

BRASKEM SA  
Form 6-K  
August 07, 2014

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**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**  
**Washington, D.C. 20549**

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**FORM 6-K**

**REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-16  
OR 15D-16 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

**For the month of August, 2014**  
**(Commission File No. 1-14862 )**

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**BRASKEM S.A.**

*(Exact Name as Specified in its Charter)*

**N/A**

*(Translation of registrant's name into English)*

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**Rua Eteno, 1561, Polo Petroquimico de Camacari**  
**Camacari, Bahia - CEP 42810-000 Brazil**

*(Address of principal executive offices)*

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F  Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K  
in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1).

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to  
the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes  No

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82- \_\_\_\_\_.

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**2Q14 EBITDA was R\$ 1.1 billion,  
down 17% from 1Q14 on a recurring basis**

**HIGHLIGHTS:**

4 The average cracker utilization rate stood at 84%, decreasing 1 p.p. from 1Q14, due to the scheduled maintenance shutdown in one of the lines at the Triunfo site and by the lower feedstock supply to the Rio de Janeiro complex.

4 The Brazilian demand for thermoplastic resins (PE, PP and PVC) in this quarter was 1,311 kton, down 2.6% compared to the previous quarter, reflecting the slowdown in the domestic economy. Braskem's sales followed the market trend and reached 879 kton. Compared to 2Q13, when demand benefitted from inventory rebuilding and the strong performance of certain sectors of the economy, the market dropped by 8% and the Company's sales 7%.

4 Sales of PP in the USA and Europe business unit reached 479 kton, up 4% and 3% from 1Q14 and 2Q13, respectively. In both cases the increase is explained by the recovery of local markets, especially in the automotive and retail sectors in the United States.

4 In 2Q14, Braskem recorded EBITDA of R\$1,130 million, 17% lower than the 1Q14, on a recurring basis, mainly due to the decrease in petrochemical spreads in the international market, the Brazilian real appreciation of 6% and the sales mix of the Brazilian operations. In comparison to 2Q13, EBITDA grew by 6%, driven by higher spreads between the periods and the Brazilian real depreciation. In U.S. dollar, EBITDA in the quarter amounted to US\$507 million.

4 The Company's leverage, as measured by the ratio of net debt to EBITDA in U.S. dollar, stood at 2.73x, in line with 1Q14. In Brazilian real, the leverage ratio stood at 2.62x, decreasing 3%.

Capacity-expansion and feedstock-diversification projects

4 Mexico Project

§ The construction of the project reached 75% completion and equipment assembly of large pieces, such as the ethylene tower, was concluded.

§ Pre-marketing activities have already reached close to 200 clients.

Other projects

§ In line with its commitment to promote the Brazilian plastics chain, Braskem continues to make progress on the Plastics Chain Competitiveness Incentive Plan (PIC). Created in 2013

and with planned investments of up to R\$80 million, PIC supports commercial and structural actions in the plastics manufacturing industry. In this context, in order to better introduce to the agricultural sector the latest innovations in plastics, such as silo bags and plastic truck bodies, the Company and its Clients participated in the Agrishow fair, one of the largest agribusiness trade fairs in Brazil.

§ Braskem announced a project to produce Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene at its unit in La Porte, Texas (USA). Commercially known as UTEC, the resin account with 100% Brazilian technology and has applications across a wide range of industries.

4 Braskem figured among the 15 Dream Companies (“Empresa dos Sonhos”) to work at according to young professionals in Brazil, in a survey of nearly 52,000 undergraduate college students and recent graduates.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The worsening of geopolitical situations in Iraq, Ukraine and Russia drove to an increase in the price of oil and consequently in the price of naphtha, the main feedstock used by the petrochemical industry. As a result, spreads<sup>1</sup> of thermoplastic resins<sup>2</sup> and key basic petrochemicals<sup>3</sup> reduced by 3% and 7%, respectively, from the first quarter of 2014.

