

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

July 23, 2012

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1. Summary of Quarterly Results

Quarterly Summary (\$ millions, except where indicated)	Three months ended							
	Jun. 30 2012	Mar. 31 2012	Dec. 31 2011	Sep. 30 2011	Jun. 30 2011	Mar. 31 2011	Dec. 31 2010	Sep. 30 2010
Production (mboe/day)	281.9	319.9	318.9	309.1	311.6	310.4	280.5	288.7
Gross revenues ⁽¹⁾	5,748	5,984	5,894	6,073	6,043	5,072	4,294	4,124
Net earnings	431	591	408	521	669	626	139	261
Per share Basic	0.44	0.61	0.42	0.55	0.73	0.70	0.16	0.31
Per share Diluted	0.43	0.60	0.42	0.53	0.71	0.70	0.16	0.30
Cash flow from operations ⁽²⁾	1,153	1,172	1,197	1,326	1,511	1,164	685	794
Per share Basic	1.18	1.21	1.25	1.40	1.68	1.31	0.80	0.93
Per share Diluted	1.17	1.20	1.24	1.39	1.67	1.30	0.80	0.93

⁽¹⁾ Gross revenues have been recast to reflect a change in classification of intersegment sales eliminations and a change in presentation for trading activities. Refer to Section 9 and Notes 3 and 12 of the Consolidated Condensed Interim Financial Statements.

⁽²⁾ Cash flow from operations is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to Section 11 for a reconciliation to the GAAP measure.

Performance

- Production in the quarter decreased by 29.7 mboe/day to 281.9 mboe/day compared with the same period in 2011 due to:
 - Decreased crude oil production in the Atlantic Region as planned major turnarounds of the SeaRose floating, offshore platform commenced on May 3, 2012 and the Terra Nova FPSO commenced on June 8, 2012. Production in the second quarter of 2012 was approximately 34,000 bbls/day lower than the second quarter of 2011 primarily due to the offstation turnaround.
 - Decreased natural gas production as a result of natural reservoir declines and limited investment as capital is directed to higher return oil and liquids rich gas developments.
 - Partially offset by increased crude oil production in Western Canada Heavy Oil and Bitumen.
- Net earnings in the second quarter of 2012 decreased by 30%, excluding a \$5 million after-tax gain on an asset swap in the second quarter of 2011 when compared to the second quarter of 2011 due to:

Decreased production as a result of the Atlantic Region planned offstation turnarounds
 Lower commodity prices and refined product margins
 The impact of wider product and Western Canada location differentials was offset by the integration of Infrastructure and Marketing and Downstream operations

- Cash flow from operations in the quarter decreased compared to the second quarter of 2011, primarily due to decreased crude oil production in the Atlantic Region, lower commodity prices and lower refined product margins

Key Projects

- White Rose offstation turnaround at the SeaRose FPSO planned maintenance commenced May 2 and is progressing on schedule. The impact of this offstation turnaround on production is expected to be approximately 12,000 bbls/day averaged over 2012
- Sunrise Energy Project detailed engineering work on the field facilities was completed on schedule during the second quarter with related construction approximately 50% complete. The central processing facility is approximately 80% complete.
- Liwan Gas Project the jacket for the shallow water platform is complete and was loaded out in mid-July for transport to the South China Sea and other project elements remain on track
- Madura Strait the development plan for the MDA and MBH fields was submitted to the government drilling commenced at the end of June on a six-well exploration drilling program
- Atlantic Region the project description for the full field development at West White Rose was filed with the regulator to commence the review process.
- Heavy Oil Thermal first oil was achieved ahead of schedule at both Pikes Peak South and Paradise thermal projects at the end of the quarter. Both of these thermal projects are expected to reach full production of 6,000 bbls/day at Pikes Peak South and 3,000 bbls/day at Paradise by the end of the year. The Sandal 3,500 bbls/day heavy oil thermal development project was sanctioned
- Western Canada oil and liquids rich gas resource play drilling progressed with 52 wells drilled in the first six months of 2012. In the Northwest Territories the Slater River Project three dimensional 3-D seismic processing progressed and planning is underway for the 2012/2013 winter program.

Financial

- On June 15, 2012, the Company repaid U.S. \$400 million of 6.25% notes at maturity.
- Dividends on common shares of \$2 million for the first quarter of 2012 were declared during the second quarter of 2012 of which \$8 million and \$20 million were paid in cash and common shares, respectively.

2. Business Environment

		Three months ended				
		Jun. 30	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Sep. 30	Jun. 30
		2012	2012	2011	2011	2011
Average Benchmarks						
WTI crude oil ⁽¹⁾	(U.S. \$/bbl)	93.49	102.93	94.06	89.76	102.56
Brent crude oil ⁽²⁾	(U.S. \$/bbl)	109.29	118.49	109.31	113.46	117.36
Canadian light crude 0.3% sulphur	(\$/bbl)	84.37	92.70	97.70	92.06	102.64
Lloyd heavy crude oil @ Lloydminster	(\$/bbl)	60.12	69.95	76.44	62.08	71.82
NYMEX natural gas ⁽³⁾	(U.S. \$/mmbtu)	2.21	2.74	3.55	4.19	4.31
NIT natural gas	(\$/GJ)	1.74	2.39	3.27	3.53	3.55
WTI/Lloyd crude blend differential	(U.S. \$/bbl)	23.58	21.99	10.73	18.12	17.89
New York Harbor 3:2:1 crack spread	(U.S. \$/bbl)	29.21	26.31	22.05	33.72	25.32
Chicago 3:2:1 crack spread	(U.S. \$/bbl)	27.85	19.35	19.06	33.43	28.90
U.S./Canadian dollar exchange rate	(U.S. \$)	0.990	0.999	0.977	1.021	1.034
Canadian \$ Equivalents						
WTI crude oil ⁽⁴⁾	(\$/bbl)	94.43	103.03	96.27	87.91	99.19
Brent crude oil ⁽⁴⁾	(\$/bbl)	110.39	118.61	111.88	111.13	113.50
WTI/Lloyd crude blend differential ⁽⁴⁾	(\$/bbl)	23.82	22.01	10.98	17.75	17.30
NYMEX natural gas ⁽⁴⁾	(\$/mmbtu)	2.23	2.74	3.63	4.10	4.17

(1) Prices quoted are near-month contract prices for settlement during the next month.

(2) Dated Brent prices are dated less than 15 days prior to loading and delivery.

(3) Prices quoted are average settlement prices for deliveries during the period.

(4) Prices quoted are calculated using U.S. benchmark commodity prices and U.S./Canadian dollar exchange rates.

Oil and Gas Prices

The price Husky receives for production from Western Canada is primarily driven by the price of West Texas Intermediate crude oil. In the second quarter of 2012, the price of WTI averaged U.S. \$99.49/bbl in the second quarter of 2012 compared with U.S. \$102.56/bbl in the second quarter of 2011. The price of WTI averaged U.S. \$102.56/bbl in the first six months of 2012 compared with U.S. \$98.33/bbl in the first six months of 2011. The price of Brent averaged U.S. \$109.29/bbl in the second quarter of 2012 compared with U.S. \$117.36/bbl in the second quarter of 2011. The price of Brent averaged U.S. \$113.89/bbl in the first six months of 2012 compared with U.S. \$116/bbl in the first six months of 2011.

Lower U.S. crude oil prices have been partially offset by the weakening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar. In the second quarter of 2012, the price of WTI in U.S. dollars decreased 9% compared to a decrease of 5% in Canadian dollars when compared to the same period in 2011. In the first six months of 2012, the price of WTI in U.S. dollars decreased by less than 1% compared to an increase of 3% in Canadian dollars when compared to the same period in 2011.

Crude oil production was heavy oil or bitumen compared with 47% in the second quarter of 2011 with the increase in 2012 due to lower light crude oil production from the Atlantic Region as a result of the planned FPSO offstation turnarounds. The light/heavy crude oil differential averaged U.S. \$23.58/bbl or 25% of WTI in the second quarter of 2012 compared with U.S. \$17.89/bbl or 17% of WTI in the second quarter of 2011. In the first six months of 2012, the light/heavy crude oil differential averaged U.S. \$22.81/bbl or 23% of WTI compared with U.S. \$20.50/bbl or 21% of WTI in the first six months of 2011.

During the second quarter of 2012 the NYMEX near month contract price of natural gas averaged U.S. \$2.21/mmbtu compared with U.S. \$4.31/mmbtu in the second quarter of 2011 a decline of 49%. During the first six months of 2012, the NYMEX near month contract price of natural gas averaged U.S. \$2.77/mmbtu compared with U.S. \$4.21/mmbtu during the first six months of 2011, a decline of 41%.

Foreign Exchange

An increase in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar will decrease the revenues received from the sale of oil and gas commodities. Correspondingly, a decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar will increase the revenues received from the sale of oil and gas commodities. In addition, changes in foreign exchange rates impact the translation of U.S. Downstream and International Upstream operations.

In the second quarter of 2012 the Canadian dollar averaged U.S. \$0.990 weakening by 4% compared with U.S. \$1.034 during the second quarter of 2011. In the first six months of 2012 the Canadian dollar averaged U.S. \$0.994 weakening by 3% compared with U.S. \$1.024 during the first six months of 2011.

