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PREFACE

Fact book «Gazprom in Figures 2002–2006» is an informational and statistical edition, prepared for OAO «Gazprom» annual General shareholders meeting 2007. It is aimed at providing figures about the company's role in the world and Russian gas business as well as about company's activities in 2002-2006 to shareholders and investors.

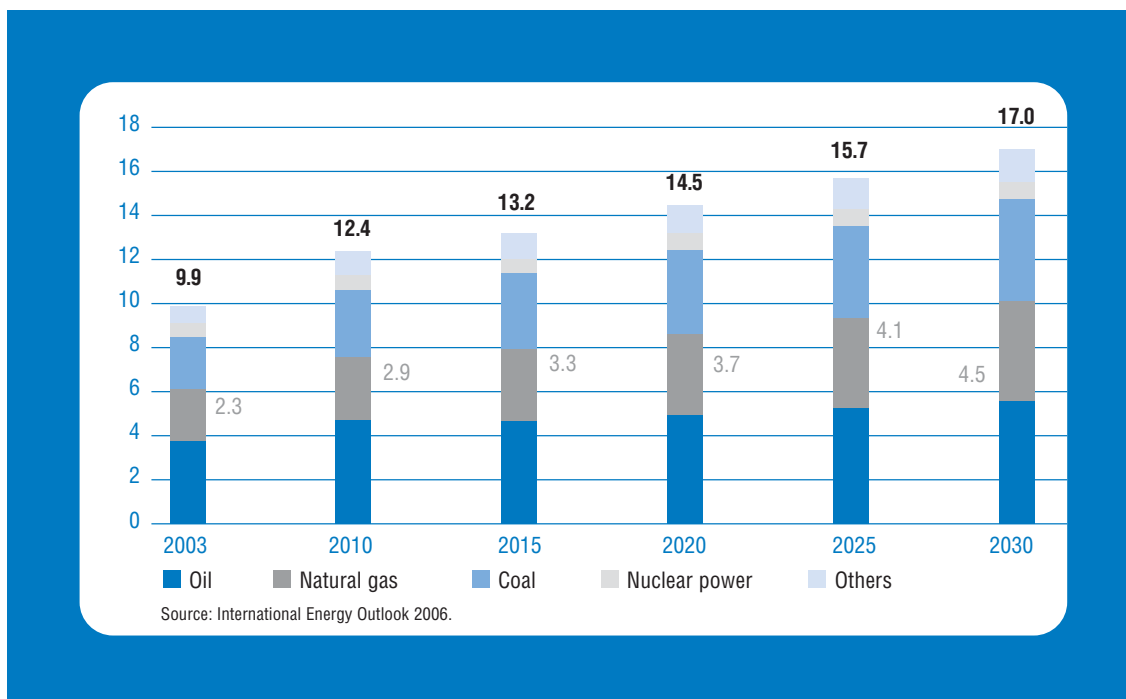
The Fact book is prepared on the basis of corporate reports and accounts of OAO «Gazprom», including figures of earlier annual reports, the issuer's quarterly reports, offering circulars, as well as on the basis of Russian and foreign sources of publicly disclosed information

All the terms, explanations, admissions and restrictions of OAO «Gazprom» Annual report 2006 are valid in the present Fact book. In particular, the term OAO «Gazprom» refers to the head company of the *Group*, i.e. to Open Joint Stock Company «Gazprom». The *Gazprom Group*, the *Group* or *Gazprom* imply OAO «Gazprom», its subsidiaries and related companies taken as a whole.

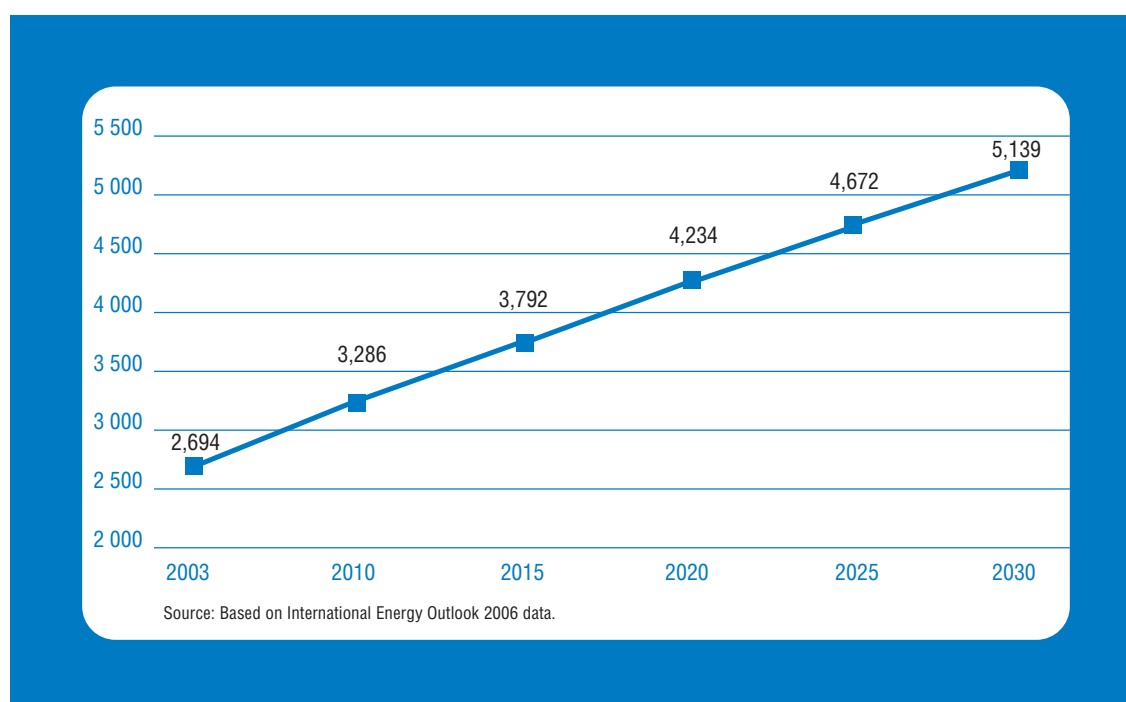
Similarly, the term *Gazprom Neft Group* and *Gazprom Neft* imply OAO «Gazprom Neft» and its subsidiaries, the term *Sibur Holding* refers to OAO «Sibur Holding» and its subsidiaries.

NATURAL GAS IN THE WORLD ENERGY

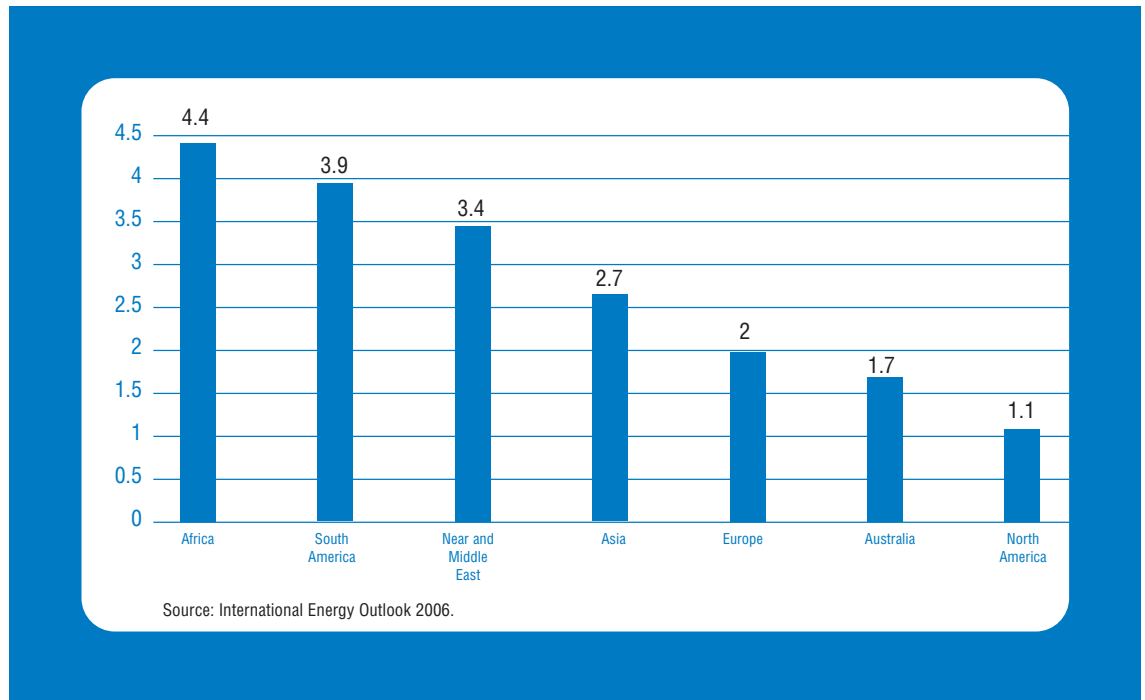
World Primary Energy Consumption by Energy Source, bln. tons of oil equivalent



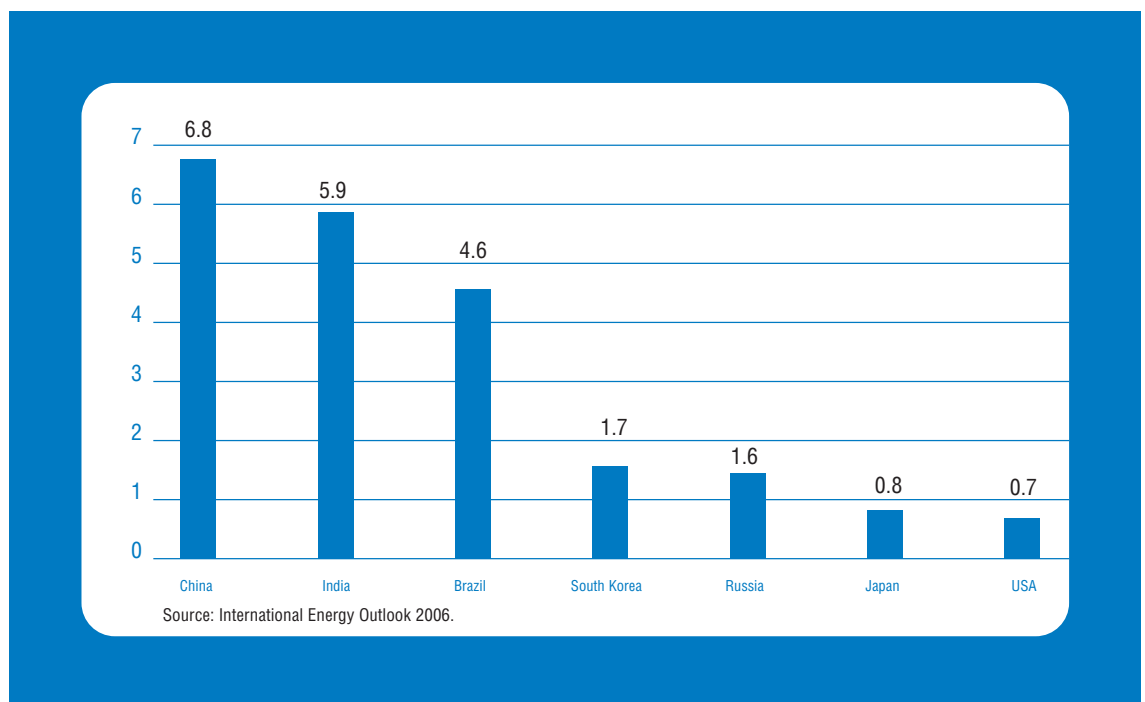
World Natural Gas Production Forecast, bcm



