, geophysical and engineering knowledge, and the cost-efficient exploration, development, production, transportation, and marketing of oil and gas. The future availability of prospective U.S. leases is subject to competing land uses and federal, state and local statutes and policies. The principal factors affecting competition for the energy resource industry are oil and gas sales prices, demand, worldwide production levels, alternative fuels and government and environmental regulations. The Company's geothermal and power operations are in competition with producers of other energy resources.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2000, Unocal, including its subsidiaries, had approximately 6,800 employees, as compared to 7,550 and 7,880 in 1999 and 1998, respectively. Of the total Unocal employees at year-end 2000, 265 in the U.S. were represented by various labor unions and 353 in Thailand were represented by a trade union.

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GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

Certain interstate crude oil pipeline subsidiaries of Unocal are regulated (as common carriers) by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. As a lessee from the U.S. government, Unocal is subject to Department of the Interior regulations covering activities onshore and on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). In addition, state regulations impose strict controls on both state-owned and privately-owned lands.

Some federal and state bills would, if enacted, significantly and adversely affect Unocal and the petroleum industry. These include the imposition of additional taxes, land use controls, prohibitions against operating in certain foreign countries and restrictions on exploration and development.

Regulations promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of the Interior, the Department of Energy, the State Department, the Department of Commerce and other government agencies are complex and subject to change. New regulations may be adopted. The Company cannot predict how existing regulations may be interpreted by enforcement agencies or court rulings, whether amendments or additional regulations will be adopted, or what effect such changes may have on its current or future business or financial condition.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

Federal, state and local laws and provisions regulating the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to environmental protection have continued to impact the Company's operations. Significant federal legislation applicable to the Company's operations includes the following: the Clean Water Act, as amended in 1977; the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977 and 1990; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended in 1984; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended in 1986; the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, as amended in 1986; and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, and laws governing low level radioactive materials. Various foreign, state and local governments have adopted or are considering the adoption of similar laws and regulations. The Company believes that it can continue to meet the requirements of existing environmental laws and regulations.

The Company has been a party to a number of administrative and judicial proceedings under federal, state and local provisions relating to environmental protection. These proceedings include actions for civil penalties or fines for alleged environmental violations, orders to investigate and/or cleanup past environmental contamination under CERCLA or other laws, closure of waste management facilities under RCRA or decommissioning of facilities under radioactive materials licenses, permit proceedings and variance requests under air, water or waste management laws and similar matters.

For information regarding the Company's environment-related capital expenditures, charges to earnings and possible future environmental exposure, see Item 3 - Legal Proceedings on pages 20 through 23, the Environmental Matters section of Management's Discussion and Analysis in Item 7 of this report on pages 41 through 43 and notes 18 and 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report on pages 78 through 80.

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There is incorporated by reference the information regarding environmental remediation reserves in note 18 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of this report on page 78, the discussion of such reserves in the Environmental Matters section of Management's Discussion and Analysis in Item 7 of this report on pages 41 through 43, and the information regarding certain legal proceedings and other contingent liabilities in note 19 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of this report on pages 79 and 80. Information with respect to certain specific legal proceedings pending or threatened against the Company is set forth below:

1. The U.S. Department of Interior Minerals Management Service (the "MMS") announced in 1996 that it would pursue claims against several oil companies for their alleged underpayment of royalties for crude oil produced from federal leases in California covering the period from 1980 forward. Following that announcement, the Company received from the MMS three orders to pay additional royalties, penalties and interest, covering periods from January 1980 through April 1996, and totaling in excess of \$75 million. The Company initiated appropriate administrative appeals.

In 1999, the Company also filed an action in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma (Union Oil Company of California v. Bruce Babbitt, et al.) seeking a declaratory judgment that the applicable statute of limitations bars amounts claimed by the MMS for periods prior to July 22, 1991.

In August 2000, the Company reached agreement in principle with the MMS and the U.S. Department of Justice to settle administrative claims and litigation involving federal oil royalty valuation issues. (See paragraph 2 below.) Once finalized, the settlement will bring to an end the matters described above.

2. In 1998, the Company was served with a lawsuit brought by private plaintiffs on behalf of the U.S. government against the Company and numerous other oil companies (United States, ex rel. Johnson v. Shell Oil Company et al., in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Lufkin Division). The lawsuit alleges intentional underpayment of royalties for oil produced from federal and Indian land leases in violation of the federal False Claims Act (the "FCA") from 1986 forward. In 1999, the U.S. Department of Justice intervened in the lawsuit against the Company. The plaintiffs seek recovery of \$52 million in damages and prejudgment interest, to be trebled as provided by the FCA, plus attorneys' fees and civil penalties authorized by the act. In August 2000, the Company reached an agreement in principle to settle this lawsuit and the administrative claims described in paragraph 1 above. By agreement of the parties, the terms of the settlement are to remain confidential pending completion of the settlement process. State governments and certain Native American Indian tribes must consent to the settlement, a process that could take several more months.

3. The Company has been named a defendant in two additional FCA proceedings brought by private plaintiffs on behalf of the United States alleging underpayment of royalties on natural gas production from federal and Indian land leases since the mid-1980s. The first action (Harrold E. (Gene) Wright v. Amerada Hess Corporation, et al., in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Lufkin Division) was filed in 1996 against the Company and 130 other energy industry companies

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and seeks damages collectively from all defendants of \$3 billion, which, to the extent awarded, would be trebled pursuant to the FCA. In March 2000, the U.S. Department of Justice intervened in the lawsuit against four of the defendants, but has not intervened against the remaining defendants, including the Company.

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The second action (United States, ex rel. Jack Grynberg v. Unocal, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Wyoming) was filed in 1997, as one of 77 separate cases filed by the plaintiff, and seeks damages of approximately \$200 million from the Company, which, to the extent awarded, would be trebled pursuant to the FCA. In 1999, the U.S. Department of Justice notified the courts in the Grynberg litigation of its election not to intervene in these actions.

The Wright and Grynberg cases have been consolidated by the Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation as MDL Docket No. 1293 and subsequently transferred for pre-trial proceedings to the U.S. District Court for the District of Wyoming. The Company believes the allegations in Wright and Grynberg are without merit and is vigorously defending both cases.

- The Company is a defendant in lawsuits by anonymous representatives purportedly on behalf of a class of plaintiffs consisting of residents and former residents of the Tenasserim region of Myanmar. The lawsuits were initially filed in 1996 in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. (John Doe I, et al. v. Unocal Corporation, et al., Case No. CV 96-6959-RWSL, referred to as the "Doe" action; and John Roe III, et al. v. Unocal Inc. [sic], et al., Case No. CV 96-6112-RWSL, referred to as the "Roe" action). The plaintiffs alleged acts of mistreatment and forced labor by the government of Myanmar allegedly in connection with the construction of the Yadana natural gas pipeline, which transports natural gas from fields in the Andaman Sea across Myanmar to Thailand.

The complaints contained numerous counts and alleged violations of several U.S. and California laws and U.S. treaties. The plaintiffs sought compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of the named plaintiffs, as well as disgorgement of profits. Injunctive and declaratory relief was also requested on behalf of the named plaintiffs and the purported class to direct the defendants to cease payments to the Myanmar government and to cease participation in the Yadana project.

In its answers to amended complaints in both actions, the Company denied that it was either properly named as a party or subject to joint venture, partnership or other liability with respect to the Yadana pipeline. In August 2000, the court granted the Company's motions for summary judgment in the two proceedings, ordered the federal law claims dismissed and, after declining to exercise jurisdiction over the pendant state law claims, ordered them dismissed without prejudice. Subsequently, the plaintiffs in both actions appealed the final judgments to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (Nos. 00-56603 and 00-56628, respectively).

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In September and October 2000, the plaintiffs in the Roe case and the Doe case, respectively, filed actions against the Company in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, Central District (John Roe III, et al. v. Unocal Corporation, et al., No. B C237679; and John Doe I, et al. v. Unocal Corp., et al., No. B C237980). The complaints allege that, by virtue of the Company's participation in the Yadana project, it is liable under California law for alleged acts of mistreatment and forced labor by the government of Myanmar. The complaints contain numerous counts alleging various violations by the defendants of the constitution, statutes and common law of California. With respect to liability for alleged unfair business practices, the Doe action is also styled as a purported class action on behalf of two classes of plaintiffs: all affected residents and former residents of the Tenasserim region of Myanmar and all California residents and the general public within the State of California. The plaintiffs seek compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of the named plaintiffs and the purported classes, as well as injunctive relief, disgorgement of profits and other equitable relief.

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In November 2000, the Company removed the two state court actions to the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California on the basis that the state law claims are so intertwined with federal concerns, particularly the federal common law of foreign relations, that a federal forum is appropriate. Thereafter, the Company moved to dismiss the actions and the plaintiff moved to have them remanded to the California Superior Court. On March 5, 2000, the federal court denied the Company's motions and granted the plaintiff's motions, thereby remanding the actions to the state court. The Company intends to move to dismiss the actions from the state court.

5. In 1998, the Attorney General of Hawaii filed an action (Anzai [formerly Bronster] (State of Hawaii) v. Unocal Corporation, et al., in the U.S. District Court for the District of Hawaii) on behalf of both the people of Hawaii and the state itself against the Company and six other major Hawaii oil refiners, two of which have since settled. The amended complaint alleges that the defendants conspired to restrict the production and fix the price of gasoline and diesel fuel in Hawaii in violation of the federal Sherman Act and various state laws. The state seeks damages from all defendants in an amount exceeding \$450 million covering a period starting in 1990, together with civil penalties in excess of \$200 million. If liability were established, the Company would be jointly and severally liable for any damages awarded. If a Sherman Act violation were found, any damages awarded would be trebled and attorneys' fees and costs would also be awarded. Any such damages would be allocated among the defendants according to their respective market shares.

The Company and its co-defendants believe that there is no merit to the Attorney General's claim that there was a conspiracy to fix prices or restrict the supply of gasoline or diesel fuel. Moreover, even if such an agreement did exist among some of the defendants, the Company believes that there is no evidence linking it to such an agreement. Further, the Company believes that the sale of its marketing and refining assets to Tosco Corporation ("Tosco") in March 1997 would be deemed to constitute an effective withdrawal from any alleged conspiracy. Pretrial discovery is

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continuing.

6. In 1998, a purported class action was filed (Cal-Tex Citrus Juice, Inc., et al. v. Unocal Corporation, et al., in the California Superior Court for Sacramento County) by direct and indirect purchasers of diesel fuel in the state of California from March 19, 1996, through 1997, against the Company and eight major California oil refiners. The complaint alleges that the defendants conspired to restrict the production and fix the price of "CARB" diesel fuel in violation of the California Cartwright and Unfair Competition Acts. The total amount of damages sought by the plaintiffs is unknown. If liability were established, the Company would be jointly and severally liable for any damages awarded. Any such damages would be trebled if a Cartwright Act violation were found and attorneys' fees and costs would also be recoverable. "Fluid recovery" and cy pres restitution would be available under the Unfair Competition Act if a violation of that act were found. Any damages awarded would be allocated among the defendants according to their market shares.

The Company and its co-defendants believe that there is no merit to the plaintiffs' claim that there was a conspiracy to fix prices or restrict the supply of CARB diesel fuel. Moreover, even if such an agreement did exist among some of the defendants, the Company believes that there is no evidence linking it to such an agreement. Further, the Company believes that the sale of its marketing and refining assets to Tosco in March 1997 would be deemed to constitute an effective withdrawal from any alleged conspiracy. Pretrial discovery has commenced; however, in September 2000, the court entered a stay in this case pending the decision of the California Supreme Court in the case of Aguilar v. Atlantic Richfield

Company.

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7. In 1999, the lawsuit captioned The Sweet Lake Land & Oil Company, Inc., et al. v. Union Oil Company of California (No. CV 99-1226 in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Louisiana) was filed against the Company. The plaintiffs seek damages for land loss and erosion allegedly resulting from oil and gas operations in the Sweet Lake Field by the Company and its predecessor in interest, The Pure Oil Company. The plaintiffs' estimated cost of restoring the damaged property is between approximately \$86 million and \$142 million. The plaintiffs have also asserted a claim for loss of agricultural revenues, which they estimate at approximately \$8 million. The plaintiffs additionally seek unspecified damages for the plugging and abandonment of wells alleged to have no future utility and the removal of associated flowlines and facilities.

The Company has answered the complaint and asserted numerous defenses that, if successful, would, in whole or in part, dispose of the plaintiff's claims or substantially limit the amount of any damages. Although the Company intends to continue its vigorous defense, the Company and the plaintiffs have suspended discovery and pre-trial motions and are discussing settlement.

Certain Environmental Matters Involving Civil Penalties

8. In December 2000, the Company settled issues raised in 1999 by the District

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Attorney of Yolo County, California, regarding past releases of chemicals at the Company's former West Sacramento agricultural products plant. The settlement included the payment of \$230,000 of civil penalties.

- 9. The Company's Molycorp, Inc., subsidiary is continuing to negotiate with the Office of the California Attorney General and the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board with respect to the settlement of alleged violations of water quality discharge permits issued under the California Water Code for its Mountain Pass, California, lanthanide facility. The settlement of these matters could result in the payment of civil penalties exceeding \$100,000.
10. The Company has received a Notice of Violation from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") alleging violations of the Clean Air Act at the Company's former Los Angeles refinery marine terminal during the 1995-97 time frame. Attempts to settle the matter have been unsuccessful. The EPA is expected to initiate litigation against the Company in March of 2001, which will likely involve claims for civil penalties exceeding \$100,000.

ITEM 4 - SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS: None.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Name, age and present positions with Unocal

Business experience

CHARLES R. WILLIAMSON, 52
Chief Executive Officer
Director since January 2000
Chairman of Company Management Committee

Mr. Williamson has been Chief Executive Officer since 2001. He was Executive Vice President, International Operations, from March 1999 to December 2000. He served as Vice President, Asia Operations, from February 1998 to March 1999, having previously served as Group Vice President, International Operations, since 1996. He was Vice President, Planning and Economics, from 1995 to 1996.

TIMOTHY H. LING, 43
President and Chief Operating Officer
Director since January 2000
Member of Company Management Committee

Mr. Ling has been President and Chief Operating Officer since January 1, 2001. He was Executive Vice President, North America Energy Operations, from March 1999 to December 2000, and Financial Officer from October 1997 to May 2000. He was a consultant of McKinsey & Company, Inc. from 1994 to October 1997 and a director of Pure Resources, Inc.

TERRY G. DALLAS, 50
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Member of Company Management Committee

Mr. Dallas has been Executive Vice President since February 2001. He joined Unocal in June 2000 as Chief Financial Officer. He was Senior Vice President and Treasurer of Atlantic Richfield Company (Arco), where he worked for 21 years. He has held a variety of financial assignments at Arco in planning, budgeting, analysis, project evaluation and mergers and acquisitions.

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DENNIS P.R. CODON, 52
Senior Vice President, Chief Legal
Officer and General Counsel

Mr. Codon has been Senior Vice President since August
Chief Legal Officer and General Counsel since 1992.
as Corporate Secretary from 1990 to 1996.

JOE D. CECIL, 52
Vice President and Comptroller

Mr. Cecil has been Vice President and Comptroller since
1997. From March 1997 to December 1997, he was Comptroller
International Operations. He was Comptroller of the
Company from 1995 until the sale of the West Coast re
marketing and transportation assets in March 1997.

DOUGLAS M. MILLER, 41
Vice President, Corporate Development

Mr. Miller has been Vice President, Corporate Development
January 2000. From 1998 until 2000 he was General Manager
Planning and Development, International Energy Operations
1996 to 1998, he was Resident Manager, Philippine Geothermal
and prior to that in 1996 he was General Manager, Philippine
Development, Geothermal and Power Operations.

The bylaws of the Company provide that each executive officer shall hold office
until the annual organizational meeting of the Board of Directors, to be held
May 21, 2001, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, unless he
shall resign or shall be removed or otherwise disqualified to serve.

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PART II

ITEM 5 - MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

	2000 Quarters				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st
Market price per share of common stock					
- High	\$ 35 5/16	\$ 39	\$ 38 3/16	\$ 40 1/8	\$ 37 3/4
- Low	\$ 25	\$ 28 1/16	\$ 28 1/4	\$ 32 1/2	\$ 27 1/2
Cash dividends paid per share of common stock	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20

Prices in the foregoing table are from the New York Stock Exchange Composite
Transactions listing. On February 28, 2001, the high price per share was \$36.20
and the low price per share was \$34.82.

Unocal common stock is listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange in the
United States, and on the Stock Exchange of Switzerland.

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As of February 28, 2001, the approximate number of holders of record of Unocal common stock was 24,625 and the number of shares outstanding was 243,105,407. Unocal's quarterly dividend declared has been \$0.20 per common share since the third quarter of 1993. The Company has paid a quarterly dividend for 85 consecutive years.

ITEM 6 - SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA: see pages 116 and 117.

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ITEM 7 - 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 the historical financial information provided in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes, as well as the business and property descriptions in Items 1 and 2.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

Millions of dollars	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Earnings from continuing operations (a)	\$ 723	\$ 113	\$ 93
Earnings from discontinued operations	37	24	37
Net earnings	\$ 760	\$ 137	\$ 130
(a) Includes minority interests of:	\$ (16)	\$ (16)	\$ (7)

Continuing operations

2000 vs. 1999 - Earnings from continuing operations totaled \$723 million in 2000, which was an increase of \$610 million from 1999. Higher worldwide average crude oil and natural gas prices were the primary factors for the increase. The Company's worldwide average crude oil price, including hedging activities, was \$26.55 per barrel in 2000, which was an increase of \$11.17 per barrel, or 73 percent, from a year ago. The Company's worldwide average natural gas price, including hedging activities, was \$2.96 per mcf in 2000, which was an increase of 92 cents per mcf, or 45 percent, from a year ago. The positive impact of prices was partially offset by higher depreciation, depletion and amortization expense and higher losses related to non-hedging commodity derivative positions. Earnings from continuing operations included net after-tax special charges of \$75 million in 2000 compared to net after-tax special charges of \$36 million in 1999 (special items are detailed in a table on page 28).

1999 vs. 1998 - The Company's 1999 earnings from continuing operations increased \$20 million compared to 1998. The increase resulted from higher worldwide crude oil prices, lower depreciation, depletion, and amortization expense, lower operating expenses and lower exploration expenses. Compared to 1998, the Company's worldwide average crude oil prices, including hedging activities, increased by \$3.71 per barrel, or 32 percent. These positive factors were partially offset by lower net oil and gas sales volumes, reduced earnings from non-exploration and production businesses and higher net interest expense. The Company's corporate hedge program lowered after-tax earnings by \$29 million in 1999. Earnings from continuing operations included net after-tax special charges

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of \$36 million for both 1999 and 1998.

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Discontinued Operations

Millions of dollars	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	
Agricultural products			
Earnings (loss) from operations (net of tax)	\$ -	\$ (1)	\$
Gain on disposal (net of tax)	37	-	
Refining, marketing and transportation			
Gain on disposal (net of tax)	-	25	
Earnings from discontinued operations	\$ 37	\$ 24	\$

Earnings from discontinued operations in 2000, including the sale of the agricultural products business, increased \$13 million from 1999. The 2000 gain on disposal amount included \$14 million from the sale of the business and \$23 million from the operation of the agricultural products business prior to the sale. Higher agricultural products commodity prices in 2000 as compared to 1999 were the major factor for the improved results over 1999.

The agricultural products business earnings were a loss of \$1 million in 1999, which was a decrease of \$38 million from 1998. The decrease was principally due to lower agricultural products commodity prices and a \$6 million after-tax special charge related to an accident at the Alaska fertilizer manufacturing facility.

The results of operations of the refining, marketing and transportation business have been classified as discontinued operations since 1996. The sale of the assets was completed in 1997. In 1999, the Company recorded a \$25 million net gain, which included a \$32 million after-tax gain from a settlement with the purchaser to resolve certain contingent payment issues related to gasoline margins, partially offset by an additional \$11 million after-tax charge on the disposal of assets.

For more information on Discontinued Operations, see note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report on page 70.

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Special Items

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 summarizes the benefits or (charges), on an after-tax basis,

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from special items included in the Company's reported net earnings for the years presented:

Millions of dollars	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>			
Continuing operations			
Asset sales	\$ 49	\$ (10)	\$ 120
Asset write-downs	(33)	(12)	(65)
Deferred tax adjustments	28	-	(29)
Environmental, litigation and other provisions	(99)	(19)	(101)
Executive stock purchase program	(9)	-	-
Insurance benefits related to environmental issues	21	16	56
Trading derivatives -- non-hedging	(48)	-	-
Provision for prior years income tax issues (Other)	(28)	-	-
Reformulated gasoline patent case	55	-	-
Restructuring costs	(11)	(11)	(17)
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>			
Total special items from continuing operations	(75)	(36)	(36)
Discontinued operations			
Agricultural products			
Gain on disposal	37	-	-
Fertilizer plant accident in Kenai, Alaska	-	(6)	-
Refining, marketing and transportation			
Loss on disposal	-	(11)	-
Tosco settlement net of adjustments	-	32	-
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Total special items from discontinued operations	37	15	-
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Total special items	\$ (38)	\$ (21)	\$ (36)
<hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>			

Restructuring Costs

In the first quarter of 2000, the Company adopted a restructuring plan that resulted in the accrual of an \$11 million after-tax restructuring charge, which was reflected in the Company's 2000 results. This amount included the estimated costs of terminating approximately 195 employees. The plan involved simplifying the organizational structure to align it with the Company's portfolio requirements and business needs. The charge was recorded in the aggregate in Corporate and Unallocated. Approximately \$7 million of the charge was related to the Exploration and Production segment.

Approximately 125 of the affected employees were from various exploration and production business units and 70 were from other organizations, including corporate staff. At December 31, 2000, 167 employees (87 percent) had been terminated or had received termination notices as a result of the plan. Cash expenditures before taxes related to the plan were approximately \$14 million in 2000 and are estimated to be \$5 million in 2001. The Company expects the plan to reduce annualized salaries and benefits by an estimated \$22 million pre-tax.

The restructuring plans adopted in 1998 and 1999 have been completed. For more information on the restructuring charges, see note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report on page 67.

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Operating Highlights	2000
=====	
North America Net Daily Production	
Crude oil (thousand barrels)	
Lower 48 (a)	45
Alaska	26
Canada (a)	15

Total North America crude oil	86
Natural gas - wet basis (million cubic feet)	
Lower 48 (a)	786
Alaska	128
Canada (a)	99

Total North America natural gas	1,013
North America Average Prices (b)	
Crude oil (per barrel)	
Lower 48	\$ 28.69 \$ 1
Alaska	\$ 24.94 \$ 1
Canada	\$ 22.75 \$ 1
Average North America crude oil prices	\$ 26.48 \$ 1
Natural gas (per mcf)	
Lower 48	\$ 3.93 \$
Alaska	\$ 1.20 \$
Canada	\$ 2.30 \$
Average North America natural gas prices	\$ 3.40 \$
=====	
International Net Daily Production (c)	
Crude oil (thousand barrels)	
Far East	70
Other	19

Total International crude oil	89
Natural gas - wet basis (million cubic feet)	
Far East	936
Other	58

Total International natural gas	994
International Average Prices (b)	
Crude oil (per barrel)	
Far East	\$ 26.17 \$ 1
Other	\$ 27.84 \$ 1
Average International crude oil prices	\$ 26.64 \$ 1
Natural gas (per mcf)	
Far East	\$ 2.46 \$
Other	\$ 2.81 \$
Average International natural gas prices	\$ 2.48 \$
=====	
Worldwide Net Daily Production (a) (c)	
Crude oil (thousand barrels)	175
Natural gas - wet basis (million cubic feet)	2,007
Barrels oil equivalent (thousands)	509

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Worldwide Average Prices (b)

Crude oil (per barrel)	\$	26.55	\$	1
Natural gas (per mcf)	\$	2.96	\$	

=====
 (a) Production includes 100 percent of production of consolidated subsidiaries and proportional shares of production of equity investees.

(b) Average prices include hedging gains and losses but exclude gains or losses on derivative positions not accounted for as hedges and other Global Trade margins.

(c) Production includes certain host countries' shares of:	Crude oil	26
	Natural gas	107

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Revenues

Millions of dollars	2000	1999	1998
=====			
Sales and operating revenues	\$8,914	\$5,842	\$4,627
Interest, dividends and miscellaneous income	203	105	169
Gain on sales of assets	85	14	211

Total revenues	\$9,202	\$5,961	\$5,007
=====			

2000 vs. 1999 - Revenues in 2000 were \$9,202 million, which was an increase of \$3,241 million from 1999. The increase was primarily due to higher worldwide average crude oil and natural gas prices. During 2000 and 1999, approximately 54 percent and 52 percent, respectively, of sales and operating revenues were attributable to the resale of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids purchased from others in connection with trading and marketing activities. An increase in natural gas sales volumes also contributed to the higher level of sales revenues as compared to 1999. Interest, dividends and miscellaneous income in 2000 included an \$87 million pre-tax benefit (net of related costs) related to the payments received for infringement of one of the Company's five reformulated gasoline patents during a five-month period in 1996. The year 2000 results also included \$33 million for an insurance recovery related to environmental issues, which was \$8 million higher than the amount of a similar recovery in 1999.