In Brazil, the level of interest rates and inflation, the expectation of an energy rationing and the consequent decline in household spending impacted the performance of the economy. The reduced number of working days during the World cup also affected the quarter. The exception remained the agricultural industry, which has benefited from international prices and is expected to enjoy record grain harvests.

In this scenario, Brazilian demand for thermoplastic resins was 1,311 kton, decreasing 3% from 1Q14 and inverting the seasonality of previous years, when the second quarter has traditionally registered a higher demand. Braskem's sales followed this trend and amounted to 879 kton. In comparison to 2Q13, when demand was positively influenced by an inventory rebuilding the chain and the good performance of certain industries (e.g., infrastructure, automotive and agribusiness), demand in the quarter contracted by 8%, while Braskem sales decreased 7%.

Sales of PP at the USA and Europe business unit amounted to 479 kton in 2Q14, increasing 4% and 3% from 1Q14 and 2Q13, respectively, reflecting the gradual recovery in the U.S. economy and the signs of continuous improvement in Euro zone economies. Additionally, as a result of its commitment with investments in maintenance and improvement of the operational efficiency of its assets, carried out over the last 3 years, Braskem increased its annual PP capacity at its site in Seadrift, Texas (USA) by 40 kton to 225 kton.

In 1H14, apparent consumption in the Brazilian thermoplastic resins market amounted to 2,657 kton, 3% lower than in the year-ago period. Braskem's sales followed this trend and totaled 1,780 kton, a 5% decrease.

PP sales in the USA and Europe amounted to 939 kton in the first half of the year, expanding by 5% from the same period of 2013, driven by the improvement in their economies, as already mentioned.

Braskem's EBITDA in 2Q14 was R\$1,130 million, decreasing 17% from recurring EBITDA in 1Q14. The main factors contributing to this result were (i) the reduction in petrochemical spreads in the international market; (ii) the 6% appreciation in the Brazilian real; (iii) and the sales mix of the Brazilian operations; which were partially offset by (iv) the good performance of the USA and Europe business unit. In U.S. dollar, EBITDA in the quarter amounted to US\$507 million, down 12% from 1Q14 recurring EBITDA and in line with 2Q13.

In 1H14, the Company posted EBITDA of R\$2,767 million or US\$1,197 million. Excluding nonrecurring effects, EBITDA was US\$1,080 million, increasing 9% from 1H13, positively impacted by the recovery of the petrochemicals spreads in the international market.

On June 30, 2014, Braskem's net debt stood at US\$6,660 million, increasing by approximately 1% from the end of 1Q14. Financial leverage measured by the ratio of net debt to EBITDA in U.S. dollar increased from 2.71x to 2.73x, reflecting this increase in net debt and the stability in EBITDA in the last 12 months.

Braskem announced the construction of a line to produce Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene at its site in La Porte, Texas in the United States, which is one of the main markets for this product. Commercially known as UTEC, the resin was developed using 100% Brazilian technology and has applications across a wide range of industries, such as oil extraction, military equipment and construction. The project, which is expected to start operations in the first half of 2016, aims to complement the existing portfolio line produced in Brazil. The main advantages of UTEC resin are its mechanical properties, such as high resistance to abrasion, impact strength, light weight and low coefficient of friction.

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<sup>1</sup> Difference between the price of petrochemicals and the price of naphtha.

<sup>2</sup> 1 65% PE (USA), 25% PP (Asia) and 10% PVC (Asia).

<sup>3</sup> 80% ethylene and propylene, 20% BTX (base Europe).

Looking for improving the competitiveness of the Brazilian industry and the confidence of entrepreneurs for new investments, the Federal Government announced in June a package of measures to stimulate the industrial sector.

One of the measures announced was the reopening of the tax amnesty program (Refis) for the payment, including in installments, of federal tax debits, which allows the use of accumulated fiscal losses to settle these debits. The amendments to provisional presidential decree 651/2014 and the opportunity to join the new program are currently being analyzed by Braskem.