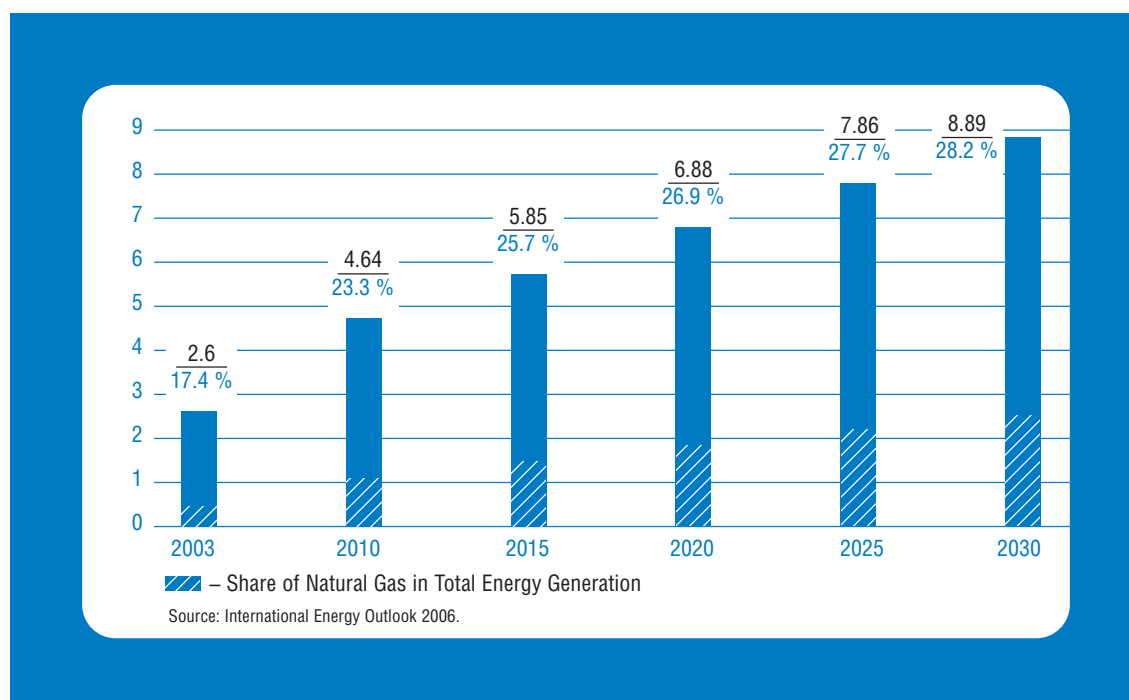
Annual Natural Gas Demand Growth up to 2030 by Regions, % per year



Annual Natural Gas Demand Growth up to 2030 by Selected Countries, % per year



World Net Natural-Gas-Fired Electricity Generation in 2003-2030, bln. kilowatthours

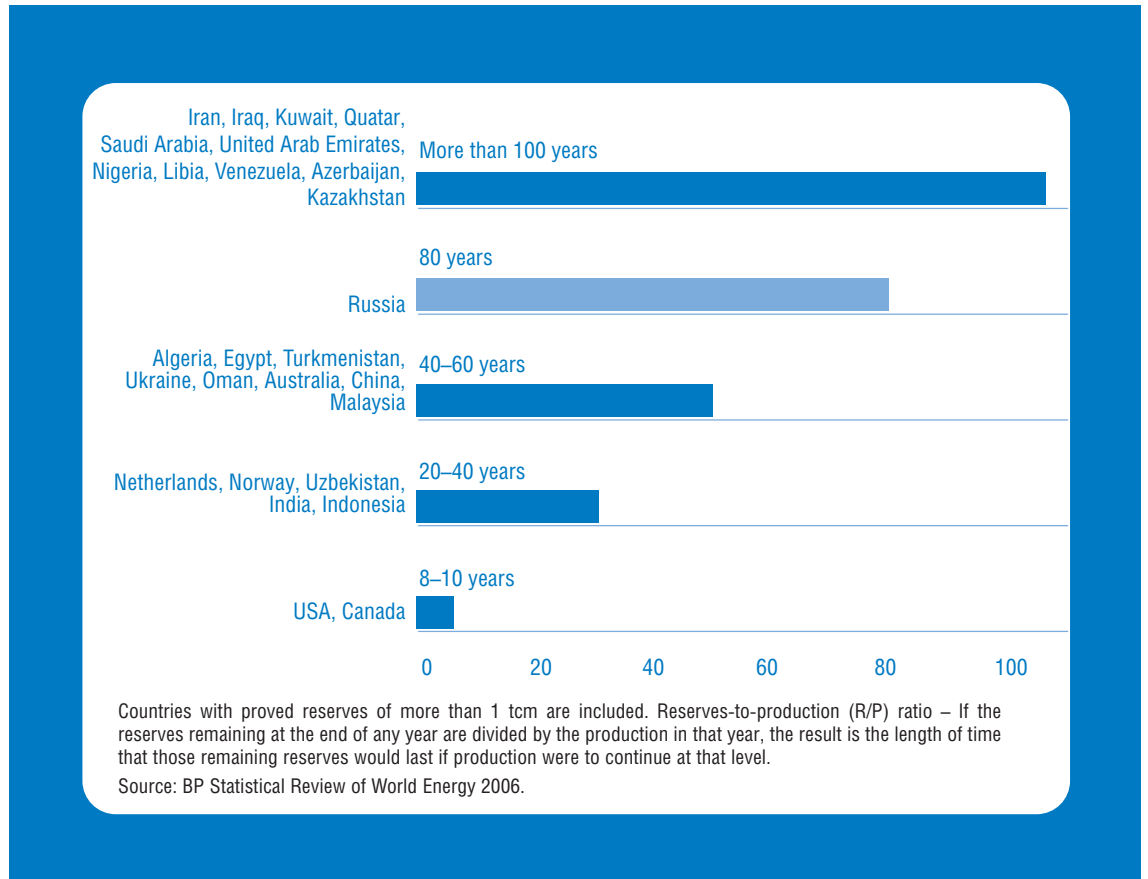


World Natural Gas Consumption by Region, bcm

| Region | 2004 | Share of total, % | 2005 | Share of total, % | 2006 | Share of total, % |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Russia | 450.5 | 16.2 | 436.9 | 15.3 | 458.0 | 15.6 |
| North America | 769.5 | 27.7 | 753.9 | 26.5 | 770.7 | 26.3 |
| South America | 114.3 | 4.1 | 123.1 | 4.3 | 127.0 | 4.3 |
| Europe | 651.4 | 23.5 | 664.3 | 23.3 | 640.4 | 21.9 |
| Africa | 79.6 | 2.9 | 84.2 | 3.0 | 87.3 | 3.0 |
| Near and Middle East | 250.8 | 9.0 | 271.9 | 9.5 | 280.6 | 9.6 |
| Asia | 430.3 | 15.5 | 486.1 | 17.1 | 537.7 | 18.3 |
| Australia and Oceania | 27.5 | 1.0 | 27.7 | 1.0 | 28.5 | 1.0 |
| Total | 2,773.9 | 100.0 | 2,848.1 | 100.0 | 2,930.2 | 100.0 |

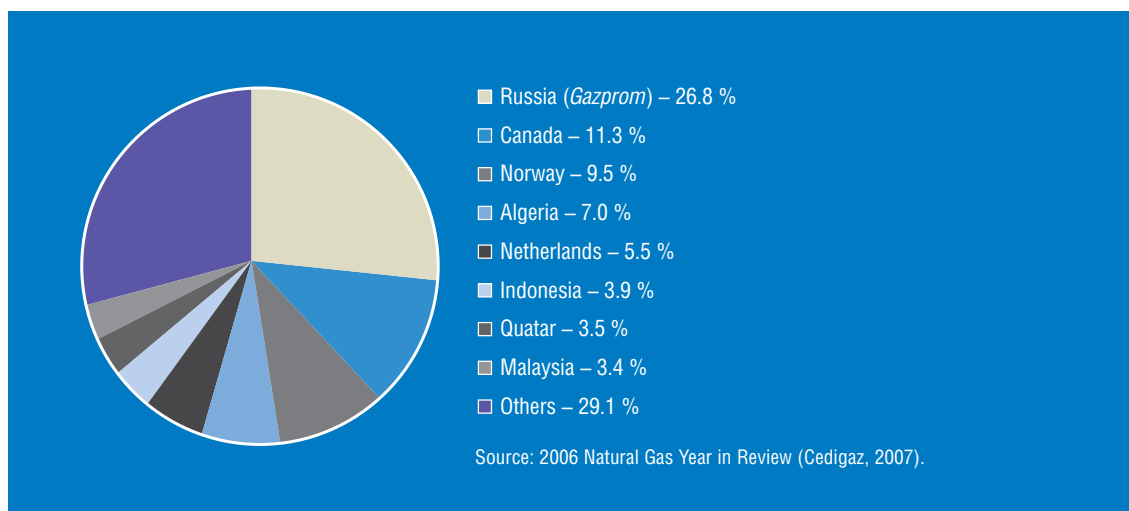
Source: Based on 2006 Natural Gas Year in Review (Cedigaz, 2007); Natural Gas in the World, Trends and Figures in 2005 (Cedigaz, 2006).

Gas Reserves-to-Production Ratio

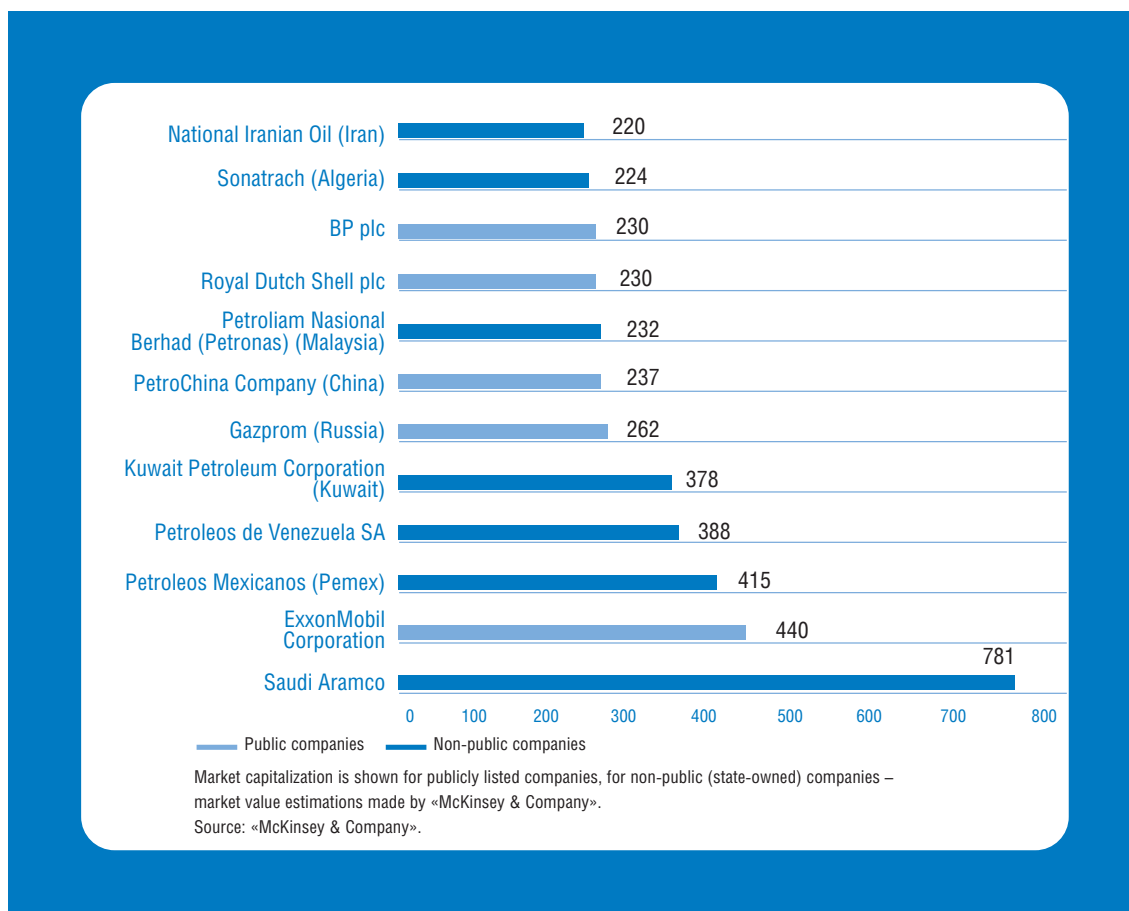


GAZPROM IN THE WORLD GAS INDUSTRY

Main Exporters of Natural Gas in 2006 (Pipelines and LNG)