Refining Crack Spreads

The 3:2:1 crack spread is the key indicator for refining margins as refinery gasoline output is typically twice the distillate output. This crack spread is equal to the price of two-thirds of a barrel of gasoline plus one-third of a barrel of fuel oil (distillate) less one barrel of crude oil. Market crack spreads are based on quoted near month contracts for WTI and spot prices for gasoline and diesel, and do not necessarily reflect the actual crude purchase costs or product configuration of a specific refinery.

During the second quarter of 2012 the Chicago 3:2:1 crack spread averaged U.S. \$27.85/bbl compared with U.S. \$28.90/bbl in the second quarter of 2011. In the first six months of 2012 the Chicago 3:2:1 crack spread averaged U.S. \$28.63/bbl compared with U.S. \$22.63/bbl in the first six months of 2011. During the second quarter of 2012 the New York Harbour 3:2:1 crack spread averaged U.S. \$29.21/bbl compared with U.S. \$25.32/bbl in the second quarter of 2011. In the first six months of 2012 the New York Harbour 3:2:1 crack spread averaged U.S. \$27.77/bbl compared with U.S. \$22.27/bbl in the first six months of 2011.

and transportation costs to benchmark hubs and by the time lag between the purchase and delivery of crude oil, which is

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table is indicative of the relative annualized effect on pre-tax cash flow and net earnings from changes in certain key variables in the second quarter of 2012. The table below reflects what the effect would have been on the financial results for the second quarter of 2012 had the indicated variable increased by the notional amount. The analysis is based on business conditions and production volumes during the second quarter of 2012.

Each separate item in the sensitivity analysis shows the approximate effect of an increase in that variable only; all other variables are held constant. While these sensitivities are applicable for the period and magnitude of changes on which they are based, they may not be applicable in other periods, under different economic circumstances or upon greater magnitudes of change.

Sensitivity Analysis	2012 Second Quarter Average	Increase	Effect on Earnings before income taxes ⁽¹⁾		Effect on Net Earnings ⁽¹⁾	
			(\$ millions)	(\$/share) ⁽²⁾	(\$ millions)	(\$/share) ⁽²⁾
WTI benchmark crude oil price ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	93.49	U.S. \$1.00/bbl	61	0.06	45	0.05
NYMEX benchmark natural gas price ⁽⁵⁾	2.21	U.S. \$0.20/mmbtu	27	0.03	20	0.02
WTI/Lloyd crude blend differential ⁽⁶⁾	23.58	U.S. \$1.00/bbl	(18)	(0.02)	(14)	(0.01)
Canadian light oil margins	0.050	Cdn \$0.005/litre	15	0.02	11	0.01
Asphalt margins	15.87	Cdn \$1.00/bbl	9	0.01	7	0.01
New York Harbor 6:2:1 crack spread	29.21	U.S. \$1.00/bbl	54	0.06	34	0.03
Exchange rate (U.S. \$ per Cdn \$) ⁽⁷⁾	0.990	U.S. \$0.01	(49)	(0.05)	(36)	(0.04)

⁽¹⁾ Excludes mark to market accounting impacts.

⁽²⁾ Based on 973.7 million common shares outstanding as at June 30, 2012.

⁽³⁾ Does not include gains or losses on inventory.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes impacts related to Brent based production.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes impact of natural gas consumption.

⁽⁶⁾ Excludes impact on asphalt operations.

⁽⁷⁾ Assumes no foreign exchange gains or losses on U.S. dollar denominated debt and other monetary items, including cash balances.

3. Strategic Plan

The Company's strategic plan is based on its foundation of Western Canada and Heavy Oil and reposition these areas to resource play and thermal development while advancing its three major growth pillars in the Asia Pacific Region, the Atlantic Region and the Oil Sands. The Company strategically operates and maintains Downstream assets which provide specialized support and value to its Upstream heavy oil and bitumen assets.

During the first quarter of 2012, the Company completed an evaluation of activities of the Midstream segment of its strategic view of its integrated business, the previously reported Midstream segment activities are aligned and reported with the Upstream segment. The Company believes this change in reporting will provide a more comprehensive view of the company's operations. Comparative periods have been revised to conform to the new segment presentation.

Upstream includes exploration for, and development and production of, crude oil, bitumen, natural gas and natural gas liquids and petroleum coke, pipeline transportation and blending of crude oil and natural gas and storage of crude oil and offshore East Coast of Canada, offshore Greenland, offshore China and offshore Indonesia.

Downstream includes upgrading of heavy crude oil feedstock into synthetic crude oil (Upgrading), refining in Canada of crude oil, marketing of refined petroleum products including gasoline, diesel, ethanol blended fuels, asphalt and ancillary products, and production of ethanol (Canadian Refined Products) and refining in the U.S. of primarily crude oil to produce and market gasoline, jet fuel and diesel fuels that meet U.S. clean fuels standards (U.S. Refining and Marketing).

4. Key Growth Highlights

The 2012 Capital Program builds on the momentum achieved in 2011 with respect to repositioning the Western Canada and Heavy Oil foundation, accelerating near-term production in the Oil Sands, the Asia Pacific Region and the Atlantic Region through Upstream and Downstream initiatives.

4.1 Upstream

Western Canada (excluding Heavy Oil and Oil Sands)

Oil Resource Plays

During the second quarter of 2012, Husky continued to advance exploration and development projects on its extensive oil resource land base of approximately 800,000 acres. Operations resumed after spring break with eight horizontal wells drilled during the quarter resulting in a total of 34 horizontal and 2 vertical wells drilled in the first half of 2012. Planned oil resource drilling activity includes up to 57 additional wells across the portfolio over the remainder of 2012.

At the Oungre Bakken project in southeast Saskatchewan, three horizontal wells were drilled in the second quarter. Six horizontal wells have been drilled and three wells have been completed to date in 2012. Ten additional wells are planned during the remainder of 2012.

In southwest Saskatchewan at the Lower Shaunavon project, three horizontal wells that were drilled during the first quarter were completed and placed on production. There is no further activity planned for this project for the remainder of 2012.

At the southwest Saskatchewan Viking project, three of the eight horizontal wells drilled during the first quarter were completed and placed on production with up to 12 additional wells planned for the remainder of the year. At the Redwater Viking project, one horizontal well was drilled during the second quarter. A total of eight horizontal wells were drilled at Redwater Viking project to date in 2012 with 19 more wells planned over the remainder of 2012.

Two wells were drilled in the Alliance area in south central Alberta in the second quarter. Seven additional wells are planned over the remainder of 2012.

In the northern Cardium oil resource trend, two of the three horizontal wells drilled at Wapiti in the first quarter were placed on production during the second quarter and are undergoing post fracture clean-up. Two additional wells are planned in the area during 2012.

Two Rainbow Muskwa horizontal shale oil wells were successfully drilled and cased on a single pad including the first monobore well at Rainbow Muskwa in the second quarter. The first 2011 Rainbow Muskwa horizontal shale oil well was placed on production and is being monitored. A four-well summer completion program is planned for three wells drilled in 2012 and one remaining well which was drilled in 2011. Up to seven additional wells are planned at the Rainbow Muskwa for the remainder of the year.

In the Northwest Territories, analysis of the logs and cores taken from the two vertical pilot wells drilled in the first quarter continued. The 220 square kilometre seismic program was completed in the second quarter and processing of the data is progressing. Preparations are underway for the 2012/2013 winter program.

Liquids Rich Gas Resource Plays

At Ansell in west central Alberta, there was minimal drilling and completion activity during the quarter due to spring break. One Wilrich horizontal well was drilled to intermediate casing point. One vertical Cardium and one vertical well were completed during the quarter. Twelve wells have been drilled and 31 wells have been completed to date in 2012. Six additional wells and 18 completions are planned at Ansell for the remainder of 2012.

At Kaybob, a total of four horizontal wells have been drilled to evaluate the Duvernay liquids rich gas play. One well was completed, tied in and placed on production during the second quarter. Flow rates from this well continue to be monitored. Two additional wells are scheduled for completion during the third quarter.

One horizontal well was drilled to evaluate the Montney formation on the acreage held in Sinclair, Alberta in the first quarter of 2012. Completion operations are expected during the third quarter of 2012.

Heavy Oil

During the second quarter first oil was achieved ahead of schedule from the 8,000 bbls/day capacity Pikes Peak South and 3,000 bbls/day capacity Paradise Hill thermal projects. Production commenced on June 16, 2012 at Paradise Hill and on June 29, 2012 at Pikes Peak South. At Paradise Hill, production exited the quarter at approximately 1,200 bbls/day. These thermal projects are expected to reach full production by the end of the year. The 3,500 bbls/day Sandall thermal development was sanctioned with commissioning expected in 2014.

The Rush Lake commercial project design, estimated at 8,000 bbls/day, is continuing based on production performance from the single well pair pilot. The initial planning process is ongoing for three additional commercial thermal projects which are in the early stages of reservoir evaluation and concept selection.

Horizontal developments progressed with 50 wells drilled to date out of a planned 140 to 150 well program for 2012.

Three CHOPS wells in the second quarter of 2011. Seventy-two CHOPS wells have been drilled to date in 2012 compared to 121 wells drilled in 2011.

With all the carbon dioxide (CO₂) recovered from the Lloydminster ethanol plant being used in the ongoing solvent EOR piloting program.