Another important development was the reintroduction, on a permanent basis, of the Reintegra program – Special Tax Refund Program for Exporting Companies - which refunds a portion of the federal taxes levied on exports. The rate of refund will be set annually and may range from 0.1% to 3.0%, and the amount will be settled via cash reimbursements or credits to offset the payment of federal taxes. The rate set for 2014 of 0.3%, however, does not reflect the level of the tax burden in the production chain.

## PERFORMANCE

Note that as a result of the decision to maintain its investments in chemical distribution, which are the assets relating to Quantiq, Braskem restated its consolidated quarterly results for 2013 to include the result of this operation.

### 4 Net Revenue

In 2Q14, Braskem's net revenue was US\$4.9 billion, 3% lower than in 1Q14. In Brazilian real, net revenue was R\$10.9 billion, decreasing 8%, impacted by the average Brazilian real appreciation of 6% between the periods. Excluding naphtha/condensate resale from the analysis, net revenue in the quarter grew by 2.3% in U.S. dollar. In Brazilian real, net revenue decreased by 3.5%.

On the same basis, compared to 2Q13, consolidated net revenue in U.S. dollar grew by 2%, positively influenced by the higher petrochemical prices in the international market. In Brazilian real, consolidated net revenue grew by 10%, reflecting the average U.S. dollar appreciation between the periods of 8%.

Overseas sales revenue, not including resale, amounted to US\$1.8 billion, increasing 5% from the previous quarter, mainly due to the higher sales volume of PP. Compared to the same period in 2013, on the same basis, revenue remained stable, explained by the lower sales volume that was offset by the higher petrochemical prices in the international market.

In 1H14, Braskem's consolidated net revenue amounted to US\$9.9 billion. Excluding naphtha/condensate resale from the analysis, net revenue was US\$9.2 billion, increasing 1% from the same period in 2013. In Brazilian real, ex-resale revenue came to R\$21.2 billion, increasing 14%, which is explained by the 13% appreciation in the Brazilian real against the U.S. dollar between the periods and by the higher petrochemical prices in the international market.

On the same basis, revenue from overseas sales totaled US\$3.5 billion, virtually flat compared to the first half of 2013. The lower sales volume was partially offset by the higher average price in the period, which accompanied the trend in the international market.

\*Export of products made in Brazil

## **Highlights by Segment**

### **4 Capacity utilization rate**

In 2Q14, the average cracker capacity utilization rate was 84%, influenced by the scheduled maintenance shutdown of one of the lines of the Triunfo cracker, which occurred in March and April, and by ongoing problems with feedstock supply at the Rio de Janeiro site; with both of these factors also impacting operations at the polyethylene and polypropylene units. On the other hand, the recovery in the capacity utilization rate at other units reflects the resumption of its operations after the scheduled and unscheduled shutdowns in 1Q14.

### **4 Polyolefins**

Brazilian market: the estimated market for polyolefins (PE and PP) reached 1,011 kton in 2Q14, down 2% from 1Q14, which is explained by the weaker economic activity also affected by the reduced number of working days during the World Cup. In comparison to 2Q13, when there was a restocking trend in the chain and a good performance of some sectors, the market decreased by 7%.

In 1H14, demand amounted to 2.0 million tons, 1% lower than in the same period of 2013.

Production: production volume in the quarter was 953 kton, down 3% and 10% from 1Q14 and 2Q13, respectively, which in both cases is explained by the scheduled and unscheduled maintenance shutdowns.

Domestic sales: Braskem's sales in the quarter amounted to 724 kton, decreasing 2% when compared to the previous quarter, following the market trend. Market share expanded by 1 p.p. to 72%. Compared to 2Q13, sales decreased by 8%, in line with the demand contraction between the periods.



Export sales: in 2Q14, exports totaled 244 kton, increasing 6% from 1Q14, driven by the higher sales volume of PP. Compared to 2Q13, sales decreased 7%, reflecting the lower production volume.