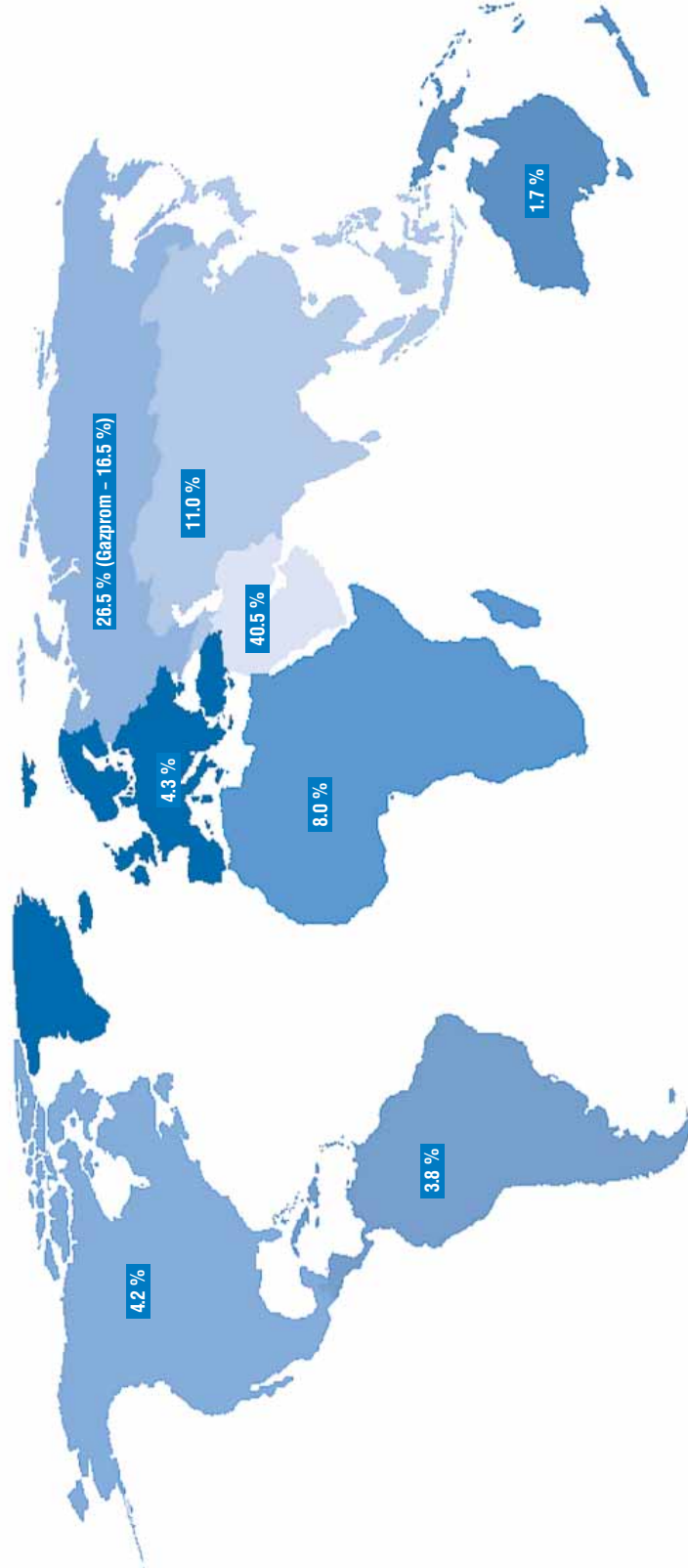


World Oil and Gas Majors as of 31.12.2005



World Proved Natural Gas Reserves by Region as of 01.01.2006, tcm

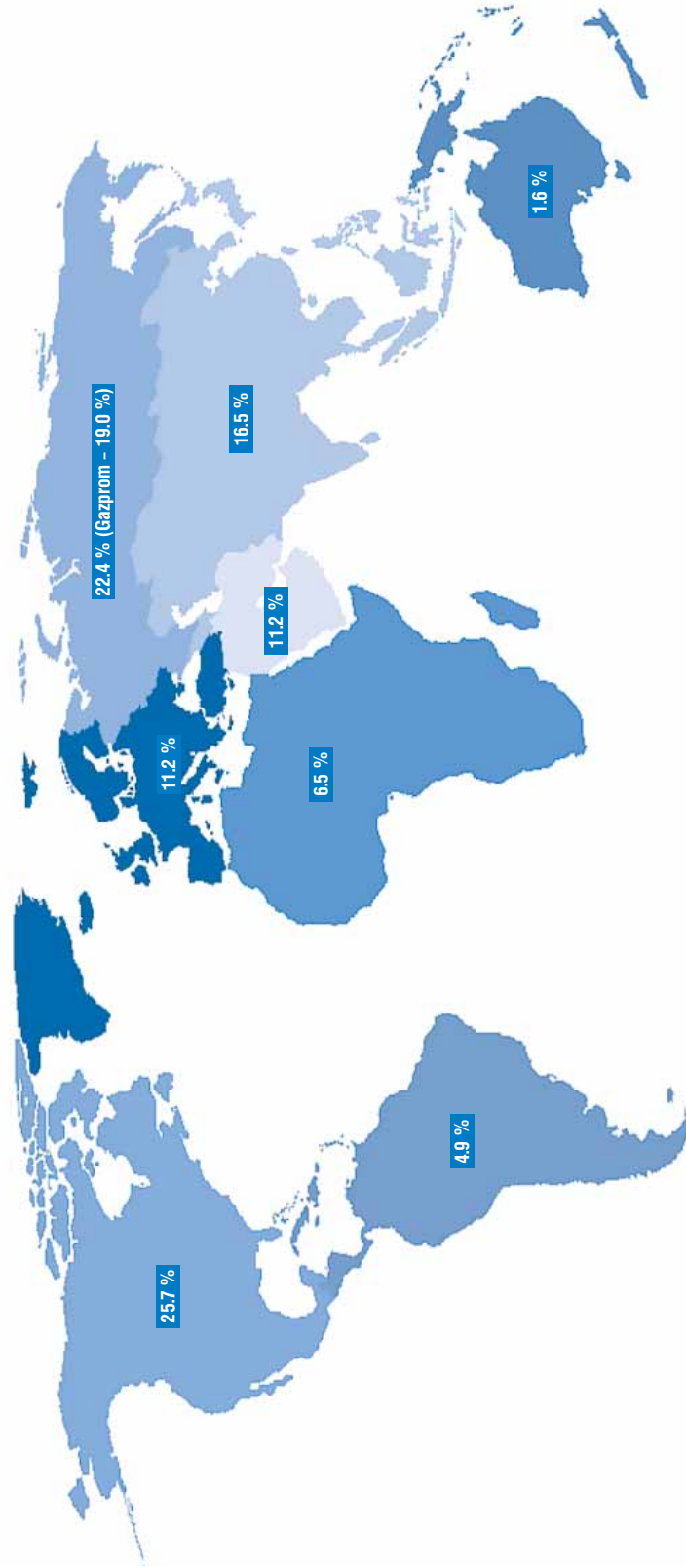
| Region | Reserves (tcm) | Percentage |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| North America | 7.57 | 4.2 % |
| South America | 6.95 | 3.8 % |
| Europe | 7.74 | 4.3 % |
| Africa | 14.41 | 8.0 % |
| Near and Middle East | 73.02 | 40.5 % |
| Russia (Gazprom) | 47.82 (29.85) | 26.5 % (Gazprom - 16.5 %) |
| Asia | 19.95 | 11.0 % |
| Australia and Oceania | 3.0 | 1.7 % |
| Total | 180.46 | |



Source: 2006 Natural Gas Year in Review (Cedigaz, 2007), Gazprom data.

Marketed Production of Natural Gas by Region in 2006, bcm

| North America | South America | Europe | Africa | Near and Middle East | Russia (Gazprom) | Asia | Australia and Oceania | Total |
|---------------|---------------|--------|--------|----------------------|------------------|------|-----------------------|-------|
| 754 | 143 | 327 | 191 | 328 | 656 (556) | 484 | 47 | 2,930 |



Source: 2006 Natural Gas Year in Review (Cedigaz, 2007), Gazprom data.

GAZPROM AND RUSSIAN ECONOMY

Role of Gazprom in the Russian National Economic Indicators, 2006

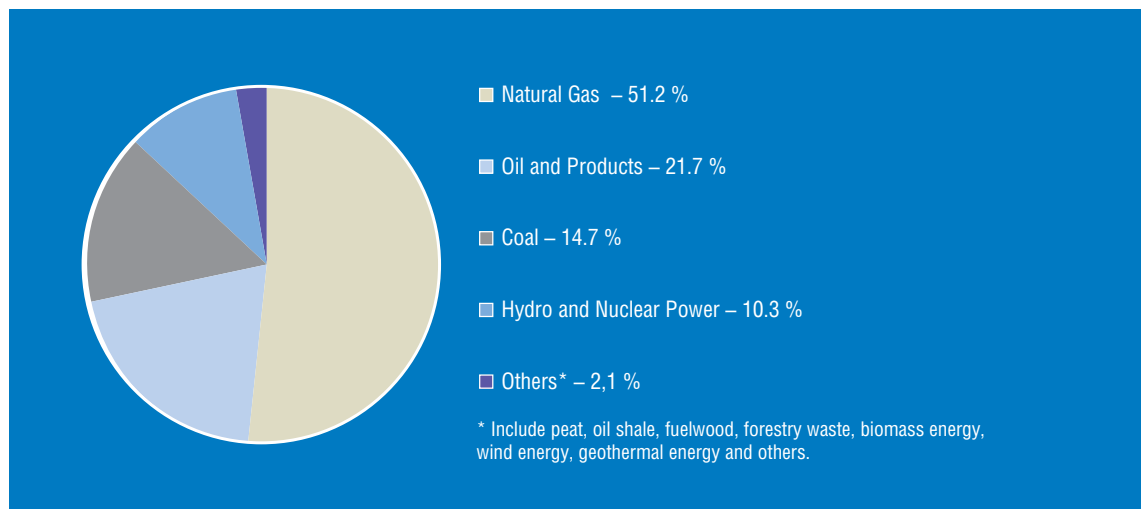
| Indicators | Share, % |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| GNP share | 10.6 |
| Natural gas reserves controlled | More than 60 |
| National gas production | 84.7 |
| Oil and condensate production | 9.5 |

Source: based on Federal State Statistics Service and *Gazprom* data.

Gas Reserves Structure in Russia as of 31.12.2006

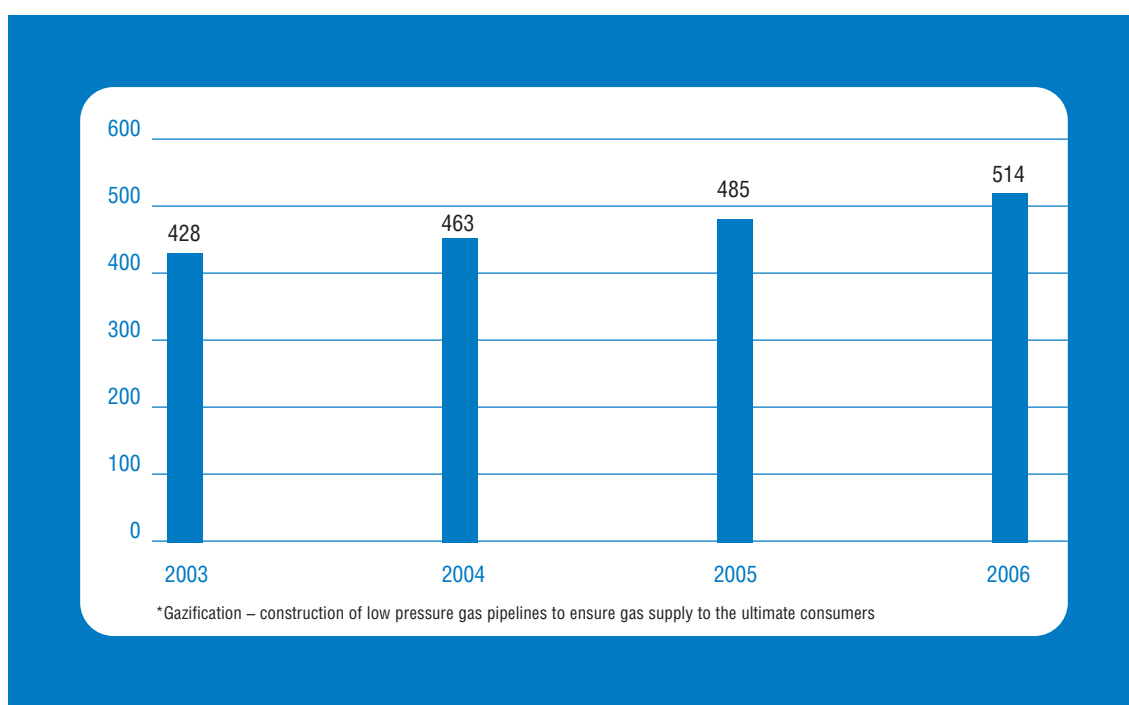
| | Volume, tcm | Share, % |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| <i>Gazprom</i> (controlled reserves) | 29.85 | 62.4 |
| Independent producers | 10.2 | 21.3 |
| Undistributed fund | 7.8 | 16.3 |
| Total | 47.85 | 100 |