Oil Sands

Sunrise Energy Project

Husky and BP continue to advance the development of the Sunrise Energy Project in multiple stages. Phase 1 of the project remains on schedule for first production in 2012. Drilling of the planned 49 steam well pairs for Phase 1 has been completed.

Detailed engineering on the field facilities was completed during the second quarter and construction of the field facilities has now reached approximately 50% with significant activity currently underway including piping in the field and fabrication in the module shops. The central processing facility is approximately 30% complete with piling and foundation work underway at the site and equipment manufacturing offsite. Development work continued on the next phase of the project with early engineering work proceeding.

McMullen

During the second quarter of 2012, eight slant wells that were drilled in late 2011 were put on production in the cold production development project. Drilling operations for the 32 slant well program commenced in June. At the air injection pilot, the reservoir process is proceeding as planned and production startup anticipated in the third quarter of 2012.

Saleski

Evaluation continued on the information obtained from the vertical stratigraphic test wells drilled in 2011. Two water source and disposal test wells have been drilled to date in 2012.

Work continued on the Saleski pilot plant and the initial field environmental monitoring for the pilot development. These activities will support a regulatory application for the pilot development plan.

Asia Pacific Region

Offshore China Exploration, Delineation and Development

The Liwan Gas Project development on Block 29/26 in the South China Sea is making significant progress towards achieving planned first production in late 2013/early 2014.

All nine subsea production trees have been installed on wells and associated upper completions have been installed in the Liwan 31 gas field. These wells flowed successfully at the expected production rates. The remainder of the well work is planned to be completed in the second half of 2012. Fabrication of the jacket for the shallow water central platform was completed in early July and the loadout of the jacket onto a barge was achieved on July 20, 2012. During the third quarter, the jacket will be transported from the Qingdao construction yard in Eastern China to its final offshore location in the South China

Sea. Approximately 50 kilometers of pipe has been laid to date in the deep water from the gas field to the central platform and approximately 70 kilometers of pipe has been laid to date in the shallow water from the central platform to the onshore gas plant. Fabrication of the platform topsides and construction of the onshore gas plant is also progressing on schedule. The Overall Development Plan for the development of the Liuhua 31 gas field is progressing through the Chinese government final approval stages.

Negotiations for the sale of the gas from the Liuhua 342 field are ongoing. Front end engineering design and for the development of the Liuhua 291 gas field is progressing.

Indonesia Exploration and Development

On the Madura Strait Block, drilling has commenced on a pilot well exploration drilling program. On the BD field, tender prequalification has been completed for the supply of a lease well with bids due for submission in the third quarter. Original Gaslift, Workover, OGP and FEED studies have been completed for the joint development of the MDA and MBH fields. The development plan has been submitted and is expected to be approved later this year. First gas production from the Madura Strait Block is anticipated in 2014.

Atlantic Region

White Rose Extension Projects

Development drilling continued at North Amethyst and the drilling of an infill production well commenced at the original White Rose field. The infill production well is scheduled for completion in the third quarter and is expected to facilitate oil recovery from this reservoir.

A supporting water injection well was completed during the second quarter of 2012 on the West White Rose pilot project. First production from the project was achieved in September 2011 utilizing existing infrastructure. Results of the two well pilot program are being monitored to assist in the development plan for the full West White Rose field.

The project description for the full field development for the White Rose Extension Project was filed with the regulator during the second quarter to commence the review process. The Company expects to make a decision on a preferred development option later in 2012. Oil storage and processing for the field is expected to be managed by existing facilities on the SeaRose FPSO. Contracts for pre-FEED and FEED to support this project were awarded in April 2012, and concept evaluation is progressing.

Atlantic Region Exploration

Drilling of up to two exploration wells offshore Newfoundland is planned for the second half of 2012. This includes drilling in the Flemish Pass.

Offshore Greenland

Geotechnical evaluations continued on the Greenland concessions and economic study work is expected to advance during the remainder of 2012. It is anticipated that a two year extension on the initial exploration program for the two exploration licenses offshore Greenland will be finalized in the third quarter.

Infrastructure and Marketing

The 300,000 barrel tank constructed at the hardisty terminal was placed in service May 2012. The tank facilitates moving oil to the market.

4.2 Downstream

Lima, Ohio Refinery

The Lima, Ohio Refinery continued to progress reliability and profitability improvement projects. The site construction of a 100 mbbls/day kerosene hydrotreater to increase jet fuel production volume is progressing on schedule and is expected to be operational in the first quarter of 2013.

Toledo, Ohio Refinery

The Continuous Catalyst Regeneration Reformer Project at the Toledo, Ohio Refinery is progressing as planned. Detailed engineering and procurement is complete and construction activities continued during the second quarter of 2012. The project

recently exceeded a million person-hours without a recordable injury. The refinery continues to advance a multi-year program to improve operational integrity and plant performance while reducing operating costs and environmental impacts.

5. Results of Operations

5.1 Upstream

Exploration and Production

Exploration and Production Earnings Summary (\$ millions)	Three months ended June 3		Six months ended June 3	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Gross revenues	1,382	1,920	3,353	3,671
Royalties	(140)	(289)	(359)	(547)
Net revenues	1,242	1,631	2,994	3,124
Purchases, operating, transportation and administration expense	510	447	1,026	930
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	463	483	992	919
Exploration and evaluation expense	53	88	128	181
Other (income)	(41)	(56)	(23)	(231)
Income taxes	67	182	226	361
Net earnings	190	487	645	964

Second Quarter

Exploration and Production net earnings in the second quarter of 2012 decreased \$297 million compared with the second quarter of 2011 which included an after-tax gain on an asset swap of \$5 million. Excluding this 2011 gain, net earnings in the second quarter of 2012 related to operations decreased due to lower oil and natural gas production, increased operating costs as a result of planned turnaround activity and lower commodity prices partially offset by lower royalties and exploration and evaluation expense.

Production decreased by 29.7 mboe/day in the second quarter of 2012 compared to the second quarter of 2011 as a result of lower crude oil production in the Atlantic Region due to the planned maintenance of the SeaRose FPSO which commenced on May 3, 2012 for the scheduled 125 day offstation turnaround and the Terra Nova FPSO offstation turnaround which commenced on June 8, 2012, and due to natural reservoir declines in natural gas properties as capital investments being directed to higher return oil and liquids rich gas developments. Higher heavy oil and bitumen production resulted from increased investment and Western Canada returned to normal operating conditions compared to 2011 when forest fires and the Rainbow pipeline outage impacted production.

The average realized price in the second quarter of 2012 was \$1.61/bbl for crude oil, NGL and bitumen compared with \$8.87/bbl during the same period in 2011 due to lower commodity prices and wider differentials. Realized natural gas prices averaged \$3.05/mcf in the second quarter of 2012 compared with \$12.02/mcf in the same period in 2011, a decline of 49%.

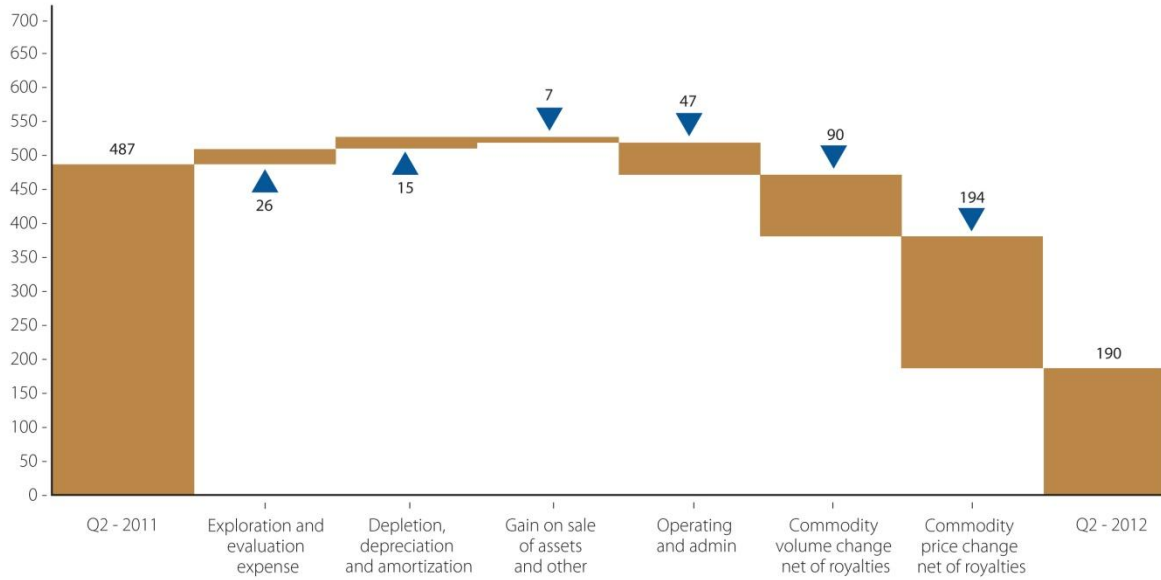
Six Months

Exploration and Production net earnings in the first six months of 2012 were \$319 million lower compared with the same period in 2011. In addition to the same factors impacting the second quarter, Husky realized an after-tax gain on the sale of non-core assets of \$143 million in the first quarter of 2011, a total of \$13 million in the six month period. During the first six months of 2012 average realized prices decreased 49% to \$9.98/bbl for crude oil, NGL and bitumen combined compared with \$83.02/bbl during the same period in 2011. Average realized natural gas prices were \$2.95/mcf during the first six months of 2012 compared with \$12.95/mcf in the same period in 2011.