In 1H14, production volume was 1,934 kton, down 9% from the same period in 2013, affected by the scheduled and unscheduled shutdowns in the period. In this context, Braskem sold 1,461 kton in the domestic market and 475 kton in the export market.

#### 4 **Vinyls**

Brazilian market: estimated PVC demand in 2Q14 was 300 kton, decreasing 4% from 1Q14 and also influenced by the slowdown in economic activity, which impacted the infrastructure and construction sectors. In relation to 2Q13, that was positively affected by inventory rebuilding, domestic demand decreased by 14%.

Production: PVC production volume reached 167 kton, an increase of 15% from 1Q14, driven by the normalization of the capacity utilization rate at the Bahia site following the scheduled maintenance shutdown in the previous quarter. Caustic soda production amounted to 111 kton, 3% higher.

Compared to 2Q13, when production was impacted by scheduled and unscheduled maintenance shutdown, PVC production rose 14%. Meanwhile, caustic soda production grew by 1%.

Domestic sales: Braskem's PVC sales in the quarter amounted to 155 kton, decreasing by 6% on 1Q14 and following the market trend. Market share was 52%, 1 p.p. lower. In relation to 2Q13, PVC sales decreased 3%, while market share expanded 6 p.p.

Regarding caustic soda, sales volume decreased by 8% from 1Q14, reflecting the scheduled shutdown at some clients, mainly in the aluminum industry. Compared to 2Q13, caustic soda sales decreased by 2%.

In 1H14, PVC production amounted to 313 kton, 7% higher when compared to the 1H13 and benefitting from the better production volume at the Alagoas plant following the ramp-up period. PVC sales volume was 319 kton. Caustic soda production in the six-month period was 220 kton, down 3% from 1H13. Caustic soda sales followed this dynamics and reached 228 kton in the domestic market.



#### 4 Basic Petrochemicals

In 2Q14, ethylene production amounted to 790 kton, in line with 1Q14 and 10% lower than in 2Q13, which is explained by the scheduled maintenance shutdown on one of the lines at the Triunfo cracker, which occurred in March and April, and by the ongoing supply issues at the Rio de Janeiro site.

Performance (tons)				Change	Change			Change
BASIC PETROCHEMICALS	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)/(B)	(A)/(C)	(D)	(E)	(D)/(E)
<b>Production</b>								
Ethylene	789,769	789,559	875,943	0%	-10%	1,579,328	1,711,474	-8%
Propylene	312,023	323,734	392,251	-4%	-20%	635,757	764,388	-17%
Butadiene	88,775	90,353	104,759	-2%	-15%	179,128	205,609	-13%
BTX*	219,645	254,942	326,784	-14%	-33%	474,587	651,142	-27%
BTX* - Benzene, Toluene, Orthoxylene and Paraxylene								

Ethylene and propylene: the Company's total sales reached 243 kton, increasing 9% on 1Q14, explained by the higher propylene exports resulting from good opportunities in the international market. In relation to 2Q13, sales increased by 4%, due to the same factor.

Butadiene: sales in 2Q14 amounted to 89 kton, a decrease of 2% from the previous quarter, influenced by the scheduled shutdown at the Triunfo cracker that affected product supply. Compared to 2Q13, butadiene sales decreased by 9%.

BTX: BTX sales volume totaled 235 kton, similar level to 1Q14. Compared to 2Q13, sales volume fell by 18%, reflecting the lower production volume and slowdown in the Brazilian market between the periods.

In the first half of 2014, production of key basic petrochemicals decreased compared to 1H13, reflecting the scheduled maintenance shutdown, as mentioned above. Sales of ethylene/propylene, however, increased by 2%, reflecting the higher product availability to third parties due scheduled maintenance shutdown at the second generation. BTX and butadiene sales volumes in 1H14 decreased by 10% and 8%, respectively, reflecting the lower production.