1999 vs. 1998 - Revenues in 1999 were \$5,961 million, an increase of \$954 million from 1998. The increase was primarily due to higher worldwide average crude oil prices and increased activities related to the marketing and trading of crude oil and condensate by the Company's Global Trade segment. The increase was partially offset by decreased activities related to the marketing and trading of natural gas by Global Trade and lower gains on asset sales. During 1998, approximately 39 percent 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 trading and marketing activities. Interest, dividends and miscellaneous income in 1998 included \$70 million for a global insurance recovery related to past environmental remediation issues.

Selected Costs and Other Deductions

Millions of dollars	2000	1999	1998
Pre-tax costs and other deductions:			
Crude oil, natural gas and product purchases	\$5,158	\$3,296	\$2,036
Operating expense	1,200	952	1,171
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	971	818	849
Dry hole costs	156	148	184
Exploration expense	175	176	203
Interest expense	210	199	177

2000 vs. 1999 - Crude oil, natural gas and product purchases expense increased by \$1,862 million in 2000. This increase was principally due to higher worldwide crude oil and natural gas prices. Operating expense increased by \$248 million principally due to higher environmental and litigation provisions and the inclusion of Pure Resources, Inc. (Pure), since May 2000, and Northrock Resources Ltd. (Northrock), for the full year 2000, compared with only seven months following the initial acquisition of Northrock common shares in May 1999. Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense increased by \$153 million in 2000, primarily due to a write-down of a mining operation at Questa, New Mexico, higher charges in the U.S. due to increases in natural gas production volumes combined with higher investment costs associated with offshore production, and the inclusion of Pure for a partial year and Northrock for a full year in 2000. For more information on asset acquisitions, see note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report on page 65.

1999 vs. 1998 - Crude oil, natural gas and product purchases expense increased by \$1,260 million in 1999 principally due to increased activities related to the marketing and trading of crude oil and condensate by the Company's Global Trade segment and higher worldwide crude oil and natural gas prices. Operating expense decreased by \$219 million principally due to lower environmental and litigation provisions and decreased mining-related expenses from the Carbon and Minerals segment. Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense decreased \$31 million primarily due to lower asset impairments and lower domestic crude oil and natural gas production volumes in 1999, partially offset by higher exploratory land provisions in 1999. Dry hole costs decreased \$36 million principally due to a reduction in exploratory drilling activity in the Gulf of Mexico. Exploration expense decreased 13 percent principally due to reduced international exploratory activities. Interest expense increased by \$22 million due to higher long-term debt, primarily due to the consolidation of Northrock debt, following the initial acquisition of Northrock common shares in May 1999, and lower capitalized interest.

BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS

North America Exploration and Production

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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 Pure, which operates primarily in the Permian and San Juan Basins in West Texas and New Mexico. A substantial portion of the crude oil and natural gas produced in the U.S. Lower 48 operations is sold to the Company's Global Trade segment. The remainder of North America production, including the production of Northrock and Pure, 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	Years ended December	
	2000	1999
Adjusted after-tax earnings (before special items)		
Lower 48 (a)	\$ 408	\$ 50
Alaska	92	36
Canada (b)	17	14
Adjusted after-tax earnings (before special items) (a) (b)	517	100
Special items:		
Asset sales (Lower 48)	42	-
Asset write-downs (Lower 48)	-	(12)
Litigation provisions/settlements (Lower 48)	-	7
Asset write-downs (Alaska)	-	-
Litigation provisions (Alaska)	-	(5)
Asset sales (Canada)	-	-
Deferred tax adjustment (Canada)	46	-
Trading derivatives- non-hedging (Canada)	(48)	-
Total special items	40	(10)
After-tax earnings (a) (b)	\$ 557	\$ 90
(a) Includes minority interests of:	\$ (39)	\$ (11)
(b) Includes minority interests of:	\$ 20	\$ (5)

2000 vs. 1999 - After-tax earnings in 2000 increased by \$467 million from 1999. This increase was primarily due to higher North America average crude oil prices and higher U.S. Lower 48 average natural gas prices. The average North America crude oil price, including hedging activities, was \$26.48 per barrel for 2000, which was an increase of \$11.49 per barrel, or 77 percent, from 1999. The average natural gas price in the U.S. Lower 48, including hedging activities, was \$3.93 per mcf for 2000, which was an increase of \$1.76 per mcf, or 81 percent, from 1999. In addition to higher prices, the U.S. Lower 48 operations benefited from higher natural gas production in 2000 as compared to 1999. This increase in production came primarily from the Company's Pure subsidiary, the Gulf of Mexico shelf production and the Company's proportional share of production from equity investees. The positive impact of prices was partially offset by higher depreciation, depletion and amortization expense for the Lower 48 and Canada. In 2000, after-tax earnings included \$40 million in special item benefits while 1999 included special item net charges of \$10 million. For more information on asset acquisitions, see note 3 to the Consolidated Financial

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Statements in Item 8 of this report on page 65.

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1999 vs. 1998 - After-tax earnings in 1999 decreased by \$34 million from 1998. In 1998, after-tax earnings included \$83 million in special item benefits, while in 1999 the results included special item net charges of \$10 million. In addition, in 1999 the U.S. Lower 48 crude oil and natural gas sales volumes were lower than in 1998 and the Company recorded \$19 million in losses related to its corporate hedge program. These negative results were partially offset by higher North America average crude oil prices and U.S. Lower 48 average natural gas prices as compared to 1998. The average North America crude oil price, including hedging activities, increased \$3.82 per barrel, or 34 percent. The average natural gas prices in the U.S. Lower 48, including hedging activities, increased by 10 cents per mcf, or 5 percent. In addition to the higher commodity prices, dry hole costs and depreciation, depletion and amortization expense were both lower in 1999 than in 1998.

International Exploration and Production

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.

Millions of dollars	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Adjusted after-tax earnings (before special items)			
Far East	\$ 417	\$ 222	\$
Other	46	(26)	
Adjusted after-tax earnings (before special items)	463	196	
Special items:			
Deferred tax adjustment (Far East)	-	-	
Litigation proceeds (Far East)	-	2	
Deferred tax adjustment (Other)	-	-	
Asset write-downs (Other)	-	-	
Total special items	-	2	
After-tax earnings	\$ 463	\$ 198	\$

2000 vs. 1999 - After-tax earnings totaled \$463 million in 2000, which was an increase of \$265 million from 1999. The increase was primarily due to higher average International crude oil and natural gas prices. International's average crude oil price, including hedging activities, was \$26.64 per barrel for 2000, which was an increase of \$10.83 per barrel, or 69 percent, from 1999. International's average natural gas price, including hedging activities, was \$2.48 per mcf for 2000, which was an increase of 44 cents per mcf, or 22 percent, from 1999. The results in 2000 also benefited from higher Far East

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natural gas volumes, primarily from the Yadana field in Myanmar due to the ramp up of operations at the Ratchaburi power plant in Thailand. These positive results were partially offset by higher depreciation, depletion and amortization expense, primarily in Thailand and Indonesia. In 1999, after-tax earnings included \$2 million in special item benefits.

1999 vs. 1998 - After-tax earnings totaled \$198 million in 1999, which was an increase of \$82 million from 1998. The increase was primarily due to higher average International crude oil prices, which increased 29 percent to \$15.81 per barrel, including hedging activities, from \$12.24 per barrel in 1998. After-tax earnings benefited from lower income taxes in Thailand, primarily related to currency exchange rate fluctuations, and lower income tax rates in Indonesia and Myanmar. After-tax earnings also benefited from lower exploration expenses, principally from decreased geological and geophysical expense in Indonesia, Brunei and Argentina, which were partially offset by higher exploration expenses in Brazil and Gabon. The Company's corporate hedge program in 1999 also decreased after-tax earnings by \$10 million. In 1999, after-tax earnings included \$2 million in special item benefits while 1998 after-tax earnings included special item net charges of \$33 million.

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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. The Pipelines business segment has been segregated from the Global Trade segment.

	Years ended December 31,		
Millions of dollars	2000	1999	1998
After-tax earnings (loss)	\$ 5	\$ (2)	\$ 21

2000 vs. 1999 - After-tax results totaled \$5 million in 2000, which was an increase of \$7 million from 1999. The increase was primarily due to improved results from non-hedging natural gas derivative positions, which were partially offset by lower results for non-hedging crude oil derivative positions.

1999 vs. 1998 - After-tax earnings decreased by \$23 million in 1999 compared to 1998. This decrease was primarily due to lower margins on domestic natural gas and crude oil trading.

Pipelines

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The Pipelines business segment principally includes the Company's worldwide interests in petroleum pipeline companies accounted for by the equity method and wholly-owned pipeline systems throughout the U.S.

Millions of dollars	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Adjusted after-tax earnings (before special items)	\$ 53	\$ 62	\$ 62
Special items:			
Asset sales	-	-	5
Total special items	-	-	5
After-tax earnings	\$ 53	\$ 62	\$ 67

2000 vs. 1999 - After-tax earnings in 2000 totaled \$53 million, which was a decrease of \$9 million from 1999. The decrease was due primarily to an asset write-down related to a Colonial Pipeline Company investment.

1999 vs. 1998 - After-tax earnings decreased by \$5 million in 1999 compared to 1998. In 1998, after-tax earnings included a \$5 million gain from asset sales.

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Geothermal and Power Operations

This business segment produces geothermal steam for power generation, with operations in the Philippines and Indonesia. The segment's current 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	Years ended December		
	2000	1999	
Adjusted after-tax earnings (before special items)	\$ 24	\$ 24	\$
Special items:			
Asset sales	-	(10)	
Total special items	-	(10)	
After-tax earnings	\$ 24	\$ 14	\$

2000 vs. 1999 - After-tax earnings totaled \$24 million for 2000, which was an increase of \$10 million from the same period a year ago. During 2000, higher electricity generation and steam sales in Indonesia were offset by higher

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foreign exchange losses in Indonesia and the Philippines and higher provisions on accounts receivable in Indonesia (see the Outlook discussion on page 44 through 46), as compared to 1999. In 1999, after-tax earnings included a loss of \$10 million from the sale of the Company's interest in a geothermal steam production operation at The Geysers in Northern California, which was partially offset by the recognition of a fee earned related to the construction of the Salak power plant units 4 through 6 in Indonesia.

1999 vs. 1998 - After-tax earnings decreased by \$16 million in 1999 from 1998, which was primarily due to the \$10 million after-tax loss from The Geysers asset sale, a larger fee recorded in 1998 compared to 1999, related to the construction of the Salak power plant units 4 through 6, lower earnings from equity investments and the loss of earnings from The Geysers operations. Offsetting these negative factors in 1999 were higher Philippine earnings, which were primarily a result of a 1998 receivable provision, and lower non-exploration and production business development activities in 1999 as compared to 1998.

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Carbon and Minerals

The Carbon and Minerals business segment produces and markets petroleum coke and specialty minerals, including lanthanides, molybdenum and niobium. In 2000, the graphites business was sold.

Millions of dollars	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Adjusted after-tax earnings (before special items) (a)	\$ 25	\$ 23	\$ 1
Special items:			
Asset sales	7	-	
Asset write-downs	(33)	-	
Environmental, litigation and other provisions	(28)	(2)	
Total special items	(54)	(2)	
After-tax earnings (loss) (a)	\$ (29)	\$ 21	\$ 1
(a) Includes minority interests of:	\$ -	\$ (2)	\$ 1

2000 vs. 1999 - After-tax results for 2000 were a \$29 million loss, which was a decrease of \$50 million from the 1999 profit. The write-down of the Company's Molycorp, Inc. (Molycorp) property investment in its Questa, New Mexico, molybdenum mining operation and higher environmental provisions for both the lanthanide and molybdenum operations were the primary reasons for the decrease. These negative factors were partially offset by a gain from the sale of the Company's graphite business and improved earnings from the lanthanide operations.

1999 vs. 1998 - After-tax earnings in 1999 increased by \$35 million from 1998. In 1998, Molycorp had asset write-downs and higher environmental provisions, related to its lanthanide and molybdenum operations. In 1999, after-tax earnings, before special items, were slightly lower due primarily to lower needle coke sales, partially offset by higher margins from molybdenum operations.

Corporate and Unallocated

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

Millions of dollars	Years end	
	2000	
Adjusted after-tax earnings effect (before special items)		
Administrative and general expense	\$ (88)	\$
Net interest expense (a)	(145)	(
Environmental and litigation expense	(13)	
Other	(43)	
Adjusted after-tax earnings effect (before special items) (a)	(289)	(
Special items:		
Environmental and litigation provisions	(71)	
Other		
Executive stock purchase program	(9)	
Insurance benefits related to environmental issues	21	
Provision for prior year income tax issues	(28)	
Deferred tax adjustments	(18)	
Reformulated gasoline patent case	55	
Restructuring costs	(11)	
Total special items	(61)	
After-tax earnings effect (a)	\$ (350)	\$
(a) Includes minority interests of:	\$ 3	\$

2000 vs. 1999 - The after-tax earnings effect for 2000 was a loss of \$350 million compared to a loss of \$270 million for 1999. Administrative and general expense was higher by \$7 million, primarily due to higher provisions for awards under bonus and incentive plans. Net interest expense was higher by \$7 million primarily due to the consolidation of Northrock debt for the full year 2000, compared with seven months following the initial acquisition of Northrock common shares in May 1999, and the consolidation of Pure debt, since May 2000, and lower capitalized interest, which were partially offset by higher interest income. In 2000, the Other category reflected lower gains from the sale of real estate properties. In 2000, after-tax earnings included special item charges of \$61 million compared to \$16 million in charges for 1999.

1999 vs. 1998 - Net interest expense was higher in 1999 due to lower capitalized interest and higher long-term debt, primarily due to the consolidation of Northrock's debt following the initial acquisition of Northrock common shares in May 1999. Lower pension income and higher net insurance costs, including lower insurance benefits related to environmental issues, both in the Other category, also contributed to the lower 1999 after-tax earnings effect. The 1998 results included a net benefit related to certain income tax adjustments in the Other

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category. Those factors were partially offset by gains on the sale of real estate properties, in the Other category. In 1998, environmental and litigation provisions were higher principally due to the Avila Beach and Guadalupe remediation projects in California.

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FINANCIAL CONDITION

Millions of dollars except as indicated	At December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Current ratio	1.0:1	1.0:1	1.0:1
Total debt and capital leases	\$2,506	\$2,854	\$ 2,558
Trust convertible preferred securities	522	522	522
Stockholders' equity	2,719	2,184	2,202
Total capitalization	5,747	5,560	5,282
Total debt/total capitalization	44%	51%	48%
Floating-rate debt/total debt	3%	10%	26%

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities, including discontinued operations and working capital and other changes, were \$1,668 million in 2000, \$1,026 million in 1999, and \$1,003 million in 1998.

2000 vs. 1999 - Cash flows from operating activities increased by \$642 million in 2000 versus 1999. This increase primarily reflected the effects of higher worldwide crude oil and natural gas prices. The 2000 results also included the payments (net of related costs) received in the Company's reformulated gasoline patent case, an insurance recovery related to environmental issues and the collection of the 1999 "take-or-pay" obligation of the Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT) due under the sales agreements for gas produced in Myanmar. These positive factors were partially offset by higher estimated income tax payments made during 2000, while 1999 included an income tax refund in Canada. In addition, cash flows from operating activities were negatively impacted by the deliveries made in 2000 under a 1999 advance crude oil forward sale and the reduction of the 1999 outstanding balance of certain, previously sold, domestic trade receivables (see note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report on page 72 for additional information on the sale of trade receivables).

1999 vs. 1998 - Cash flows from operating activities increased by \$23 million in 1999 versus 1998. This increase reflects the effects of higher worldwide crude oil prices and lower operating and exploration expenses, partially offset by lower net oil and gas sales volumes, reduced earnings from other non-exploration and production businesses and higher corporate net interest expense. Working capital and other changes in 1999 included the effects of increased net foreign income tax payments over refunds, the increase in accounts receivable from Geothermal-related sales in Indonesia and a decrease in environmental, litigation and abandonment-related payments. In addition, 1999 working capital and other changes included the receipt of approximately \$230 million in advance payments under new natural gas and crude oil sales contracts, which were partially offset by the deliveries made in 1999 under a 1998 advance crude oil sale, and approximately \$100 million related to the sale of certain domestic

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trade receivables. See notes 12 and 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the advance sale of trade receivables and the advance natural gas sales on pages 72 and 81, respectively.

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Capital Expenditures

Millions of dollars	Estimated 2001	Years ended December	
		2000	1999
Continuing operations			
Exploration and production			
North America			
Lower 48	\$ 727	\$ 628	\$ 530
Alaska	64	34	28
Canada (a)	129	164	112
International			
Far East (b)	426	325	321
Other	152	62	117
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Total exploration production	1,498	1,213	1,108
Global trade	2	1	3
Pipelines	34	16	7
Geothermal and power operations	17	18	21
Carbon and minerals	20	26	12
Corporate and unallocated	24	14	10
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Total from continuing operations	\$ 1,595	\$1,288	\$ 1,161
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>			
Discontinued operations			
Agricultural products	-	14	10
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>			
Total capital expenditures (c)	\$ 1,595	\$1,302	\$ 1,171
<hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>			

(a) Excludes \$161 million in 2000 and \$205 million in 1999 for the acquisition of Northrock Resources Ltd.

(b) Excludes \$157 million in 2000 for the acquisition of additional interests in Indonesia production sharing contracts.

(c) Estimated Capital expenditure for 2001 exclude major acquisitions.

Forecasted 2001 capital expenditures for the Company are expected to increase approximately \$293 million from 2000 levels. The Company's capital spending plans are reviewed and adjusted periodically depending on current economic conditions.

2000 vs. 1999 - Capital expenditures increased by 11 percent in 2000 from 1999. The increase was primarily due to higher capital expenditures by Pure (Lower 48), higher development expenditures in Thailand (International-Far East) and higher producing property acquisitions in Canada and the Lower 48. These increases were partially offset by lower deepwater exploration in the Gulf of Mexico (Lower 48), lower deepwater exploration in Indonesia (International-Far East) and lower exploration capital in Bangladesh (International-Other).

1999 vs. 1998 - Capital expenditures decreased by 31 percent from 1998. The

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decrease was primarily due to lower lease acquisitions in the Gulf of Mexico and decreased drilling activities worldwide.

Major Acquisitions

In December 2000, the Company acquired additional interests in the Makassar Strait and Rapak production-sharing contracts in Indonesia for \$157 million.

In June 2000, the Company acquired the remaining common shares of Northrock, which it did not already own, for a cash cost of approximately \$161 million. This acquisition was accounted for as a purchase.

In 1999, the Company acquired an approximate 48 percent controlling interest in Northrock for approximately \$205 million.

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Asset Sale Proceeds

In 2000, pre-tax proceeds from asset sales, including discontinued operations, were \$551 million. The proceeds included \$242 million (net of closing costs) received from the sale of the agricultural products business, \$80 million from the sale of the Company's graphite business, \$71 million from the sale of Agrium securities (received as part of the consideration for the agricultural products sale) and \$25 million received from Tosco Corporation (Tosco) associated with a participation agreement involving certain gasoline sales margins related to the sale of the Company's former West Coast refining, marketing and transportation assets, which were sold to Tosco in 1997 (see note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this report on page 65). The proceeds also included \$74 million from the sale of U.S. oil and gas properties and \$59 million from the sale of real estate and other assets.

In 1999, pre-tax proceeds from asset sales, including discontinued operations, were \$238 million. The proceeds consisted of \$101 million from the sale of the Company's interest in a geothermal production operation at The Geysers in Northern California, \$77 million from the sale of surplus real estate properties and \$29 million from the sale of certain oil and gas properties. Pre-tax proceeds also included \$31 million received from Tosco associated with the aforementioned participation agreement.

In 1998, the Company realized \$435 million in pre-tax proceeds from asset sales, which consisted of \$261 million from the sales of the Company's investment in the common stock of Tarragon Oil and Gas, Limited, \$52 million from the sale of the Company's interest in the Alliance Pipeline project, \$75 million from the sale of U.S. oil and gas properties and \$47 million from the sale of real estate and other assets.

Long-term Debt

The Company's long-term debt at year-end 2000, including the current portion, decreased by \$348 million from \$2.854 billion to \$2.506 billion. This decrease primarily reflected the retirement of \$125 million in commercial paper borrowings, the repayment of \$65 million of 9 3/4 percent notes which matured in 2000, the repayment of all \$60 million of the outstanding borrowing under the Company's \$1 billion bank credit agreement, the retirement of \$55 million in maturing medium-term notes and the repayment of about \$100 million of Northrock's consolidated debt. These decreases were partially offset by the consolidation of \$68 million of Pure debt.

The Company's long-term debt at year-end 1999, including the current portion, increased by \$296 million from \$2.558 to \$2.854 billion. The increase included

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new borrowings of \$350 million in 7.50 percent debentures due February 15, 2029, \$350 million in 7.35 percent notes due June 15, 2009 and an increase of \$65 million in the Company's outstanding balance of commercial paper. These proceeds were used to refinance scheduled long-term debt maturities of \$166 million in medium-term notes, to retire \$490 million outstanding under the Company's \$1 billion bank credit agreement and for general corporate purposes. The long-term debt level at year-end 1999 also included the consolidation of \$185 million of Northrock debt.

Other Financing Activities

During 1999, the Company contributed fixed-price overriding royalty interests from its working interest shares in certain oil and gas producing properties in the Gulf of Mexico to Spirit Energy 76 Development, L.P. (Spirit LP), a limited partnership. The fixed-price overrides are subject to economic limitations of production from the affected fields. In exchange for its overriding royalty contributions, valued at \$304 million, the Company received an initial general partnership interest of approximately 55 percent in Spirit LP. An unaffiliated investor contributed \$250 million in cash to the partnership in exchange for an initial limited partnership interest of approximately 45 percent. The limited partner is entitled to receive a priority allocation of profits and cash distributions.

During 1998, the Company repurchased 1,360,678 shares of its common stock at a cost of approximately \$49 million.

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The Company expects cash generated from operating activities, asset sales, and cash on hand to be sufficient to cover its operating and capital spending requirements and to meet dividend payments and scheduled repayments of maturing debt in 2001. The Company has substantial borrowing capacity to meet unanticipated cash requirements. At December 31, 2000, the Company had the full \$1 billion of undrawn credit facilities available under its bank credit agreement in addition to \$739 million remaining under its universal shelf registration statement.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

The Company continues to incur substantial capital and operating expenditures for environmental protection and to comply with federal, state and local laws, as well as foreign laws, regulating the discharge of materials into the environment and management of hazardous and other waste materials. In many cases, investigatory or remedial work is now required at various sites even though past operations followed practices and procedures that were considered acceptable under environmental laws and regulations, if any, existing at the time.

Millions of dollars	Estimated 2001	Years Ended December -----	
		2000	1999
Environment-related capital expenditures			
Continuing operations	\$19	\$15	\$ 11
Discontinued operations	-	2	1

Environment-related capital expenditures include additions and modifications to

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Company facilities to mitigate and/or eliminate emissions and waste generation. Most of these capital expenditures are required to comply with federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations.

Amounts recorded for environment-related expenses were approximately \$160 million in 2000, \$70 million in 1999 and \$200 million in 1998. Environmental expenses include provisions for remediation and operating, maintenance and administrative expenses that were identified during the Company's ongoing review of its environmental obligations. The higher 2000 expenses were due partially to additional remediation provisions recorded for sites of the Company's Molycorp subsidiary, including provisions related to decontamination and decommissioning activities at the Washington, Pennsylvania, facility. During the year, additional provisions were also recorded for the remediation of closed sites in Central California and refining, marketing and distribution sites that were sold in 1997. The higher expenses in 1998 were due primarily to provisions for remediation costs for the Guadalupe, Avila Beach and Mountain Pass sites in California.

At December 31, 2000, the Company's reserve for environmental remediation obligations totaled \$213 million, of which \$124 million was included in current liabilities. The total amount is grouped into the following four categories.

Reserve Summary

Millions of dollars	At December 31, 2000
Superfund and similar sites	\$ 14
Active company facilities	46
Company facilities sold with retained liabilities and former company-operated sites	51
Inactive or closed company facilities	102
Total reserves	\$ 213

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Superfund and similar sites - At year-end 2000, Unocal had received notification from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that the Company may be a potentially responsible party (PRP) at 32 sites and may share certain liabilities at these sites. In addition, various state agencies and private parties had identified 36 other similar PRP sites that may require investigation and remediation. Of the total, the Company has denied responsibility at seven sites and at another six sites the Company's liability, although unquantified, appears to be de minimis. The total also includes 24 sites, which are under investigation or litigation, for which the Company's potential liability is not presently determinable. At another two sites, the Company has made settlement payments and is in the final process of resolving its liabilities. Of the remaining 29 sites, where probable costs can be estimated, reserves of \$14 million have been established for future remediation and settlement costs.

These 68 sites exclude 86 sites where the Company's liability has been settled, or where the Company has no evidence of liability and there has been no further indication of liability by government agencies or third parties for at least a 12-month period.

Unocal does not consider the number of sites for which it has been named a PRP

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as a relevant measure of liability. Although the liability of a PRP is generally joint and several, the Company is usually just one of several companies designated as a PRP. The Company's ultimate share of the remediation costs at those sites often is not determinable due to many unknown factors as discussed in note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on page 79. The solvency of other responsible parties and disputes regarding responsibilities may also impact the Company's ultimate costs.

Active Company facilities - The Company has provided \$46 million for estimated future costs of remedial orders, corrective actions and other investigation, remediation and monitoring obligations at certain operating facilities and producing oil and gas fields. Also included in this category are the Questa molybdenum mine in New Mexico and the Mountain Pass, California, lanthanide facility, both operated by the Company's Molycorp subsidiary.