Exploration and Production After Tax Earnings Variance Analysis

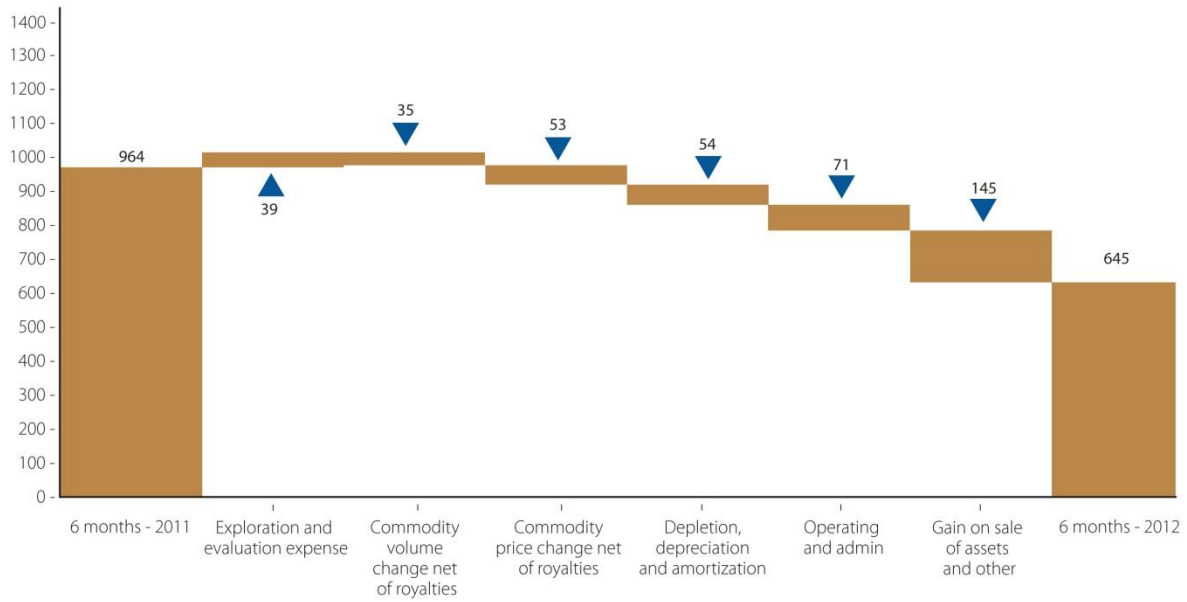
Second Quarter

(\$ millions)



Six Months

(\$ millions)



Average Sales Prices Realized	Three months ended June 3		Six months ended June 3	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Crude oil (\$/bbl)				
Light crude oil & NGL	94.71	108.26	105.06	104.10
Medium crude oil	69.92	81.24	74.35	74.87
Heavy crude oil	60.42	72.51	64.62	66.80
Bitumen	58.09	69.76	61.97	63.90
Total average	71.61	87.87	79.98	83.02
Natural gas average (\$/mcf)	2.05	4.02	2.35	3.95
Total average (\$/boe)	51.98	66.33	59.04	63.70

The price realized for Western Canada located crude oil reflects decreases in WTI combined with wider Western Canada differentials. The significant premium realized for offshore production reflects Brent prices.

Daily Gross Production	Three months ended June 3		Six months ended June 3	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Crude oil (mbbls/day)				
Western Canada				
Light crude oil & NGL	29.4	21.7	29.9	23.8
Medium crude oil	24.1	24.6	24.5	24.6
Heavy crude oil	78.1	73.6	77.2	73.5
Bitumen	29.6	23.6	29.6	23.9
	161.2	143.5	161.2	145.8
Atlantic Region				
White Rose and Satellite Fields light crude oil	14.5	48.8	29.9	49.3
Terra Nova light crude oil	4.5	4.9	5.7	5.3
	19.0	53.7	35.6	54.6
China				
Wenchang light crude oil & NGL	8.4	9.1	8.5	9.3
	188.6	206.3	205.3	209.7
Natural gas (mmcf/day)	559.5	631.8	574.0	607.7
Total (mboe/day)	281.9	311.6	301.0	311.0

Crude Oil and NGL Production

Second Quarter

Crude oil and NGL production in the second quarter of 2012 decreased by 17.7 mbbls/day or 9% compared with the same period in 2011. The decrease was primarily due to lower production in the Atlantic Region as a result of the planned maintenance of the SeaRose and Terra Nova FPSOs, partially offset by higher heavy oil and bitumen production from increased investment and the return to normal operating conditions in Western Canada which was impacted by forest fires and the Rainbow pipeline outage in 2011.

Six Months

In the first six months of 2012, crude oil and NGL production decreased by 2% compared with the same period in 2011, primarily due to the same factors impacting the second quarter as well as lower production at maturing White Rose fields due to natural reservoir declines partially offset by the impact of a full six months of production from an acquisition that closed in February 2011 and new production at the West White Rose pilot program.

Natural Gas Production

Second Quarter

Natural gas production in the second quarter of 2012 decreased by 72.3 mmcf (11%) compared to the same period in 2011 due to natural reservoir declines in mature properties as capital investment is being directed to higher return oil and liquids rich developments.

Six Months

In the first six months of 2012, natural gas production decreased compared with the same period in 2011 primarily due to the same factors impacting the second quarter, partially offset by the impact of a full six months of production from an acquisition that closed in February 2011.

2012 Production Guidance

The following table shows actual daily production for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011, as well as the production guidance for 2012. Guidance for 2012 reflects the impacts of the planned White Rose and Terra Nova FPSO offstation turnarounds.

	2012 Guidance	Actual Production	
		Six months ended June 30 2012	Year ended December 31 2011
Crude oil & NGL (mbbls/day)			
Light crude oil & NGL	70 t 75	74	88
Medium crude oil	25 t 30	24	24
Heavy crude oil & bitumen	100 t 110	107	99
	195 t 215	205	211
Natural gas (mmcf/day)	560 t 610	574	607
Total (mboe/day)	290 t 315	301	312

Royalties

Second Quarter

In the second quarter of 2012, royalty rates as a percentage of gross revenue averaged 11% compared with 16% in the same period in 2011. Royalty rates in Western Canada averaged 10% in the second quarter of 2012 compared to 14% in the same period in 2011 due to lower natural gas prices in the quarter compared to the same period in 2011. Royalty rates for the Atlantic Region averaged 6% in the second quarter of 2012 down from 17% in the second quarter of 2011 mainly due to the settlement of a royalty audit for Terra Nova, as well as the impacts of the North Amethyst and West White Rose fields which are subject to a basic royalty of 1%. Royalty rates at North Amethyst and West White Rose will increase and reach levels similar to Terra Nova and White Rose after production levels and project payouts as prescribed in the royalty regulations are met. Royalty rates in the Asia Pacific Region averaged 26% in the second quarter of 2012 compared to 33% in the second quarter of 2011 due to decreased crude oil windfall taxes.

Six Months

Royalty rates averaged 11% of gross revenue in the first six months compared with 16% in the same period in 2011. Rates in Western Canada averaged 10% compared with 14% in 2011 due to a royalty credit adjustment received during the first quarter of 2012 and royalty rate decreases due to price sensitivity impacts. Royalty rates for the Atlantic Region averaged 6% compared with 17% in the same period in 2011. Royalty rates in the Asia Pacific Region averaged 25% in the first six months compared with 29% in the same period in 2011. The change in rates for the first six months was due to the same factors impacting the second quarter.

Operating Costs

(\$ millions)	Three months ended June 3		Six months ended June 3	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Western Canada	359	357	748	714
Atlantic Region	55	44	110	82
Asia Pacific	9	7	15	12
Total	423	408	873	808
Unit operating costs (\$/boe)	15.83	13.83	15.15	13.62

Second Quarter

Total Exploration and Production operating costs in the second quarter of 2012 ased to \$423 million compared to \$408 million in the second quarter of 2011. Total unit operating costs in the second quarter of 2012 averaged \$15.83/boe compared to \$13.83/boe for the same period in 2011 as a result of lower Atlantic Region production due to the planned FPSO offstation turnarounds.

Operating costs in Western Canada averaged \$6.70/boe in the second quarter of 2012 compared with \$6.31/boe in the same period in 2011. Higher maintenance, servicing and labour costs and land taxes were partially offset by lower treating and fuel costs to produce heavy oil primarily as a result of lower natural gas prices. Maturing fields in Western Canada require more extensive infrastructure including more wells, facilities associated with enhanced recovery schemes, more extensive gathering systems, crude and water trucking and more complex natural gas compression systems. Our strategy is focused on managing operating costs associated with the increased infrastructure through cost reduction and efficiency initiatives and maximizing the utilization of the infrastructures in place.

Operating costs in the Atlantic Region averaged \$1.77/boe in the second quarter of 2012 compared with \$1.00/boe in the second quarter of 2011. The increase was mainly due to higher maintenance costs and lower production as a result of the planned maintenance of the SeaRose and Terra Nova FPSO.