Performance (tons)				Change	Change			Change
BASIC								
PETROCHEMICALS	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)/(B)	(A)/(C)	(D)	(E)	(D)/(E)

**Total Sales**

Ethylene/Propylene	243,390	223,541	233,621	9%	4%	466,931	459,570	2%
Butadiene	89,396	91,478	97,871	-2%	-9%	180,874	196,109	-8%
BTX*	235,501	232,843	288,056	1%	-18%	468,344	518,957	-10%

BTX\* - Benzene, Toluene,  
Orthoxylene and Paraxylene

#### 4 United States and Europe

**Market:** In 2Q14, U.S. PP demand grew 8% from 1Q14, which is explained by seasonality and the end of the harsh winter. In Europe, demand increased by 2% due to seasonality. Compared to 2Q13, US and European demand remained relatively flat.

In 1H14, U.S. demand for PP remained stable from the same period last year. Meanwhile, European demand grew by 2%, signaling a recovery in the region's economy.

**Production:** production volume in 2Q14 was 493 kton, increasing 11% from 1Q14, reflecting the normalization of capacity utilization following the scheduled and unscheduled shutdowns in the United States in 1Q14. Compared to 2Q13, production increased by 8%.

**Sales:** sales amounted to 479 kton in 2Q14, increasing 4% from 1Q14, driven by stronger demand in both regions. Compared to 2Q13, production expanded by 3%.

In 1H14, production increased by 6% from the year-ago period, while sales rose 5% due to the higher product availability.

Performance (tons)				Change	Change			Change
UNITED STATES AND EUROPE	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)/(B)	(A)/(C)	(D)	(E)	(D)/(E)
<b>Sales</b>								
PP	478,584	460,108	464,893	4%	3%	938,693	895,766	5%
<b>Production</b>								
PP	492,804	444,233	456,650	11%	8%	937,037	884,407	6%

#### 4 Cost of Goods Sold

Braskem's cost of goods sold (COGS) in 2Q14 amounted to R\$9.6 billion, decreasing 7% from 1Q14, explained by (i) the lower resale volume, which was down 52%; and (ii) the decrease in gas price, in line with the international market trend. The 6% average U.S. dollar depreciation between the periods had a positive impact of R\$308 million.

Braskem acquires around 70% of its naphtha needs from Petrobras, with the remainder imported from producers in North African countries and in Venezuela. The ARA naphtha price reference for domestic supply (three month moving average) reached US\$919/t in 2Q14, down 1% from US\$931/t in 1Q14. The ARA naphtha price, which is the reference for imported naphtha, stood at US\$939/t in 2Q14, up 3% from the previous quarter (US\$915/t).

Regarding the average gas price, after a harsh winter in North America, the Mont Belvieu price reference for ethane and propane in the 2Q14 decreased by 14% and 18% compared to the 1Q14, to reaching US\$29 cts/gal (US\$216/t) and US\$106 cts/gal (US\$555/t), respectively. In the case of USG propylene, the average price was US\$1,536/t, down 5% on the prior quarter, reflecting the end of scheduled maintenance shutdowns at the refineries in the region.

In relation to 2Q13, COGS increased 11%. The main factors were: (i) the 8% average U.S. dollar appreciation, which generated a negative impact of R\$479 million; (ii) the higher prices of naphtha, ethane and propane, which followed the international market; and (iii) the higher resale volume; which were partially offset by the tax relief on purchases of raw materials that began to be reflected in the statement of operations in mid-second quarter of the previous year.

In 1H14, COGS amounted to R\$20.0 billion, up 16% on the same period last year, which is mainly explained by: (i) the 13% appreciation in the U.S. dollar; and (ii) the higher cost of feedstock, which followed the the international market dynamic.

#### 4 **Selling, General and Administrative Expenses**

In 2Q14, **Selling, General and Administrative Expenses** amounted to R\$604 million, increasing R\$26 million from the prior quarter. Compared to 2Q13, SG&A expenses increased by R\$84 million or 16%.

**Selling Expenses** in the quarter were R\$282 million, increasing 5% and 15% from 1Q14 and 2Q13, respectively. In both periods, the increase is influenced by the Company's conservative strategy in credit granted to the chain.