Fuel and Energy Consumption Structure in Russia, 2006

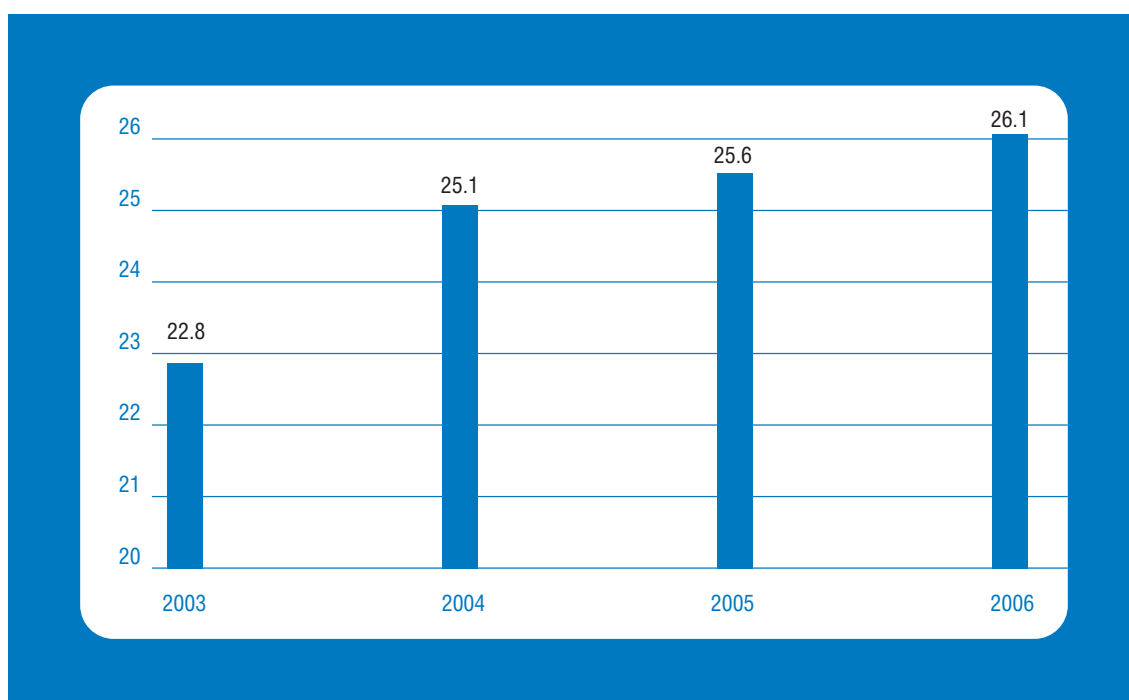


GAZPROM'S PARTICIPATION IN «GAZIFICATION»* OF RUSSIAN REGIONS

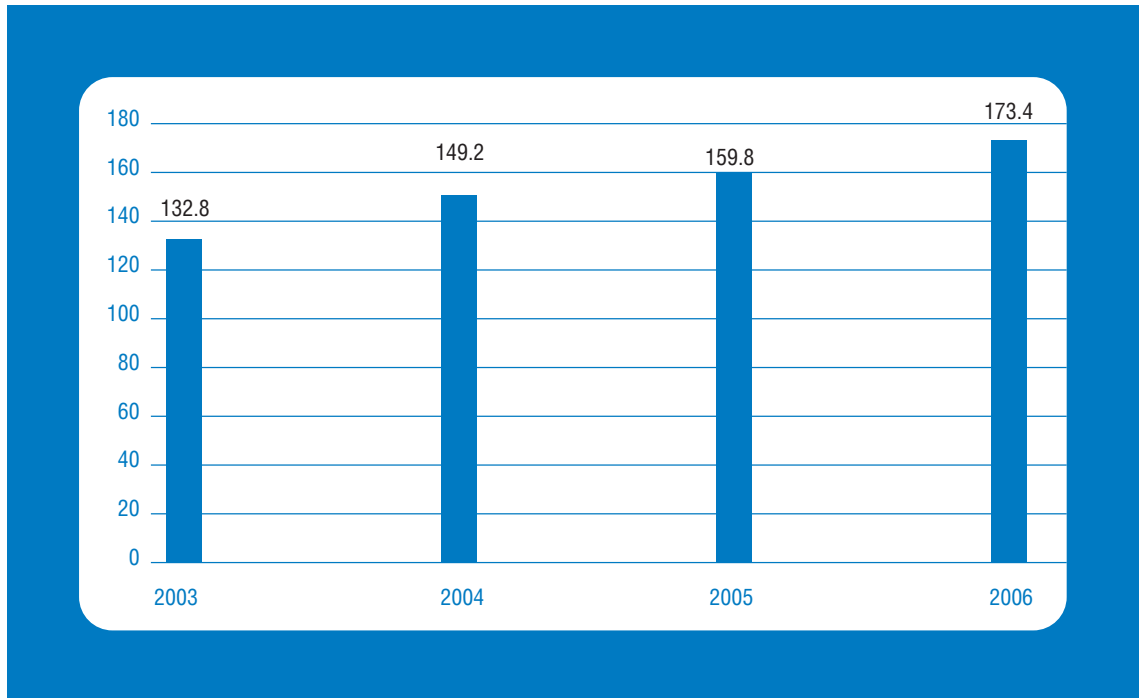
Length of Gas Distribution Pipelines, Serviced by Gazprom Group, thousand km



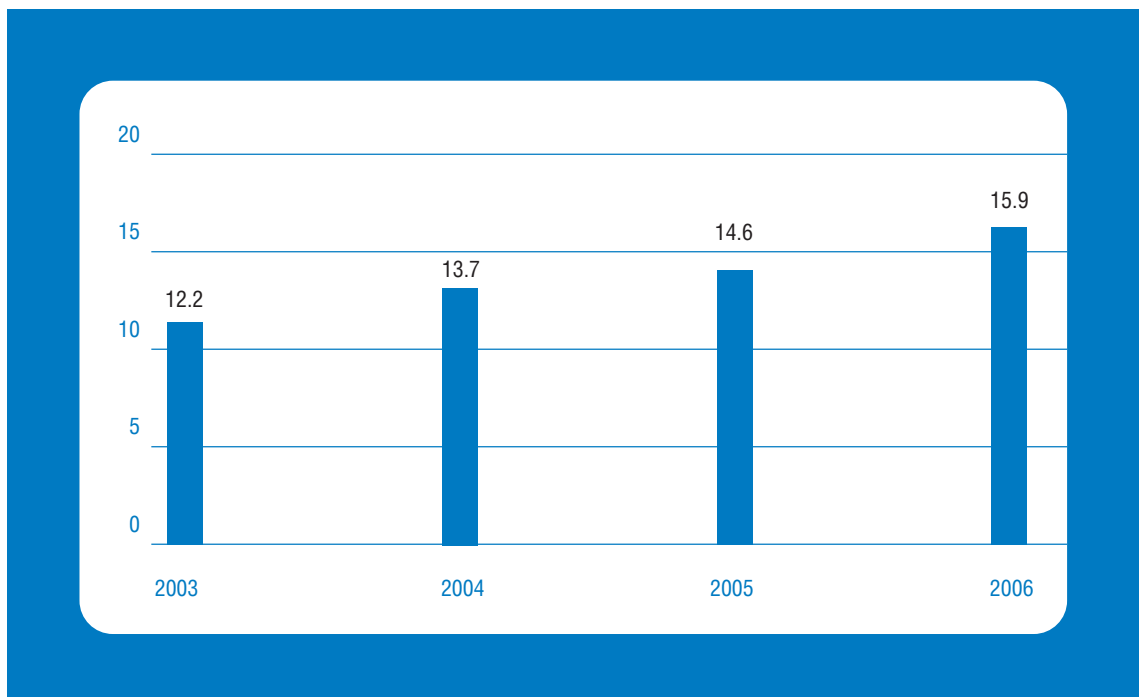
Numbers of Flats and Private Dwellings with Natural Gas Supply, «Gazified» by Gazprom, million



Number of Utilities Plants with Natural Gas Supply, «Gazified» by Gazprom, thousand



Number of Industrial Plants with Natural Gas Supply, «Gazified» by Gazprom, thousand



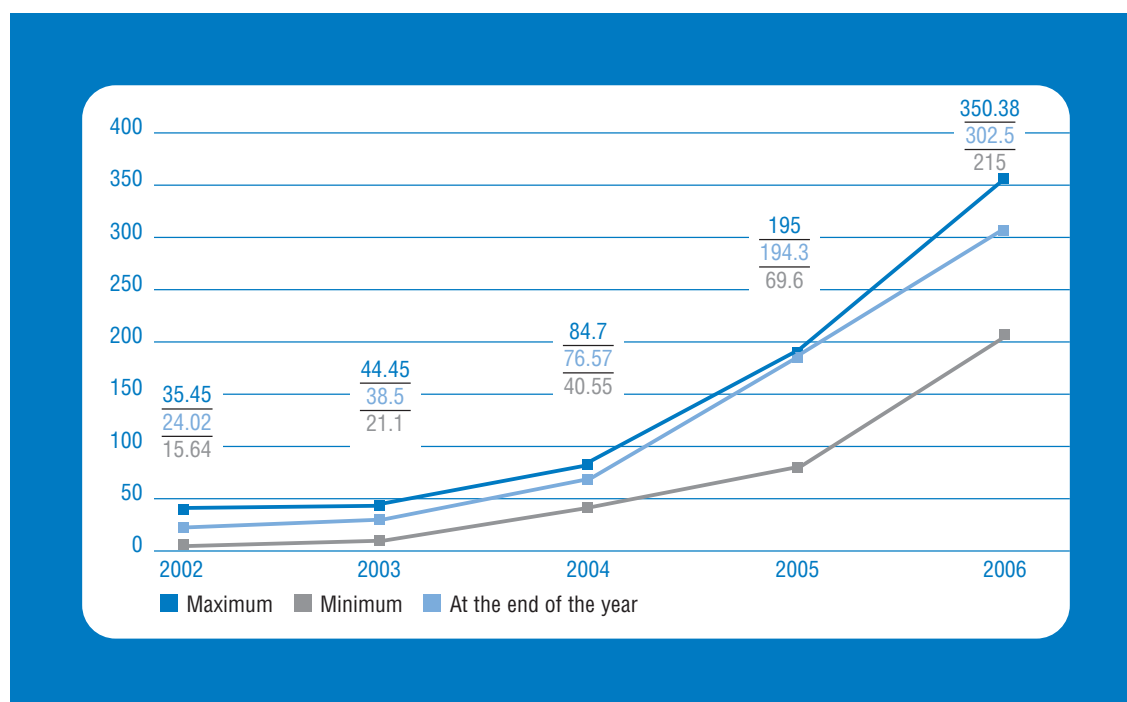
GAZPROM IN DEVELOPMENT, 2002-2006

SHARE CAPITAL, DIVIDENDS, FINANCIAL AND MARKET INDICATORS

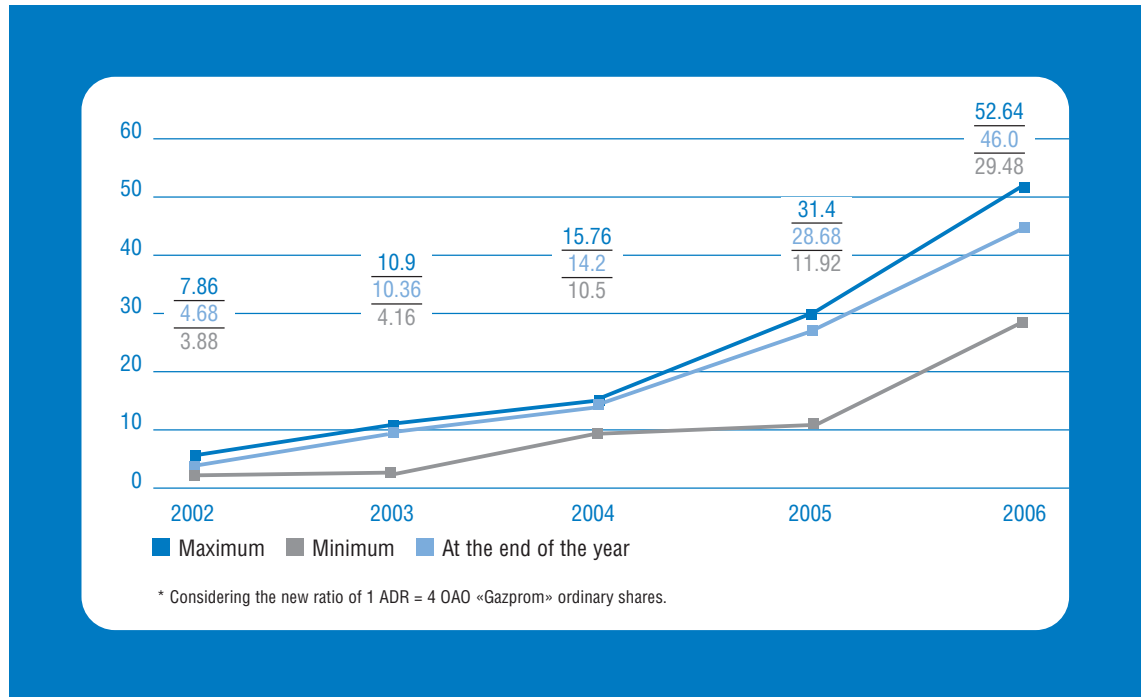
Share Capital Structure of OAO «Gazprom», %