Operating costs in the Asia Pacific Region averaged \$1.31/boe in the second quarter of 2012 compared with \$1.38/boe in the same period in 2011. This increase was due to lower production and higher maintenance, servicing and workover costs in the second quarter of 2012 compared with the same period in 2011.

Six Months

Total Exploration and Production operating costs in the first half of 2012 were \$873 million compared to \$808 million in the same period in 2011. Operating costs in Western Canada averaged \$6.55/boe in the first half of 2012 compared to \$5.72/boe in the first half of 2011 due to the same factors impacting the second quarter of 2012. Operating costs in the Atlantic Region averaged \$7.02/boe in the first half of 2012 compared to \$3.33/boe in the same period in 2011 due to the same factors impacting the second quarter of 2012. Operating costs in the Asia Pacific Region averaged \$1.59/boe in the first half of 2012 compared to \$1.66/boe in the same period in 2011 due to the same factors impacting the second quarter of 2012.

Exploration and Evaluation Expenses

(\$ millions)	Three months ended June 3		Six months ended June 3	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Seismic, geological and geophysical	46	22	78	78
Expensed drilling	3	23	41	60
Expensed land	4	43	9	43
Exploration and evaluation expense	53	88	128	181

Second Quarter

Exploration and evaluation expenses in the second quarter of 2012 were \$53 million compared with \$88 million in the second quarter of 2011 primarily due to lower expensed drilling and expensed land, offset by increased seismic, geological and geophysical activity.

Increased seismic, geological and geophysical expenses related to activity in the Northwest Territories. Expensed drilling costs in the second quarter of 2012 included pilot test wells that are not subject to evaluation for economic viability as well as the Liwan 43-1 exploration well which was drilled and abandoned during that quarter. Expensed land costs in the second quarter of 2011 included acquisition costs expensed for properties in the Columbia River Basin located in the states of Washington and Oregon.

Six Months

Exploration and evaluation expenses in the first half of 2012 were \$128 million compared to \$181 million due to the same factors impacting the second quarter of 2012.

Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization ("DD&A")

Second Quarter

In the second quarter of 2012, total DD&A averaged \$5/boe compared with \$7.04/boe in the second quarter of 2011. The increased DD&A rate was primarily due to production from North Amethyst and West White Rose which have a higher capital cost base than the original White Rose field and higher cost production replacing lower cost production in Western Canada.

Six Months

For the first six months of 2012, total DD&A averaged \$27/boe compared with \$16.34/boe during the same period in 2011 due to the same factors affecting the second quarter.

Exploration and Production Capital Expenditures

In the first six months of 2012, Upstream Exploration and Production capital expenditures were \$779 million. Capital expenditures were \$91 million (56%) in Western Canada, \$286 million (16%) in the Oil Sands, \$165 million (9%) in the Atlantic Region and \$337 million (19%) in the Asia Pacific Region, μ • I Ç [• u i } œ % œ } i š • œ u n } s c h e d u l e . μ P š v

Exploration and Production Capital Expenditures (\$ millions) ⁽¹⁾	Three months ended June 3		Six months ended June 3	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Exploration				
Western Canada	29	5	116	127
Atlantic Region	6	t	6	t
	35	5	122	127
Development				
Western Canada	293	254	870	658
Oil Sands	132	82	286	117
Atlantic Region	101	73	159	135
Asia Pacific Region	203	175	337	222
	729	584	1,652	1,132
Acquisitions				
Western Canada	–	18	5	860
	764	607	1,779	2,119

⁽¹⁾ Excludes capitalized costs related to asset retirement obligations and capitalized interests during the period.

Western Canada, Heavy Oil & Oil Sands

The following table discloses the number of gross and net exploration and development wells Husky completed in Western Canada, Heavy Oil and Oil Sands during the periods indicated:

Wells Drilled (wells) ⁽¹⁾	Three months ended June 3				Six months ended June 3			
	2012		2011		2012		2011	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Exploration								
Oil	7	3	7	4	30	21	17	13
Gas	–	–	1	1	11	10	10	10
Dry	–	–	t	t	–	–	3	3
	7	3	8	5	41	31	30	26
Development								
Oil	58	56	107	93	275	253	309	283
Gas	2	2	5	3	13	10	36	30
Dry	1	–	2	1	2	1	2	1
	61	58	114	97	290	264	347	314
Total	68	61	122	102	331	295	377	340

⁽¹⁾ Excludes Service/Stratigraphic test wells for evaluation purposes.

The Company drilled 295 net wells in the Western Canada, Heavy Oil and Oil Sands business units in the first six months of 2012 resulting in 274 net oil wells and 20 net natural gas wells compared with the drilling of 340 net wells resulting in 296 net oil wells and 40 net natural gas wells in the same period in 2011.

Capital expenditures for wells drilled in Western Canada increased substantially in the first six months of 2012 compared with the same period in 2011 due to the increased focus on resource development drilling in areas such as the Anselme and Hilda resource plays, a larger number of horizontal wells drilled and more multi-stage fracture completions performed.

During the first six months of 2012, Husky invested \$91 million on exploration, development and acquisitions including heavy oil, throughout the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin compared with \$85 million in the first half of 2011. Property acquisitions totaling \$5 million were completed during the first six months of 2012 compared with \$860 million in the first half of 2011. Oil related exploration and development investment was \$245 million and \$225 million was invested in natural gas related exploration and development during the first six months of 2012 compared with \$18 million for oil related exploration and development and \$50 million for natural gas related exploration and development in the same period in 2011.

In addition, \$110 million was spent on production optimization and cost reduction initiatives in the first six months of 2012. Capital expenditures on facilities, land acquisition, reclamation and environmental protection totalled \$161 million.

During the first six months of 2012, capital expenditures on heavy oil projects related to thermal projects, CHOPS drilling and horizontal drilling were \$245 million compared to \$32 million in the same period of 2011.

Oil Sands

During the first six months of 2012, capital expenditures on Oil Sands projects increased \$286 million compared to \$117 million in the same period in 2011 as Sunrise Phase 1 progressed and activity at the central processing facility and field facilities accelerated. In addition, the Company drilled 29 gross (15 net) evaluation wells for Phase 2 at the Sunrise Energy Project during the first six months of 2012.

Atlantic Region

During the first six months of 2012, \$159 million was invested in Atlantic Region projects, primarily on the continued development of the White Rose Extension Project including the West White Rose and North Amethyst satellite fields. exploration wells were drilled in the Atlantic Region during the first six months of 2012.

Asia Pacific Region

During the first six months of 2012, total capital expenditures of \$37 million were invested in the Asia Pacific Region for development related activities for the Liwan Gas Project. No exploration wells were drilled in the Asia Pacific Region during the first six months of 2012.

Infrastructure and Marketing

The Company's Infrastructure and Marketing segment is primarily involved in the sale of gas, NGL, and petroleum coke production. The Company owns extensive infrastructure in Western Canada including pipeline and storage facilities and has access to capacity on third party pipelines and storage facilities in both Canada and the United States.

Infrastructure and Marketing Earnings Summary (\$ millions except where indicated)	Three months ended June 3		Six months ended June 3	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Gross revenues	633	336	1,247	831
Marketing and other	120	2	191	37
Total revenues	753	338	1,438	868
Gross margin	162	53	256	135
Operating and administrative expenses	20	26	36	47
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	6	6	11	12
Other expenses	1	t	–	t
Income taxes	35	6	53	20
Net earnings	100	15	156	56
Commodity trading volumes managed (boe/day)	175.8	149.8	178.8	194.6

Second Quarter

Infrastructure and Marketing net earnings in the second quarter of 2012 increased by \$85 million compared with the second quarter of 2011 as a result of marketing gains from the United States to Canada location differential on Canadian crude oil widening during the quarter which was partially offset by lower natural gas storage margins.

Six Months

Infrastructure and Marketing net earnings in the first six months of 2012 increased by \$100 million compared with the same period in 2011 and were affected by the same factors that applied in the second quarter.

In the first six months of 2012, Infrastructure and Marketing capital expenditures totalled \$21 million compared to \$6 million in the same period in 2011.

Upstream Planned Turnarounds

Both the SeaRose and Terra Nova FPSOs commenced planned maintenance outages in the second quarter. Production from the SeaRose FPSO was shut in on May 3, 2012 affecting the White Rose, North Amethyst and West White Rose fields for a planned 125 day program from production shut down to production resumption. The program, averaged over the entire year, is forecasted to be approximately 12,000 bbls/day. The offstation turnaround is on schedule and on budget.

Production was shut down at the Terra Nova field on June 8, 2012 as the Terra Nova FPSO commenced a 20 day maintenance program. The program, averaged over the entire year, is forecasted to be approximately 4,000 bbls/day. The program anticipates a return to field and reinstatement of production by the end of 2012.