**General and Administrative expenses** amounted to R\$323 million in the quarter, up 4% from 1Q14, due to nonrecurring expenses of around R\$10 million with institutional marketing and advertising materials. Compared to 2Q13, general and administrative expenses increased 17%, mainly explained by the increase in payroll expenses (collective bargaining agreement) and by nonrecurring expenses, as explained.

In 1H14, Selling, General and Administrative expenses were R\$1.2 billion, increasing 13% from 1H13. The increase is explained by (i) higher payroll expenses; (ii) the nonrecurring expenses mentioned above; (iii) the anticipation of the payment of audit services, which in 2013 happened in the third quarter; and (iv) the increase in selling expenses due to the higher costs with storage and demurrage in the first quarter.

#### 4 **EBITDA**

Braskem's consolidated EBITDA<sup>A</sup> in 2Q14 amounted to R\$1,130 million, decreasing by 17% from the recurring EBITDA recorded in 1Q14. EBITDA margin excluding naphtha/condensate resale stood at 10.7%. The main factors that contributed to this result were (i) the reduction in petrochemical spreads in the international market; (ii) the sales mix of the Brazilian operations; (iii) and the 6% appreciation in the Brazilian real; which were partially offset by (iv) the better performance of the USA and Europe business unit. In U.S. dollar, EBITDA in the quarter decreased 12% to US\$507 million.

Compared to 2Q13, EBITDA decreased by 1% in U.S. dollar and increased by 6% in Brazilian real, mainly due to (i) the recovery in thermoplastic resin spreads in the international market; and (ii) the average depreciation of 8% in the Brazilian real between the periods; which were partially offset by (iii) the lower sales volume of resins and basic petrochemicals; and (iv) the reduction in basic petrochemical spreads, in line with the global trend.

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<sup>1</sup> EBITDA is defined as the net result in the period plus taxes on profit (income tax and social contribution), the financial result and depreciation, amortization and depletion. The Company opts to present adjusted EBITDA, which excludes or adds other items from the statement of operations that help improve the information on its potential gross cash generation.

EBITDA is used by the Company's management as a measure of performance, but does not represent cash flow for the periods presented and should not be considered a substitute for net income or an indicator of liquidity. The Company believes that in addition to serving as a measure of operating performance, EBITDA allows for comparisons with other companies. However, note that EBITDA is not a measure established in accordance with international financial reporting standards (IFRS) and is presented herein in accordance with Instruction 527 issued on October 4, 2012 by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Brazil (CVM).



In 1H14, Braskem's consolidated EBITDA amounted to R\$2,767 million, increasing 37% from the same period last year. The main factors were (i) the positive nonrecurring impact of R\$277 million in 1Q14 from the divestment of a non-strategic asset; (ii) the recovery in thermoplastic resin spreads in the international market; (iii) the 13% depreciation in the Brazilian real; and (iv) the better performance of the USA and Europe business unit; which were partially offset by (v) the lower sales volume of resins and main basic petrochemicals; and (vi) the additional R\$65 million provision for the Petros Plans. In U.S. dollar, EBITDA grew by 21%. Excluding the nonrecurring positive impact from the asset divestment, EBITDA in 1H14 increased by 24% in Brazilian real and 9% in U.S. dollar.

#### **4 Net Financial Result**

The net financial result was an expense of R\$478 million in 2Q14, compared to the expense of R\$560 million in the prior quarter.

Braskem holds net exposure to the U.S. dollar (more dollar-denominated liabilities than dollar-denominated assets), and any change in the exchange rate has an impact on the accounting financial result. On June 30, 2014, this net exposure was formed: (i) in the operations, by 60% of suppliers, which was partially offset by 73% of accounts receivable; and (ii) in the capital structure, 75% of net debt. Since the Company's operating cash flow is heavily linked to the dollar, the Company believes that maintaining this level of net exposure to the dollar in liabilities acts as a natural hedge, which is in compliance with its Financial Management Policy. Virtually 100% of its revenue is directly or indirectly pegged to the variation in the U.S. dollar and approximately 80% of its costs are also pegged to this currency.