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Shareholding controlled by the Russian Federation, including: | 39.262 | 39.262 | 39.262 | 50.002 | 50.002 |
| Federal Agency for Federal Property Management | 38.373 | 38.373 | 38.373 | 38.373 | 38.373 |
| OAO «Rosgazifikatsiya» | 0.889 | 0.889 | 0.889 | 0.889 | 0.889 |
| OAO «Rosneftegaz» | - | - | - | 10.740 | 10.740 |
| ADR holders | 4.422 | 4.422 | 4.422 | 4.422 | 13.200 |
| Other registered entities | 56.316 | 56.316 | 56.316 | 45.576 | 36.798 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

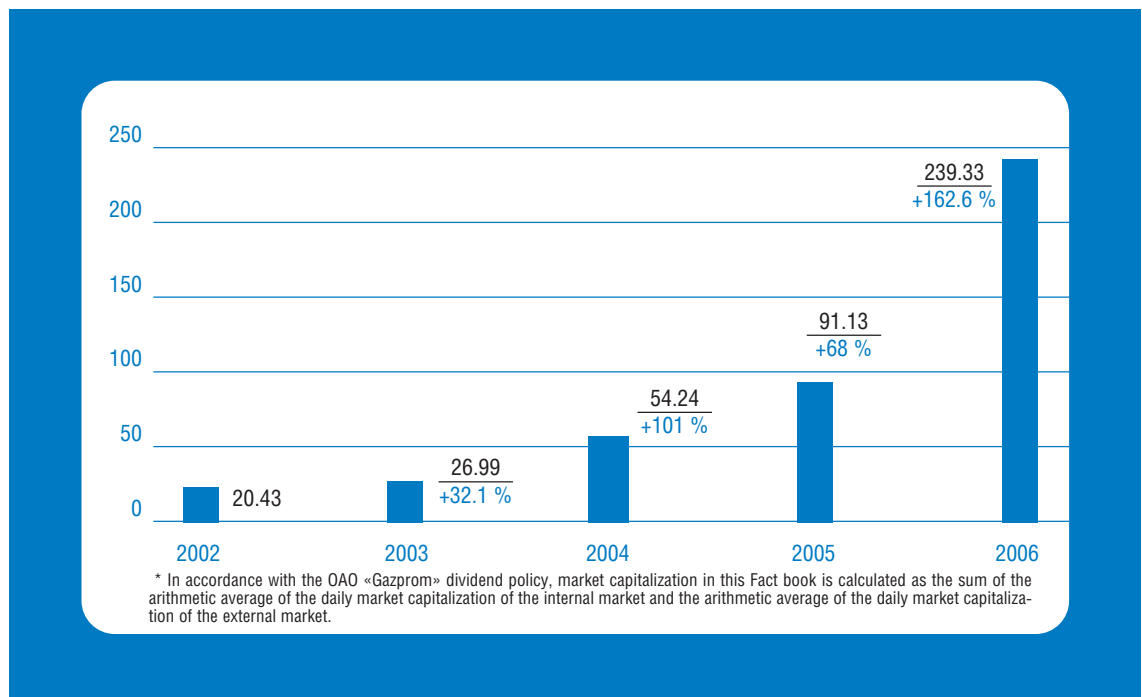
OAO «Gazprom» Share Close Price at St. Petersburg Stock Exchange, roubles per share



OAO «Gazprom» ADR Close Price at London Stock Exchange*, \$

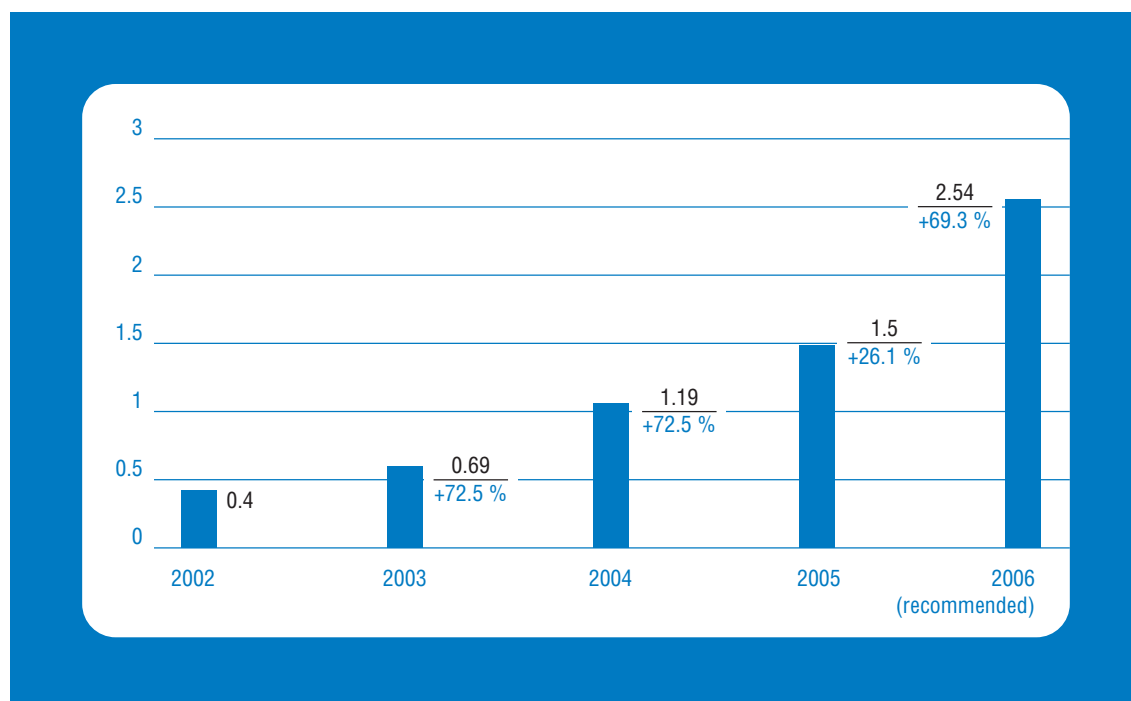


OAO «Gazprom» Average Market Capitalization*, bln. \$



Market value growth by 163 % in 2006 resulted in OAO «Gazprom» leadership among the European companies in terms of market capitalization level and its second ranking among the world largest energy companies according to this criterion. Along with OAO «Gazprom» share market liberalization this led to the fact that since June 1, 2006, OAO «Gazprom» shares began to be taken into account for the purpose of the MSCI Emerging Markets index calculated by Morgan Stanley Capital International Investment Bank. This index is formed on the basis of 850 emerging market companies among which OAO «Gazprom» shares has the largest weight (4.5–6.0 % in 2006). The successive companies – «Samsung Electronics», OAO «NK Lukoil», «Taiwan Semiconductor», «Petrobras» – had 1.5–3 times lesser weights in the index.

Dividend Dynamics



OAO «Gazprom» financial and Market Ratios

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Return on equity, % * | 3.34 | 7.60 | 8.70 | 6.08 | 9.40 |
| Return on assets, % * | 2.40 | 5.65 | 6.41 | 4.79 | 7.55 |
| Return on sales, % * | 18.03 | 26.59 | 23.85 | 29.09 | 31.72 |
| Current liquidity ratio * | 1.41 | 1.84 | 3.04 | 3.35 | 2.96 |
| Quick ratio * | 1.18 | 1.54 | 2.52 | 2.67 | 2.35 |
| Equity/assets ratio * | 0.72 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.79 | 0.80 |
| Debt to capital ratio, % | 24.4 | 22.4 | 23.7 | 20.23 | 16.90 |
| P/E ratio (domestic OAO «Gazprom» share market) | 10.93 | 6.30 | 11.29 | 22.65 | 20.83 |
| P/E ratio (external OAO «Gazprom» share market) | 16.89 | 12.67 | 14.49 | 24.06 | |
| Market capitalization, \$ bln | 20.43 | 26.99 | 54.24 | 91.13 | 239.33 |
| Market capitalization/net assets | 0.41 | 0.49 | 0.84 | 0.77 | 1.77 |

* Calculated in accordance with the Regulation on information disclosure by securities issuers approved by Order of the Federal Financial Markets Service

№ 06-117/pz-n dated October 10, 2006.

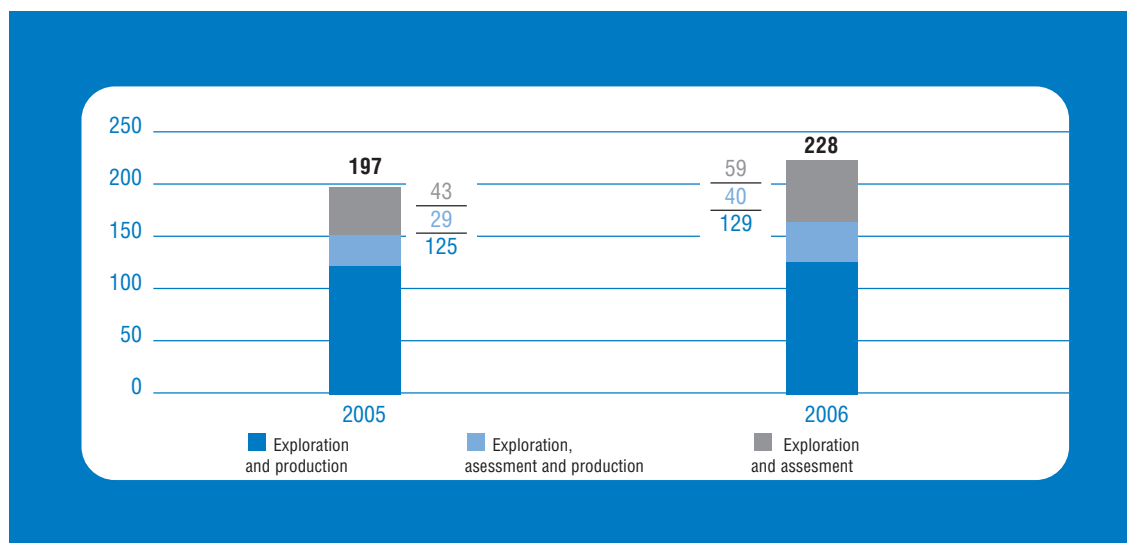
RESOURCE BASE

Licenses

Exploration and production of the subsoil resources in Russian Federation are subjected to state licensing. Most of *Gazprom Group* licenses to study, explore and produce hydrocarbons were received in 1993-1996 in accordance with the Subsoil Resources Law. Majority licenses expire after 2012.

Since *Gazprom Group* license holders are in material compliance with license agreements, they are entitled to receive an extension of existing licenses to complete exploration or to finish the development of the field. *Gazprom* plans to extend its license agreements to the full economic lives of the associated fields upon the expiration of their primary terms.