Company facilities sold with retained liabilities and former Company-operated sites - Company facilities sold with retained liabilities include certain sites of the Company's former West Coast refining, marketing and transportation business sold in March 1997, auto/truckstop facilities, a former mine site in Wyoming, industrial chemical and polymer sites and agricultural chemical sites. In each sale, the Company retained a contractual remediation or indemnification obligation and is responsible only for certain environmental problems associated with its past operations. The reserves represent presently estimated future costs for investigation/feasibility studies and identified remediation work as a result of claims made by buyers of the properties. Former Company-operated sites include service stations, distribution facilities and oil and gas fields that were previously operated but not owned by the Company. The Company has a reserve of \$51 million for this category of sites.

Inactive or closed Company facilities - Reserves of \$102 million have been established for these types of facilities. The major sites in this category are the Guadalupe site and oil and gas properties in California's Santa Maria Valley. Also included in this category is Molycorp's Washington, Pennsylvania, facility, a former refinery in Beaumont, Texas, and a tank farm site in San Luis Obispo, California.

The Company is subject to federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and laws governing low level radioactive materials. Under these laws, the Company is subject to possible obligations to remove or mitigate the environmental effects of the disposal or release of certain chemical and petroleum and radioactive substances at various sites. Corrective investigations and actions pursuant to RCRA are being performed at the Company's Beaumont facility, the Company's closed shale oil project and Molycorp's Washington, Pennsylvania, molybdenum roasting facility. In addition, Molycorp is required to decommission its Washington and York facilities in Pennsylvania pursuant to the terms of their respective radioactive Source Materials Licenses and decommissioning plans. The Company also must provide financial assurance for future closure and post-closure costs of its RCRA-permitted facilities and for decommissioning costs at facilities that are under

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radioactive Source Materials Licenses. Because these costs will be incurred at different times and over a period of many years, the Company believes that these obligations are not likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

The total environmental remediation reserves recorded on the consolidated balance sheet represent the Company's estimates of assessment and remediation

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costs based on currently available facts, existing technology and presently enacted laws and regulations. The remediation cost estimates, in many cases, are based on plans recommended to the regulatory agencies for approval and are subject to future revisions. The ultimate costs to be incurred will likely exceed the total amounts reserved, since many of the sites are relatively early in the remedial investigation or feasibility study phases. Additional liabilities may be accrued as the assessment work is completed and formal remedial plans are formulated.

The Company has estimated, to the extent that it was able to do so, that it could incur approximately \$245 million of additional costs in excess of the \$213 million accrued at December 31, 2000. The amount of such possible additional costs reflects, in most cases, the high end of the range of costs of feasible alternatives identified by the Company for those sites with respect to which investigation or feasibility studies have advanced to the stage of analyzing such alternatives. However, such estimated possible additional costs are not an estimate of the total remediation costs beyond the amounts reserved, because at a large number of sites the Company is not yet in a position to estimate all, or in some cases any, possible additional costs. Both the amounts reserved and estimates of possible additional costs may change in the near term, in some cases, substantially, as additional information becomes available regarding the nature and extent of site contamination, required or agreed-upon remediation methods and other actions by government agencies and private parties. See notes 18 and 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on pages 78 and 79, respectively.

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OUTLOOK

The Company is focused on striking the right balance between near-term returns and long-term value added growth from its exploration portfolio. The Company intends to accomplish this by maintaining strict discipline in its capital spending. The capital program in 2001 will focus on key production areas of its sustaining businesses plus exploration in four of the most prospective deepwater basins in the world. In total, more than 90 percent of the capital spending plan targets oil and gas exploration and production projects. The Company also will manage closely its operating and administrative costs. This will help the Company keep its balance sheet strong for maximum financial flexibility.

Volatile energy prices will 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.

Based on established discoveries with signed production contracts or approved plans of development, the Company expects that net worldwide daily production (including host countries' shares in Indonesia and the Democratic Republic of Congo) for 2001 will average about 530,000 to 540,000 barrels-of-oil equivalent (BOE), or roughly five percent over the 509,000 BOE level achieved in 2000.

The Company plans to continue to optimize its production portfolio on the Gulf of Mexico shelf and pursue selective acquisitions, farm-in and farm-out opportunities in 2001. In the Gulf of Mexico deep water, the Company will focus on exploration of the ultra-deep water where it plans to drill five to six wells in 2001. One of the six wells, the Dendara prospect, was drilled, plugged and abandoned as a dry hole in the first quarter of 2001. The Company will proceed with Lady Bug development in the Gulf of Mexico deep water and will continue its evaluation of the Mirage discovery. The Company also is moving toward commercialization of the Mad Dog discovery. Also, the Company will selectively pursue farm-in, farm-out or trade opportunities.

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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 \$361 million at December 31, 2000. The drillship has a minimum daily rate of approximately \$210,000.

In January 2001, the Company's 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 for approximately \$261 million in cash. Included in the transaction were total proved reserves of 152 billion cubic feet equivalent, 69 percent of which is natural gas, ownership in 6 million gross fee mineral acres (3.2 million net) and ownership under approximately 400,000 leasehold acres along with participation in several offshore exploration programs. Pure's acquisition has expanded its business areas to include offshore in the Gulf of Mexico and onshore in the Gulf Coast region.

In Alaska, the Company participated in a gas exploration well targeting onshore gas reservoirs in the lower Kenai Peninsula. The well will be tested in 2001. The Company also expects to continue offshore development projects during 2001. The Company signed a long-term gas sales agreement with a local utility for sales from its Cook Inlet operations.

The economic situation in Asia, where most of the Company's international activity is centered, is still recovering. In Thailand, demand for electricity continues to increase. In Indonesia, the economic situation remains largely unchanged. The Company believes that the governments in the region are committed to undertaking the reforms and restructuring necessary to enable their nations to continue their recoveries from the downturn.

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The Company expects its Thailand operations to continue to perform strongly. Gas demand in Thailand continues to rise due to increased power consumption and as Thailand continues to convert its power plants from imported fuel oil to indigenous natural gas. The Company anticipates domestic natural gas consumption to increase in 2001 between 10 and 15 percent over 2000. The Company expects net production levels in its Thailand operation to average between 525 mmcf/d and 580 mmcf/d in 2001. This decrease is expected to be partially offset by natural gas production from Myanmar. In 2001, the average natural gas sales price from the Company's Gulf of Thailand production is expected to be about \$2.35 per mcf, or 11 percent higher than in 2000. The Company plans to drill about 20 exploration wells in the Gulf of Thailand in 2001. The Company intends to continue the commercial development of three new oil fields in the Gulf of Thailand. Initial production from the YALA, SURAT and PLAMUK fields is expected later in 2001 and is expected to reach 15,000 b/d (gross) in 2002.

In Myanmar, the Yadana gas project is now producing at or near its contract level of 525 mmcf/d. This production will displace some of the volumes of gas that PTT is taking from the Company's Gulf of Thailand operations. The gas sales agreement with PTT includes a "take-or-pay" provision, which requires PTT to purchase an annual contract quantity of natural gas. In January 2001, PTT was billed for the 2000 "take-or-pay" obligation, of which the Company's share is approximately \$72 million. 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 full payment.

In Indonesia, the Company has received approval from Pertamina to develop the deepwater West Seno and Merah Besar fields. The Company expects first production from West Seno in late 2002. In 2001, the Company plans to focus on oil exploration in five prospects, with four of those prospects located in the

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vicinity of the West Seno and Merah Besar oil discoveries.

In Brazil, the Company expects to participate in its first exploration well offshore in Block BES-2 in 2001. The Company also expects to close the transaction governing its participation in the Pescada-Arabaiana oil and gas project in the Potiguar basin, offshore Brazil in 2001.

In Gabon, a drilling program is expected to start in 2001 and the Company expects to spud the first offshore well in the first half of 2001.

The Company owns varying interests in natural gas storage facilities in Texas and west-central Canada. Construction of the Keystone Gas Storage Project in West Texas is proceeding on schedule. The project is slated to begin storage operations early in 2002 with initial storage capacity of 3 billion cubic feet (bcf). The Company holds a 100 percent interest in the project. The Company, through its wholly-owned Unocal Canada Limited subsidiary, owns a 94 percent interest in the 44 bcf capacity Aitken Creek gas storage facility in British Columbia. This facility is currently being expanded to 52 bcf of storage capacity and 500 mscf/d deliverability.

As of December 31, 2000, the Company's Indonesian Geothermal business unit had a gross receivable balance of approximately \$286 million. Approximately \$118 million was related to Gunung Salak electric generating Units 1, 2, and 3, of which \$115 million represented past due amounts and accrued interest resulting from partial payments for March 1998 through December 2000. 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 \$168 million primarily related to Salak electric generating Units 4, 5 and 6. Provisions covering portions of these receivables were recorded in 1998, 1999 and 2000. The Company continues to pursue collection of the outstanding receivables.

Operations at Molycorp's molybdenum and lanthanide facilities, part of the Carbon and Minerals business unit, are planned to continue with the mills operating periodically to maintain inventory levels and to meet customer demand. This operating plan will continue until it is determined that continuous milling operations are appropriate. Lanthanide prices to date in 2001 are higher than they were in 2000.

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In 2001, the Company will continue its remediation efforts at various sites. For remediation work expected to be performed in 2001, provisions for which are included in the Company's environmental reserve, the amount of cash expenditures is expected to be approximately \$125 million.

Although the Company sold its agricultural products business in 2000, it retained an interest in the form of possible future participation payments. This participation agreement could have a value if agricultural products (ammonia and urea) commodity prices rise above pre-determined levels over the next six years.

In February 2001, the United States Supreme Court declined to review a March 2000 decision of the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit that had upheld the validity of the first of the Company's five reformulated motor gasoline patents. Following a 1997 trial in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California, a jury had found the patent (No. 5,288,393, issued in 1994) was valid and that the six defendant companies had infringed the patent with respect to 1.19 billion gallons, or 29.1 percent of the total California reformulated gasoline manufactured by the defendants from March through July 1996. The jury also awarded the Company 5-3/4 cents per infringing gallon in damages for this period. In June 2000, the Company received \$91 million for the

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five-month period, which included interest and attorney's fees. The Company will now ask the District Court to implement an earlier order for the defendant companies to provide an accounting of their infringement of the "393" patent since the five-month period covered by the trial.

Between 1997 and 2000, the Company received four additional patents that were an outgrowth of its original research and supplemented the claims of the original "393" patent. The Company believes that its patented formulations provide refiners and blenders with a cost-effective way of meeting California and Federal standards for cleaner-burning gasolines. The patents are most useful during the "summer" gasoline periods when refiners manufacture gasolines with lower Reid Vapor Pressure. The Company has stated its interest in negotiating with refiners, blenders and importers on licensing agreements for the patents. While potential revenues cannot be determined without completed licensing agreements and information on infringement rates, the Company estimates that it could realize \$75-\$150 million per year from royalties, based on current analyses. In this regard, two Washington, D.C., law firms, acting on behalf of unnamed parties, have recently asked the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office to reexamine the Company's "393" patent and one of the four subsequent patents (No. 5,837,126, issued in 1998). Although Unocal believes it unlikely, an adverse decision in either of these reviews could diminish the value of the patents involved.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING CHANGES

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (FAS 133), as amended by FAS No. 137 and FAS No. 138. FAS 133 requires the Company to record all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value commencing with the first quarter of 2001. Changes in derivative fair values will either be recognized in earnings as offsets to the changes in fair value of related hedged assets, liabilities and firm commitments or, for forecasted transactions, deferred and recorded as a component of stockholders' equity until the hedged transactions occur and are recognized in earnings. The ineffective portion of a hedging derivative's change in fair value will be immediately recognized in earnings. In the first quarter of 2001, the Company will record a one-time after-tax charge for the initial adoption of FAS 133 totaling \$1 million in its income statement and will record an unrealized after-tax loss of \$59 million in other accumulated comprehensive income for the quarter ending March 31, 2001.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT FOR PURPOSES OF THE "SAFE HARBOR" PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

Unocal desires to take advantage of the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as embodied in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is including this statement in this report in order to do so.

This report contains forward-looking statements and from time to time in the future the Company's management or other persons acting on the Company's behalf may make, in both written publications and oral presentations, additional forward-looking statements to inform investors and other interested persons of the Company's estimates and projections of, or increases or decreases in, amounts of future revenues, prices, costs, earnings, cash flows, capital expenditures, assets, liabilities and other financial items. Certain statements may also contain estimates and projections of future levels of, or increases or

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decreases in, crude oil and natural gas reserves and related finding and development costs, potential resources, production and related lifting costs, sales volumes and related prices, and other statistical items; plans and objectives of management regarding the Company's future operations, projects, products and services; and certain assumptions underlying such estimates, projections, plans and objectives. Such forward-looking statements are generally accompanied by words such as "estimate, "projection", "plan", "target", "goal", "forecast", "believes", "expects", "anticipates" or other words that convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes.

While such forward-looking statements are made in good faith, forward-looking statements and their underlying assumptions are by their nature subject to certain risks and uncertainties and their outcomes will be influenced by various operating, market, economic, competitive, credit, environmental, legal and political factors. Certain of such factors, set forth elsewhere in this report, are important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. See the discussions of the anticipated reduction in the Company's natural gas production and its anticipated commencement of crude oil production from the Gulf of Thailand under "Exploration and Production -- International -- Thailand" on page 12 and under "Outlook" on page 45; the discussions of the unpaid "take-or-pay" obligation for 2000 due from PTT for natural gas produced from the Yadana field under "Exploration and Production -- International -- Myanmar" on page 13, under "Outlook" on page 45 and under "Concentrations of credit risk" in note 27 to the consolidated financial statements on page 90; the discussion of the effort by the Company's Philippine Geothermal, Inc., subsidiary to settle a contract dispute under "Geothermal and Power Operations" on page 17; the discussions of the reduced levels of mining activities of the Company's Molycorp, Inc., subsidiary under "Carbon and Minerals" on page 18 and under "Outlook" on page 45; the discussions under "Competition" on page 18 and under "Government Regulations" and "Environmental Regulations" on page 19; the discussions of certain material pending or threatened lawsuits and claims, including tax matters, under "Item 3 -- Legal Proceedings" on pages 20 through 23 and in note 19 to the consolidated financial statements on pages 79 and 80, which note also includes a discussion of certain other material contingent liabilities and commitments; the presentation and discussion of the Company's estimated 2001 capital expenditures under "Financial Condition -- Capital Expenditures" on page 39; the discussion of the anticipated adequacy of the Company's cash resources in 2001 under "Financial Condition -- Other Financing Activities" on page 41; the discussions of reserves for and possible additional costs of remediation and other environment-related expenditures and expenses under "Environmental Matters" on pages 41 through 43 and in notes 18 and 19 to the consolidated financial statements on pages 78 and 79; the discussion of the anticipated volatility of energy prices in 2001 under "Outlook" on page 44; the discussions of the Company's five-year obligation under the lease of the Discoverer Spirit drill ship under "Outlook" on page 44, in note 5 the consolidated financial statements on page 66 and under "Other Matters" in note 19 consolidated financial statements on page 80; the discussions of the outstanding accounts receivable related to the Company's Indonesian geothermal operations under "Outlook" on page 45 and under "Concentrations of credit risks" in note 27 to the consolidated financial statements on page 91; the discussion of the outcome of a legal proceeding involving one the Company's five patents for formulations of cleaner-burning gasolines, the estimated revenue stream available from the potential licensing of the

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patents and the risks thereto, including re-examinations recently requested of two of the patents, under "Outlook" on page 46; and the discussions of the risks associated with the Company's use of derivative financial instruments in its hedging and trading activities under "Item 7A -- Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" on pages 50 and 51 and in note 27 to the

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consolidated financial statements on pages 87 through 91.

Set forth below are additional important factors (but not necessarily all of such factors) that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements.

Commodity Prices

A decline in the prices for crude oil, natural gas or other hydrocarbon commodities sold by the Company could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, on the quantities of crude oil and natural gas that could be economically produced from its fields, and on the quantities and economic values of its proved reserves and potential resources. Such adverse pricing scenarios could result in write-downs of the carrying values of the Company's properties, which could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition, as well as its results of operations.

Exploration and Production Risks

The amounts of the Company's future crude oil and natural gas reserves and production will also be affected by its ability to replace declining reservoirs in existing fields with new reserves through its exploration and development programs and through acquisitions. The ability of the Company to replace reserves will depend not only on its ability to obtain acreage and contracts in the countries in which it currently operates, as well as in new countries, and to delineate prospects which prove to be successful geologically, but also to drill, find, develop and produce recoverable quantities of oil and gas economically in the price environment prevailing at the time.

The exploration for oil and gas is a high-risk business in which significant numbers of dry holes and high associated costs can be incurred in the processes of seeking commercial discoveries. The Company's exploration and production activities also are subject to all of the physical risks and uncertainties normally associated with such activities, including, but not limited to, such hazards as explosions, fires, blowouts, leaks and spills, some of which may be very difficult and expensive to control and/or remediate, and damages from hurricanes, typhoons, monsoons and other severe weather conditions.

The process of estimating quantities of oil and natural gas reserves and potential resources is inherently uncertain and involves subjective geological, engineering and economic judgments. Changes in operating conditions, such as unforeseen geological complexities and drilling and production difficulties, and changes in economic conditions, such as finding and development and production costs and sales prices, could cause material downward revisions in the Company's estimated proved reserves and potential resources.

Projections of future amounts of crude oil and natural gas production are also imprecise because they rely on assumptions about the future levels of prices and costs, field decline rates, market demand and supply, the political, economic and regulatory climates and, in the case of the Company's foreign production, the terms of the contracts under which the Company operates, which could result in mandated production cutbacks from existing or projected levels.

A significant portion of the Company's expectation for future oil and gas development involves large projects, primarily offshore in increasingly deeper waters. The timing and amounts of production from such projects will be dependent upon, among other things, the formulation of development plans and their approval by foreign governmental authorities and other working interest partners, the receipt of necessary permits and other approvals from governmental agencies, the obtaining of adequate financing, either internally or externally, the availability, costs and performance of drilling rigs and other equipment, and the timely construction of platforms, pipelines and other necessary

infrastructure by specialized contractors.

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Certain Political and Economic Risks

The Company's operations outside of the U.S. are subject to risks inherent in foreign operations, including, without limitation, the loss of revenues, property and equipment from hazards such as expropriation, nationalization, war, insurrection and other political risks, increases in taxes and governmental royalties or other takes, abrogation or renegotiation of contracts by governmental entities, changes in laws and policies governing operations of foreign-based companies, currency conversion and repatriation restrictions and exchange rate fluctuations, and other uncertainties arising out of foreign government sovereignty over the Company's international operations. Laws and policies of the U.S. government affecting foreign trade and taxation may also adversely affect the Company's international operations.

The Company's ability to market crude oil, natural gas and other commodities produced in foreign countries, and the prices the Company will be able to obtain for such production, will depend on many factors which are often beyond the Company's control, such as the existence or development of markets for its discoveries, the proximity and capacity of pipelines and other transportation facilities or the timely construction thereof, fluctuating demand for oil and natural gas, the availability and costs of competing fuels, and the effects of foreign governmental regulation of production and sales.

The Company's operations in the U.S. are also subject to political, regulatory and economic conditions.

In light of the foregoing, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which reflect management's views only as of the date they are published or presented. Although the Company from time to time may voluntarily revise its forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances, it undertakes no obligation to do so.

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ITEM 7A - 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.

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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 December 31, 2000. Assuming a ten percent decrease in the Company's weighted average borrowing costs at December 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999, respectively, 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 \$103 million at December 31, 2000 and \$116 million at December 31, 1999.

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 December 31, 2000, 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 December 31, 2000, 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 \$11 million at December 31, 2000. At year-end 1999, the Company had various foreign currency swaps and foreign currency forward contracts outstanding to hedge some of its debt and other local currency obligations in Canada, Thailand and The Netherlands. Assuming an adverse change of ten percent in foreign exchange rates at year-end 1999, the potential decrease in fair value of the Company's foreign currency forward contracts, including the Company's net interests in the foreign currency denominated debt, foreign currency swaps and foreign currency forward contracts of its subsidiaries, would have been approximately \$15 million at December 31, 1999.

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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.

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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 \$12 million at December 31, 2000 and approximately \$6 million at December 31, 1999. The value at risk related to hydrocarbon derivatives held for trading purposes was approximately \$13 million at December 31, 2000 and approximately \$4 million at December 31, 1999.

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ITEM 8 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

Index to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule

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All other financial statement schedules have been omitted as they are not applicable, not material or the required information is included in the financial statements or notes thereto.

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REPORT ON MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

To the Stockholders of Unocal Corporation:

Unocal's management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the financial information contained in this Annual Report. The financial statements included in this report have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and, where necessary, reflect the informed judgments and estimates of management.

The financial statements have been audited by the independent accounting firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Management has made available to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP all of the Company's financial records and related data, minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and its executive and management committees and all internal audit reports. The independent accountants conduct a review of internal accounting controls to the extent required by generally accepted auditing standards and perform such tests and procedures, as they deem necessary to arrive at an opinion on the fairness of the financial statements presented herein.

Management maintains and is responsible for systems of internal accounting controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that the Company's assets are properly safeguarded, transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and the books and records of the Company accurately reflect all transactions. The systems of internal accounting controls are supported by written policies and procedures and by an appropriate segregation of responsibilities and duties. The Company maintains an extensive internal auditing program that independently assesses the effectiveness of these internal controls with written reports and recommendations issued to the appropriate levels of management. Management believes that the existing systems of internal controls are achieving the objectives discussed herein.

Unocal's Accounting and Auditing Committee, consisting solely of directors who are not employees of Unocal, is responsible for: reviewing the Company's financial reporting, accounting and internal control practices; recommending the selection of the independent accountants (which in turn are approved by the Board of Directors and annually ratified by the stockholders); monitoring compliance with applicable laws and Company policies; and initiating special investigations as deemed necessary. The independent accountants and the internal auditors have full and free access to the Accounting and Auditing Committee and meet with it, with and without the presence of management, to discuss all appropriate matters.

Charles R. Williamson
Chief Executive Officer

Timothy H. Ling
President and Chief
Operating Officer

Terry G. Dallas
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Joe D. Cecil
Vice President
Comptroller

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March 16, 2001

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Stockholders of Unocal Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Unocal Corporation and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2000 and 1999, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, cash flows and stockholders' equity and comprehensive income for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2000 and the related financial statement schedule. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of Unocal Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above, which appear on pages 57 through 108 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Unocal Corporation and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2000 and 1999 and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2000, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth, when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
February 14, 2001
Los Angeles, California

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CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS

UNOCA

	Years ended De	
Millions of dollars except per share amounts	2000	199
Revenues		
Sales and operating revenues	\$ 8,914	\$ 5,84
Interest, dividends and miscellaneous income	203	10
Gain on sales of assets	85	1

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Total revenues	9,202	5,96
Costs and other deductions		
Crude oil, natural gas and product purchases	5,158	3,29
Operating expense	1,200	95
Selling, administrative and general expense	129	13
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	971	81
Dry hole costs	156	14
Exploration expense	175	17
Interest expense (a)	210	19
Property and other operating taxes	68	5
Distributions on convertible preferred securities of subsidiary trust	33	3
Total costs and other deductions	8,100	5,80
Earnings from equity investments	134	9
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	1,236	25
Income taxes	497	12
Minority interests	16	1
Earnings from continuing operations	723	11
Discontinued operations		
Agricultural products		
Earnings (loss) from operations (b)	-	(1
Gain on disposal (c)	37	
Refining, marketing and transportation		
Gain on disposal (d)	-	2
Earnings from discontinued operations	37	2
Net earnings	\$ 760	\$ 13
Basic earnings per share of common stock:		
Continuing operations	\$ 2.98	\$ 0.4
Net earnings	\$ 3.13	\$ 0.5
Diluted earnings per share of common stock:		
Continuing operations	\$ 2.93	\$ 0.4
Net earnings	\$ 3.08	\$ 0.5
(a) Net of capitalized interest of:	\$ (13)	\$ (1
(b) Net of tax expense (benefit) of:	-	\$ (
(c) Net of tax expense of:	\$ 18	
(d) Net of tax expense of:	-	\$ 1

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

UNOCAL

At

Millions of dollars

200

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Assets	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23
Accounts and notes receivable	1,29
Inventories	8
Deferred income taxes	15
Other current assets	2

Total current assets	1,80
Investments and long-term receivables	1,37
Properties - net	6,43
Deferred income taxes	23
Other assets	16

Total assets	\$10,01
=====	
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 1,02
Taxes payable	28
Interest payable	5
Current portion of environmental liabilities	12
Current portion of long-term debt and capital leases	11
Other current liabilities	24

Total current liabilities	1,84
Long-term debt and capital leases	2,39
Deferred income taxes	61
Accrued abandonment, restoration and environmental liabilities	55
Other deferred credits and liabilities	96
Minority interests	39

Company-obligated mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred securities of a subsidiary trust holding solely parent debentures	52

Common stock (\$1 par value, shares authorized: 750,000,000 (a))	25
Capital in excess of par value	52
Unearned portion of restricted stock issued	(2)
Retained earnings	2,46
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(5)
Notes receivable - key employees	(4)
Treasury stock - at cost (b)	(41)

Total stockholders' equity	2,71

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$10,01
=====	
(a) Number of shares outstanding	243,044,58
(b) Number of shares	10,622,78

The company follows the successful efforts method of accounting for its oil and gas activities.