Since Braskem regularly exports part of its production and aiming to better reflect exchange variation in its result, the Company designated, as of May 1, 2013, part of its dollar-denominated liabilities as hedge for its future exports.

As a result, the effect from the 3% depreciation in the U.S. dollar<sup>4</sup> on the net exposure of liabilities not designated as hedge accounting generated a positive impact on the financial result of R\$35 million.

Excluding the effects from exchange and monetary variation, the net financial result in 2Q14 was an expense of R\$441 million, decreasing by R\$43 million from the expense in the prior quarter, which is mainly explained by the exchange variation impact on the calculation of the interest on dollar-denominated debt and by the gain from financial investments in Brazilian real. Compared to 2Q13, which had been impacted by the restatement of lawsuits related to participation in the Special Installment Program (PEP) of the state of São Paulo, the net financial result decreased by R\$31 million.

On the same basis, the net financial result in 1H14 was an expense of R\$925 million, R\$88 million higher than in the same period last year, reflecting the higher Brazilian basic interest rates and the prepayment of short-term debt.

The following table shows the composition of Braskem's net financial result.

R\$ million		1Q14	2Q13	1H14	1H13
<b>Financial Expenses</b>	<b>(523)</b>	<b>(577)</b>	<b>(1,002)</b>	<b>(1,100)</b>	<b>(1,233)</b>
Interest Expenses	(270)	(307)	(289)	(577)	(526)
Monetary Variation (MV)	(77)	(86)	(74)	(163)	(147)
Foreign Exchange Variation (FX)	87	54	(332)	141	(47)
Net Interest on Fiscal Provisions	(27)	(30)	(83)	(58)	(105)
Others	(235)	(208)	(224)	(443)	(407)
<b>Financial Revenue</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>454</b>
Interest	61	45	50	105	78
Monetary Variation (MV)	6	17	5	23	8
Foreign Exchange Variation (FX)	(52)	(61)	202	(113)	244
Net Interest on Fiscal Credits	18	7	33	26	40
Others	12	9	40	21	84
<b>Net Financial Result</b>	<b>(478)</b>	<b>(560)</b>	<b>(672)</b>	<b>(1,038)</b>	<b>(779)</b>

R\$ million	2Q14	1Q14	2Q13	1H14	1H13
<b>Net Financial Result</b>	<b>(478)</b>	<b>(560)</b>	<b>(672)</b>	<b>(1,038)</b>	<b>(779)</b>
	35	(7)	(131)	28	197

Foreign Exchange Variation (FX)					
Monetary Variation (MV)	(71)	(69)	(69)	(140)	(140)
<b>Net Financial Result Excluding FX and MV</b>	<b>(441)</b>	<b>(484)</b>	<b>(472)</b>	<b>(925)</b>	<b>(837)</b>

#### 4 Net Income

Braskem recorded net income of R\$124 million in 2Q14, in line with the lower operating result.

In the 1H14, the Company recorded net income of R\$521 million, which is explained by the divestment of non-strategic assets and by the improvement in operating performance between the periods. Another important factor in the result was the adoption of hedge accounting in May 2013, which better translates the effects of exchange variation on dollar-denominated liabilities on the results.

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<sup>4</sup> On June 30, 2014, the Brazilian real/U.S. dollar exchange rate (end of period) was R\$2.2025/US\$1.00.

#### 4 Capital Structure and Liquidity

On June 30, 2014, Braskem's consolidated gross debt stood at US\$10.6 billion. This amount includes the financing for the Mexico project in the amount of US\$2,496 million that was received by the subsidiary Braskem-Idesa until 2Q14, including the third disbursement of the project finance in the amount of US\$465 million that was received on April 8, 2014. Since this investment is made through a project finance structure (70% debt and 30% equity), in which the project's debt will be repaid using its own cash flow, for the purpose of analyzing the Company's debt this project will not be included.