Gazprom Group Licenses to Study, Explore and Produce Hydrocarbons by Type



Gazprom Group Licenses as of 31.12.2006

| NN | License holder | Type of license, pcs | | | | Total |
|----|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------|
| | | Exploration and production | Exploration assesment and production | Exploration and assesment | Seach for sites, construction and operation of underground storage facilities | |
| 1 | ОАО Gazprom | 4 | 5 | 19 | 7 | 35 |
| 2 | ООО Астрахангазпром | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 |
| 3 | ООО Каспийгазпром | - | 4 | 3 | - | 7 |
| 4 | ООО Кавказтрансгаз | 13 | - | 3 | 1 | 17 |
| 5 | ООО Кубангазпром | 34 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 40 |
| 6 | ООО Надымгазпром | 6 | - | 5 | - | 11 |
| 7 | ООО Нойабрскгаздобыча | 5 | - | 1 | - | 6 |
| 8 | ООО Пургаздобыча | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 9 | ООО Оренбурггазпром | 1 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 16 |
| 10 | ООО Севергазпром | 4 | - | 5 | - | 9 |
| 11 | ООО Surgutгазпром | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| 12 | ООО Tyumentransгаз | 3 | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| 13 | ООО Uraltransгаз | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| 14 | ООО Urengoigазпром | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| 15 | ООО Yamburgгаздобыча | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| 16 | ОАО Severnefteгазпром | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 17 | ОАО Vostokгазпром | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| 18 | ОАО Tomskгазпром | 5 | - | - | - | 5 |
| 19 | ОАО Sevmornefteгаз | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| 20 | ЗАО Stimul | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 21 | ООО Bashtransгаз | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| 22 | ООО Volgogradtransгаз | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 23 | ООО Volgotransгаз | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 24 | ООО Lentransгаз | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| 25 | ООО Mostransгаз | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| 26 | ООО Permtransгаз | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 27 | ООО Samaratransгаз | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| 28 | ООО Yugtransгаз | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| 29 | ОАО Krasnoyarskгазпром | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 30 | ООО Krasnoyarskгаздобыча | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 4 |
| 31 | ООО Servicenefteгаз | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| 32 | ОАО Uralneft | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| 33 | ЗАО Purgаз | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 34 | Group Zarubezhnefteгаз | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| 35 | Group Gazprom Neft | 40 | 12 | 10 | - | 62 |
| | Total | 129 | 40 | 59 | 35 | 263 |

Affiliated Companies Licenses as of 31.12.2006

| NN | License holder | Type of license, pcs | | | | Total |
|----|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------|
| | | Exploration and production | Exploration assesment and production | Exploration and assesment | Seach for sites, construction and operation of underground storage facilities | |
| 1. | ZAO Pechorneftegazprom | 5 | - | - | - | 5 |
| 2. | OOO CentrCaspneftegaz | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 3. | OAO Uralneftegazprom | 6 | - | - | - | 6 |
| 4. | OAO Yuzhnaya NK | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| 5. | OOO Caspiyskaya NK | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 6. | ZAO Nortgaz | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 7. | Group Slavneft | 27 | 11 | 1 | - | 39 |
| | Total | 39 | 13 | 3 | - | 55 |

Licenses Expiration Dates of Gazprom Group Main Hydrocarbon Fields

| License holder | Name of the field | Type of the field | License expiration year |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| OAO Gazprom | Severo-Purovskoye | gas condensate | 2026 |
| | Zapadno-Astrakhanskoye | gas condensate | 2024 |
| | Dolginskoye | oil | 2025 |
| | Severo-Kamennomyskoye | gas condensate | 2026 |
| | Kamennomyskoye-more | gas | 2026 |
| | Obskoye | gas | 2026 |
| OOO Astrakhangazprom | Astrakhanskoye | gas condensate | 2019 |
| OOO Nadyngazprom | Medvezhye | gas condensate | 2018 |
| | Yubileinoye | oil-gas condensate | 2018 |
| | Yamsoveiskoye | oil-gas condensate | 2018 |
| | Kharasaveiskoye | gas condensate | 2019 |
| | Bovanenkovskoye | oil-gas condensate | 2019 |
| | Novoportovskoye | oil-gas condensate | 2019 |
| | OOO Noyabrskgazdobycha | Vyngapurovskoye (Cenomanian) | oil-gas condensate |
| Komsomolskoye (Cenomanian) | | oil-gas condensate | 2012 |
| Yety-Purovskoye (Cenomanian) | | oil-gas condensate | 2014 |
| Vyngayakhinskoye (Cenomanian) | | gas-oil | 2019 |
| OOO Orenburggazprom | Orenburgskoye | oil-gas condensate | 2018 |
| OOO Purgazdobycha | Zapadno-Tarkosalinskoye | oil-gas condensate | 2018 |
| | Vuktylskoe | oil-gas condensate | 2016 |
| OOO Severgazprom | Vuktylskoe | oil-gas condensate | 2016 |
| OAO Severneftegazprom | Yuzhno-Russkoye | oil-gas | 2018 |
| ZAO Stimul | Orenburgskoye (eastern section) | oil-gas condensate | 2018 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------|------|
| 000 Urengoigazprom | Urengoiskoye | oil-gas condensate | 2013 |
| | Yen-Yakhinskoye | oil-gas condensate | 2013 |
| | Severo-Urengoiskoye (Cenomanian) | oil-gas condensate | 2013 |
| | Pestsovoye | oil-gas condensate | 2019 |
| 000 Yamburggazdobycha | Yamburgskoye | oil-gas condensate | 2018 |
| | Zapolarnoye | oil-gas condensate | 2018 |
| | Tazovskoye | oil-gas condensate | 2025 |
| OAO Tomskgazprom | Myldzhinskoye | gas condensate | 2019 |
| 000 Krasnoyarsk-gazdobycha | Sobinskoye | oil-gas condensate | 2028 |
| OAO Sevmorneftegaz | Shtokmanovskoye | gas condensate | 2018 |
| | Prirazlomnoye | oil | 2018 |
| ZAO Purgaz | Gubkinskoye | oil-gas condensate | 2014 |
| OAO Gazprom Neft | Muravlenkovskoye | oil-gas condensate | 2013 |
| | Novogodneye | oil-gas condensate | 2013 |
| | Priobskoye (southern area) | oil-gas condensate | 2013 |
| | Sporyshevskoye | oil-gas condensate | 2047 |
| | Sugmutskeye | oil-gas condensate | 2050 |
| | Sutorminskoye | oil-gas condensate | 2013 |
| | Vyngapurovskoye (Yamalo-Nenetski AO), Vyngapurovskoye (Khanty-Mansiyski AO) | oil-gas condensate | 2014 |
| | Vyngayakhinskoye | oil-gas condensate | 2013 |

Exploration Activities

Gazprom Group is currently engaged in the exploration for new hydrocarbon deposits in Russia and abroad. The bulk of this activity is concentrated in six federal districts (FD) of Russian Federation: Urals (Yamalo-Nenetski AO, Khanty-Mansiyski AO, Sverdlovsk region), North-Western FD (Nenetski AO, Komi Republic), Southern FD (Astrakhan region, Krasnodarsky krai, Stavropolsky krai), Privolzhsky FD (Orenburg region), Siberian FD (Tomsk region, Irkutsk region, Krasnoyarsky krai), Far Eastern FD (Chukotka). Foreign projects include *Gazprom* activities in India, Vietnam, Venezuela, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan, Kyrgyzstan.

Major Exploration Metrics

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Exploration well drilling, thousand m | 60.4 | 79.5 | 130.6 | 149.4 | 182.2 |
| 2D seismic survey, thousand km | 10.5 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 10.4 | 9.6 |
| 3D seismic survey, thousand square km | 0.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 7.9 |
| Gas reserves growth due to exploration, bcm | 499.2 | 426.8 | 378.1 | 583.4 | 590.9 |
| Oil and condensate reserves growth due to exploration, million tons | 21.5 | 9.6 | 17.2 | 33.0 | 58.8 |
| Drilling efficiency, tce / m | 10,131 | 5,866 | 3,157 | 4,522 | 3,657 |

New Fields Discovered by Gazprom in 2002-2006

| Name of the field | Location | Type | Year of discovery |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Sredne-Nadymkoye | Yamalo-Nenetski AO | oil | 2002 |
| Yuzhno-Pestsovoye | Yamalo-Nenetski AO | gas condensate | 2002 |
| Chugoryakhinskoye | Yamalo-Nenetski AO | gas | 2002 |
| Lenskoye | Yamalo-Nenetski AO | gas condensate | 2002 |
| Grechanoe | Krasnodarsky krai | gas | 2002 |
| Chernoerkovskoye | Krasnodarsky krai | oil-gas condensate | 2002 |
| Obskoye | Western Siberia | gas | 2003 |
| Yuzhno-Chernoerkovskoye | Krasnodarsky krai | gas-oil | 2003 |
| Peschanoe | Krasnodarsky krai | gas-oil | 2003 |
| Beryambinskoye | Krasnoyarsky krai | gas condensate | 2004 |
| Ninelskoye | Yamalo-Nenetski AO | oil | 2004 |
| Zapadno-Kazachye | Krasnodarsky krai | gas | 2004 |
| Vostochno-Peschanoe | Orenburg region | oil | 2004 |
| Severo-Yuguidskoye | Komi Republic | oil-gas condensate | 2005 |
| Zapadno-Astrakhanskoye | Astrakhan region | gas condensate | 2005 |
| Kutymkoye | Western Siberia | gas-oil | 2005 |
| Chikanskoye | Irkutsk region | gas condensate | 2006 |
| Akobinskoye | Orenburg region | gas condensate | 2006 |
| Karmalinovskoye | Stavropolsky krai | gas condensate | 2006 |
| Yuzhno-Noyabrskoye | Yamalo-Nenetski AO | oil | 2006 |

Reserves

Main Differences Between Russian Reserves System and International Standards

Hydrocarbon reserves of the *Gazprom Group* are estimated using both the Russian reserves system and methodologies developed by the Society of Petroleum Engineers («SPE International Standards») and by the Securities and Exchange Commission («SEC Standards»). Since 1997, DeGolyer and MacNaughton, an independent U.S. petroleum engineering consulting firm, has evaluated *Gazprom's* reserves according to international standards. In 2006 *Gazprom Neft* reserves were audited by Miller and Lents.

The Russian reserves system differs significantly from the internationally accepted classifications in particular with respect to the manner in which and the extent to which commercial factors are taken into account in calculating reserves.

The Russian Reserves System

The Russian reserves system is based solely on an analysis of the geological attributes of reserves and take into consideration the actual physical presence of hydrocarbons in geological formations or the probability of such physical presence. Explored reserves are represented by categories A, B, and C₁; preliminary estimated reserves are represented by category C₂; prospective resources are represented by category C₃; and forecasted resources are represented by the categories D₁ and D₂.

Natural gas reserves in categories A, B and C₁ are considered to be fully extractable. For reserves of oil and gas condensate, a predicted coefficient of extraction is calculated based on geological and technical factors.

Category A reserves are calculated on the part of a deposit drilled in accordance with an approved development project for the oil or natural gas field. They represent reserves that have been analyzed in sufficient detail.

Category B represents the reserves of a deposit (or portion thereof), the oil or gas content of which has been determined on the basis of commercial flows of oil or gas obtained in wells at various hypsometric depths. The main parameters and the major features of the deposit that determine the conditions of its development have been studied in sufficient detail to draw up a project to develop the deposit.

Category C₁ represents the reserves of a deposit (or of a portion thereof), the oil or gas content of which has been determined on the basis of commercial flows of oil or gas obtained in wells and positive results of geophysical exploration of non-probed wells. Category C₁ reserves are computed on the basis of results of geophysical exploration work and production drilling and must have been studied in sufficient detail to yield data from which to draw up either a trial industrial development project in the case of a natural gas field or a technological development scheme in the case of an oil field.

Gazprom's "proved" reserves are valued according to SEC Standards, and "probable" and "possible" reserves - according to SPE International Standards

SPE International Standards

SPE International Standards take into account not only the probability that hydrocarbons are physically present in a given geological formation but also the economic viability of recovering the reserves. Exploration and drilling costs, ongoing production costs, transportation costs, taxes, prevailing prices for the products, and other factors that influence the economic viability of a given deposit are taken into consideration.

Under SPE International Standards, Reserves are Classified as Proved, Probable and Possible.

Proved reserves include reserves that are confirmed with a high degree of certainty through an analysis of the development history and/or volume method analysis of the relevant geological and engineering data. Proved reserves are those that have a better than 90 % chance of being produced.

Probable reserves are those reserves in which hydrocarbons have been located within the geological structure with a lesser degree of certainty because fewer wells have been drilled and/or certain operational tests have not been conducted. Probable reserves are those reserves that have a better than 50 % chance of being produced.

An evaluation of proved and probable natural gas reserves naturally involves multiple uncertainties. The accuracy of any reserves evaluation depends on the quality of available information and engineering and geological interpretation. Based on the results of drilling, testing and production after the audit date, reserves may be significantly restated upwards or downwards. Changes in the price of natural gas, gas condensate or oil may also affect proved and probable reserves estimates, as well as estimates of future net revenues and present worth, because the reserves are evaluated, and the future net revenues and present worth are estimated, based on prices and costs as of the audit date.