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CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS

UNOCAL CORPORATION

Millions of dollars	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net earnings	\$ 760	\$ 137	\$
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	971	833	
Dry hole costs	156	148	
Deferred income taxes	17	(58)	
Gain on sales of assets (pre-tax)	(85)	(14)	
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations (pre-tax)	(23)	(39)	
Other	189	(117)	
Working capital and other changes related to operations			
Accounts and notes receivable	(389)	(173)	
Inventories	24	-	
Accounts payable	91	234	
Taxes payable	92	(68)	
Other	(135)	143	
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,668	1,026	1,000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures (includes dry hole costs)	(1,302)	(1,171)	(1,171)
Major acquisitions	(318)	(205)	
Proceeds from sales of assets	284	207	
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	267	31	
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,069)	(1,138)	(1,171)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	7	24	
Long-term borrowings	-	862	
Reduction of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	(453)	(718)	
Dividends paid on common stock	(194)	(194)	
Loans to key employees	(32)	-	
Repurchases of common stock	-	-	
Minority interests	(25)	233	
Other	1	(1)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(696)	206	206
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(97)	94	(97)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	332	238	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 235	\$ 332	\$
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest (net of amount capitalized)	\$ 221	\$ 196	\$
Income taxes (net of refunds)	\$ 374	\$ 197	\$

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Millions of dollars except per share amounts	2000	

Common stock		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 253	\$
Issuance of common stock	1	

Balance at end of year	254	
Capital in excess of par value		
Balance at beginning of year	493	
Issuance of common stock	29	

Balance at end of year	522	
Unearned portion of restricted stock and options issued		
Balance at beginning of year	(20)	
Issuance of restricted stock and options	(12)	
Amortization of stock and options	11	

Balance at end of year	(21)	
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	1,902	1
Net earnings for year	760	
Cash dividends declared on common stock (\$0.80 per share)	(194)	

Balance at end of year	2,468	1
Treasury stock		
Balance at beginning of year	(411)	
Purchased at cost	-	

Balance at end of year	(411)	
Notes receivable - key employees		
Balance at beginning of year	-	
Issuance of loans to key employees	(40)	

Balance at end of year	(40)	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		
Balance at beginning of year	(33)	
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(20)	
Minimum pension liability adjustment	-	

Balance at end of year (a)	(53)	

Total stockholders' equity	\$ 2,719	\$ 2
=====		

(a) At year-end 2000, other comprehensive loss was comprised of unrealized currency translation losses of \$45 million and minimum pension liability adjustment of \$8 million. Year-end 1999, other comprehensive loss consisted of unrealized currency translation losses of \$25 million and minimum pension liability adjustment of \$8 million. Year-end 1998, other comprehensive loss consisted of unrealized currency translation losses of \$25 million and minimum pension liability adjustment of \$9 million.

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Comprehensive Income

Millions of dollars	2000
Net income	\$ 760
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments (no tax effect)	(20)
Minimum pension liability adjustment (a)	-
Total comprehensive income	\$ 740

(a) There was no tax effect in 1999. The tax effect was \$5 million in 1998.

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation - For the purpose of this report, Unocal Corporation (Unocal) and its consolidated subsidiaries, including Union Oil Company of California (Union Oil), will be 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.

Use of Estimates - The consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingent liabilities as of the financial statement date and the amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition - Revenues associated with sales of crude oil, natural gas and other products are recorded when title passes to the customer. Natural gas sales revenues from properties in which the Company has an interest with other producers are recognized on the basis of Unocal's working interest ("entitlement" method of accounting).

Inventories - Inventories are generally valued at lower of cost or market. The costs of crude oil and other petroleum products are determined using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method except for inventories held as energy trading assets, which are determined by market prices. The costs of other inventories are determined by using various methods. Cost elements primarily consist of raw materials and production expenses.

Impairment of Assets - Oil and gas producing properties are regularly assessed for possible impairment, generally on a field-by-field basis where applicable, using the estimated undiscounted future cash flows of each field. Generally, impairment loss is charged to depreciation, depletion and amortization expense

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when the estimated undiscounted future cash flows are less than the current net book values of the properties in a field.

Impairment charges are also made for other long-lived assets when it is determined that the carrying values of the assets may not be recoverable. A long-lived asset is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable.

Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Costs - The Company follows the successful-efforts method of accounting for its oil and gas activities.

Acquisition costs of exploratory acreage are capitalized. Amortization of such costs related to the portion of unproved properties is provided over the shorter of the exploratory period or the lease holding period. Costs of successful leases are transferred to proved properties. Exploratory drilling costs are initially capitalized. If exploratory wells are determined to be commercially unsuccessful, the related costs are expensed. Geological and geophysical costs for exploration and leasehold rentals for unproved properties are expensed.

Development costs of proved properties, including unsuccessful development wells, are capitalized.

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Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization - Depreciation, depletion and amortization related to proved oil and gas properties and estimated future abandonment and removal costs for onshore and offshore producing facilities are calculated at unit-of-production rates based upon estimated proved reserves. Depreciation of other properties is generally on a straight-line method using various rates based on estimated useful lives.

Maintenance and Repairs - Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed. In general, improvements are charged to the respective property accounts.

Retirement and Disposal of Properties - Upon retirement of facilities depreciated on an individual basis, remaining book values are charged to depreciation expense. For facilities depreciated on a group basis, remaining book values are charged to accumulated allowances. Gains or losses on sales of properties are included in current earnings.

Income Taxes - The Company uses the liability method for reporting income taxes, under which current and deferred tax liabilities and assets are recorded in accordance with enacted tax laws and rates. Under this method, the amounts of deferred tax liabilities and assets at the end of each period are determined using the tax rate expected to be in effect when taxes are actually paid or recovered. Future tax benefits are recognized to the extent that realization of such benefits is more likely than not.

Deferred income taxes are provided for the estimated income tax effect of temporary differences between financial and tax bases in assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are also provided for certain tax credit carryforwards. A valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets is established when deemed appropriate.

Foreign Currency Translation - Foreign exchange translation adjustments as a result of translating a foreign entity's financial statements from its functional currency into U.S. dollars are included as a separate component of other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity. The functional currency for all operations, except Canada and equity investments in Thailand and Brazil, is the U.S. dollar. Gains or losses incurred on currency transactions in other than

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a country's functional currency are included in net earnings.

Environmental Expenditures - Expenditures that relate to existing conditions caused by past operations are expensed. Environmental expenditures that create future benefits or contribute to future revenue generation are capitalized.

Liabilities related to environmental assessments and future remediation costs are recorded when such liabilities are probable and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. The Company considers a site to present a probable liability when an investigation has identified environmental remediation requirements for which the Company is responsible. The timing of accruing for remediation costs generally coincides with the Company's completion of investigation or feasibility work and its recommendation of a remedy or commitment to an appropriate plan of action.

Environmental liabilities are not discounted or reduced by possible recoveries from third parties. However, accrued liabilities for Superfund and similar sites reflect anticipated allocations of liabilities among settling participants.

Environmental remediation expenditures required for properties held for sale are capitalized. A valuation allowance is established when the aggregate book values of the properties, including capitalized remediation costs, exceed net aggregate realizable values.

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

Interest Rates - The Company enters into interest rate swap contracts to manage the interest cost of its debt with the objective of minimizing the volatility and magnitude of the Company's borrowing costs. Net amounts under the swap contracts are recorded on the accrual basis as adjustments to interest expense. Net related counterparty amounts are included in interest payable. Associated cash flows are presented in the operating activities section of the consolidated cash flows statement.

From time to time, the Company may purchase interest rate options to protect its interest rate positions. These purchases are designated as hedges of future transactions and gains or losses on the options are deferred until the underlying transactions occur. Option costs are recognized as part of the underlying transactions unless the transactions do not occur, at which time the option costs are recognized in earnings. Related cash flows are presented in the operating activities section of the consolidated cash flows statement.

Foreign Currency - Various foreign currency forward, option and swap contracts are entered into by the Company to manage its exposures to adverse impacts of foreign currency fluctuations under debt and other obligations and anticipated transactions. Generally, gains and losses on the outstanding contracts are recognized in earnings and offset the foreign currency gains and losses on the underlying liabilities or other transactions. Net related counterparty amounts are included in accounts receivable. Associated cash flows at settlement are presented in the financing activities section of the consolidated cash flows statement for contracts related to debt obligations. Cash flows related to other foreign currency obligations and anticipated transactions are presented in the operating activities section of the consolidated cash flows statement.

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Commodities - The Company uses hydrocarbon derivative financial instruments (hydrocarbon derivatives) such as futures, swaps, and options to mitigate the Company's overall exposure to fluctuations in hydrocarbon commodity prices. The Company also pursues outright pricing positions using derivatives. Derivatives related to the enterprise's general risk management and trading activities are marked to market, and gains and losses are recognized on a current basis in the Company's operating revenues. Net related counterparty amounts are included in accounts receivable.

The Company may use derivatives to hedge portions of an operating group's designated future crude oil or natural gas production against price exposures. The Company may also use derivatives to hedge certain firm delivery commitments. These derivatives are designated as hedges for accounting purposes. To qualify for hedge accounting the item must be designated as a hedge at the inception of the derivative contract, the hedged item must expose the Company to price risk, the derivative must reduce the Company's price risk exposure, and there must be a high correlation of changes in the fair value of the derivative and the fair value of the underlying item being hedged. Gains or losses in the fair value of the derivative are deferred and recognized as part of the underlying commodity revenue when the designated item is sold, extinguished or terminated. If a designated transaction is no longer expected to occur or if correlation no longer exists, then a gain or loss is recognized to the extent the future results are not offset by the changes on the hedged item since the inception of the hedge. Net related counterparty amounts are included in accounts receivable. Cash flows related to derivative contracts settled during the period are reported in the operating activities section of the consolidated cash flows statement.

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Stock-Based Compensation - The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation plans using the intrinsic value method prescribed in Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees". Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", allows companies to record stock-based employee compensation plans at fair value. The Company has elected to continue accounting for stock-based compensation in accordance with APB Opinion No. 25, but complies with the required disclosures under FAS No. 123 (see note 25 on pages 84 through 86).

Earnings Per Share - Basic earnings per share (EPS) was computed by dividing earnings available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is similar to basic EPS except that the denominator was increased to include the number of common shares that would have been outstanding if potential dilutive common shares had been issued. The numerator was also adjusted for convertible securities by adding back any convertible preferred distributions. Each group of potential dilutive common shares must be ranked and included in the diluted EPS calculation by first including the most dilutive, then the next dilutive, and so on, to the least dilutive shares. The process stops when the resulting diluted EPS is the lowest figure obtainable.

Capitalized Interest - Interest is capitalized on certain construction and development projects as part of the costs of the assets.

Other - The Company considers cash equivalents to be all highly liquid investments purchased with a maturity of three months or less.

Certain items in prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2000 presentation.

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NOTE 2 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities". FAS 133 was effective for all fiscal quarters of all fiscal years beginning after June 15, 1999. FAS 133 requires that all derivative instruments be recorded at fair value on the balance sheet. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are required to be recorded each period in earnings or other comprehensive income, depending upon the type of hedging transaction and the hedge effectiveness. In June 1999, the FASB issued FAS No. 137, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - Deferral of the Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 133". FAS 137 postponed the effective date of FAS No. 133 from all fiscal quarters with fiscal years beginning after June 15, 1999 to all fiscal quarters with fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. In June 2000, the FASB issued FAS No. 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities - An amendment of FASB Statement No. 133". FAS 138 addresses a limited number of issues which caused implementation difficulties for entities that applied FAS 133. This statement also amended FAS 133 for decisions made by the FASB relating to its Derivatives Implementation Group's (DIG) process. The DIG group is responsible for fielding various FAS 133 implementation issues, reaching tentative conclusions, and then clearing those conclusions with the FASB. Once the DIG issues have been cleared by the FASB, they become the official position of the FASB.

The Company will adopt FAS 133 in the first quarter of 2001 and will record a one-time after-tax charge for the initial adoption totaling approximately \$1 million in its income statement and an unrealized after-tax loss of \$59 million in other accumulated comprehensive income on the balance sheet.

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NOTE 3 - ASSET ACQUISITIONS AND EXCHANGES

The Company, in 2000, acquired, for approximately \$157 million, additional interests in the Makassar Strait and Rapak Production Sharing Contract (PSC) areas located offshore East Kalimantan, Indonesia. The Company increased its working interests to 90 percent and 80 percent in the Makassar Strait and Rapak PSCs, respectively. The Makassar Strait PSC area is the location of the West Seno oil and gas field and a portion of the Merah Besar discovery, which have been approved for development by Pertamina, the state-owned oil and gas company. The Rapak PSC area is adjacent to the Makassar Strait PSC area.

In 2000, the Company acquired, for a cash cost of approximately \$161 million, the remaining outstanding 23 million common shares of Northrock Resources Ltd. (Northrock), a Canadian oil and gas exploration and production company. The Company had acquired an approximate 48 percent controlling interest in Northrock during 1999 for approximately \$205 million.

The Company completed the merger of its oil and gas exploration and production assets in the Permian and San Juan basins with Titan Exploration, Inc. (Titan) in 2000, when its Pure Resources, Inc. (Pure), subsidiary acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Titan. Titan stockholders received .4302314 shares of Pure common stock for each share of Titan common stock. The new publicly traded company has approximately 50 million common shares outstanding. Unocal now holds 32.7 million shares, or approximately 65 percent, of Pure, while the remaining shares are publicly held. Pure's acquisition of Titan was accounted for as a purchase and the Company is fully consolidating the financial and operating results of Pure. As a result of these transactions, the Company recorded a \$66 million pre-tax (\$42 million after-tax) gain.

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In the first quarter of 2000, the Company's Spirit Energy Partners, L.P. (partnership) acquired interests from another company in 12 proven properties and nine offshore platforms located in the shelf area of the Gulf of Mexico. The partnership is an entity formed by Unocal to acquire producing properties in existing areas of operations. The Company and its partner each contributed \$27 million to the partnership for the purchase of the properties. The partnership also secured outside financing for the purchase. The Company's non-controlling 50 percent interest is accounted for using the equity method.

NOTE 4 - DISPOSITIONS OF ASSETS

In 2000, cash proceeds received from asset sales totaled \$284 million, with pre-tax gains of \$85 million. The proceeds included: \$80 million from the sale of the Company's graphite business, with a pre-tax gain of \$12 million; \$71 million from the sale of the Agrium, Inc. (Agrium) securities received as part of the consideration in the sale of the agricultural business, with a pre-tax loss of \$6 million; \$98 million from oil and gas properties, with a pre-tax gain of \$3 million; and \$35 million in real estate and other assets, with a pre-tax gain of \$10 million.

In 2000, cash proceeds received from the sale of discontinued operations totaled \$267 million, with \$242 million (net of closing costs) received from the sale of the agricultural products business and \$25 million received from Tosco Corporation (Tosco) associated with a participation agreement involving certain gasoline margins related to the 1997 sale of the Company's former West Coast refining, marketing and transportation assets. The Company recorded a \$23 million pre-tax gain on the sale of the agricultural products business. The gain related to the Tosco amount was recorded in 1999 at the time the agreement was reached.

Proceeds received from asset sales and discontinued operations during 1999 totaled \$238 million, with pre-tax gains of \$53 million. Proceeds from the sale of the Company's interest in a geothermal production operation in Northern California were \$101 million, with a pre-tax loss of \$16 million. The sale of certain oil and gas assets generated proceeds of \$29 million and a pre-tax gain of \$3 million. The sale of certain real estate assets generated proceeds of \$77 million and a pre-tax gain of \$27 million. Also included in proceeds was the receipt of \$31 million associated with the refining, marketing and transportation participation agreement. The entire proceeds related to the participation agreement received at the end of 1999 and the beginning of 2000 were recorded as a pre-tax gain of \$56 million in 1999, which was partially offset by a \$17 million pre-tax loss adjustment related to the sale of the refining, marketing and transportation business.

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During 1998, the Company received proceeds totaling \$435 million from the sale of assets and recorded a total pre-tax gain of \$211 million. Of the total proceeds, \$261 million were from the sale of Tarragon Oil and Gas Limited (Tarragon) common stock and debentures acquired in exchange for the Company's Alberta, Canada, exploration and production assets. The asset exchange and subsequent sale of the Tarragon securities resulted in a total pre-tax gain of \$155 million. The Company received proceeds of \$52 million from the sale of its interests in the Alliance Pipeline project and recorded a pretax gain of \$8 million. Proceeds of \$34 million from the sale of the Company's Oklahoma oil and gas properties resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$22 million. Proceeds from the sale of other U.S. oil and gas assets and miscellaneous real estate assets were \$88 million, with pre-tax gains of \$26 million.

NOTE 5 - LEASE RENTAL OBLIGATIONS

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The Company has operating leases for drilling rig contracts, office space and other property and equipment having initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year.

Future minimum rental payments for operating leases at December 31, 2000 were as follows:

Millions of dollars	
2001	179
2002	134
2003	112
2004	103
2005	81
Balance	50

Total minimum lease rental payments	\$ 659

The preceding table includes approximately \$361 million in future payments remaining on the Company's five-year rental of the Discoverer Spirit drillship.

Net operating lease rental expense for continuing operations was as follows:

Millions of dollars	2000	1999	1998
Fixed rentals	\$ 58	\$ 60	\$ 53
Contingent rentals (based primarily on sales and usage)	1	7	8
Sublease rental income	(4)	(4)	(5)

Net rental expense	\$ 55	\$ 63	\$ 56

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NOTE 6 - IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

The Company, as part of its regular assessment, reviewed its oil and gas properties, mining facilities and other long-lived assets in 2000 for possible impairment. The Company recorded pre-tax charges of \$13 million to depreciation, depletion and amortization expense for the impairment of certain U.S. Lower 48 oil and gas properties. The Company's Molycorp, Inc. (Molycorp), subsidiary recorded pre-tax charges of \$53 million for the impairment of the Questa, New Mexico, molybdenum mining operation, substantially all of which was recorded in depreciation, depletion and amortization expense.

In 1999, the Company recorded pre-tax charges of \$23 million to depreciation, depletion and amortization expense for the impairment of certain U.S. Lower 48 oil and gas properties.

In 1998, the Company recorded pre-tax charges of \$66 million to depreciation, depletion and amortization expense for the impairment of certain U.S. Lower 48, Alaska and International oil and gas properties. The Company recorded a pre-tax charge of \$2 million to earnings from equity investments for impairment related

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to an equity investment in a U.S. oil and gas company. A pre-tax charge of \$29 million was also recorded to depreciation, depletion and amortization expense for the impairment of the Mountain Pass, California, mining operations of the Company's Molycorp subsidiary.

NOTE 7 - RESTRUCTURING COSTS

In the first quarter of 2000, the Company adopted a restructuring plan that resulted in the accrual of a \$17 million pre-tax restructuring charge. This amount included the estimated costs of terminating approximately 195 employees. The plan involves the simplifying of the organizational structures to align them with the Company's portfolio requirements and business needs, along with the creation of a new organizational structure for part of the Company's U.S. Lower 48 oil and gas operations.

Approximately 125 of the affected employees were from various exploration and production business units and 70 were from other organizations, including corporate staff. The restructuring charge included approximately \$17 million for termination costs to be paid to the employees over time, approximately \$2 million for outplacement and other costs and a net reduction in pension and post retirement expenses of \$2 million. The charge was recorded in selling, administrative and general expense on the consolidated earnings statement. At December 31, 2000, 167 employees (87 percent) had been terminated or had received termination notices as a result of the plan. The amount of unpaid benefits remaining on the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2000 was \$5 million. No material changes are expected in the costs accrued for the plan and no adjustments to the liability have been made to date.

Restructuring plans adopted in the fourth quarter of 1998 and the second quarter of 1999 were completed at December 31, 2000.

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NOTE 8 - INCOME TAXES

The components of the income tax provision for continuing operations were as follows:

Millions of dollars	2000	1999	
<hr/>			
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests (a)			
United States	\$ 618	\$ (107)	\$
Foreign	618	357	
<hr/>			
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	\$ 1,236	\$ 250	\$
<hr/>			
Income taxes			
Current			
Federal	\$ 43	\$ 15	\$
State	20	7	
Foreign	374	163	
<hr/>			
Total current taxes	437	185	
Deferred			
Federal	155	(118)	
State	(2)	(5)	

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Foreign	(93)	59

Total deferred taxes	60	(64)

Total income taxes	\$ 497	\$ 121
=====		

(a) Amounts attributable to the Corporate and Unallocated segment are allocated.

The following table is a reconciliation of income taxes at the federal statutory income tax rates to income taxes as reported in the consolidated earnings statement.

Millions of dollars	2000	1999

Federal statutory rate	35%	35%
Taxes on earnings from continuing operations before minority interests at statutory rate	\$433	\$ 88
Taxes on foreign earnings in excess of statutory rate	23	50
Provision for prior year income tax issues	28	-
Dividend exclusion	(16)	(15)
Other	29	(2)

Total	\$497	\$121
=====		

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The significant components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities included in the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2000 and 1999 were as follows:

Millions of dollars	2000	1999

Deferred tax assets (liabilities):		
Depreciation, depletion and intangible drilling costs	\$ (863)	\$ (711)
Pension assets	(173)	(170)
Other deferred tax liabilities	(242)	(247)
Exploratory costs	315	270
Federal AMT and other tax credits	99	214
Future abandonment costs	131	132
Litigation and environmental costs	109	104
Postretirement benefit costs	88	84
Forward sales of crude oil and gas	36	81
Price risk management activities	66	5
Other deferred tax assets	202	130
Valuation allowance	-	(6)

Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$ (232)	\$ (114)
=====		

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No deferred U.S. income tax liability has been recognized on the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries that have been retained for reinvestment. If distributed, no additional U.S. tax is expected due to the availability of foreign tax credits. The undistributed earnings for tax purposes, excluding previously taxed earnings, were estimated at \$1.9 billion as of December 31, 2000.

The Company estimates that approximately \$167 million of unused foreign tax credits will be available after the filing of the 2000 consolidated tax return, with various expiration dates through the year 2005. No deferred tax asset for these foreign credits has been recognized for financial statement purposes. The federal alternative minimum tax credits are available to reduce future U.S. federal income taxes on an indefinite basis. At December 31, 2000, the Company's Pure subsidiary had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$70 million which are available to offset future taxable income of Pure. The loss carryforwards begin to expire in 2011 and the tax effect of those carryforwards are included in other deferred tax assets.

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NOTE 9 - DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The results of discontinued operations and related effect per common share are summarized below:

Millions of dollars	Years ended Dec	
	2000	1999
Revenues	\$ -	\$ 313
Total costs and other deductions	-	319
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	-	(6)
Income taxes (benefits)	-	(5)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations (a)	-	(1)
Gain on disposal before income taxes	55	39
Income taxes	18	14
Gain on disposal (b)	37	25
Total earnings from discontinued operations	\$ 37	\$ 24
Basic earnings per common share:		
Earnings from discontinued operations (a)	\$ -	\$ -
Gain on disposal (b)	0.15	0.10
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.10
Diluted earnings per common share:		
Earnings from discontinued operations (a)	\$ -	\$ -
Gain on disposal (b)	0.15	0.10
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.10

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- (a) Earnings (loss) attributable to the agricultural products business.
- (b) Gain on disposal in 2000 is exclusively related to the agricultural products business and the gain on disposal in 1999 is exclusively related to the refining, marketing and transportation business.

In September 2000, the Company completed the sale of its agricultural products business to Agrium for approximately \$323 million. The Company, in accordance with APB Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations - Reporting the effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions", reclassified the business unit as a discontinued operation at the end of 1999. Net proceeds received from the sale totaled approximately \$242 million in cash. The Company also received \$50 million principal amount of Agrium junior convertible subordinated debentures and approximately 2.6 million shares of Agrium common stock, which were valued at approximately \$27 million at the close of the sale. The Company recorded a pre-tax gain of \$55 million (\$37 million after-tax) on the disposal of the business. The gain included \$32 million pre-tax (\$23 million after-tax) from the results of operations up to the sale date, which was an increase from 1999 primarily due to higher agricultural products commodity prices. The consolidated balance sheets for the current and prior periods have not been restated. Cash flows related to discontinued operations have not been segregated on the consolidated statements of cash flows. Consequently, amounts shown on the consolidated earnings statement may not agree with certain captions on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

In 1999, the Company recorded a pre-tax gain of \$39 million (\$25 million after-tax) related to its West Coast refining, marketing and transportation assets, which were sold in 1997. The pre-tax gain included a partial settlement with Tosco on the \$250 million participation agreement regarding increased refining premiums and gasoline marketing margins. The Company recorded approximately a pre-tax gain of \$56 million (\$36 million after-tax) with respect to contingency payments involving retail gasoline margins. The settlement portion did not include potential payments with respect to the difference in margins between California reformulated gasoline and conventional gasoline, which extend to 2003. The maximum potential payment under the remainder of the agreement was reduced to \$100 million. In 1999, the Company also adjusted its loss provisions by \$17 million pre-tax (\$11 million after-tax). The additional provision was primarily due to higher than anticipated charges for various outstanding issues related to the sold properties.

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NOTE 10 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table includes reconciliations of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted Earnings per share (EPS) computations for earnings from continuing operations.