In this context, Braskem's gross debt stood at US\$8,087 million, up 1% from the balance on March 31, 2014. In Brazilian real, gross debt decreased by 2%, reflecting the impact from the U.S. dollar depreciation of 3%<sup>5</sup> in the period. At the end of the period, 69% of gross debt was denominated in U.S. dollar.

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to US\$1,427 million, increasing US\$23 million from the prior quarter.

As a result, Braskem's net debt increased by 1% to US\$6,660 million. In Brazilian real, net debt decreased by 2% from 1Q14. The percentage of net debt denominated in dollar was 75%.

In line with its strategy to maintain high liquidity and its financial health, the Company also maintains three revolving stand-by credit facilities, with two in the aggregate amount of US\$600 million and one in the amount of R\$450 million, which do not include any restrictive covenants on withdrawals during times of Material Adverse Change (MAC Clause). Only prime banks with low default rates (credit default swap) and high credit ratings participated in the transactions.

Financial leverage, as measured by the net debt/EBITDA ratio in U.S. dollar, closed the quarter at 2.73x, virtually in line with the ratio on March 31, 2014. In Brazilian real, the leverage ratio stood at 2.62x, decreasing 3%, influenced by the stronger Brazilian real in the period.

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<sup>5</sup> On June 30, 2014, the Brazilian real/U.S. dollar exchange rate (end of period) was R\$2.2025/US\$1.00.



On June 30, 2014, the average debt term was 15.3 years (previously 15.4 years), in line with the term at the end of the first quarter. Considering only the portion of debt denominated in U.S. dollar, the average debt term was around 21 years. The average debt cost on June 30, 2014 was 6.17% in U.S. dollar and 8.70% in Brazilian real, compared to 6.15% and 9.03%, respectively, in the prior quarter.

The following charts show Braskem's gross debt by category and indexer.

The following chart shows the Company's amortization schedule as of June 30, 2014.

Only 4% of the Company's total debt matures in 2014, and its high liquidity ensures that its cash and cash equivalents cover the payment of obligations maturing over the next 26 months. Considering the deadline for withdrawing the stand-by credit facilities, this coverage is 28 months.

### **CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:**

In the first half of 2014, Braskem made investments of R\$1,282 million (excluding capitalized interest and the funds from the project finance and the non-controlling shareholder of the Mexico project).

Of this amount, 65% (R\$840 million) was allocated to industrial operations, including part of the amounts required by the scheduled maintenance shutdown at the Triunfo site (concluded in April) and at the São Paulo site, which is scheduled for 3Q14. The Company also allocated around 30% (R\$349 million) to the construction of the new petrochemical complex in Mexico. The remainder is related to other ongoing projects, such as (i) the investments for the production of UTEC in La Porte, Texas; and (ii) the expansion and conversion of one of its polyethylene production lines in Bahia to produce LLDPE metallocene-based.

### **ACQUISITION OF SOLVAY INDUPA:**

On June 24, 2014, the General Superintendence of Brazil's antitrust agency (CADE) issued an unfavorable report regarding the transaction to acquire the assets from Solvay Indupa given its understanding that it potentially infringes antitrust principles. As provided for by law, the report issued by the General Superintendence is neither final nor binding, but rather represents the first step in the process of analyzing the transaction, which will now be examined by the board of CADE.

On July 24, the Company filed an appeal explaining its understanding that the relevant market for PVC and caustic soda is international, which is consistent with the decisions that CADE has been issuing for years, for which reason the transaction does not pose a threat to free competition.

With regard to the Tender Offer to the non-controlling shareholders of Solvay Indupa made in February 2014 in the amount of 2.40 Argentine pesos per share, Braskem informs that the process is still under analysis by Argentina's securities and exchange commission (CNV).

### **PROJECT PIPELINE:**

Consistent with its middle and long term strategy, Braskem focuses on investments that improve the competitiveness and diversification of its feedstock profile and strengthen its leadership in the Americas and in the biopolymers industry.