Differences between SPE International Standards and SEC Standards

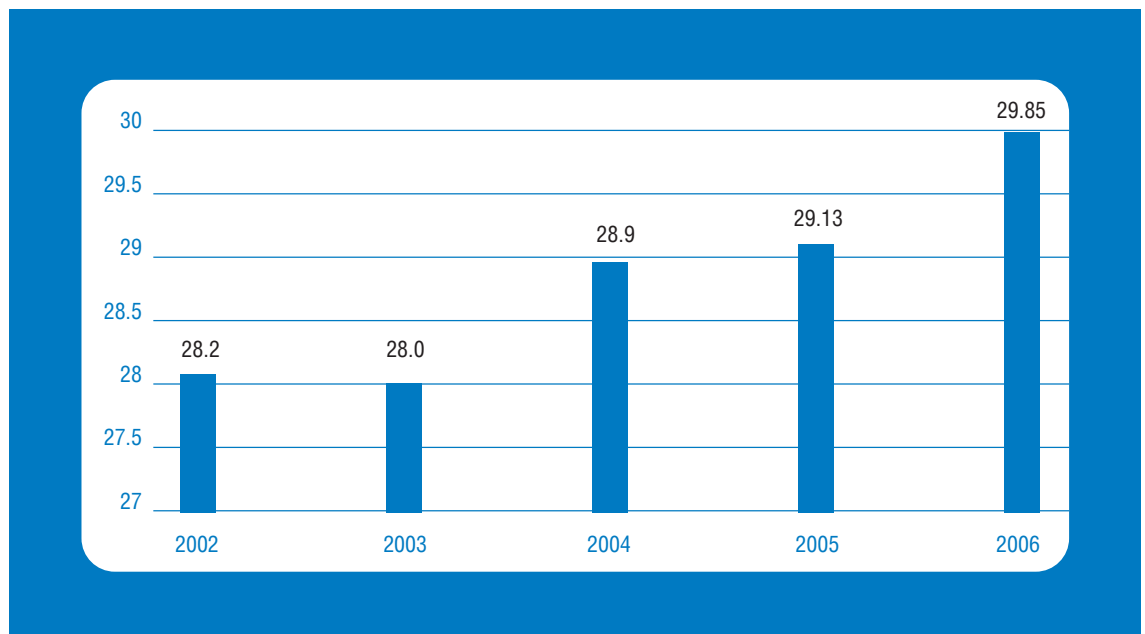
Certainty of Existence. Under SPE International Standards, reserves in undeveloped drilling sites that are located more than one well location from a commercial producing well may be classified as proved reserves if there is "reasonable certainty" that they exist. Under SEC Standards, it must be "demonstrated with certainty" that reserves exist before they may be classified as proved reserves. In their evaluation of *Gazprom's* proved reserves DeGolyer and MacNaughton has applied the stricter SEC Standards with respect to certainty of existence.

Duration of License. Under SPE International Standards, proved reserves are projected to the economic production life of the evaluated fields. Under SEC Standards, oil and gas deposits may not be classified as proved reserves if they will be recovered after the expiration of a current license period unless the license holder has the right to renew the license and there is a demonstrated history of license renewal. The Subsoil Resources Law provides that a license holder shall be entitled to receive an extension of an existing license where extractable reserves remain upon the expiration of the

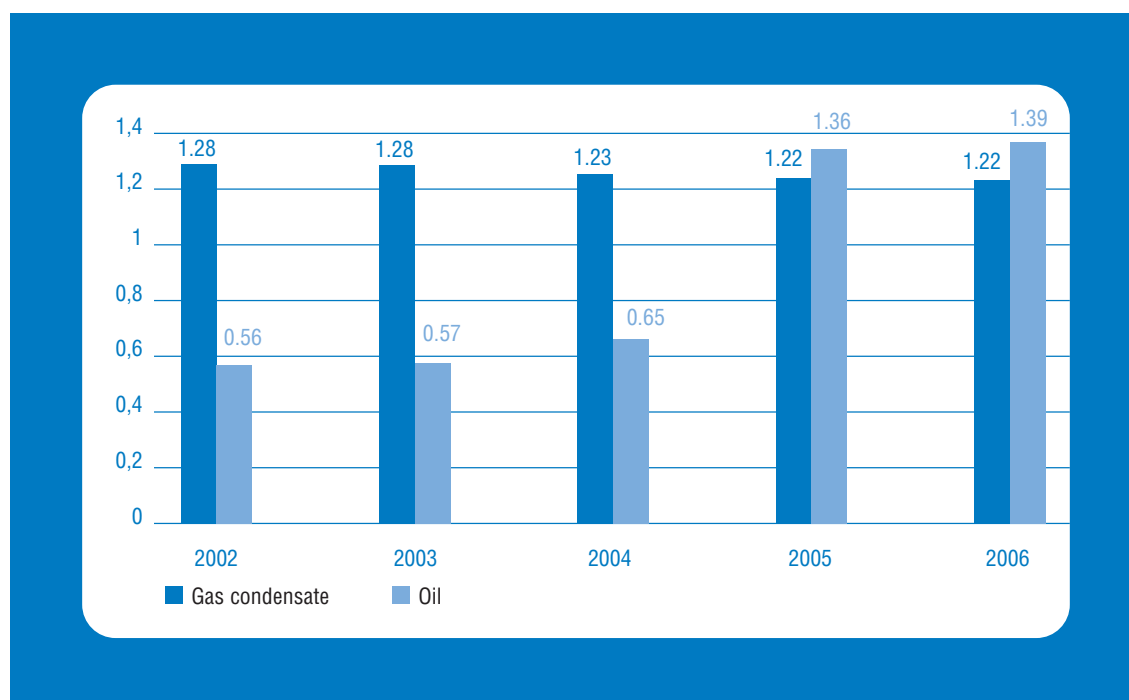
primary term of the license, provided that the license holder is in material compliance with the license agreement. *Gazprom* prepares and submits for government approval development plans for its fields based on the economic life of the field, even where this life exceeds the primary term of the associated license. *Gazprom* is in material compliance with license agreements, and will be entitled to extend them to the full economic lives of the associated fields upon the expiration of their primary terms.

However, the absence of an absolute legal right to extension and a significant demonstrated history of extension makes it uncertain whether extractable reserves *Gazprom* plans to recover after the expiration of a current license period may be considered proved reserves under SEC Standards. SEC experts have not provided definitive guidance on whether in these circumstances such extractable reserves could be considered proved under SEC Standards.

Gazprom's Natural Gas Reserves (Categories A+B+C₁), tcm



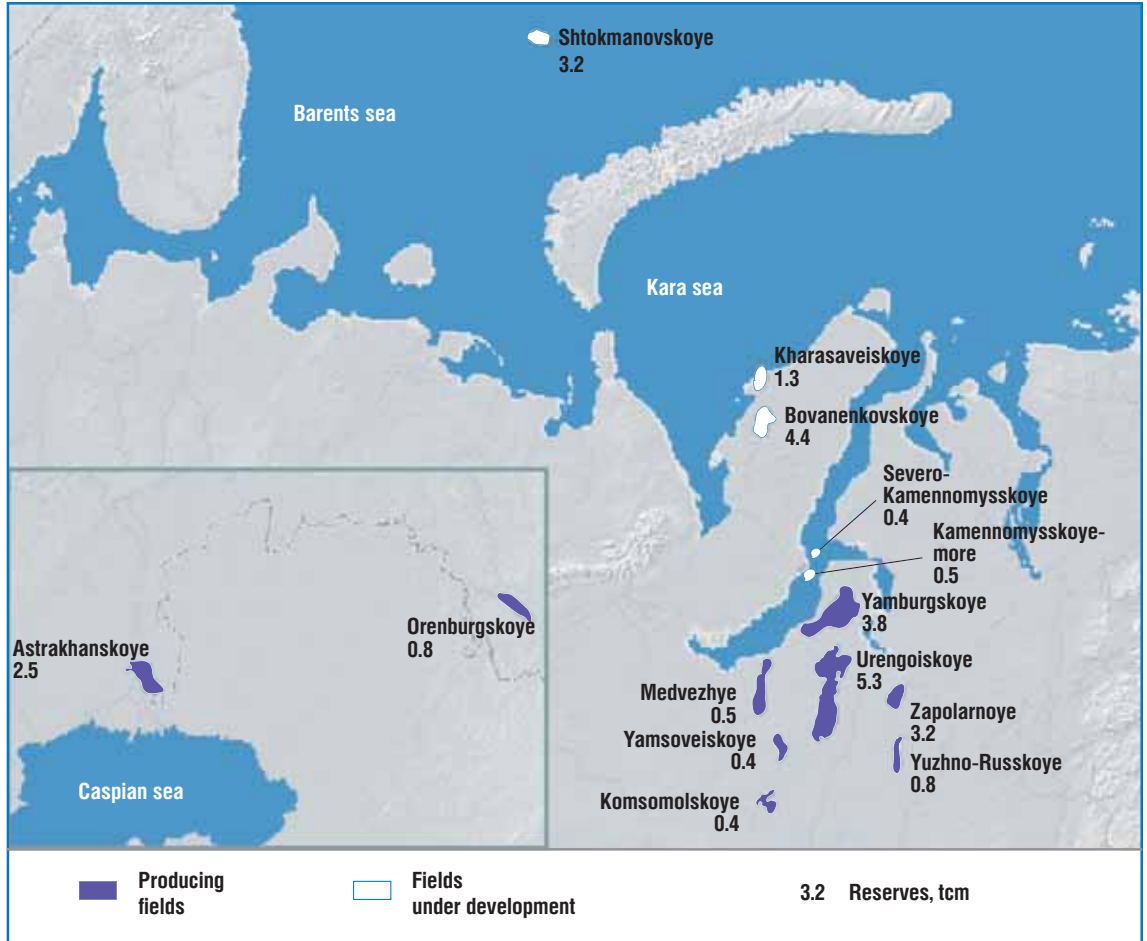
Gazprom Liquid Hydrocarbons Reserves (Categories A+B+C₁), billion tons



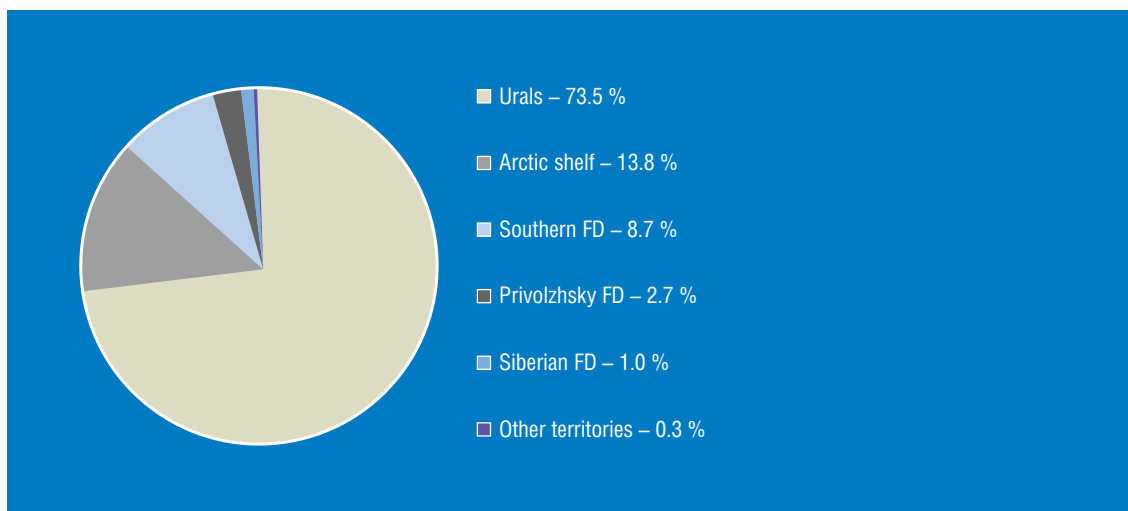
International Audit of Gazprom's Hydrocarbon Reserves (in Comparison With Russian Reserve System)

| Reserves, evaluated to international standards | 31.12.2002 | | 31.12.2003 | | 31.12.2004 | | 31.12.2005 | | 31.12.2006 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Category A+B+C ₁ reserves entered into audit | International standards (proved and probable) | Category A+B+C ₁ reserves entered into audit | International standards (proved and probable) | Category A+B+C ₁ reserves entered into audit | International standards (proved and probable) | Category A+B+C ₁ reserves entered into audit | International standards (proved and probable) | Category A+B+C ₁ reserves entered into audit | International standards (proved and probable) |
| <i>Gazprom's hydrocarbon reserves (Gazprom Neft non included)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural gas, tcm | 25.2 | 18.7 | 25.3 | 18.5 | 27.7 | 20.9 | 27.6 | 20.66 | 27.8 | 20.73 |
| Gas condensate, million tons | 1,144.2 | 515.8 | 1,142.7 | 588.2 | 1,095.2 | 654.84 | 1,094.3 | 692.6 | 1,096.3 | 658.99 |
| Oil, million tons | 362.4 | 106.5 | 383.9 | 132.5 | 496.2 | 235.96 | 565.2 | 299.5 | 585.4 | 290.88 |
| <i>Gazprom Neft's hydrocarbon reserves</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude oil, million tons | - | - | - | - | - | - | 699.96 | 932.2 | 723.1 | 775.6 |
| Natural gas, tcm | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.15 | - | 0.03 |