Millions except per share amounts	Earnings (Numerator)	Sh (Denom)
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>		
Year ended December 31, 2000		
Earnings from continuing operations	\$	723
Basic EPS		
Effect of Dilutive Securities		

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Options and common stock equivalents		-----	
			723
Distributions on subsidiary trust preferred securities (after-tax)		-----	27
Diluted EPS	\$		750
Year ended December 31, 1999			
Earnings from continuing operations	\$		113
Basic EPS			
Effect of Dilutive Securities			
Options and common stock equivalents		-----	
Diluted EPS			113
Distributions on subsidiary trust preferred securities (after-tax)		-----	26
Antidilutive	\$		139
Year ended December 31, 1998			
Earnings from continuing operations	\$		93
Basic EPS			
Effect of Dilutive Securities			
Options and common stock equivalents		-----	
Diluted EPS			93
Distributions on subsidiary trust preferred securities (after-tax)		-----	24
Antidilutive	\$		117

(a) The effect of assumed conversion of preferred securities on earnings per share is antidilutive.

Not included in the computation of diluted EPS at December 31, 2000 were options to purchase approximately 6.7 million shares of common stock. These options were not included in the computation as the exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares during the year. The exercise prices of these options range from \$33.03 to \$51.01 per share. These options were outstanding at December 31, 2000, and will expire periodically up to and in 2010.

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Basic and diluted earnings per common share for discontinued operations were as follows:

Millions except per share amounts	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
-----	-----	-----	-----
Basic earnings per share of common stock:			
Discontinued operations:			
Earnings from discontinued operations	\$ 37	\$ 24	\$ 37

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Weighted average common shares outstanding	243	242	241
Earnings from discontinued operations	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.15
Dilutive earnings per share of common stock:			
Discontinued operations:			
Earnings from discontinued operations	\$ 37	\$ 24	\$ 37
Weighted average common shares outstanding	256	243	242
Earnings from discontinued operations	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.15

NOTE 11 - RESTRICTED CASH

Of the total amounts of Cash and Cash Equivalents reported at December 31, 2000 and 1999, cash in the amounts of \$33 million and \$17 million, respectively, 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 December 31, 2000, and \$17 million at December 31, 1999, 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 December 31, 2000 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.

NOTE 12 - SALE OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

During 1999, the Company, through a bankruptcy remote wholly-owned subsidiary, Unocal Receivables Corporation (URC), entered into a sales agreement with an outside party which provides for the sale of up to \$204 million of an undivided interest in domestic crude oil and natural gas trade receivables. Under the terms of the agreement, the receivables are sold at a discount on a revolving basis, and without recourse. The costs incurred under the agreement for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999 were \$10 million and \$4 million, respectively, which was charged to operating expense in the consolidated statement of earnings. Amounts sold were reflected as a reduction of accounts and notes receivable in the consolidated balance sheet and in net cash provided by operating activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows. At December 31, 1999, uncollected receivables sold by URC totaled \$100 million. This amount peaked at \$200 million during 2000 and was reduced to zero at December 31, 2000. The weighted average amount of receivables sold to the purchaser during the year 2000 was \$140 million.

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NOTE 13 - INVENTORIES

	At December 31,	
Millions of dollars	2000	1999

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Crude oil and other petroleum products	\$ 46	\$ 47
Agricultural products	-	41
Carbon and mineral products	27	57
Materials, supplies and other	15	34

Total inventories	\$ 88	\$ 179
=====		

The current replacement cost of inventories exceeded the LIFO inventory values included in the table above by \$7 million and \$6 million at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

NOTE 14 - EQUITY INVESTMENTS

Investments in companies accounted for by the equity method were \$618 million, \$556 million, and \$479 million at December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. These investments are reported as a component of investments and long-term receivables on the consolidated balance sheet.

Dividends or cash distributions received from the Company's equity investees were \$77 million, \$91 million and \$94 million for the years 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. Unamortized excesses of the Company's investments in these companies have been excluded from the table below. The unamortized excess of the Company's investments in Colonial Pipeline Company, Inc., West Texas Gulf Pipeline Company and various other pipeline companies was approximately \$159 million at December 31, 2000 and \$104 million at December 31, 1999.

At December 31, 2000, 1999, and 1998, the Company's shares of the net capitalized costs of other companies engaged in oil and gas exploration and production activities were \$300 million, \$278 million, and \$208 million, respectively.

Summarized financial information for these investments and the Company's equity shares are shown below.

Millions of dollars	2000		1999		Tot
	Total	Unocal's Share	Total	Unocal's Share	
Revenues	\$ 1,771	\$ 312	\$ 1,327	\$ 258	\$
Costs and other deductions	1,125	178	914	162	
Net earnings	\$ 646	\$ 134	\$ 413	\$ 96	\$
Current assets	\$ 671	\$ 229	\$ 614	\$ 205	\$
Noncurrent assets	3,581	966	3,143	821	
Current liabilities	895	303	720	244	
Noncurrent liabilities	1,718	484	1,479	402	
Net equity	1,639	408	1,558	380	

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NOTE 15 - PROPERTIES AND CAPITAL LEASES

Investments in owned and capitalized-leased properties at December 31, 2000 and 1999, are shown below. Accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization for continuing operations was \$10,745 million and \$10,535 million at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

Millions of Dollars	2000		Gross
	Gross	Net	
Owned Properties (at cost)			
Exploration and Production			
Exploration			
North America			
Lower 48	\$ 526	\$ 437	\$
Alaska	4	4	
Canada	195	162	
International			
Far East	210	179	
Other	156	118	
Production			
North America			
Lower 48	6,163	1,832	5
Alaska	1,287	249	1
Canada	996	805	
International			
Far East	4,974	1,600	4
Other	1,002	412	
Total exploration and production	15,513	5,798	14
Global Trade	7	4	
Pipelines	342	107	
Geothermal & Power Operations	642	296	
Carbon & Minerals	293	69	
Corporate & Unallocated	373	151	
Total owned properties	17,170	6,425	15
Capitalized-leased properties	8	8	
Total continuing operations	17,178	6,433	15
Discontinued operations	-	-	
Total properties and capital leases	\$ 17,178	\$ 6,433	\$ 16

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NOTE 16 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

The Company has several retirement plans covering its employees. The Company also has medical plans that provide health care benefits for eligible employees and many of its retired employees. The following table sets forth the postretirement benefit obligations recognized in the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2000 and 1999. Pre-paid pension costs are reported as a component of investments and long-term receivables on the consolidated balance

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sheet. Postemployment benefit liabilities, including pensions, postretirement medical benefits and other postemployment benefits, are reported as a component of other deferred credits and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet.

Millions of dollars	Pension Benefits	
	2000	1999

Change in benefit obligation:		
Projected benefit obligation at January 1,	\$ 939	\$ 953
Service cost	24	26
Interest cost	73	75
Employee contributions	-	-
Disbursements	(98)	(112)
Actuarial (gain) losses	12	(3)
Plan amendments	2	4
Curtailments and settlements	(26)	(6)
Divestitures	-	-
Effect of foreign exchange rates	(1)	2

Projected benefit obligation at December 31,	\$ 925	\$ 939
=====		
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$1,317	\$ 1,281
Actual return on plan assets	7	161
Employer contributions	(15)	(16)
Employee contributions	-	-
Disbursements	(89)	(101)
Administrative expenses	(7)	(7)
Settlements	(11)	-
Divestiture	-	-
Effect of foreign exchange rates	(1)	(1)

Fair value of plan assets at December 31,	\$1,201	\$ 1,317
=====		
Net amount recognized:		
Funded status	\$ 277	\$ 378
Unrecognized net obligation at transition	2	2
Unrecognized prior service cost	17	21
Unrecognized net actuarial losses (gains)	123	5

Net amount recognized	\$ 419	\$ 406
=====		
Amounts recognized in the balance sheet consist of:		
Prepaid pension cost	\$ 478	\$ 458
Accrued benefit liability	(77)	(71)
Intangible asset	6	7
Accumulated other comprehensive income	8	8
Deferred taxes	4	4

Net amount recognized	\$ 419	\$ 406
=====		

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The assumed rates to measure the benefit obligation and the expected earnings on plan assets were:

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Weighted-average assumptions as of December 31,	Pension Benefits			Postre
	2000	1999	1998	20
Discount rates	7.73%	7.90%	7.18%	7.7
Rate of salary increases	4.45%	4.74%	4.25%	4.5
Expected return on plan assets	9.28%	9.33%	9.41%	N

The health care cost trend rate used in measuring the 2000 benefit obligation for the U.S. plan was 9 percent, decreasing ratably to 5 percent in 2004. A one-percentage-point change in the assumed health care cost trend rate would have had the following effects on 2000 service and interest cost and the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at December 31, 2000.

Millions of dollars	One percent Increase	One percent Decrease
Effect on total of service and interest cost components of net periodic expense	\$ 2	\$ (
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation	\$ 24	\$ (2

Net periodic pension and postretirement benefits cost are comprised of the following components:

Millions of dollars	Pension Benefits			P
	2000	1999	1998	2
Service cost (net of employee contributions)	\$ 24	\$ 26	\$ 27	\$
Interest cost	73	75	67	
Expected return on plan assets	(110)	(104)	(102)	
Amortization of:				
Transition obligation	-	-	(17)	
Prior service cost	4	4	4	
Net actuarial (gains) losses	3	1	2	
Curtailement and settlement (gains) losses	(13)	1	-	
Cost of special separation benefits	-	-	4	
Net periodic pension cost (credit)	\$ (19)	\$ 3	\$ (15)	\$

The projected benefit obligations, accumulated benefit obligations and fair values of plan assets for pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets were approximately \$98 million, \$66 million and nil, respectively as of December 31, 2000 and approximately \$107 million, \$62 million and nil, respectively as of December 31, 1999.

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In 2000, 1999 and 1998, the Company recorded costs for employees displaced as a result of asset sales and the Company's restructuring programs. In 2000 and 1998, the Company completed the transfer of pension assets and liabilities from retirement plans from subsidiaries to the Unocal Retirement Plan.

The Company has a 401(k) defined contribution savings plan designed to supplement retirement income for U.S. employees. The Company's contributions to the plan were \$13 million, \$14 million, and \$16 million in 2000, 1999, and 1998, respectively, which were used by the plan trustee to purchase shares of Unocal common stock in the open market. The Company has the option to direct the trustee to purchase Unocal common stock either in the open market or from Unocal.

The Company also provides benefits such as workers' compensation and disabled employees' medical care to former or inactive employees after employment but before retirement. The accumulated postemployment benefit obligation was \$11 million and \$13 million at December 31, 2000 and 1999 respectively.

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NOTE 17 - LONG-TERM DEBT AND CREDIT AGREEMENTS

The following table summarizes the Company's long-term debt:

Millions of dollars	2000
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>	
Bonds and debentures	
9-1/4% Debentures due 2003	\$ 89
9-1/8% Debentures due 2006	200
6-1/5% Industrial Development Revenue	
Bonds due 2000 to 2008	21
7% Debentures due 2028	200
7-1/2% Debentures due 2029	350
Notes	
Commercial paper	-
Medium-term notes due 2001 to 2015 (8.08%) (a)	569
Bank Credit Agreement	-
9-3/4% Notes due 2000	-
8-3/4% Notes due 2001	39
6-3/8% Notes due 2004	200
7-1/5% Notes due 2005	200
6-1/2% Notes due 2008	100
7.35% Notes due 2009	350
Azerbaijan Limited Recourse Loan	47
Other	
Northrock consolidated debt and capital leases	82
Pure Resources consolidated debt	68
Other miscellaneous debt	2
Bond (discount) premium	(11)
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>	
Total debt and capital leases	2,506
Less current portion of long-term debt and capital leases	114
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>	
Total long-term debt and capital leases	\$ 2,392
<hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>	

(a) Weighted average interest rate at December 31, 2000.

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At December 31, 2000, the amounts of long-term debt maturing in 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005 were \$172 million, \$108 million, \$271 million and \$357 million, respectively.

During 2000, the Company decreased its commercial paper borrowings by \$125 million to a zero outstanding balance. The Company also reduced its borrowings under the \$1 billion bank credit agreement by \$60 million to a zero outstanding balance. In addition, the Company retired \$55 million of maturing medium-term notes and the 9 3/4 percent notes which matured in 2000. As of December 31, 2000, the Company had classified as current liabilities \$114 million of its long-term debt and capital leases, primarily consisting of \$67 million of its medium-term notes and \$39 million of its 8 3/4 percent notes, which it plans to retire by December 31, 2001.

The Company had other undrawn letters of credit available at year-end 2000 that approximated \$50 million. The majority of these letters of credit are maintained for operational needs. Borrowings under the bank credit agreement bear interest at a margin above London Interbank Offered Rates (LIBOR) and the agreement calls for a facility fee on the total commitment. The bank credit agreement provides for the termination of the commitment and requires the prepayment of all outstanding borrowings in the event that any person or group becomes the beneficial owner of more than 30 percent of the then outstanding voting stock of Unocal other than in a transaction having the approval of the Company's Board of Directors, at least a majority of which are continuing directors, or if continuing directors shall cease to constitute at least a majority of the Board.

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At December 31, 2000, the Company had \$47 million outstanding on its Azerbaijan limited recourse loan. The Company completed the limited recourse project financing for its separate share of the Azerbaijan International Operating Company Early Oil Project under an International Finance Corporation and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development loan structure for up to \$77 million. The borrowing bears interest at a margin above LIBOR. The lenders' principal and interest payments are payable only out of the cash flow from the Company's sales of crude oil from the project.

The Company's consolidated debt at December 31, 2000, included \$68 million of its Pure subsidiary. The debt consisted of \$65 million under a \$250 million unsecured revolving credit facility and \$3 million under an unsecured working capital revolving credit facility with a \$10 million maximum line. Pure also entered into a separate \$250 million 364-day revolving credit facility with a zero outstanding amount as of December 31, 2000. Borrowings under the revolving credit facility agreements bear interest at variable rates. The weighted average interest rates for the \$250 million revolving credit facility and the working capital revolving credit facility were 7.9 percent and 8.21 percent, respectively.

The Company's consolidated debt at December 31, 2000, also included \$82 million of its Northrock subsidiary. The debt was primarily composed of \$35 million and \$40 million for two senior U.S. dollar-denominated notes which bear interest of 6.54 and 6.74 percent, respectively. Principal payments are not due on the \$35 million note until it matures in 2004. Principal payments of approximately \$13 million are due on the \$40 million note in each of 2006, 2007 and 2008. Northrock entered into Canadian dollar currency swap agreements for the senior U.S. dollar-denominated notes, which converts the interest and principal payments to Canadian dollars and effectively reduce the interest rates on the notes to 6.325 and 6.04 percent, respectively. The remaining \$7 million of Northrock's debt primarily consisted of long-term capital leases.

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NOTE 18 - ACCRUED ABANDONMENT, RESTORATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

At December 31, 2000, the Company had accrued \$465 million for the estimated future costs to abandon and remove wells and production facilities. The total costs for 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.

At December 31, 2000, the Company's reserve for environmental remediation obligations totaled \$213 million, of which \$124 million was included in current liabilities. The reserve included estimated probable future costs of \$14 million for federal Superfund and comparable state-managed multi-party disposal sites; \$46 million for active sites owned and/or controlled by the Company and utilized in its present operations; \$51 million for formerly-operated sites for which the Company has remediation obligations and sites related to businesses or operations that have been sold with contractual remediation or indemnification obligations; and \$102 million for Company-owned or controlled sites where facilities have been closed or operations shut down.

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NOTE 19 - 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.

Environmental matters

The Company is subject to loss contingencies pursuant to federal, state, local and foreign 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

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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 18 on page 78, at December 31, 2000, the Company had accrued \$213 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 \$245 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

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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 before the Appeals division of the Internal Revenue Service. The 1993-1994 taxable years are under examination by the Internal Revenue Service.

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 December 31, 2000, Pure estimated that the amount which it would have to repurchase under these agreements was approximately \$136 million, which is reflected in other deferred credits and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. An estimated quarterly pre-tax non-cash charge to expense of \$7 million through May 2003 will be made to amortize the deferred compensation recorded as a result of these agreements. The repurchase amount and deferred compensation will fluctuate with the market value of Pure's common stock and/or changes in the net asset value

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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 \$361 million at December 31, 2000. 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.

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NOTE 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The consolidated balance sheet included the following at December 31:

Millions of dollars	2000
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>	
Other deferred credits and liabilities:	
Postretirement medical benefits obligation	\$ 213
Pure Resources stock subject to repurchase	136
Advances related to future production	123
Reserves for litigation and other claims	119
Other employee benefits	110
Prepaid forward sales	86
Northrock trading capitalized hedge losses	71
Other	110
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Total other deferred credits and liabilities	\$ 968
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Allowances for doubtful accounts and notes receivables	\$ 97
Allowances for investments and long-term receivables	\$ 80
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>	

NOTE 21 - ADVANCE SALES OF NATURAL GAS

The Company entered into a long-term fixed price natural gas sales contract for the delivery of 72 million cubic feet of gas per day beginning in January 1999

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and ending in December 2009. In January 1999, the Company received a non-refundable payment of approximately \$120 million pursuant to the contract. The Company will also receive a fixed monthly reservation fee over the life of the contract. The Company entered into a ten-year natural gas price swap agreement, which effectively refloats the fixed price that the Company received under the long-term natural gas sales contract. The Company did not dedicate a portion of its natural gas reserves to the contract and it has the option to satisfy contract delivery requirements with natural gas purchased from third parties. Accordingly, the obligation associated with the future delivery of the natural gas has been recorded as deferred revenue and will be amortized into revenue as scheduled deliveries of natural gas are made throughout the contract period. Of the remaining unamortized balance at year-end 2000, approximately \$85 million related to deliveries scheduled to be made in the years 2002 through 2009 and was recorded in other deferred credits and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. Approximately \$12 million was included in other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet, representing deliveries to be made in 2001.

NOTE 22 - MINORITY INTERESTS

As discussed in note 3 on page 65, in 2000, the Company acquired the remaining outstanding common shares of Northrock. The net result of this transaction was to reduce minority interests by approximately \$137 million. The Company's minority interest on the consolidated balance sheet related to Northrock at December 31, 1999 was approximately \$158 million. The Pure transaction, also discussed in note 3, increased minority interests by \$110 million in 2000.

In 1999, the Company contributed fixed-price overriding royalty interests from its working interest shares in certain oil and gas producing properties in the Gulf of Mexico to Spirit Energy 76 Development, L.P. (Spirit LP), a limited partnership. In exchange for its overriding royalty contributions, valued at \$304 million, the Company received an initial general partnership interest in Spirit LP of approximately 55 percent. An unaffiliated investor contributed \$250 million in cash to the partnership in exchange for an initial limited partnership interest of approximately 45 percent. The fixed-price overrides are subject to economic limitations of production from the affected fields. The limited partner is entitled to receive a priority allocation of profits and cash distributions. The limited partner's share has a maximum term of 20 years, but may terminate after six years, subject to certain conditions.

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For 2000 as well as for 1999, the minority interests in earnings were paid out to the limited partner as cash distributions and amounted to approximately \$18 million and \$12 million, respectively. The minority interest on the Company's consolidated balance sheet related to this transaction remained at approximately \$250 million at December 31, 2000.

NOTE 23 - TRUST CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED SECURITIES

In 1996, Unocal exchanged 10,437,873 newly issued 6.25 percent trust convertible preferred securities of Unocal Capital Trust, a Delaware business trust (the Trust), for shares of a then-outstanding issue of convertible preferred stock. Unocal acquired the convertible preferred securities, which have an aggregate liquidation value of \$522 million, from the Trust, together with 322,821 common securities of the Trust, which have an aggregate liquidation value of \$16 million, in exchange for \$538 million principal amount of 6.25 percent convertible junior subordinated debentures of Unocal. The convertible preferred securities and common securities of the Trust represent undivided beneficial interests in the debentures, which are the sole assets of the Trust.

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The convertible preferred securities have a liquidation value of \$50 per security and are convertible into shares of Unocal common stock at a conversion price of \$42.56 per share, subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events. Distributions on the convertible preferred securities are cumulative at an annual rate of 6.25 percent of their liquidation amount and are payable quarterly in arrears on March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1 of each year to the extent that the Trust receives interest payments on the debentures, which payments are subject to deferral by Unocal under certain circumstances.

Upon repayment of the debentures by Unocal, whether at maturity, upon redemption or otherwise, the proceeds thereof must immediately be applied to redeem a corresponding amount of the convertible preferred securities and the common securities of the Trust.

The debentures mature on September 1, 2026, and may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the option of Unocal at a redemption price equal to 103.75 percent of the principal amount redeemed, declining annually, commencing on September 1, 2001, to 100 percent of the principal amount redeemed on or after September 1, 2006, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date. The debentures, and hence the convertible preferred securities, may become redeemable at the option of Unocal upon the occurrence of certain special events or restructuring transactions.

The Trust is accounted for as a 100 percent-owned consolidated finance subsidiary of Unocal, with the debentures and payments thereon by Unocal to the Trust eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. The payment obligations of the Trust under the convertible preferred securities are unconditionally guaranteed on a subordinated basis by Unocal. Such guarantee, when taken together with Unocal's obligations under the debentures and the indenture pursuant to which the debentures were issued and its obligations under the amended and restated declaration of trust governing the Trust, provides a full and unconditional guarantee by Unocal of the Trust's obligations under the convertible preferred securities. The numbers of convertible preferred securities outstanding on December 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999 were 10,437,137.

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NOTE 24 - CAPITAL STOCK

Common Stock

Authorized - 750,000,000
\$1.00 Par value per share

Thousands of shares	2000	1999	1998
Outstanding at beginning of year	242,441	241,378	242,526
Issuances of common stock (a)	603	1,063	213
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	(1,361)
Outstanding at end of year	243,044	242,441	241,378

(a) net of cancellations

At December 31, 2000, there were approximately 12.3 million shares reserved for

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the conversion of Unocal Capital Trust convertible preferred securities, 23.7 million shares for the Company's employee benefit plans and Directors' Restricted Stock Plan and 2.9 million shares for the Company's Dividend Reinvestment and Common Stock Purchase Plan.

Treasury Stock - In 1996, the Company established a common stock repurchase program. The Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$400 million of the common stock outstanding. The program was completed in January 1998. In January 1998, the Board of Directors extended the repurchase program and authorized management to repurchase up to an additional \$200 million of common stock. At December 31, 2000, the Company held 10,622,784 common shares as treasury stock, which is shown at a cost of \$411 million.

Preferred Stock - The Company has authorized 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.10 per share. No shares of preferred stock were issued at December 31, 2000 or 1999 or 1998. See "Stockholder Rights Plan" below with respect to shares of preferred stock reserved for issuance.

Stockholder Rights Plan - In January 2000, the Board of Directors adopted a new stockholder rights plan (2000 Rights Plan) to replace the 1990 Rights Plan. The Board declared a dividend of one preferred share purchase right (Right) for each share of common stock outstanding, which was paid to stockholders of record on January 29, 2000, when the rights outstanding under the 1990 Rights Plan expired. The Board also authorized the issuance of one Right for each common share issued after January 29, 2000, and prior to the earlier of the date on which the Rights become exercisable, the redemption date or the expiration date. Until the Rights become exercisable, as described below, the outstanding Rights trade with, and will be inseparable from, the common stock and will be evidenced only by certificates or book-entry credits that represent shares of common stock.

The Board of Directors has designated 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock as Series B Junior Participating Preferred Stock (Series B preferred stock) in connection with the 2000 Rights Plan. The Series B preferred stock replaces the Series A preferred stock that was designated under the 1990 Rights Plan. The 2000 Rights Plan provides that in the event any person or group of affiliated persons becomes, or commences a tender offer or exchange offer pursuant to which such person or group would become, the beneficial owner of 15 percent or more of the outstanding common shares, each Right (other than Rights held by the 15 percent stockholder) will be exercisable on and after the close of business on the tenth business day following such event, unless the Rights are redeemed by the Board of Directors, to purchase one one-hundredth of a share of Series B preferred stock for \$180. If such a person or group becomes such a 15 percent beneficial owner of common stock, each Right (other than Rights held by the 15 percent stockholder) will be exercisable to purchase, for \$180, shares of common stock with a market value of \$360, based on the market price of the common stock prior to such 15 percent acquisition.

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If the Company is acquired in a merger or similar transaction following the date the Rights become exercisable, each Right (other than Rights held by the 15 percent stockholder) will become exercisable to purchase, for \$180, shares of the acquiring corporation with a market value of \$360, based on the market price of the acquiring corporation's stock prior to such merger. The Board of Directors may reduce the 15 percent beneficial ownership threshold to not less than 10 percent.

The Rights will expire on January 29, 2010, unless previously redeemed by the Board of Directors. The Rights do not have voting or dividend rights and, until they become exercisable, have no diluting effect on the earnings per share of

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the Company.

NOTE 25 - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

Under the Company's Special Stock Option Plan of 1996, the Unocal Stock Option Plan, the Management Incentive Programs of 1998, 1991 and 1985, and the Directors' Restricted Stock Units Plan, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock, performance shares and restricted stock units are granted to executives, directors and certain employees to provide incentives and rewards to strengthen their commitment to maximizing the profitability of the Company and increasing stockholder value. The 1998 Management Incentive Program authorized up to 8.25 million shares of common stock for stock options, performance stock options, restricted stock and performance share awards. The Unocal Stock Option Plan, the Special Stock Option Plan of 1996 and the Management Incentive Programs of 1991 and 1985 authorized up to 8 million, 1.1 million, 11 million and 9 million shares of common stock, respectively, for stock options, restricted stock and performance share awards. The Directors' Restricted Stock Units Plan authorized the issuance of up to 300,000 shares of common stock.