5.2 Downstream

Upgrader

Upgrader Earnings Summary (\$ millions except where indicated)	Three months ended June 3		Six months ended June 3	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Gross revenues	472	648	1,053	1,016
Gross margin	133	174	267	273
Operating and administration expenses	48	43	89	101
Depreciation and amortization	25	88	50	113
Other expenses	3	16	6	28
Income taxes	15	7	32	8
Net earnings	42	20	90	23
Upgrader throughput (mbbls/day) ⁽¹⁾	68.1	76.1	73.5	64.7
Synthetic crude oil sales (mbbls/day)	53.1	61.0	57.1	51.0
Upgrading differential (\$/bbl)	22.64	33.09	21.53	28.62
Unit margin (\$/bbl)	27.30	31.35	25.56	29.25
Unit operating cost (\$/bbl) ⁽²⁾	7.68	8.44	6.53	10.81

⁽¹⁾ Throughput includes diluent returned to the field.

⁽²⁾ Based on throughput.

Second Quarter

The Upgrading operations add value by processing heavy sour crude oil into high value synthetic crude oil and low sulphur distillates. The Upgrader profitability is primarily dependent on the differential between the cost of heavy crude stock and the sales price of synthetic crude oil.

Upgrading net earnings in the second quarter of 2012 were \$42 million compared with \$20 million in the same period in 2011. The increase was primarily due to lower depreciation and amortization in the second quarter of 2012 compared to the second quarter of 2011 in which certain intangible costs were recognized partially offset by lower upgrading differential and lower volumes due to a scheduled turnaround for regular maintenance and catalyst change.

During the second quarter of 2012, the upgrading differential averaged \$22.64/bbl, a decrease of \$10.45/bbl or 32% compared with the same period in 2011. The differential is equal to Husky Synthetic Blend less Lloyd Heavy Blend. In 2011, Western Canadian synthetic crude traded at a premium to WTI, however in the first and second quarter of 2012, synthetic crude traded at a discount to WTI as a result of oversupply and export pipeline constraints in Western Canada. Average price for Husky Synthetic Blend in the second quarter of 2012 was \$90.16/bbl compared to \$107.9/bbl in the second quarter of 2011. The overall unit margin decreased to \$27.30/bbl in the second quarter of 2012 from \$31.35/bbl in the same period in 2011 primarily as a result of lower product prices partially offset by lower unit operating costs resulting mainly from lower energy costs.

Six Months

Upgrading net earnings for the first six months of 2012 were affected by the same factors impacting the second quarter in addition to decreased operating expenses in the first six months of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 due to a minor fire in early 2011.

Canadian Refined Products

Canadian Refined Products Earnings Summary (\$ millions except where indicated)	Three months ended June 3		Six months ended June 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Gross revenues ⁽¹⁾	968	945	1,848	1,772
Gross margin				
Fuel	41	41	76	79
Refining	41	44	82	93
Asphalt	71	51	100	73
Ancillary	13	11	25	22
	166	147	283	267
Operating and administration expenses	65	61	119	116
Depreciation and amortization	21	19	41	37
Interest t net	2	2	3	3
Income taxes	20	16	31	28
Net earnings	58	49	89	83
Number of fuel outlets ⁽²⁾	548	548	549	549
Refined products sales volume				
Light oil products (\$millions of litres/day) ⁽³⁾	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4
Light oil products per outlet (thousands of litres/day) ⁽³⁾	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.7
Asphalt products (\$mbbls/day)	26.2	20.2	23.3	20.1
Refinery throughput				
Prince George refinery (\$mbbls/day)	10.4	9.1	10.8	10.0
Lloydminster refinery (\$mbbls/day)	29.1	26.2	28.2	27.5
Ethanol production (thousands of litres/day)	731.8	730.0	727.1	724.1

⁽¹⁾ Gross margin and operating and administrative expenses have been recast for reclassification of certain purchases and operating expenses. Prior periods have been recast to reflect this reclassification.

⁽²⁾ Average number of fuel outlets for period indicated.

⁽³⁾ Light oil products have been redefined to include ethanol sales. Prior periods have been recast to reflect this change in definition.

Second Quarter

Lower refining gross margins in the second quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 were primarily due to lower government assistance grants related to the ethanol plants.

Asphalt gross margins were significantly higher in the second quarter of 2012 compared with the second quarter of 2011 due to lower feedstock costs as crude oil prices declined.

Six Months

During the first half of 2012, refined products earnings were higher than the same period in 2011 primarily due to the same factors that affected the second quarter of 2012.

U.S. Refining and Marketing

U.S. Refining and Marketing Earnings Summary (\$ millions except where indicated)	Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Gross revenues	2,657	2,600	5,149	4,844
Gross refining margin	289	398	548	727
Operating and administration expenses	103	93	198	188
Depreciation and amortization	52	45	103	95
Interest t net	2	1	3	2
Income taxes	48	94	89	161
Net earnings	84	165	155	281
Selected operating data:				
Lima Refinery throughput (mbbls/day)	150.7	148.6	145.1	148.8
Toledo Refinery throughput (mbbls/day)	64.9	62.6	66.0	64.0
Refining margin (U.S. \$/bbl crude throughput)	14.79	21.37	14.48	19.29
Refinery inventory (mmbbls) ⁽¹⁾	11.02	11.65	11.02	11.65

⁽¹⁾ Included in refinery inventory is feedstock and refined products.

Second Quarter

U.S. Refining and Marketing net earnings increased in the second quarter of 2012 compared with the second quarter of 2011 due to the consumption of higher priced feedstock on a FIFO basis in a declining commodity price environment combined with lower market crack spreads.

The Chicago 3:2:1 market crack spread benchmark feedstock costs are based on the current month price of WTI, while on a FIFO basis feedstock costs included in realized margins reflect purchases made in the quarter when crude oil prices were higher. The estimated FIFO impact was a reduction in net earnings of approximately \$6 million in the quarter.

In addition, the product slates produced at the Lima and Toledo Refineries contain approximately 10% to 15% of other products which are sold at discounted market prices compared with gasoline and distillate, which are the standard products included in the Chicago 3:2:1 market crack spread benchmark.

The unionized workforce at the Lima Refinery commenced a strike May 25, 2012 following a breakdown in contract negotiations. Salaried employees and contractors assumed operation of the refinery maintaining optimum crude oil intake and on time and on specification delivery of products.

Six Months

Refining margins in the first six months of 2012 were impacted primarily by the same factors affecting the second quarter. The estimated FIFO impact was a reduction in net earnings of approximately \$10 million.

Downstream Capital Expenditures

In the first six months of 2012, Downstream capital expenditures totalled \$157 million compared with \$133 million in the first six months of 2011. In Canada, capital expenditures were \$49 million related to upgrades at retail stations, the Prince George Refinery and the Upgrader. In the United States, capital expenditures totalled \$108 million related to U.S. refineries. At the Lima Refinery, \$59 million was spent on various debottleneck projects, optimizations and environmental initiatives. At the Toledo Refinery, capital expenditures totalled \$49 million related to construction of the Continuous Catalyst Regeneration Reformer Project, facility upgrades and environmental protection initiatives.

Downstream Planned Turnarounds

The Lloydminster Refinery has a major turnaround scheduled in the spring of 2013. The refinery is expected to be down for 30 days during the turnaround for inspections and equipment repair.

The Toledo Refinery is scheduled to have a turnaround during the third quarter of 2012. The partial outage is expected to last approximately 30 days.

At the Lima Refinery, 29-day aromatics turnaround is planned to commence in the third quarter of 2012. The planned outage is not expected to have a material impact on the crude oil rate and the unit feed will be stored and reprocessed in the fourth quarter. The Lima Refinery is scheduled to complete a major turnaround in 2014 on 70% of the operating units. The refinery is expected to be shut down for 45 days during the turnaround. The remaining 30% of the operating units are scheduled to be addressed in a major turnaround currently planned for 2015.

The Upgrader has a major turnaround scheduled in the fall of 2013. The Upgrader is expected to be shut down for 45 days during the turnaround.

5.3 Corporate

Corporate Earnings Summary (\$ millions) income(expense)	Three months ended June 3		Six months ended June 3	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Operating and administration expenses	(33)	(78)	(73)	(96)
Stock-based compensation	(8)	8	(12)	3
Depreciation and amortization	(9)	(9)	(16)	(16)
Other income(expense)	(7)	(1)	(12)	1
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	–	17	(1)	19
Interest t net	(20)	(45)	(40)	(91)
Income taxes	34	41	41	68
Net loss	(43)	(67)	(113)	(112)

Second Quarter

The Corporate segment reported a loss of \$43 million in the second quarter of 2012 compared with a loss of \$67 million in the same period in 2011. Operating and administration expenses were significantly lower in the second quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 in which the company incurred costs related to financing projects and other initiatives. Interest t net decreased by \$25 million compared to the second quarter of 2011 due to increased amounts of capitalized interest related to projects in the Asia Pacific Region. Stock-based compensation expense increased by \$16 million in the first quarter of 2012 as compared to the same period in 2011 due to new award and performance share options granted and higher share price volatility.

Six Months

In the first half of 2012, the Corporate segment reported a loss of \$113 million compared with \$112 million in the same period of 2011. Interest t net and operating and administration expenses were lower in the first six months of 2012 compared with the same period in 2011 due to the same factors affecting the second quarter. Other expense increased by \$1 million in the first six months of 2012 compared with the same period in 2011 primarily due to an insurance provision made in the second quarter of 2012.