Stock options generally have a maximum term of ten years and generally vest over a three-year period at a rate of 50 percent the first year and 25 percent per year in each of the two succeeding years. Under the Performance Stock Option Plan included in the Management Incentive Program of 1998, 3.4 million performance stock options were awarded to 13 senior executives at the price of \$51.01 per share. These options vest in March 2001, subject to certain additional vesting requirements related to the common stock price. These performance stock options were granted in combination with approximately 1.8 million limited stock appreciation rights at the price of \$38.69 per share, which become fully vested and payable following certain change-in-control events as defined in the Performance Stock Option Plan.

The option price for grants under all plans may not be less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date the option is granted. Restrictions may be imposed for a period of five years on certain shares acquired through the exercise of options granted after 1990 under the Management Incentive Programs of 1985, 1991, and 1998. Generally, restricted stock awards are based on the average closing price of the common stock for the last 30 trading days of the year prior to the grant date or on the average price of the common stock on the trading day that the stock is awarded. Restricted shares are not delivered until the end of the restricted period, which does not exceed ten years. Performance share awards have four-year terms and are generally paid out in shares of common stock and cash, with the common stock portion not exceeding 50 percent of the total award. The amount of the payout is based on the return of the Company's common stock relative to the total average return on the common stocks of a peer group of companies, subject to further downward adjustments by the Management Development and Compensation Committee.

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A summary of the Company's stock plans for the last three years is presented below:

	Number of Options/Shares	Weighted Average Option Exercise Price Per Share
Options outstanding at January 1, 1998	4,922,028	\$ 31

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Options granted during year	4,754,518	46
Options exercised during year	(214,343)	27
Options canceled/forfeited during year	(187,281)	37

Options outstanding at December 31, 1998	9,274,922	39
Options exercisable at December 31, 1998	4,310,814	31
Restricted stock awarded during year	110,334	-
Performance shares awarded during year	215,177	-
=====		
Options outstanding at January 1, 1999	9,274,922	\$ 39
Options granted during year	2,138,280	40
Options exercised during year	(993,412)	29
Options canceled/forfeited during year	(431,953)	43

Options outstanding at December 31, 1999	9,987,837	40
Options exercisable at December 31, 1999	4,595,864	33
Restricted stock awarded during year	173,089	-
Performance shares awarded during year	287,742	-
=====		
Options outstanding at January 1, 2000	9,987,837	\$ 39
Options granted during year	2,705,057	29
Options exercised during year	(312,773)	27
Options canceled/forfeited during year	(1,044,526)	39

Options outstanding at December 31, 2000	11,335,595	38
Options exercisable at December 31, 2000	5,999,097	33
Restricted stock awarded during year	382,434	-
Performance shares awarded during year	256,041	-
=====		

Under the Management Incentive Program of 1998, the Unocal Stock Option Plan, and the Directors' Restricted Stock Units Plan, there were 3,641,015 shares, 4,647,192 shares, and 122,752 shares respectively, available at year-end 2000 for stock option grants as well as other awards. No additional grants may be awarded under the Management Incentive Programs of 1985 and 1991, or the Special Stock Option Plan of 1996. The balance of unused shares under the 1985 and 1991 Management Incentive Programs is 6,482,905 shares.

Significant option groups outstanding at December 31, 2000 and related weighted average price and life information follows:

Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable
Range of Exercise prices	Number Outstanding at 12/31/00	Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable at 12/31/00
=====				=====
\$20 - \$24	277,264	1.0	\$22	277,264
\$25 - \$31	3,281,125	7.2	\$28	2,049,091
\$32 - \$37	2,835,926	7.3	\$35	1,926,399
\$38 - \$45	2,029,293	6.9	\$39	1,746,343
\$46 - \$51	2,911,987	7.5	\$51	-
=====				=====

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The fair value of options at date of grant was estimated using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	2000	1999	1998
Expected life (years)	4.2	4.3	4.1
Interest rate	6.3%	5.6%	5.2%
Volatility	40.7%	36.6%	34.7%
Dividend yield	2.5%	2.1%	2.2%

The Company applies APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations in accounting for stock-based compensation. Stock-based compensation expense recognized in the Company's consolidated earnings statement was \$44 million in 2000, \$31 million in 1999, and \$42 million in 1998. These amounts include expenses related to the Company's various cash incentive plans that are paid to certain employees based upon the return of the Company's common stock relative to the average return on the common stock of a peer group of companies. In addition, the 2000 amount also included expenses related to the Company's Pure subsidiary, which had its own stock based plan. Had the Company recorded compensation expense using the accounting method recommended by FAS No. 123, net income and earnings per share would have been reduced to the pro-forma amounts indicated below:

Millions of dollars except per share amounts	2000	1999
Net earnings		
As reported	\$ 760	\$ 760
Pro forma	754	754
Net basic earnings per share		
As reported	\$ 3.13	\$ 3.13
Pro forma	3.10	3.10

NOTE 26 - LOANS TO CERTAIN OFFICERS AND KEY EMPLOYEES

In March 2000, the Company entered into loan agreements with ten of its officers pursuant to the Company's 2000 Executive Stock Purchase Program (the Program). The Program was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and by the Company's stockholders at the Annual Stockholders meeting in May 2000. The loans were granted to the officers to enable them to purchase shares of Company stock in the open market. The loans, which except under certain limited circumstances are full recourse to the officers, mature on March 16, 2008, and bear interest at the rate of 6.8 percent per annum. At December 31, 2000, loans under the Program, including accrued interest, totaled \$33 million and were reflected as a reduction to stockholders' equity on the consolidated balance sheet.

The Company's Pure subsidiary also had a loan program for certain of its officers and key employees. At December 31, 2000, loans under their program totaled \$7 million and were also reflected as a reduction to stockholders' equity on the consolidated balance sheet.

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NOTE 27 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND COMMODITY HEDGING

The Company does not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes other than those that are hydrocarbon based.

The counterparties to the Company's financial instruments include regulated exchanges, international and domestic financial institutions and other industrial companies. All of the counterparties to the Company's financial instruments must pass certain credit requirements deemed sufficient by management before trading physical commodities or financial instruments with the Company. Even though these counterparties may expose the Company to losses in the event of non-performance, it does not anticipate that such losses will be realized. In the opinion of management, the off-balance-sheet credit risk associated with these instruments is immaterial.

Interest rate contracts - The Company enters into interest rate swap contracts to manage its debt with the objective of minimizing the Company's borrowing costs. Net payments or receipts under the contracts are recorded in interest expense on a current basis. The related amounts payable to, or receivable from, the counterparties are included in interest payable on the consolidated balance sheet. The Company had no interest rate swap contracts outstanding at December 31, 2000. The Company's Northrock subsidiary had interest rate swap contracts outstanding at year-end 1999 that effectively reduced the interest rates on \$60 million of its Canadian dollar senior debt borrowings. The fair values of the interest rate swap contracts at December 31, 1999 were immaterial.

The Company may also enter into interest rate option contracts to protect its interest rate positions, depending on market conditions. The Company had no interest rate option contracts outstanding at December 31, 2000 and 1999. In February 1999, the Company issued and sold \$350 million of its 7.50 percent 30-year debentures and terminated a related U.S. Treasury interest rate option, which it had purchased in 1998.

Foreign currency contracts - The Company enters into various foreign currency contracts such as forwards, swaps, and option contracts to manage its exposures to adverse impacts of foreign currency fluctuations related to its outstanding debt and other obligations. Foreign currency gains or losses on outstanding contracts generally offset the foreign currency gains or losses of the underlying obligations. Where the Company has employed foreign currency contracts to hedge its firm commitments denominated in a foreign currency, gains and losses related to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations are deferred and recognized as components of the transactions at settlement. For financial reporting purposes, fair values for foreign currency contracts were determined by comparing the contract rates to the forward rates in effect at December 31 and represent the estimated costs the Company would incur, or proceeds the Company would receive, if the contracts were terminated at year-end.

At December 31, 1999, the Company's Unocal Canada Limited (UCL) subsidiary had a currency swap contract outstanding that was designed to swap a \$60 million denominated loan back to its functional Canadian dollar currency. The Company also had a corresponding Canadian dollar currency swap contract designed to mitigate exchange rate fluctuations to the consolidated Company related to the subsidiary's swapped Canadian dollar loan. During the year ended December 31, 2000, UCL repaid the \$60 million loan and retired \$60 million of related Canadian dollar currency swap contracts. Gains realized on the retirement of the currency swap contracts offset losses realized on the debt retirement. The Company also retired the \$60 million of corresponding U.S. dollar currency swap contracts. Losses related to the U.S. dollar currency swap contracts were immaterial.

The Company's Northrock subsidiary also had currency swap contracts outstanding

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that were designed to swap its \$75 million debt back to its functional Canadian dollar currency (see note 17 on page 78). The fair values of the currency swap contracts at December 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999 were liabilities of approximately \$1 million and \$3 million, respectively.

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At December 31, 2000, Northrock had forward contracts outstanding to purchase 87 million Canadian dollars for \$62 million. These contracts were designed to mitigate Northrock's exposure to the dollar-indexed prices it will receive for the forward sale of a portion of its Canadian crude oil production through 2002. The counterparties have options to add an additional \$1 million monthly purchase through 2002 and to extend purchases of \$2 million per month through 2005. The fair values of the forward contracts and related options at December 31, 2000 were approximately \$9 million in liabilities. At December 31, 1999, Northrock had forward contracts for the sale of \$193 million outstanding with a fair value of \$4 million in liabilities.

To hedge the Company's exposure for selected local foreign currency denominated obligations and receivables, the Company entered into foreign currency forward contracts. At December 31, 2000, the Company had foreign currency forward contracts outstanding to purchase 22 million Netherlands guilders for approximately \$11 million and to purchase 2.1 billion Thai baht for approximately \$48 million. The fair values at December 31, 2000 of the purchase contracts for Netherlands guilders and Thai baht were \$(1) million and \$1 million, respectively.

The Company had foreign currency forward contracts to purchase \$30 million of Thai baht and \$13 million of Netherlands guilders outstanding at year-end 1999. The fair values of the baht contracts were approximately \$2 million at December 31, 1999. The fair values of the guilder contracts were immaterial.

Commodity hedging activities - The Company uses hydrocarbon derivatives, such as futures contracts, swaps and options, to hedge its exposure to fluctuations in prices of crude oil and natural gas (non-trading activities). Generally, hydrocarbon derivatives have been used to limit the Company's exposure to adverse price fluctuations. In some cases, the instruments may also limit the Company's ability to participate fully in future gains from favorable commodity price movements. Hydrocarbon derivatives used in the Company's non-trading activities are accounted for as hedges, with unrealized gains and losses deferred and recognized as a component of crude oil and natural gas revenues upon the sale of the underlying commodities. The Company determines its unrealized gains and losses using New York Mercantile Exchange settlement prices, dealer quotes, or by financial modeling using underlying commodity prices.

At December 31, 2000, the Company had futures contracts outstanding for the purchase of approximately 1.2 million barrels of crude oil and refined products and the sale of approximately 0.4 million barrels of crude oil and refined products. The Company utilizes crude oil and natural gas futures contracts as a component of its overall risk management strategy to mitigate fixed price exposures. The refined products futures contracts primarily offset the price risk of inventory purchases. The pre-tax unrealized losses on crude oil and natural gas futures contracts were \$4 million and \$1 million, respectively, at December 31, 2000. These losses approximated pre-tax unrealized gains on the corresponding crude oil and natural gas sales at December 31, 2000.

The Company had futures contracts for the purchase of 5.4 million barrels of crude oil outstanding at year-end 1999. The Company had pre-tax unrealized gains of \$7 million attributable to the futures contracts that approximated the pre-tax unrealized losses on the corresponding crude oil sales at year-end 1999.

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Pre-tax unrealized losses related to the Company's non-trading natural gas futures activities were immaterial at December 31, 1999.

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At December 31, 2000, the Company had various hydrocarbon option contracts (options) outstanding with several counterparties designed to hedge the prices to be received for the sale of portions of its crude oil and natural gas production for the period January 2001 to December 2001. These options are generally accounted for as hedges, with gains and losses deferred and recognized as adjustments to commodity revenues upon the sale of the underlying production. Portions of the unrealized losses, related to hedging contracts of the Company's Pure subsidiary, were capitalized as components of the acquisition costs. At December 31, 2000, the Company's pre-tax unrealized losses not capitalized approximated \$14.5 million for natural gas options. After minority interests, the Company's share of these pre-tax unrealized losses was approximately \$9.1 million. Unrealized losses for crude oil options were immaterial at December 31, 2000. At December 31, 1999, the company had pre-tax unrealized losses related to crude oil and natural gas options of \$11 million and \$7 million, respectively. After minority interests, the Company's shares of these pre-tax unrealized losses were approximately \$8 million and \$3 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2000, the Company's Northrock subsidiary had swap contracts in place to obtain fixed sales prices for an average volume of 38 million cubic feet per day of natural gas through October 2004. Portions of the unrealized losses relating to these contracts were capitalized as components of the acquisition costs of Northrock. The pre-tax unrealized losses not capitalized approximated \$66 million at December 31, 2000.

The Company had a gas price swap agreement with eight years remaining at December 31, 2000, related to a prepaid fixed price forward sale (see note 21 on page 81). The pre-tax unrealized gain related to this agreement at December 31, 2000, was approximately \$104 million. The gain was offset by a corresponding unrealized loss on the prepaid fixed price forward sale. At December 31, 1999, the pre-tax unrealized gain was approximately \$20 million, which was likewise offset by a corresponding unrealized loss on the forward sale.

At December 31, 2000, the Company's Northrock subsidiary had various fixed-price long-term natural gas sales and purchase contracts outstanding. The contract periods range from January 2001 through October 2002. Portions of the unrealized losses related to these fixed-price based contracts were capitalized as components of the acquisition costs. Pre-tax unrealized losses not capitalized which related to these contracts were estimated to be approximately \$94 million at December 31, 2000. At December 31, 1999, the pre-tax unrealized losses not capitalized which related to these contracts were approximately \$18 million. After minority interests, the Company's share was approximately \$9 million in 1999.

Commodity trading activities - The Company trades hydrocarbon commodities and related hydrocarbon derivatives, including futures, forwards, options and swaps, based upon expectations of future market conditions. The Company determines the market values of its non-hedging hydrocarbon derivatives using New York Mercantile Exchange settlement prices, dealer quotes, or by financial modeling using underlying commodity prices. In the year ended December 31, 2000, the Company recorded \$140 million in pre-tax losses (\$71 million after-tax, after minority interests) related to its non-hedging hydrocarbon derivatives. Of the total \$140 million pre-tax losses, the Company's Northrock subsidiary contributed \$134 million in losses (\$67 million after-tax, after minority interest) resulting from the marking to market of Northrock's non-hedging instruments held at the time of the Company's acquisition of the outstanding common stock of Northrock. During the year ended December 31, 1999, the Company

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recorded approximately \$9 million in pre-tax gains (\$3 million after-tax, after minority interest) related to the marking to market of Northrock's non-hedging hydrocarbon derivatives.

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Listed below are the fair values and physical notional amounts related to the Company's derivative trading activities:

Commodity-based derivatives used in trading activities	Natural Gas			Liquids (a)		
	Notional Volumes (bcfs)	Fair Value Asset (Liability)		Notional Volumes (mmbbls)	Fair Value Asset (Liability)	
	Dec. 31, 2000	Dec. 31, 2000	Average for 2000	Dec. 31, 2000	Dec. 31, 2000	Average for 2000
Millions of dollars						
Futures:						
Long	3	\$ 31	\$ 16	-	\$ 3	\$ 30
Short	-	-	(3)	-	(3)	(9)
Options:						
Held	3	\$ 11	\$ 12	26	\$ 46	\$ 15
Written	(20)	(50)	(32)	(28)	(55)	(46)
Swaps:						
Pay	(36)	\$(1,198)	\$(374)	(4)	\$(184)	\$(153)
Receive	36	1,142	343	4	164	148

Commodity-based derivatives used in trading activities	Natural Gas			Liquids (a)		
	Notional Volumes (bcfs)	Fair Value Asset (Liability)		Notional Volumes (mmbbls)	Fair Value Asset (Liability)	
	Dec 31, 1999	Dec. 31, 1999	Average for 1999	Dec. 31, 1999	Dec. 31, 1999	Average for 1999
Millions of dollars						
Futures:						
Long	3	\$ 7	\$ 8	2	\$ 41	\$ 66
Short	-	-	(6)	(2)	(45)	(44)
Options:						
Held	17	\$ -	\$ 4	2	\$ 1	\$ 7
Written	(36)	(6)	(2)	(15)	(9)	(10)
Swaps:						
Pay	(37)	\$(68)	\$(43)	(5)	\$(114)	\$(73)
Receive	37	66	42	5	121	76

(a) includes crude oil and petroleum-based products.

Fair values for debt and other long-term instruments -The estimated fair value of the Company's long-term debt was \$2,610 million and \$2,823 million at year-end 2000 and 1999, respectively. Fair value was based on the discounted

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amounts of future cash outflows using the rates offered to the Company for debt with similar remaining maturities.

The estimated fair values of Unocal Capital Trust's 6.25 percent convertible preferred securities were \$536 million and \$513 million at year-end 2000 and 1999, respectively. Fair values were based on the trading prices of the preferred securities on December 31, 2000 and 1999.

Concentrations of credit risks - Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risks primarily consist of temporary cash investments and trade receivables. The Company places its temporary cash investments with high credit quality financial institutions and, by policy, limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution. The concentration of trade receivable credit risk is generally limited due to the Company's customers being spread across industries in several countries. The Company's management has established certain credit requirements that its customers must meet before sales credit is extended. The Company monitors the financial condition of its customers to help ensure collections and to minimize losses.

The majority of the Company's trade receivables balance at December 31, 2000, was attributable to the sale of crude oil and natural gas produced by the Company or purchased by the Company for resale. The Company has receivable concentrations for its crude oil and natural gas sales and geothermal steam and related electricity sales in certain Asian countries that are subject to currency fluctuations and other factors affecting the region. At December 31, 2000, approximately \$121 million or 17 percent of the Company's net accounts receivable balance was due from the Petroleum Authority of Thailand. This amount primarily represented payments due for sales of natural gas production from the Company's fields in the Gulf of Thailand and offshore Myanmar. No other individual crude oil and natural gas customer accounted for ten percent or more of the Company's consolidated net trade receivable balance at December 31, 2000.

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As of December 31, 2000, the Company's Indonesian Geothermal business unit had a gross receivable balance of approximately \$286 million. Approximately \$118 million was related to Gunung Salak electric generating Units 1, 2, and 3, of which \$115 million represents past due amounts and accrued interest resulting from partial payments for March 1998 through December 2000. 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 \$168 million primarily relates to Salak electric generating Units 4, 5 and 6. Provisions covering a portion of these receivables were recorded in 1998, 1999 and 2000. Approximately 50 percent of the gross outstanding receivable balance was included in accounts and notes receivables and the remainder was included in investments and long-term receivables on the consolidated balance sheet, net of provisions. The Company continues to pursue collection of the outstanding receivables.

NOTE 28 - SUPPLEMENTAL CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Unocal guarantees all the publicly held securities issued by its 100 percent-owned subsidiaries Unocal Capital Trust (see note 23 on page 82) 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 2000, 1999 and 1998 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.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS STATEMENT
Year ended December 31, 2000

Millions of dollars	Unocal (Parent)	Unocal Capital Trust	Union Oil (Parent)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries
Revenues				
Sales and operating revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,117	\$ 8,338
Interest, dividends and miscellaneous income	11	34	142	53
Gain on sales of assets	-	-	75	10
Total revenues	11	34	2,334	8,401
Costs and other deductions				
Purchases, operating and other expenses	3	-	1,419	6,902
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	-	-	381	590
Dry hole costs	-	-	56	100
Interest expense	34	1	204	8
Distributions on convertible preferred securities	-	33	-	-
Total costs and other deductions	37	34	2,060	7,600
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	776	-	645	-
Earnings from equity investments	-	-	36	98
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	750	-	955	899
Income taxes	(10)	-	222	285
Minority interests	-	-	(2)	(1)
Earnings from continuing operations	760	-	735	615
Earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	41	30
Net earnings	\$ 760	\$ -	\$ 776	\$ 645

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS STATEMENT
Year ended December 31, 1999

Millions of dollars	Unocal (Parent)	Unocal Capital Trust	Union Oil (Parent)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries
Revenues				
Sales and operating revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,212	\$ 5,629
Interest, dividends and miscellaneous income	1	34	57	54
Gain on sales of assets	-	-	34	(7)
Total revenues	1	34	1,303	5,676
Costs and other deductions				
Purchases, operating and other expenses	3	-	966	4,656

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Depreciation, depletion and amortization	-	-	397	421
Dry hole costs	-	-	41	107
Interest expense	34	1	202	3
Distributions on convertible preferred securities	-	33	-	-

Total costs and other deductions	37	34	1,606	5,187
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	160	-	323	-
Earnings from equity investments	-	-	44	56

Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	124	-	64	545

Income taxes	(13)	-	(70)	204
Minority interests	-	-	(2)	18

Earnings from continuing operations	137	-	136	323
Earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	24	-

Net earnings	\$ 137	\$ -	\$ 160	\$ 323
=====				

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS STATEMENT
Year ended December 31, 1998

Millions of dollars	Unocal (Parent)	Unocal Capital Trust	Union Oil (Parent)	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries

Revenues				
Sales and operating revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,215	\$ 4,339
Interest, dividends and miscellaneous income	1	34	145	41
Gain on sales of assets	-	-	43	168

Total revenues	1	34	1,403	4,548
Costs and other deductions				
Purchases, operating and other expenses	2	-	997	3,525
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	-	-	508	341
Dry hole costs	-	-	122	62
Interest expense	34	1	183	11
Distributions on convertible preferred securities	-	33	-	-

Total costs and other deductions	36	34	1,810	3,939

Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	152	-	342	-
Earnings from equity investments	-	-	36	63

Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	117	-	(29)	672

Income taxes	(13)	-	(144)	325
Minority interests	-	-	-	5

Earnings from continuing operations	130	-	115	342
Earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	37	-

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Net earnings	\$ 130	\$ -	\$ 152	\$ 342
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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
Year ended December 31, 2000

Millions of dollars	Unocal (Parent)	Unocal Capital Trust	Union Oil (Parent)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminat
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	
Total current assets	1	-	389	1,412	
Investments and long-term receivables	3,620	-	3,765	781	(6,78)
Properties - net	-	-	1,988	4,445	
Other assets	56	541	646	1,153	(2,00)
Total assets	\$3,677	\$ 541	\$ 6,788	\$ 7,791	\$ (8,78)
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	
Total current liabilities	49	3	621	1,172	
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	(1,99)
Minority interests	-	-	-	287	10
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	(6,90)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$3,677	\$ 541	\$ 6,788	\$ 7,791	\$ (8,78)

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
Year ended December 31, 1999

Millions of dollars	Unocal (Parent)	Unocal Capital Trust	Union Oil (Parent)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Elimi
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 162	\$ 169	\$
Accounts and notes receivable	-	-	193	801	
Inventories	-	-	15	164	
Other current assets	-	-	112	14	
Total current assets	1	-	482	1,148	
Investments and long-term receivables	3,074	-	3,475	639	(5)
Properties - net	-	-	2,097	3,883	
Other assets	54	541	432	94	(1)
Total assets	\$ 3,129	\$ 541	\$ 6,486	\$ 5,764	\$ (6)
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 248	\$ 731	\$
Current portion of long-term debt and capital leases	-	-	-	1	
Other current liabilities	74	3	273	229	
Total current liabilities	48	3	569	939	
Long-term debt and capital leases	-	-	2,531	322	
Deferred income taxes	-	-	(109)	339	
Accrued abandonment, restoration and environmental liabilities	-	-	-	567	
Other deferred credits and liabilities	541	-	759	325	(1)
Minority interests	-	-	-	426	
Company-obligated mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred securities of a subsidiary trust holding solely parent debentures	-	522	-	-	
Stockholders' equity	2,514	16	2,784	2,824	(5)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 3,129	\$ 541	\$ 6,486	\$ 5,764	\$ (6)

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
Year ended December 31, 1998

Unocal	Unocal Capital	Union Oil	Non- Guarantor
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Millions of dollars	(Parent)	Trust	(Parent)	Subsidiaries	Eli
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 68	\$ 169	\$
Accounts and notes receivable	-	-	198	609	
Inventories	-	-	62	117	
Other current assets	(1)	-	153	11	
Total current assets	-	-	481	906	
Investments and long-term receivables	3,100	-	3,320	409	
Properties - net	-	-	2,623	2,653	
Other assets	55	541	434	298	
Total assets	\$ 3,155	\$ 541	\$ 6,858	\$ 4,266	\$
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250	\$ 459	\$
Current portion of long-term debt and capital leases	-	-	-	1	
Other current liabilities	36	3	369	258	
Total current liabilities	49	3	588	736	
Long-term debt and capital leases	-	-	2,489	69	
Deferred income taxes	-	-	(2)	134	
Accrued abandonment, restoration and environmental liabilities	-	-	-	622	
Other deferred credits and liabilities	541	-	1,040	85	
Minority interests	-	-	-	20	
Company-obligated mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred securities of a subsidiary trust holding solely parent debentures	-	522	-	-	
Stockholders' equity	2,578	16	2,712	2,618	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 3,155	\$ 541	\$ 6,858	\$ 4,266	\$

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS
Year ended December 31, 2000

Millions of dollars	Unocal (Parent)	Unocal Capital Trust	Union Oil (Parent)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eli
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	\$ 218	\$ -	\$ 180	\$ 1,270	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Capital expenditures and acquisitions (includes dry hole costs)	-	-	(546)	(1,074)	

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Proceeds from sales of assets and discontinued operations	-	-	535	16
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-	(11)	(1,058)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Change in long-term debt and capital leases	-	-	(247)	(206)
Dividends paid on common stock	(194)	-	-	-
Minority interests	-	-	-	(25)
Other	(24)	-	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(218)	-	(247)	(231)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-	-	(78)	(19)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1	-	162	169
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 84	\$ 150

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS
Year ended December 31, 1999

Millions of dollars	Unocal (Parent)	Unocal Capital Trust	Union Oil (Parent)	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	E
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	\$ 170	\$ -	\$ 324	\$ 532	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Capital expenditures and acquisitions (includes dry hole costs)	-	-	(504)	(872)	
Proceeds from sales of assets and discontinued operations	-	-	234	4	
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-	(270)	(868)	
Cash Flows from Financing Activities					
Change in long-term debt and capital leases	-	-	41	103	
Dividends paid on common stock	(194)	-	-	-	
Minority interests	-	-	-	233	
Other	24	-	(1)	-	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(170)	-	40	336	
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-	-	94	-	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1	-	68	169	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 162	\$ 169	

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS
Year ended December 31, 1998

Millions of dollars	Unocal (Parent)	Unocal Capital Trust	Union Oil (Parent)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	\$ 237	\$ -	\$ 326	\$ 440
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Capital expenditures and acquisitions (includes dry hole costs)	-	-	(859)	(845)
Proceeds from sales of assets and discontinued operations	-	-	110	325
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-	(749)	(520)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Change in long-term debt and capital leases	-	-	536	(117)
Dividends paid on common stock	(193)	-	-	-
Minority interests	-	-	-	(10)
Other	(43)	-	(7)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(236)	-	529	(127)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1	-	106	(207)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	-	-	(38)	376
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 68	\$ 169

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NOTE 29 - SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC DATA

The Company's reportable segments are as follows:

Exploration and Production Segment - This category includes the Company's North American and International operations. North America includes the U.S. Lower 48, Alaska and Canada oil and gas operations. The Company's International operations include oil and gas exploration and production activities outside of North America and are categorized under Far East and Other International. The Company's International operations produce crude oil and/or natural gas in seven countries: Thailand, Indonesia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, the Netherlands, Azerbaijan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Company is also involved in exploration and development activities in Asia, Latin America and West Africa. In 2000, \$697 million, or approximately eight percent, of the Company's total external sales and operating revenues were attributable to the sale of natural

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gas and condensate to the Petroleum Authority of Thailand. The Company's International crude oil is primarily sold to third parties at spot market prices.