Foreign Exchange Summary (\$ millions, except where indicated)	Three months ended June 3		Six months ended June 3	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Gains(losses) on translation of U.S. dollar denominated long-term debt	(34)	15	(2)	63
Gains (losses) on cross currency swaps	8	(3)	2	(11)
Gains (losses) on contribution receivable	23	(7)	5	(35)
Other foreign exchange gains(losses)	3	12	(6)	2
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	–	17	(1)	19
U.S./Canadian dollar exchange rates:				
At beginning of period	U.S.\$1.001	U.S. \$1.029	U.S.\$0.983	U.S. \$1.009
At end of period	U.S.\$1.019	U.S. \$1.037	U.S.\$1.019	U.S. \$1.037

Included in other foreign exchange gains (losses) are realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on working capital and intercompany financing. The foreign exchange gains (losses) on these items can vary significantly due to the large volume and timing of transactions through these accounts in the period.

Consolidated Income Taxes

Consolidated income taxes decreased in the second quarter of 2012 to \$151 million from \$264 million in the second quarter of 2011 resulting in an effective tax rate of 26.1% and 28.3%, respectively

(\$ millions)	Three months ended June 3		Six months ended June 3	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Income taxes as reported	151	264	390	510
Cash taxes paid	206	32	405	53

Cash taxes paid in the second quarter of 2012 were \$206 million compared with \$32 million in the same period in 2011. Cash taxes for the remainder of 2012 are now expected to be approximately \$5 million as a result of the impact of the final legislation related to the taxation of partnerships being effective for Husky in 2013, not 2012 as previously estimated.

Corporate Capital Expenditures

In the first six months of 2012, Corporate capital expenditures of \$19 million were primarily related to computer hardware and software.

6. Liquidity and Capital Resources

6.1 Summary of Cash Flow

In the second quarter of 2012, Husky funded its capital programs and dividend payments through cash generated from operating activities and cash on hand. At June 30 2012, Husky had total debt of \$4,004 million partially offset by cash on hand of \$2,074 million for \$1,930 million of net debt compared to \$2,070 million of net debt as at December 31, 2011. At June 30 2012, the Company had \$3 billion in unused committed credit facilities, \$11 million in unused short term uncommitted credit facilities, \$1.4 billion in unused capacity under the November 2010 universal short form base shelf prospectus filed in Canada, and U.S. \$.5 billion in unused capacity under the June 2011 U.S. base shelf prospectus. The ability of the Company to utilize the capacity under its prospectuses is subject to market conditions. Refer to Section 6.

Cash Flow Summary (\$ millions, except ratios)	Three months ended June 3		Six months ended June 3	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Cash flow				
Operating activities	1,056	1,451	2,539	2,734
Financing activities	(485)	571	(8)	648
Investing activities	(1,164)	(697)	(2,290)	(2,251)
Financial Ratios[§]				
Debt to capital employed (percent) ⁽²⁾			17.7	18.0
Debt to cash flow (times) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾			0.8	0.9
Corporate reinvestment ratio (percent) ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾			102	123
Interest coverage ratios on long term debt only ⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾				
Earnings			12.2	12.4
Cash flow			23.7	20.9
Interest coverage on ratios of total debt ⁽³⁾⁽⁷⁾				
Earnings			12.0	11.9
Cash flow			23.2	20.1

(1) Financial ratios constitute non-GAAP measures. Refer to Section 11

(2) Debt to capital employed is equal to long term debt and long term debt due within one year divided by capital employed.

(3) Calculated for the 12 months ended for the dates shown.

(4) Debt to cash flow (times) is equal to long term debt and long term debt due within one year divided by cash flow from operations.

(5) Corporate reinvestment ratio is equal to capital expenditures plus exploration and evaluation expenses, capitalized interest less obligations less proceeds from asset disposals divided by cash flow from operations

(6) Interest coverage on long term debt on a net earnings basis is equal to net earnings before finance expense on long term debt and income taxes divided by finance expense on long term debt and capitalized interest. Interest coverage on long term debt on a cash flow basis is equal to cash flow from operating activities before finance expense on long term debt and current income taxes divided by finance expense on long term debt and capitalized interest. Long term debt includes the current portion of long term debt.

(7) Interest coverage on total debt on a net earnings basis is equal to net earnings before finance expense on total debt and current income taxes divided by finance expense on total debt and capitalized interest. Interest coverage on total debt on a cash flow basis is equal to cash flow from operating activities before finance expense on total debt and current income taxes divided by finance expense on total debt and capitalized interest. Total debt includes long term debt.

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Second Quarter

In the second quarter of 2012, cash generated from operating activities was \$1.4 billion compared with \$1.5 billion in the second quarter of 2011. Lower cash flow from operating activities was primarily due to lower upstream production and lower commodity prices

Six Months

Cash generated from operating activities amounted to \$2.5 billion in the first six months of 2012 compared with \$2.7 billion in the first six months of 2011. Lower cash flow from operating activities was primarily due to the same factors impacting the second quarter.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Second Quarter

In the second quarter of 2012, cash used in financing activities was \$485 million compared to cash flow from financing activities of \$571 million in the same period in 2011. The decrease in cash from financing activities was primarily due to no common share issuances in the quarter compared to a common share issuance of \$1.2 billion in June 2011.

Six Months

Cash used in financing activities was \$81 million for the first six months of 2012 compared to cash flow from financing activities of \$648 million in 2011 due to the same factors impacting the second quarter.

Cash Flow used for Investing Activities

Second Quarter

In the second quarter of 2012, cash used for investing activities was \$2 billion compared with \$97 million in the same period in 2011. Cash invested in the current period was primarily for capital expenditures.

Six Months

Cash used for investing activities was \$2.3 billion in both the first six months of 2012 and first six months of 2011. Cash invested in the current period was primarily for capital expenditures.

6.2 Sources of Capital

Husky is currently able to fund its capital programs, cancellable contractual obligations and other commercial commitments principally by cash generated from operating activities, cash and the issuance of equity, the issuance of long-term debt and borrowings under committed and uncommitted credit facilities. The Company also maintains access to sufficient capital via debt markets commensurate with its balance sheet. The Company is continually examining its options with respect to sources of long and short-term capital resources to ensure it retains financial flexibility.

Working capital is the amount by which current assets exceed current liabilities. At June 30, 2012, working capital was \$2,735 million compared with \$1,054 million at December 31, 2011.

At June 30, 2012, Husky had unused short-term borrowing credit facilities totalling \$3.6 billion. A total of \$204 million of short-term borrowing credit facilities was used in support of outstanding letters of credit.

Husky Energy (HK) Limited and Husky Oil China Ltd., subsidiaries of Husky, each have an uncommitted revolving facility of U.S. \$0 million available for general purposes.

The Sunrise Oil Sands Partnership has an unsecured demand credit facility available of \$10 million for general purposes. The facility is available to the Partnership for general purposes.

On March 22, 2012, the Company issued \$550 million of 3.95% senior unsecured notes due April 15, 2022 pursuant to a universal short form base shelf prospectus filed with the Alberta Securities Commission and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on June 13, 2011 and an accompanying prospectus supplement. The notes are redeemable at the option of the Company at a make-whole premium and interest is payable semi-annually. The notes are unsecured and unsubordinated and are not subject to any debt service reserve or debt service coverage ratio.

On June 15, 2012, the Company repaid the maturing 6.25% notes issued under a trust indenture dated June 14, 2002. The amount paid to note holders was U.S. \$413 million, including U.S. \$13 million of interest.

Capital Structure

(\$ millions)	June 30, 2012	
	Outstanding	Available ⁽¹⁾
Total long-term debt	4,004	3,611
Common shares, retained earnings and other reserves	18,610	

⁽¹⁾ Available long-term debt includes committed and uncommitted credit facilities.

6.3 Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

In the normal course of business, Husky is obligated to make future payments. These obligations represent contracts and other commitments that are known and non-volatile. The Company's liquidity and capital resources are sufficient to meet its obligations. In the second quarter of 2012, the Company executed a new firm transportation agreement that will require future payments of approximately \$12 million in 2014, \$51 million in 2015/2016 and \$240 million thereafter.

6.4 Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not believe it has any guarantees or off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity or capital expenditures.

6.5 Transactions with Related Parties and Major Customers

The Company sells natural gas to the Meridian cogeneration facility and other cogeneration facilities owned by a related party. These natural gas sales are related party transactions and have been measured at fair value. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, the total value of natural gas sales to the Meridian and other cogeneration facilities was \$8 million and \$20 million, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, the total value of obligated steam purchases from the Meridian and other cogeneration facilities was \$3 million and \$6 million, respectively.

7. Risks and Risk Management

Annual Information Form

The Company has processes in place to identify the principal risks of the business and put in place appropriate mitigation to operational, political, environmental, financial, liquidity and contractual risks. The Company's risk management strategy is to identify, measure, monitor and manage risks to ensure the Company's ability to meet its obligations to its stakeholders. The Company's risk management strategy is to identify, measure, monitor and manage risks to ensure the Company's ability to meet its obligations to its stakeholders.

Commodity Price Risk Management

Husky uses derivative commodity instruments from time to time to manage exposure to price volatility on a portion of its oil and gas production and firm commitments for the purchase or sale of crude oil and natural gas. These contracts are recorded at fair value.

At June 30, 2012, the Company was party to crude oil purchase and sale derivative contracts to mitigate its exposure to fluctuations in the benchmark price between the time a sales agreement is entered into and the time inventory is delivered. The Company was also party to third party physical natural gas purchase and sale derivative contracts in order to mitigate commodity price fluctuations. These contracts meet the definition of a derivative instrument and have been recorded at their fair value in accounts receivable and accrued liabilities.

At June 30, 2012, the Company was party to third party crude oil purchase derivative contracts, which have been designated as a fair value hedge. The related crude oil inventory held in storage is recorded at fair value.

Foreign Currency Risk Management

At June 30, 2012, 81% or \$32 million of long-term debt is exposed to changes in the Canadian/U.S. exchange rate.

Sands Partnership and a major portion of this receivable is denominated in U.S. dollars. Related gains and losses from changes in the value of the Canadian dollar versus the U.S. dollar are recorded in foreign exchange gain/loss in period earnings. At June 30, 2012, the Company has an obligation to fund capital expenditures of the Husky Toledo Refinery and this contribution payable is denominated in U.S. dollars. Gains and losses from the translation of this obligation are recorded in OCI as a U.S. dollar functional currency.

- before royalties.
- Prices quoted include or exclude the effect of hedging as indicated.
- June 30, 2012 that have materially affected or are expected to materially affect our financial performance.

Non-GAAP Measures

Disclosure of non-GAAP Measurements

Husky uses measurements primarily based on IFRS and also on secondarily GAAP measurements. The non-GAAP measurements included in this MD&A are cash flow from operations, adjusted net earnings, debt to capital employed, debt to cash flow, corporate reinvestment ratio, interest coverage on term debt and interest coverage on total debt. None of these measurements are comparable to similar measurements in accordance with IFRS. These are measurements do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other users. They are common in the reports of other companies but may differ by definition and application. Except as described below, the definitions of these measurements are found in Section 1.

Disclosure of Adjusted Net Earnings

Adjusted net earnings is a complementary measure comprised of net earnings adjusted for certain items not considered indicative of the company's financial performance. Adjusted net earnings is a complementary measure used in the MD&A.

The following table shows the reconciliation of net earnings to adjusted net earnings and related amounts for the three and six months ended June 30:

(\$ millions)		Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
GAAP	Net earnings	431	669	1,022	1,295
	Foreign exchange	–	(14)	–	(15)
	Financial instruments	8	7	(20)	15
	Stockbased compensation	6	(6)	9	(2)
	Asset impairment and write-downs	–	–	–	–
Non-GAAP	Adjusted net earnings	445	656	1,011	1,293
	Adjusted net earnings basic	0.46	0.73	1.04	1.45
	Adjusted net earnings diluted	0.45	0.72	1.03	1.43

Disclosure of Cash Flow from Operations

Cash flow from operations is a key indicator of financial performance. Cash flow from operations equals net earnings plus items not affecting cash flow from operations, which include accretion, depletion, depreciation and amortization, exploration and evaluation expense, deferred income taxes, foreign exchange, gain or loss on sale of property, plant, and equipment and other items.

The following table shows the reconciliation of cash flow from operating activities to cash flow from operations and related per share amounts for the three and six months ended June 30

(\$ millions)		Three months ended June 30		Six months ended June 30	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
GAAP	Cash flow from operating activities	1,056	1,451	2,539	2,734
	Settlement of asset retirement obligations	24	30	57	53
	Income taxes paid	206	32	405	53
	Interest received	(8)	t	(19)	t
	Change in non-cash working capital	(125)	(2)	(657)	(165)
Non-GAAP	Cash flow from operations	1,153	1,511	2,325	2,675
	Cash flow from operations\$ basic	1.18	1.68	2.40	2.99
	Cash flow from operations\$ diluted	1.17	1.67	2.38	2.97

Cautionary Note Required by National Instrument 51-101

The Company uses the term barrel of oil equivalent (BOE) as a measure of production. One barrel of oil is equivalent to six thousand cubic feet of natural gas. Readers are cautioned that the term boe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. This measure is primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent value equivalence at the wellhead.

Terms

Adjusted Net Earnings	Net earnings plus after tax foreign exchange gains and losses, gains and losses from the u financial instruments, stock based compensation or recovery and any asset impairments and writ downs
Bitumen	Bitumen is petroleum in a solid or semi solid state in natural deposits with a viscosity greater th 10,000 centipoise measured at original temperature in the deposit and atmospheric pressure, or free basis. In its natural state it usually contains sulphur, metals and other hydrocarbons
Capital Employed	Short and long term debt and shareholders' equity
Capital Expenditures	Includes capitalized administrative expenses but does not include asset retirement obligatio capitalized interest
Capital Program	Capital expenditures not including capitalized administrative expenses or capitalized interest
Cash Flow from Operations	Earnings from operations plus non cash charges before settlement of asset retirement obligatio income taxes paid, interest received and changes in cash working capital
Coal Bed Methane	Methane (CH ₄), the principal component of natural gas, is adsorbed in the pores of coal seams
Corporate Reinvestment Ratio	Corporate reinvestment ratio is equal to capital expenditures plus exploration and evalu expenses, capitalized interest and settlements of asset retirement obligations less proceeds from disposals divided by cash flow from operations
Debt to Capital Employed	Longterm debt and long term debt due within one year divided by capital employed
Debt to Cash Flow	Longterm debt and long term debt due within one year divided by cash flow from operations
Delineation Well	A well in close proximity to an oil or gas discovery well that helps determine the areal extent o reservoir
Diluent	A lighter gravity liquid hydrocarbon, usually condensate or synthetic oil, added to heavy o facilitate transmissibility through a pipeline
Design Rate Capacity	Maximum continuous rated output of a plant based on its design
Equity	Shares, retained earnings and other reserves
Embedded Derivative	Implicit or explicit term(s) in a contract that affects some or all of the cash flows or the value of exchanges required by the contract
Feedstock	Raw materials which are processed into petroleum products
Front End Engineering Design	Preliminary engineering and design planning, which among other things, identifies project objec scope, alternatives, specifications, risks, costs, schedule and economics
Gross/Net Acres/Wells	Gross refers to the total number of acres/wells in which a working interest is owned. Net refers to sum of the fractional working interests owned by a company
Gross Reserves/Production	A company's working interest share of reserves/production before deduction of royalties
Hectare	One hectare is equal to 2.47 acres
Near-month Prices	Prices quoted for contracts for settlement during the next month
Interest Coverage Ratio	A calculation of a company's ability to meet its interest payment obligation. It is equal to net earnings or cash flow operating activities before finance expense divided by finance expense capitalized interest
NOVA Inventory Transfer	Exchange or transfer of title of gas that has been received into the NOVA pipeline system but delivered to a connecting pipeline
Polymer	A substance which has a molecular structure built up mainly or entirely of many similar units b together
Return on Average Capital Employed	Net earnings plus after tax interest expense divided by the two-year average capital employed
Return on Equity	Net earnings divided by the two year average shareholder's equity
Seismic	A method by which the physical attributes in the outer rock shell of the earth are determine measuring, with a seismograph, the rate of transmission of shock waves through the various formations
Shareholders' Equity	Shares, retained earnings and other reserves
Stratigraphic Well	A geologically directed test well to obtain information. These wells usually drilled without the intention of being competed for production
Synthetic Oil	A mixture of hydrocarbons derived by upgrading heavy crude oils, including bitumen, thro process that reduces the carbon content and increases the hydrogen content
Total Debt	Longterm debt including current portion and bank operating loans
Turnaround	Scheduled performance of plant or facility maintenance

- with respect to the Company's Heavy Oil properties: planned timing of commissioning of the Company's thermal development; and the Company's 2012 horizontal drilling program;
- with respect to the Company's Western Canadian oil and gas resources: planned drilling activity in the Company's oil resource portfolio for the remainder of 2012, including drilling plans at Lower Shaunavor, Oungre Bakker, Saskatchewan Viking, Redwater Viking, Alliance, Wapiti, and drilling and completion plans at Rainy Mountain; drilling and completion plans for the remainder of 2012 at Ansell; and completion plans during the third quarter of 2012 at Bob and Sinclair; and
- with respect to the Company's Downstream operating segment: expected timing of operation of a new hydro-treater at the Company's Lima Refinery; expected timing and duration of scheduled turnarounds at the Company's Lloydminster, Lima and Toledo Refineries; and the Upgrader.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected by the forward-looking statements presented in this document have been based on assumptions and factors concerning future events that may prove to be inaccurate. Those assumptions and factors are based on information currently available to the Company about itself and the businesses in which it operates. Information used in developing forward-looking statements has been acquired from various sources including third party consultants, suppliers, regulators and other sources.

Because actual results or outcomes could differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements, investors should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, which contribute to the possibility that predicted outcomes will not occur. Some of these risks, uncertainties and other factors are similar to those faced by other oil and gas companies and some are unique to Husky.

regulatory authorities (accessible through the SEDAR website www.sedar.com and the EDGAR website www.sec.gov) describe the risks, material assumptions and other factors that could influence actual results and are incorporated herein by reference.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and, except as required by applicable securities laws, the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all of such factors and to assess in advance the impact of each such factor on the forward-looking statement. The impact of any one factor on a particular forward-looking statement is not determinable with certainty as such factors are dependent upon other factors, and the Company's course of action would depend upon its assessment of the future considering all information then available.