Global Trade Segment - 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 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.

Pipelines Segment - The Pipelines business segment principally includes the Company's worldwide equity interests in various petroleum pipeline companies and wholly-owned pipeline systems throughout the U.S.

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

Carbon and Minerals Segment - The Carbon and Minerals business segment produces and markets petroleum coke and specialty minerals, including lanthanides, molybdenum and niobium. In 2000, the graphites business was sold.

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

The following tables present the Company's financial data by business segment and geographic area of operations. Intersegment revenues in business segment data are primarily sales from the Exploration and Production segment to the Global Trade segment. Intersegment sales prices approximate market prices. Geographic revenues primarily represent sales of crude oil and natural gas produced within the countries or regions shown.

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SEGMENT DATA

2000 Segment Information
Millions of dollars

	Exploration & Production			
	North America			Interna
	Lower 48	Alaska	Canada	Far East
Sales & operating revenues	\$ 298	\$ 254	\$ 168	\$ 1,003
Other income (loss) (a)	63	-	25	16
Inter-segment revenues	1,528	48	-	207
Total	1,889	302	193	1,226
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	427	57	111	221

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Dry hole costs	85	3	7	58
Earnings (loss) from equity investments	18	-	-	(1)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations				
before income taxes and minority interests	756	146	(74)	691
Income taxes (benefit)	267	54	(69)	274
Minority interests	39	-	(20)	-

Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	450	92	15	417
Discontinued operations (net)	-	-	-	-

Net earnings (loss)	450	92	15	417
Capital expenditures	628	34	164	325
Assets	2,701	315	1,119	2,251
Equity investments	128	-	3	143

	Geothermal & Power Operations	Carbon & Minerals	Administrative & General	Corporate & Net Interest Expense	En &

Sales & operating revenues	\$ 150	\$ 166	\$ -	\$ -	
Other income (loss) (a)	28	14	-	31	
Inter-segment revenues	-	-	-	-	

Total	178	180	-	31	
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	17	63	-	-	
Dry hole costs	-	-	-	-	
Earnings (loss) from equity investments	(2)	31	-	-	
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations					
before income taxes and minority interests	45	(65)	(124)	(178)	
Income taxes (benefit)	21	(36)	(36)	(30)	
Minority interests	-	-	-	(3)	

Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	24	(29)	(88)	(145)	
Discontinued operations (net)	-	-	-	-	

Net earnings (loss)	24	(29)	(88)	(145)	
Capital expenditures (c)	18	26	-	-	
Assets	574	190	-	-	
Equity investments	50	58	-	-	

(a) Includes interest, dividends and miscellaneous income, and gain (loss) on sales of assets.

(b) Includes eliminations and consolidation adjustments.

(c) Includes capital expenditures for discontinued operations (agricultural products) of \$14 million.

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SEGMENT DATA (Continued)

1999 Segment Information
Millions of dollars

	Exploration & Production				
	North America		Canada	International	
	Lower 48	Alaska			Far East
Sales & operating revenues	\$ 72	\$ 129	\$ 160	\$ 723	\$
Other income (loss) (a)	4	-	15	3	
Inter-segment revenues	974	63	-	177	
Total	1,050	192	175	903	
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	385	53	54	207	
Dry hole costs	82	-	4	41	
Earnings (loss) from equity investments	3	-	-	(3)	
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations					
before income taxes and minority interests	78	50	26	390	
Income taxes (benefit)	22	19	7	166	
Minority interests	11	-	5	-	
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	45	31	14	224	
Discontinued operations (net)	-	-	-	-	
Net earnings (loss)	45	31	14	224	
Capital expenditures	530	28	112	321	
Assets	2,178	326	946	1,856	
Equity investments	87	-	2	192	

	Geothermal	Carbon	Corporate & Unallocated		
	& Power Operations	& Minerals	Administrative & General	Net Interest Expense	Environ & Lit
Sales & operating revenues	\$ 153	\$ 159	\$ -	\$ -	\$
Other income (loss) (a)	12	(4)	-	21	
Inter-segment revenues	-	-	-	-	
Total	165	155	-	21	
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	22	11	-	-	
Dry hole costs	-	-	-	-	
Earnings (loss) from equity investments	-	29	-	-	
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations					
before income taxes and minority interests	27	23	(117)	(176)	
Income taxes (benefit)	13	-	(36)	(36)	
Minority interests	-	2	-	(2)	
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	14	21	(81)	(138)	
Discontinued operations (net)	-	-	-	-	

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Net earnings (loss)	14	21	(81)	(138)
Capital expenditures (c)	21	12	-	-
Assets (d)	532	277	-	-
Equity investments	24	42	-	-

- (a) Includes interest, dividends and miscellaneous income, and gain (loss) on sales of assets.
- (b) Includes eliminations and consolidation adjustments.
- (c) Includes capital expenditures for discontinued operations (agricultural products) of \$10 million.
- (d) Includes assets for discontinued operations (agricultural products) of \$289 million.

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SEGMENT DATA (Continued)

1998 Segment Information
Millions of dollars

	Exploration & Production			
	Lower 48	Alaska	Canada	Far East
Sales & operating revenues	\$ 106	\$ 110	\$ 77	\$ 723
Other income (loss) (a)	32	1	247	(20)
Inter-segment revenues	918	74	-	250
Total	1,056	185	324	953
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	410	71	22	212
Dry hole costs	121	-	-	42
Earnings (loss) from equity investments	(2)	-	-	(4)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations				
before income taxes and minority interests	-	9	168	443
Income taxes (benefit)	-	3	48	248
Minority interests	2	-	-	-
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	(2)	6	120	195
Discontinued operations (net)	-	-	-	-
Net earnings (loss)	(2)	6	120	195
Capital expenditures	767	43	15	472
Assets	2,094	329	115	1,848
Equity investments	6	-	2	197

Geothermal Carbon Corporate & Unal

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	& Power Operations	& Minerals	Administrative & General	Net Interest Expense
Sales & operating revenues	\$ 168	\$ 207	\$ -	\$ -
Other income (loss) (a)	36	6	-	33
Inter-segment revenues	-	-	-	-
Total	204	213	-	33
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	21	44	6	-
Dry hole costs	-	-	-	-
Earnings (loss) from equity investments	10	26	-	-
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	44	(28)	(114)	(144)
Income taxes (benefit)	14	(19)	(35)	(31)
Minority interests	-	5	-	-
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations Discontinued operations (net)	30	(14)	(79)	(113)
Net earnings (loss)	30	(14)	(79)	(113)
Capital expenditures (c)	27	42	-	-
Assets (d)	598	419	-	-
Equity investments	23	47	-	-

(a) Includes interest, dividends and miscellaneous income, and gain (loss) on sales of assets.

(b) Includes eliminations and consolidation adjustments.

(c) Includes capital expenditures for discontinued operations (agricultural products) of \$8 million.

(d) Includes assets for discontinued operations (agricultural products) of \$305 million.

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GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

2000 Geographic Disclosures

Millions of dollars	U. S.	Canada	Thailand	Indonesia	Other Foreign
Sales and operating revenues from continuing operations	\$ 6,956	\$ 168	\$ 735	\$ 689	\$ 365
Long lived assets:					
Gross	8,620	1,200	2,803	2,390	1,793
Net	2,699	975	967	921	720

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1999 Geographic Disclosures

Millions of dollars	U. S.	Canada	Thailand	Indonesia	Other Foreign
Sales and operating revenues from continuing operations	\$ 4,333	\$ 160	\$ 618	\$ 483	\$ 252
Long lived assets: (a)					
Gross	8,698	998	2,641	2,063	1,734
Net	2,626	868	952	657	713

(a) Includes long lived assets for discontinued business (agricultural products) of \$621 million (gross) / \$197 million (net).

1998 Geographic Disclosures

Millions of dollars	U. S.	Canada	Thailand	Indonesia	Other Foreign
Sales and operating revenues from continuing operations	\$ 3,157	\$ 77	\$ 595	\$ 531	\$ 213
Long lived assets: (a)					
Gross	8,823	168	2,537	1,928	1,594
Net	2,792	91	982	582	630

(a) Includes long lived assets for discontinued business (agricultural products) of \$681 million (gross) / \$203 million (net).

NOTE 30 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In January 2001, the Company's 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 for approximately \$261 million in cash. Included in the transaction were total proved reserves of approximately 25 million barrels of oil equivalent (unaudited), ownership in 6 million gross fee mineral acres (3.2 million net) (unaudited) along with participation in several offshore exploration programs. The transaction was funded from Pure's credit facilities. Pure's acquisition has expanded its business areas into the Gulf Coast region and offshore in the Gulf of Mexico.

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QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (Unaudited)

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Millions of dollars except per share amounts	1st	
Total revenues	\$ 1,856	\$
Earnings from equity investments	25	
Total costs, including minority interests and income taxes	1,757	
After-tax earnings from continuing operations	124	
Discontinued operations		
Gain on disposal (net of tax)	9	
Net earnings (a)	\$ 133	\$
Basic earnings per share of common stock (b)		
Continuing operations	\$ 0.51	\$
Discontinued operations	0.04	
Basic earnings per share of common stock	\$ 0.55	\$
Diluted earnings per share of common stock (b)		
Continuing operations	\$ 0.51	\$
Discontinued operations	0.04	
Diluted earnings per share of common stock	\$ 0.55	\$
Net sales and operating revenues	\$ 1,827	\$
Gross margin (c)	\$ 210	\$
(a) Includes after-tax special item benefits (charges) of:	\$ (6)	\$
(b) Due to changes in the number of weighted average common shares outstanding each quarter, the earnings per share amounts by quarter may not be additive.		
(c) Gross margin equals sales and operating revenues less crude oil, natural gas and product purchases, operating and selling expenses, depreciation, depletion and amortization, dry hole costs, exploration expenses, and other operating taxes.		

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QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (continued)

Millions of dollars except per share amounts	1st	
Total revenues	\$ 1,141	\$
Earnings from equity investments	27	
Total costs including minority interests and income taxes	1,164	
After-tax earnings from continuing operations	4	
Discontinued operations		
Earnings (loss) from operations (net of tax)	3	
Gain on disposal (net of tax)	-	

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Net earnings (a)		\$	7	\$
Basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock (b)				
Continuing operations		\$	0.02	\$
Discontinued operations			0.01	
Basic earnings per share of common stock		\$	0.03	\$
Diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock (b)				
Continuing operations		\$	0.02	\$
Discontinued operations			0.01	
Diluted earnings per share of common stock		\$	0.03	\$
Net sales and operating revenues		\$	1,126	\$
Gross margin (c)		\$	26	\$
(a) Includes after-tax special item benefits (charges) of:		\$	(13)	\$
(b) Due to changes in the number of weighted average common shares outstanding each quarter, the earnings per share amounts by quarter may not be additive.				
(c) Gross margin equals sales and operating revenues less crude oil, natural gas and product purchases, operating and selling expenses, depreciation, depletion and amortization, dry hole costs, exploration expenses, and other operating taxes.				

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

Results of Operations - Results of operations of oil and gas exploration and production activities are shown below. Sales revenues are shown net of purchases. Other revenues primarily include gains or losses on sales of oil and gas properties and miscellaneous rental income. Production costs include lifting costs and taxes other than income. Exploration expenses consist of geological and geophysical costs, leasehold rentals and dry hole costs. Other operating expenses primarily include administrative and general expense. Income tax expense is based on the tax effects arising from the operations. Results of operations do not include general corporate overhead, interest costs, minority interests expense or Global Trade activities.

Millions of dollars	North America			Internation
	Lower 48	Alaska	Canada	Far East
2000				
Sales				
To public	\$ 109	\$ 248	\$ 218	\$ 990
Intercompany	1,442	47	-	207
Other revenues	75	3	31	9
Total	1,626	298	249	1,206
Production costs	208	80	51	152

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Exploration expenses	175	6	14	99
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	427	57	111	221
Other operating expenses	78	9	13	61

Pre-tax results of operations	738	146	60	673
Income taxes	267	54	(20)	274

Results of operations	\$ 471	\$ 92	\$ 80	\$ 399
Results of equity investees (a)	18	-	-	18

Total	\$ 489	\$ 92	\$ 80	\$ 417
=====				
1999				
Sales				
To public	\$ 39	\$ 121	\$ 125	\$ 683
Intercompany	781	61	-	177
Other revenues	28	3	13	9

Total	848	185	138	869
Production costs	167	70	35	134
Exploration expenses	156	2	11	77
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	385	53	54	207
Other operating expenses	65	10	12	58

Pre-tax results of operations	75	50	26	393
Income taxes	22	19	7	166

Results of operations	\$ 53	\$ 31	\$ 19	\$ 227
Results of equity investees (a)	3	-	-	(3)

Total	\$ 56	\$ 31	\$ 19	\$ 224
=====				

(a) Unocal's proportional shares of investees accounted for by the equity method.

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Results of Operations (continued)

Millions of dollars	North America			Internati
	Lower 48	Alaska	Canada	Far East

1998				
Sales				
To public	\$ 67	\$ 93	\$ 40	\$ 709
Intercompany	737	73	-	246
Other revenues	55	11	174	(6)

Total	859	177	214	949
Production costs	187	82	17	123
Exploration expenses	196	2	-	101
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	410	71	22	212
Other operating expenses	63	13	7	70

Pre-tax results of operations	3	9	168	443

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Income taxes	-	3	48	248
Results of operations	\$ 3	\$ 6	\$ 120	\$ 195
Results of equity investees (a)	(3)	-	-	-
Total	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ 120	\$ 195

(a) Unocal's proportional shares of investees accounted for by the equity method.

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Costs Incurred - Costs incurred in oil and gas property acquisition, exploration and development activities, both capitalized and charged to expense, are shown below. Data for the Company's capitalized costs related to oil and gas exploration and production activities are presented in note 15 on page 74.

Millions of dollars	North America			Inter
	Lower 48	Alaska	Canada	Far East
2000 (a)				
Property acquisition				
Proved (b) (c)	\$ 312	\$ -	\$ 346	\$ 15
Unproved	57	-	6	
Exploration	294	6	34	13
Development	279	30	70	23
Costs incurred by equity investees (d)	103	-	-	
1999 (e)				
Property acquisition				
Proved (f)	\$ 18	\$ -	\$ 283	\$
Unproved	29	1	5	
Exploration	320	4	26	15
Development	240	25	76	20
Costs incurred by equity investees (d)	11	-	-	
1998				
Property acquisition				
Proved	\$ 53	\$ -	\$ -	\$
Unproved	223	-	-	
Exploration	358	3	1	20
Development	207	42	13	35
Costs incurred by equity investees (d)	-	-	-	2

- (a) Includes costs of \$154 million attributable to outstanding minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries.
- (b) Lower 48 includes \$244 million for the acquisition of the common stock of Titan Exploration, Inc.
- (c) Canada includes \$161 million of cash, \$82 million of net debt and \$65 million of hedge liabilities for the remaining interest in Northrock Resources Ltd.
- (d) Represents Unocal's proportional shares of costs incurred by investees accounted for by the equity method.

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- (e) Includes costs of \$53 million attributable to outstanding minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries.
- (f) Canada includes \$205 million of common stock and \$69 million of net debt for the acquisition of a 48 percent interest in Northrock Resources Ltd.

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Average Prices and Production Costs per Unit (Unaudited) - The average sales price is based on sales revenues and volumes attributable to net working interest production. Where intersegment sales occur, intersegment sales prices approximate market prices. The average production costs are stated on a per barrel of oil equivalent (BOE) basis, which includes natural gas that is converted at a ratio of 6.0 mcf to one barrel of oil equivalent (this ratio represents the approximate energy content of the wet gas).

	North America			Intern
	Lower 48	Alaska	Canada	Far East

2000 Average prices: (a)				
Crude oil and condensate - per barrel	\$ 28.69	\$ 24.94	\$ 22.75	\$ 26.17
Natural gas - per mcf	3.93	1.20	2.30	2.46
Natural gas liquids - per barrel	19.31	24.70	19.20	26.09
Average production costs per BOE (b)	3.22	4.66	4.38	1.84

1999 Average prices: (a)				
Crude oil and condensate - per barrel	\$ 16.65	\$ 13.05	\$ 13.99	\$ 15.38
Natural gas - per mcf	2.17	1.20	2.31	2.03
Natural gas liquids - per barrel	10.28	13.96	12.37	15.95
Average production costs per BOE (b)	2.78	3.88	4.07	1.71

1998 Average prices: (a)				
Crude oil and condensate - per barrel	\$ 12.41	\$ 9.35	\$ 10.12	\$ 12.55
Natural gas - per mcf	2.07	1.33	1.64	2.06
Natural gas liquids - per barrel	8.63	10.21	7.78	10.05
Average production costs per BOE (b)	2.91	4.40	3.05	1.52

- (a) Average prices include hedging gains and losses but exclude gains or losses on derivative positions not accounted for as hedges and other Global Trade margins.
- (b) Includes production of host countries' shares in Indonesia and the Democratic Republic of Congo for all three years presented and in Yemen for 1999 and 1998.

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Oil and Gas Reserve Data (Unaudited) - Estimates of physical quantities of oil and gas reserves, determined by Company engineers, for the years 2000, 1999, and 1998 are presented on pages 111 and 112. As defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission, proved oil and gas reserves are the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids that geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Accordingly, these estimates do not include probable or possible reserves. Estimated oil and gas reserves are based on available reservoir data and are

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subject to future revision. Significant portions of the Company's undeveloped reserves, principally in offshore areas, require the installation or completion of related infrastructure facilities such as platforms, pipelines, and the drilling of development wells. Proved reserve quantities exclude royalty interests owned by others; however, reserves held under production-sharing contracts (PSCs) in Indonesia and a concession in the Democratic Republic of Congo are reported on a gross basis. The gross basis includes the Company's net working interest and the related host country interest. In Bangladesh, Myanmar and Azerbaijan, the Company reports its share of reserves pursuant to PSCs utilizing the "economic interest" method. Estimated quantities for PSCs reported under the "economic interest" method are subject to fluctuations in the price of oil and gas and recoverable operating expenses and capital costs. If prices increase and costs remain stable, reserve quantities attributable to recovery of costs decline. This reduction would be partially offset by an increase in the Company's net equity share. However, the overall effect would be a reduction of reserves attributable to the Company. The reserve quantities also include barrels of oil that the Company is contractually obligated to sell in Indonesia at prices substantially below market.

Natural gas reserves are reported on a wet gas basis, which includes natural gas liquids. For informational purposes, natural gas liquids reserves in the U.S. are estimated to be 48 million, 44 million, and 49 million barrels at December 31, 2000, 1999, and 1998, respectively. They are derived from the natural gas reserves by applying a national average shrinkage factor obtained from the Department of Energy published statistics. International natural gas liquids reserves were insignificant for the above periods.

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Estimated Proved Reserves of Crude Oil and Condensate

Millions of barrels	Consolidated Subsidiaries						Equity Investees
	North America			International			
	Lower 48	Alaska	Canada	Far East	Other	Total	
As of December 31, 1997 (b)	126	83	35	158	131	533	-
Revisions of estimates	(7)	(14)	(1)	-	13	(9)	-
Improved recovery	4	-	1	1	-	6	-
Discoveries and extensions	13	5	-	60	3	81	-
Purchases (c)	5	-	-	-	-	5	2
Sales (c)	(6)	-	(13)	-	-	(19)	-
Production	(16)	(11)	(3)	(29)	(8)	(67)	-
As of December 31, 1998 (b)	119	63	19	190	139	530	2
Revisions of estimates	6	8	3	9	-	26	-
Improved recovery	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Discoveries and extensions	7	2	4	18	-	31	-
Purchases (c)	-	-	34	-	2	36	2
Sales (c)	(4)	(1)	-	-	(10)	(15)	-
Production	(15)	(10)	(5)	(26)	(8)	(64)	-
As of December 31, 1999 (b) (d)	113	62	55	193	123	546	4
Revisions of estimates	1	16	(5)	11	(18)	5	1
Improved recovery	-	1	-	2	-	3	-
Discoveries and extensions	7	2	4	30	19	62	-
Purchases (c)	37	-	1	41	2	81	2

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Sales (c)	(5)	-	(2)	-	-	(7)	-
Production	(16)	(9)	(6)	(26)	(7)	(64)	(1)
As of December 31, 2000 (b) (e)	137	72	47	251	119	626	6
Proved Developed Reserves at:							
December 31, 1997	97	63	32	91	31	314	-
December 31, 1998	88	47	18	81	38	272	2
December 31, 1999	93	50	51	74	38	306	3
December 31, 2000	106	55	43	75	43	322	5
(a) Represents Unocal's proportional shares of reserves of Lower 48 investees accounted for by the equity method.							
(b) Includes host countries' shares at							
December 31, 1997 of:	-	-	-	52	7	59	-
December 31, 1998 of:	-	-	-	47	5	52	-
December 31, 1999 of:	-	-	-	44	2	46	-
December 31, 2000 of:	-	-	-	72	3	75	-
(c) Purchases and sales include reserves acquired and relinquished through property exchanges.							
(d) Canada includes reserves attributable to a consolidated subsidiary in which there was a minority interest share representing approximately 18 million barrels at December 31, 1999. Lower 48 includes reserves attributable to a consolidated subsidiary in which there was a minority interest share representing approximately 7 million barrels at December 31, 1999.							
(e) Lower 48 includes reserves attributable to consolidated subsidiaries in which there were minority interest shares representing approximately 27 million barrels at December 31, 2000.							

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Estimated Proved Reserves of Natural Gas

Billions of cubic feet	Consolidated Subsidiaries						Equity Investees
	North America			International			
	Lower 48	Alaska	Canada	Far East	Other	Total	
As of December 31, 1997 (b)	1,677	443	105	4,189	136	6,550	-
Revisions of estimates	25	(21)	(1)	(71)	2	(66)	-
Improved recovery	11	7	-	-	2	20	-
Discoveries and extensions	191	3	-	159	84	437	-
Purchases (c)	30	-	-	-	-	30	22
Sales (c)	(90)	-	(91)	-	-	(181)	-
Production	(299)	(58)	(3)	(322)	(8)	(690)	-
As of December 31, 1998 (b)	1,545	374	10	3,955	216	6,100	22
Revisions of estimates	5	(21)	-	17	(24)	(23)	3
Improved recovery	20	-	1	26	2	49	1
Discoveries and extensions	165	1	36	499	4	705	-
Purchases (c)	20	-	333	-	150	503	79
Sales (c)	(115)	-	-	-	-	(115)	-
Production	(271)	(58)	(25)	(326)	(17)	(697)	(9)
As of December 31, 1999 (b) (d)	1,369	296	355	4,171	331	6,522	96

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Revisions of estimates	30	(12)	(55)	(236)	18	(255)	23
Improved recovery	11	1	-	25	1	38	-
Discoveries and extensions	175	1	31	370	-	577	4
Purchases (c)	299	-	13	38	-	350	14
Sales (c)	(45)	-	(25)	-	-	(70)	(4)
Production	(274)	(58)	(39)	(348)	(22)	(741)	(14)

As of December 31, 2000 (b) (e)	1,565	228	280	4,020	328	6,421	119
Proved Developed Reserves at:							
December 31, 1997	1,251	243	97	2,002	52	3,645	-
December 31, 1998	1,199	211	11	2,394	141	3,956	16
December 31, 1999	1,158	185	298	1,993	221	3,855	91
December 31, 2000	1,300	154	223	1,753	202	3,632	110

- (a) Represents Unocal's proportional shares of reserves of Lower 48 investees accounted for by the equity method.
- (b) Includes host countries' shares at
- | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| December 31, 1997 of: | - | - | - | 444 | - | 444 | - |
| December 31, 1998 of: | - | - | - | 389 | - | 389 | - |
| December 31, 1999 of: | - | - | - | 441 | - | 441 | - |
| December 31, 2000 of: | - | - | - | 454 | - | 454 | - |
- (c) Purchases and sales include reserves acquired and relinquished through property exchanges.
- (d) Canada includes reserves attributable to a consolidated subsidiary in which there was a minority interest share representing approximately 176 billion cubic feet at December 31, 1999.
Lower 48 includes reserves attributable to a consolidated subsidiary in which there was a minority interest share representing approximately 100 billion cubic feet at December 31, 1999.
- (e) Lower 48 includes reserves attributable to consolidated subsidiaries in which there were minority interest shares representing approximately 253 billion cubic feet at December 31, 2000.

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Present Values of Future Net Cash Flows (Unaudited)

The present values of future net cash flows from proved oil and gas reserves for the years 2000, 1999, and 1998 are presented on page 114. Revenues are based on estimated production of proved reserves from existing and planned facilities and on prices of oil and gas at year-end 2000. Development and production costs related to future production are based on year-end cost levels and assume continuation of existing economic conditions. Income tax expense is computed by applying the appropriate year-end statutory tax rates to pre-tax future cash flows less recovery of the tax basis of proved properties and reduced by applicable tax credits.

The Company cautions readers that the data on the present value of future net cash flows of oil and gas reserves are based on many subjective judgments and assumptions. Different, but equally valid, assumptions and judgments could lead to significantly different results. Additionally, estimates of physical quantities of oil and gas reserves, future rates of production and related prices and costs for such production are subject to extensive revisions and a high degree of variability as a result of economic and political changes. As set forth in note (a) to the table on page 114, the year-end 2000 oil and gas prices required to be used in the calculations were at historically high levels, particularly in the case of U.S. Lower 48 and Canada gas prices. Any subsequent price changes will alter the results and the indicated present value of oil and gas reserves. It is the opinion of the Company that this data can be highly misleading and may not be indicative of the value of underground oil and gas

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reserves.

The changes from year to year in the present values of future net cash flows are presented on page 115.

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Present Values of Future Net Cash Flows

Millions of dollars	North America			Internatio
	Lower 48	Alaska	Canada	Far East

2000				
Revenues (a)	\$ 18,926	\$ 1,425	\$ 3,838	\$ 12,965
Production costs	2,795	826	512	2,454
Development costs (b)	750	221	79	2,607
Income tax expense	5,210	116	1,275	3,225

Future net cash flows	10,171	262	1,972	4,679
10% annual discount	3,416	55	913	1,994

Present values of future net cash flows	6,755	207	1,059	2,685
Company's share of present values of future net cash flows of equity investees (c)	382	-	-	300

Total (d)	\$ 7,137	\$ 207	\$ 1,059	\$ 2,985
=====				
1999				
Revenues (a)	\$ 5,755	\$ 1,496	\$ 1,969	\$ 12,172
Production costs	1,706	639	559	2,937
Development costs (b)	724	202	64	2,159
Income tax expense	1,044	211	469	2,754

Future net cash flows	2,281	444	877	4,322
10% annual discount	677	102	378	1,819

Present values of future net cash flows	1,604	342	499	2,503
Company's share of present values of future net cash flows of equity investees (c)	72	-	-	287

Total (e)	\$ 1,676	\$ 342	\$ 499	\$ 2,790
=====				
1998				
Revenues (a)	\$ 4,203	\$ 802	\$ 178	\$ 7,029
Production costs	1,545	499	109	2,731
Development costs (b)	698	208	9	1,614
Income tax expense	536	(2)	24	768

Future net cash flows	1,424	97	36	1,916
10% annual discount	415	(2)	10	697

Present values of future net cash flows	1,009	99	26	1,219
Company's share of present values of future net cash flows of equity investees (c)	-	-	-	202

Total	\$ 1,009	\$ 99	\$ 26	\$ 1,421
=====				

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(a) Weighted-average prices, based on year-end prices, were as follows:					
Crude oil per barrel	2000	\$ 25.28	\$ 17.45	\$ 20.09	\$ 22.66
	1999	\$ 23.72	\$ 19.85	\$ 20.30	\$ 22.83
	1998	\$ 8.31	\$ 7.49	\$ 9.05	\$ 10.53
Natural gas per mcf	2000	\$ 10.02	\$ 1.20	\$ 10.50	\$ 2.75
	1999	\$ 2.23	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.85	\$ 2.71
	1998	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.66

- (b) Includes dismantlement and abandonment costs.
- (c) Represents Unocal's proportional shares of investees accounted for under the equity method.
- (d) Included in Lower 48 is the present value of Spirit Energy 76 Development, L. P., a consolidated subsidiary, in which there is a minority interest share representing approximately \$98 million and the present value of Pure Resources, Inc. in which there is a minority interest representing approximately \$656 million.
- (e) Included in Lower 48 is the present value of Spirit Energy 76 Development, L. P., a consolidated subsidiary, in which there is a minority interest share representing approximately \$112 million. Canada included a minority interest share of approximately \$211 million in the present value of the Company's Northrock Resources, Ltd. consolidated subsidiary.

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Changes in Present Values of Future Net Cash Flows (Unaudited)

Millions of dollars		2000

Present value at beginning of year		\$ 5,975
Discoveries and extensions, net of estimated future costs		2,333
Net purchases and sales of proved reserves (a)		1,354
Revisions to prior estimates:		
Prices net of estimated changes in production costs		9,196
Future development costs		(820)
Quantity estimates		(232)
Production schedules and other		(595)
Accretion of discount		724
Development costs related to beginning of year reserves		696
Sales of oil and gas net of production costs of:		
(\$536 million in 2000, \$450 million in 1999 and \$458 million in 1998)		(2,949)
Net change in income taxes		(3,566)

Present value at end of year		\$ 12,116
=====		

- (a) Reserves purchased were valued at \$1,512 million, \$644 million, and \$17 million in 2000, 1999, and 1998, respectively. Reserves sold were valued at \$158 million, \$98 million, and \$256 million for the same years, respectively.

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SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA (Unaudited)

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Millions of dollars except per share amounts	2000	1999	1998	
Revenue Data				
Sales				
Crude oil and condensate	\$ 5,764	\$ 3,511	\$ 2,208	\$
Natural gas	2,495	1,646	1,823	
Geothermal steam	150	153	166	
Natural gas liquids	108	73	66	
Petroleum products	286	209	32	
Minerals	29	35	67	
Other	137	124	142	
Total sales revenues	8,969	5,751	4,504	
Operating revenues	(55)	91	123	
Other revenues (a)	288	119	380	
Total revenues from continuing operations	\$ 9,202	\$ 5,961	\$ 5,007	\$
Revenues from discontinued operations (b)	\$ 336	\$ 352	\$ 376	\$
Earnings Data				
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 723	\$ 113	\$ 93	\$
Earnings from discontinued operations (net of tax)	37	24	37	
Extraordinary item - early extinguishment of debt (net tax)	-	-	-	
Net earnings	\$ 760	\$ 137	\$ 130	\$
Basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock:				
Continuing operations	\$ 2.98	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.39	\$
Discontinued operations	0.15	0.10	0.15	
Extraordinary item	-	-	-	
Net earnings (loss) per share of common stock	\$ 3.13	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.54	\$
Share Data				
Cash dividends declared on preferred stock	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$
Per share	-	-	-	
Cash dividends declared on common stock	194	194	192	
Per share	0.80	0.80	0.80	
Number of common stockholders of record at year end	24,910	27,026	29,567	3
Weighted average common shares - thousands	242,863	242,167	241,332	24

- (a) All years have been reclassified to exclude earnings from equity investments from revenues.
- (b) 1996 excludes \$609 million for November 17, 1996 - December 31, 1996 which was included in loss on disposal in the Consolidated Earnings Statement. All prior years were restated to include agricultural products in discontinued operations.

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SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA (Continued)

Millions of dollars except as indicated	2000	1999	1998	1
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Balance Sheet Data				
Current assets (c)	\$ 1,802	\$ 1,631	\$ 1,388	\$ 1,388
Current liabilities (d)	1,845	1,559	1,376	1,376
Working capital	(43)	72	12	12
Ratio of current assets to current liabilities	1.0:1	1.0:1	1.0:1	1.0:1
Total assets	10,010	8,967	7,952	7,952
Total debt and capital leases	2,506	2,854	2,558	2,558
Trust convertible preferred securities	522	522	522	522
Total stockholders' equity	2,719	2,184	2,202	2,202
Dollars stockholders' equity-per common share	11.19	9.01	9.13	9.13
Return on average stockholders' equity:				
Continuing operations	29.5%	5.2%	4.1%	4.1%
Including discontinued operations and extraordinary item	31.0%	6.2%	5.8%	5.8%

General Data				
Salaries, wages and employee benefits (e)	\$ 546	\$ 578	\$ 596	\$ 596
Number of regular employees at year-end	6,800	7,550	7,880	7,880
=====				

- (c) 1996 Includes net assets of discontinued operations related to refining, marketing and transportation business.
- (d) 2000, 1999 and 1998 includes liabilities associated with pre-paid commodity sales.
- (e) Employee benefits are net of pension income recognized in accordance with current accounting standards for pension costs.

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OPERATING SUMMARY (Unaudited)

	2000 (a)	1999	1998	

Oil and Gas				

Net exploratory wells completed:				
Oil	15	31	19	
Gas	47	23	18	
Net development wells completed:				
Oil	102	81	113	
Gas	142	93	105	
Net dry holes:				
Exploratory	40	27	34	
Development	9	9	10	

Total net wells	355	264	299	
Net producible wells at year end (b)	4,638	3,511	3,193	3,193
Net undeveloped acreage at year end - thousands of acres:				
North America				
Lower 48	2,199	1,743	1,664	1,664
Alaska	221	186	215	215
Canada	1,285	1,440	39	39
International				
Far East	14,505	20,677	20,167	20,167
Other	6,172	5,043	4,975	4,975

Total	24,382	29,089	27,060	27,060
Net proved reserves at year end (c):				

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Crude oil and condensate - million barrels				
North America				
Lower 48	137	113	119	
Alaska	72	62	63	
Canada	47	55	19	
International				
Far East	251	193	190	
Other	119	123	139	
Equity investees	6	4	2	

Total	632	550	532	
Natural gas - billion cubic feet				
North America				
Lower 48	1,565	1,369	1,545	1
Alaska	228	296	374	
Canada	280	355	10	
International				
Far East	4,020	4,171	3,955	4
Other	328	331	216	
Equity investees	119	96	22	

Total	6,540	6,618	6,122	6

- (a) Reflects the acquisition of Titan Exploration, Inc. by Pure Resources, Inc. in North America-Lower 48.
- (b) Producing wells exclude suspended wells not expected to be producing within a year and wells awaiting abandonment.
- (c) Includes host countries' shares under certain production sharing contracts and 100% of consolidated subsidiaries.

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OPERATING SUMMARY (continued)

	2000	1999	1998	1997

Oil and Gas				

Net daily production (a) (b):				
Crude oil and condensate - thousand barrels				
North America				
Lower 48	45	40	44	45
Alaska	26	27	29	31
Canada	15	12	11	14
International				
Far East	70	73	80	95
Other	19	23	20	12

Total	175	175	184	197
Natural gas - million cubic feet				
North America				
Lower 48	786	747	795	860
Alaska	128	133	133	133
Canada	99	70	24	35
International				
Far East	936	847	853	795
Other	58	39	21	25

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Total	2,007	1,836	1,826	1,848	
Natural gas liquids - thousand barrels					
Leasehold (c)	14	17	16	15	
Plant	1	2	3	3	

Total	15	19	19	18	
Geothermal Operations					

Net wells completed:					
Exploratory	-	-	3	3	
Development	-	-	8	7	

Total	-	-	11	10	
Net producible wells at year end	83	79	287	241	
Net undeveloped acreage at year end - thousands of acres	314	314	338	384	
Net proved reserves at year end: (d)					
Billion kilowatt-hours	114	120	157	149	
Million equivalent oil barrels	170	179	235	223	
Net daily production:					
Million kilowatt-hours	16	17	21	18	
Thousand equivalent oil barrels	25	25	32	27	

(a)	Includes the company's proportional shares of equity investees, 100% of consolidated subsidiaries.				
(b)	Natural gas is reported on a wet gas basis; production excludes gas consumed on lease and production includes certain host countries' shares of:				
	Crude oil and condensate - thousand barrels	26	24	10	28
	Natural gas - million cubic feet	107	82	49	28

- (c) Net of plant retentions.
(d) Includes reserves underlying a service fee arrangement in the Philippines.

ITEM 9 - CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE: None

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PART III

The information required by Items 10 through 13 (except for information regarding the Company's executive officers) is incorporated by reference to Unocal's Proxy Statement for its 2001 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "2001 Proxy Statement") (File No. 1-8483), as indicated below. The 2001 Proxy Statement is expected to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or about April 9, 2001.

ITEM 10 - DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT.

See the information regarding Unocal's directors and nominees for election as directors to appear in the 2001 Proxy Statement under the captions "Election of Directors" and "Board Committee Meetings and Functions". Also, see the list of Unocal's executive officers and related information under the caption "Executive Officers of the Registrant" in Part I of this report on page 24.

ITEM 11 - EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

See the information regarding executive compensation to appear in the 2001 Proxy Statement under the captions "Summary Compensation Table," "Option/SAR Grants in

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2000," "Aggregated Option/SAR Exercises in 2000 and December 31, 2000 Option/SAR Values," "Long-Term Incentive Plans - Awards in 2000," "Pension Plan Table," "Employment Contracts, Termination of Employment and Change of Control Arrangements" and the information regarding directors' compensation to appear in the 2001 Proxy Statement under the caption "Directors' Compensation."

ITEM 12 - SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT.

See the information regarding security ownership to appear in the 2001 Proxy Statement under the captions "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners" and "Security Ownership of Management."

ITEM 13 - CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS:

See the information regarding certain loans to executive officers to appear in the 2001 Proxy Statement under the caption "Indebtedness of Management."

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PART IV

ITEM 14 - EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

(a) Financial statements, financial statement schedules and exhibits filed as part of this annual report:

- (1) Financial Statements: See the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule under Item 8 on page 53 of this report.
- (2) Financial Statement Schedule: See the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule under Item 8 on page 53 of this report.
- (3) Exhibits: The Exhibit Index on pages 125 through 127 of this report lists the exhibits that are filed as part of this report and identifies each management contract and compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed.

(b) Reports filed on Form 8-K:

During the fourth quarter of 2000:

- (1) Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 30, 2000, and filed October 3, 2000, for the purpose of reporting, under Item 5, the completion of the Company's sale of its Agricultural Products business to Agrium, Inc.
- (2) Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed December 5, 2000, for the purpose of reporting, under Item 5, an enhanced severance program in the event of a change in control of the Company.
- (3) Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed December 5, 2000, for the purpose of reporting, under Item 5, the appointment of a new Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chairman of the Board.
- (4) Current Report on Form 8-K dated and filed December 8, 2000, for the purpose of reporting, under Item 5, Unocal and Union Oil bylaw amendments, both filed as exhibits under Item 7,

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and effective January 1, 2001.

- (5) Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 12, 2000, and filed December 13, 2000, for the purpose of reporting, under Item 5, the capital spending forecast for 2001.

During the first quarter of 2001 to the date hereof:

- (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.

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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:
March 16, 2001

By: /s/ TERRY G. DALLAS

Terry G. Dallas
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on March 16, 2001.

Signature	Title
----- /s/ JOHN W. CREIGHTON, JR. ----- John W. Creighton, Jr.	Chairman of the Board of Directors
----- /s/ CHARLES R. WILLIAMSON ----- Charles R. Williamson	Chief Executive Officer and Director
----- /s/ TIMOTHY H. LING ----- Timothy H. Ling	Director
----- /s/ TERRY G. DALLAS ----- Terry G. Dallas	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
----- /s/ JOE D. CECIL ----- Joe D. Cecil	Vice President and Comptroller (Principal Accounting Officer)

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/s/ JOHN W. AMERMAN ----- John W. Amerman	Director
/s/ JAMES W. CROWNOVER ----- James W. Crownover	Director
/s/ FRANK C. HERRINGER ----- Frank C. Herringer	Director
/s/ DONALD B. RICE ----- Donald B. Rice	Director
/s/ KEVIN W. SHARER ----- Kevin W. Sharer	Director
/s/ MARINA V.N. WHITMAN ----- Marina v.N. Whitman	Director

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UNOCAL CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE II - VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

(Millions of dollars)

Description	Balance at beginning of period	Additions		De res
		Charged or (credited) to costs & expenses	Charged or (credited) to other accounts	
YEAR 2000				
Amounts deducted from applicable assets:				
Accounts and notes receivable	\$71	\$30	\$ 0	
Investments and long-term receivables	\$81	\$31	\$ (32)	
YEAR 1999				
Amounts deducted from applicable assets:				
Accounts and notes receivable	\$78	\$29	\$ (32)	
Investments and long-term receivables	\$34	\$15	\$ 32	
YEAR 1998				
Amounts deducted from applicable assets:				
Accounts and notes receivable	\$35	\$53	\$ (1)	
Investments and long-term receivables	\$32	\$ 3	\$ 0	

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(a) Represents receivables written off, net of recoveries, reinstatement and losses sustained.

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UNOCAL CORPORATION

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit 3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Unocal, dated as of January 31, 2000, and currently in effect (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Unocal's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, File No. 1-8483).
Exhibit 3.2	Bylaws of Unocal, as amended through January 1, 2001, and currently in effect (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to Unocal's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 8, 2000, File No. 1-8483).
Exhibit 4.1	Standard Multiple-Series Indenture Provisions, January 1991, dated as of January 2, 1991 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-3 of Union Oil Company of California and Unocal (File Nos. 33-38505 and 33-38505-01)).
Exhibit 4.2	Form of Indenture, dated as of January 30, 1991, among Union Oil Company of California, Unocal and The Bank of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registration Statement on Form S-3 of Union Oil Company of California and Unocal (File Nos. 33-38505 and 33-38505-01)).
Exhibit 4.3	Form of Indenture, dated as of February 3, 1995, among Union Oil Company of California, Unocal and Chase Manhattan Bank and Trust Company, National Association, as successor Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to the Registration Statement on Form S-3 of Union Oil Company of California and Unocal (File Nos. 33-54861 and 33-54861-01)).
	Other instruments defining the rights of holders of long term debt of Unocal and its subsidiaries are not being filed since the total amount of securities authorized under each of such instruments does not exceed 10 percent of the total assets of Unocal and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. Unocal agrees to furnish a copy of any such instrument to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.
Exhibit 10.1	Rights Agreement, dated as of January 5, 2000, between Unocal and Mellon Investor Services, L.L.C., as Rights Agent

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(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Unocal's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 5, 2000, File No. 1-8483).

The following Exhibits 10.2 through 10.31 are management contracts or compensatory plans, contracts or arrangements required to be filed by Item 14 (c) of Form 10-K and Item 601 (b) (10) (iii) (A) of Regulation S-K.

Exhibit 10.2 1991 Management Incentive Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to Unocal's Proxy Statement dated March 18, 1991, for its 1991 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, File No. 1-8483).

Exhibit 10.3 Unocal Revised Incentive Compensation Plan Cash Deferral Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Unocal's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996, File No. 1-8483).

Exhibit 10.4 Amendments to 1991 Incentive Plan Awards (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to Unocal's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1998, File No. 1-8483.)

Exhibit 10.5 1998 Management Incentive Program, as amended, consisting of the Revised Incentive Compensation Plan, the Long-Term Incentive Plan of 1998 and the 1998 Performance Stock Option Plan, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit B to Unocal's Proxy Statement dated April 12, 2000, for its 2000 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, File No. 1-8483).

Exhibit 10.6 Forms of Notice of Grant of Performance Stock Option and Tandem Limited Stock Appreciation Right and Grant Agreement, effective as of March 30, 1998, between Unocal and each of Roger C. Beach, Charles R. Williamson, Timothy H. Ling, Dennis P.R. Codon, and Lucius E. Scott (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Unocal's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1998, File No. 1-8483).

Exhibit 10.7 2000 Executive Stock Purchase Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Unocal's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 16, 2000, File No. 1-8483).

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Exhibit 10.8 Award Agreement (Loan Agreement), together with related promissory note, both dated March 16, 2000, between Unocal and Roger C. Beach (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Unocal's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 16, 2000, File No. 1-8483).

Exhibit 10.9 Award Agreement (Loan Agreement), together with related promissory note, both dated March 16, 2000, between Unocal and Charles R. Williamson (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Unocal's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 16, 2000, File No. 1-8483).

Exhibit 10.10 Award Agreement (Loan Agreement), together with related promissory note, both dated March 16, 2000, between Unocal and Timothy H. Ling (incorporated by reference to Exhibit

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10.3 to Unocal's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 16, 2000, File No. 1-8483).

Exhibit 10.11	Award Agreement (Loan Agreement), together with related promissory note, both dated March 16, 2000, between Unocal and Dennis P. R. Codon (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Unocal's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 16, 2000, File No. 1-8483).
Exhibit 10.12	Unocal Nonqualified Retirement Plan "A", as amended December 5, 2000.
Exhibit 10.13	Unocal Nonqualified Retirement Plan "B", as amended December 5, 2000.
Exhibit 10.14	Unocal Nonqualified Retirement Plan "C", adopted December 5, 2000.
Exhibit 10.15	Unocal Supplemental Savings Plan, as amended December 5, 2000.
Exhibit 10.16	Summary of Enhanced Severance Program, adopted December 5, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Item 5--Other Events of Unocal's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 5, 2000, File No. 1-8483).
Exhibit 10.17	Other Compensatory Arrangements (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Unocal's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1990, File No. 1-8483).
Exhibit 10.18	Directors' Restricted Stock Plan of 1991 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit B to Unocal's Proxy Statement dated March 18, 1991, for its 1991 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, File No. 1-8483).
Exhibit 10.19	Amendments to the Directors Restricted Stock Plan, effective February 8, 1996 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Unocal's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995, File No. 1-8483).
Exhibit 10.20	Amendments to the Director's Restricted Stock Plan, effective June 1, 1998 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Unocal's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1998, File No. 1-8483).
Exhibit 10.21	Form of Director Indemnity Agreement between Unocal and each of its directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to Unocal's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, File No. 1-8483).
Exhibit 10.22	Form of Director Insurance Agreement between Unocal and each of its directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Unocal's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, File No. 1-8483).
Exhibit 10.23	Form of Officer Indemnity Agreement between Unocal and each of its officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to Unocal's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998, File No. 1-8483).
Exhibit 10.24	Consulting and Settlement Agreement, effective January 1, 2001, by and between Union Oil Company of California and

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Unocal and Roger C. Beach

Exhibit 10.25 Employment Agreement, effective as of March 27, 2000, by and between Unocal and Charles R. Williamson (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Unocal's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 16, 2000, File No. 1-8483).

Exhibit 10.26 Change in Control Agreement, effective as of July 28, 1998, by and between Unocal and Timothy H. Ling (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to Unocal's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, File No. 1-8483).

Exhibit 10.27 Amendment, dated February 28, 2000, to Exhibit 10.26 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to Unocal's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, File No. 1-8483).

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Exhibit 10.28 Employment Agreement, effective as of May 30, 2000, by and between Unocal and Terry G. Dallas (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Unocal's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000, File No. 1-8483).

Exhibit 10.29 Employment Agreement, effective as of July 28, 1998, by and between Unocal and Dennis P.R. Codon, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Unocal's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1998, File No. 1-8483).

Exhibit 10.30 Amendment, dated February 28, 2000, to Exhibit 10.29.

Exhibit 10.31 Termination Agreement and Release, dated May 30, 2000, by and between Unocal and Lucius E. Scott (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Unocal's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000, File No. 1-8483).

Exhibit 12.1 Statement regarding computation of ratio of earnings to fixed charges of Unocal for the five years ended December 31, 2000.

Exhibit 12.2 Statement regarding computation of ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends of Unocal for the five years ended December 31, 2000.

Exhibit 12.3 Statement regarding computation of ratio of earnings to fixed charges of Union Oil Company of California for the five years ended December 31, 2000.

Exhibit 21 Subsidiaries of Unocal Corporation.

Exhibit 23 Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

Exhibit 99.1 Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation of Union Oil Company of California, as amended through April 1, 1999, and currently in effect (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Unocal's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1999, File No. 1-8483).

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Exhibit 99.2 Bylaws of Union Oil Company of California, as amended
 through January 1, 2001, and currently in effect
 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99 to Unocal's Current
 Report on Form 8-K, dated December 8, 2000, File No. 1-
 8483).

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

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