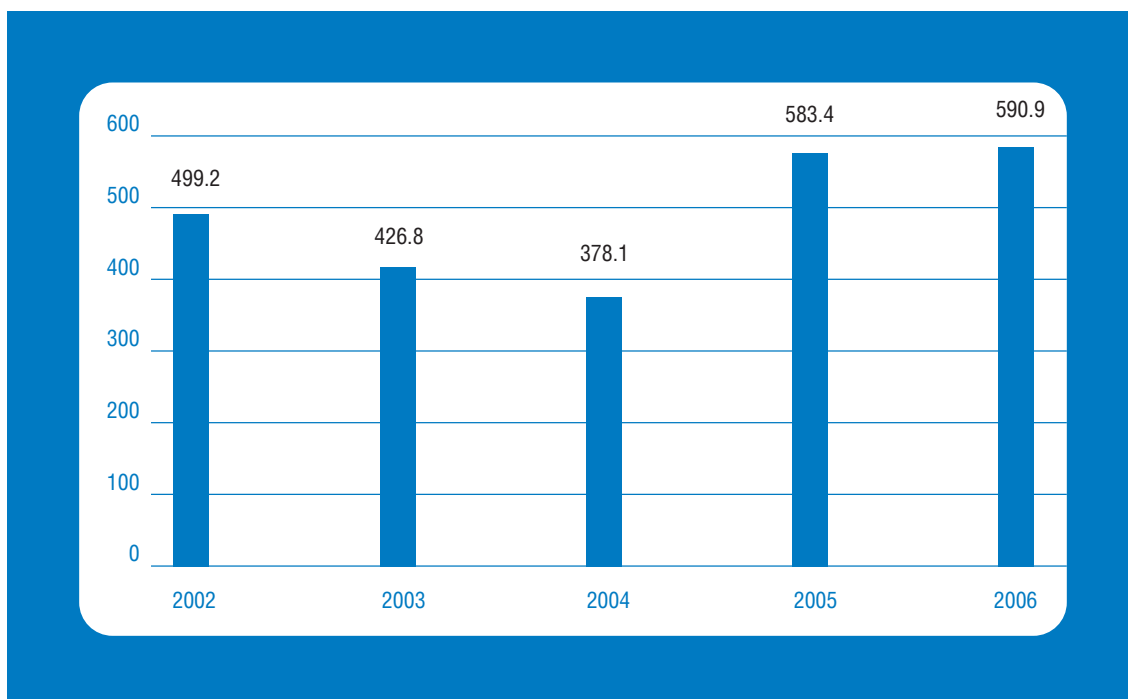
Gazprom's Natural Gas Reserves (Categories A+B+C₁) by Major Fields (as of 31.12.2006)



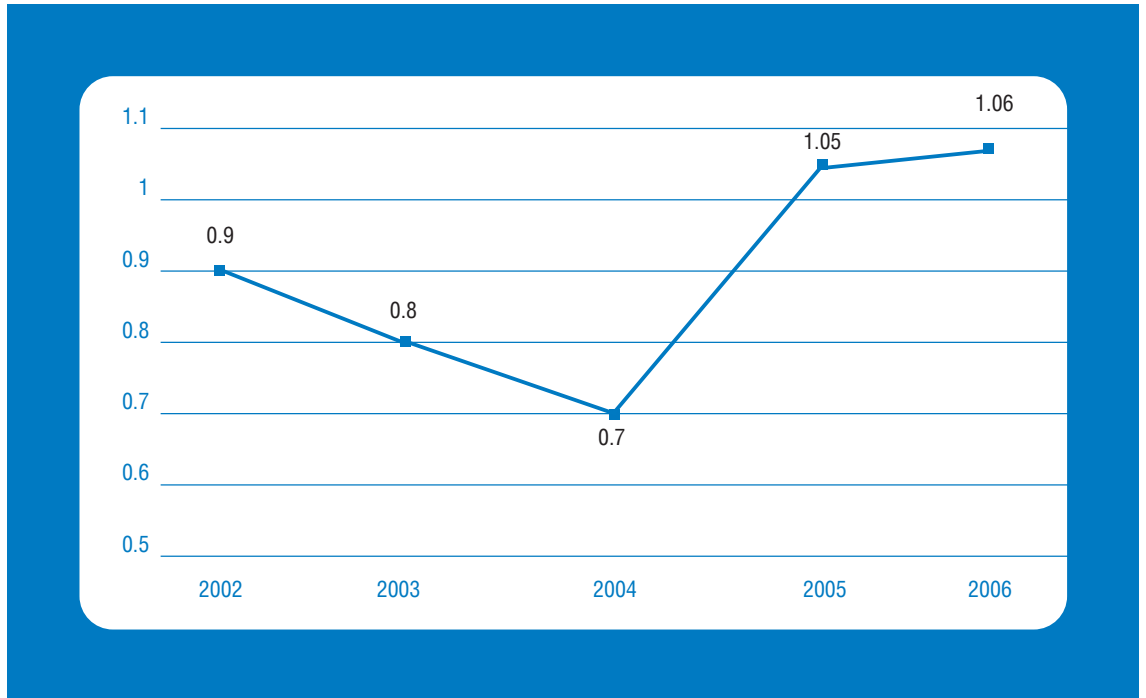
Territory Distribution of Gazprom's Gas Reserves (Categories A+B+C₁)



Annual Natural Gas Reserves Increment Due to Geological Exploration, bcm



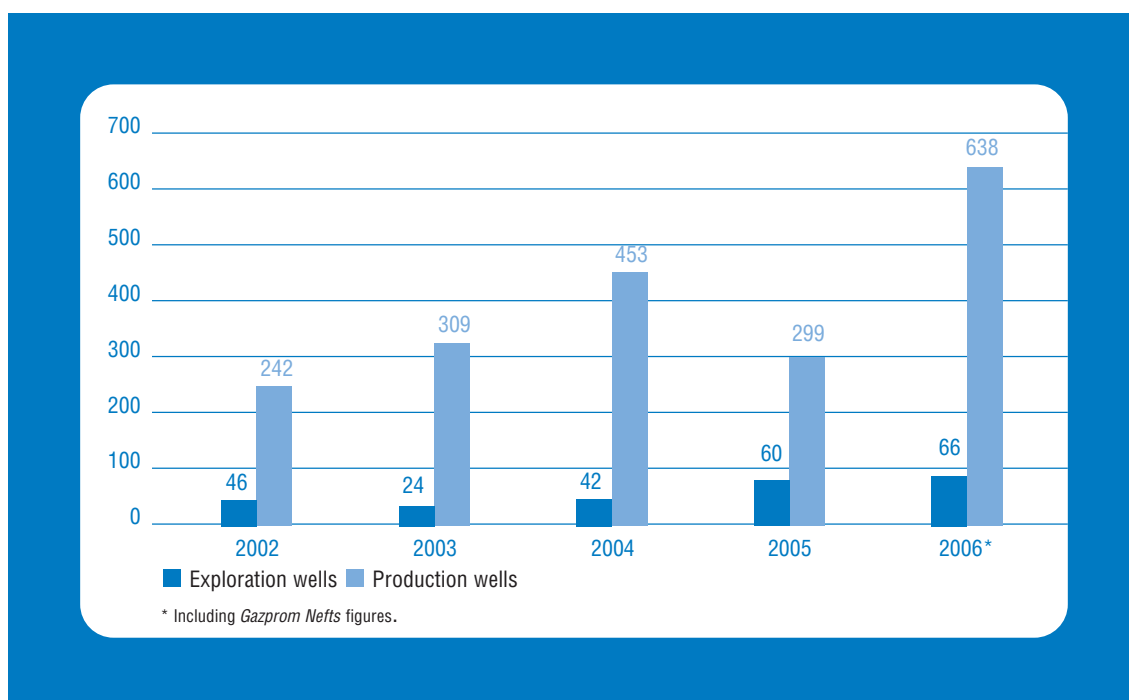
Natural Gas Reserves Growth-to-Production Ratio



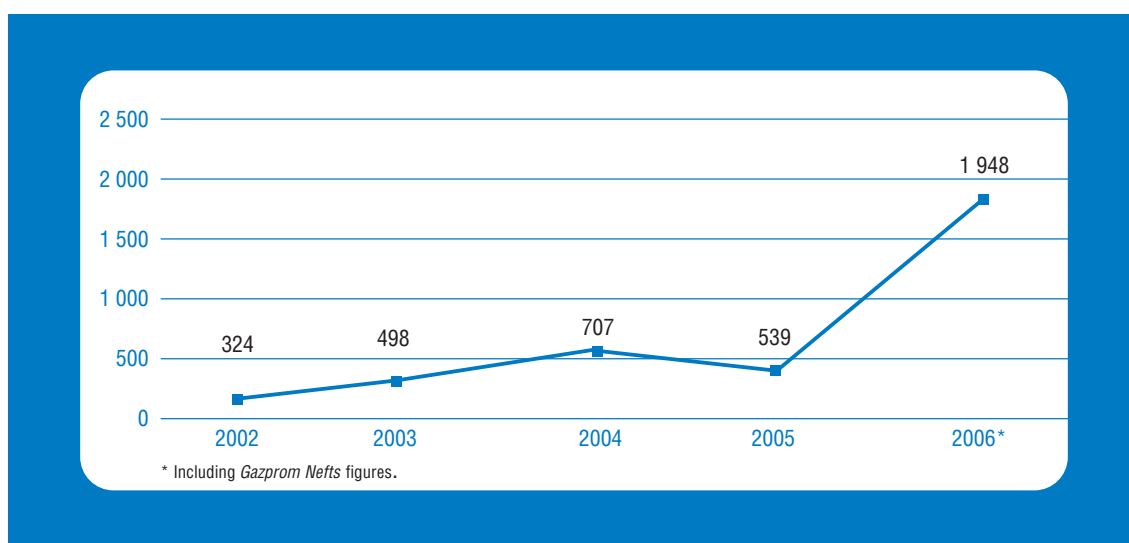
Drilling

Construction of exploration and production wells in the fields and underground storage facilities by *Gazprom Group* request is accomplished by: OOO Burgas – general contractor, OAO Podzemburgaz, OOO Gazflot, drilling units of OOO Kavkaztransgaz, OOO Kaspiygazprom, OAO Uraltransgaz, third-party drilling contractors.

Well Construction, units



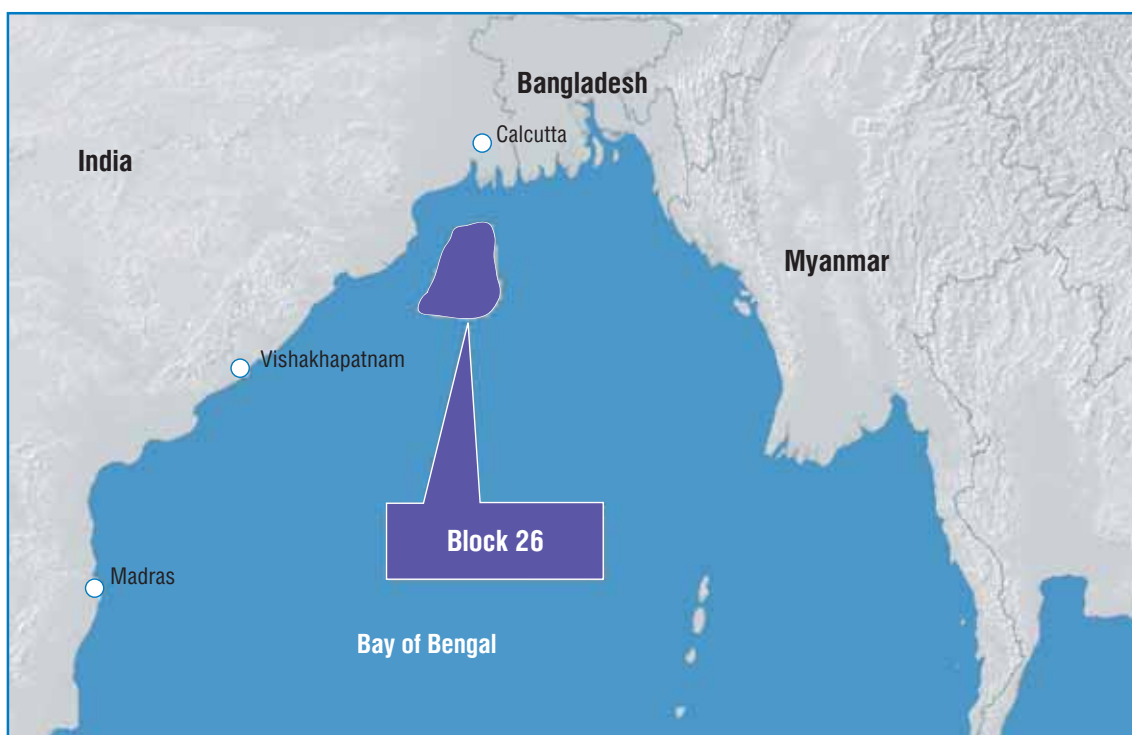
Annual Total Penetration, thousand m



Gazprom's Off-shore Exploration and Production Projects Abroad

India

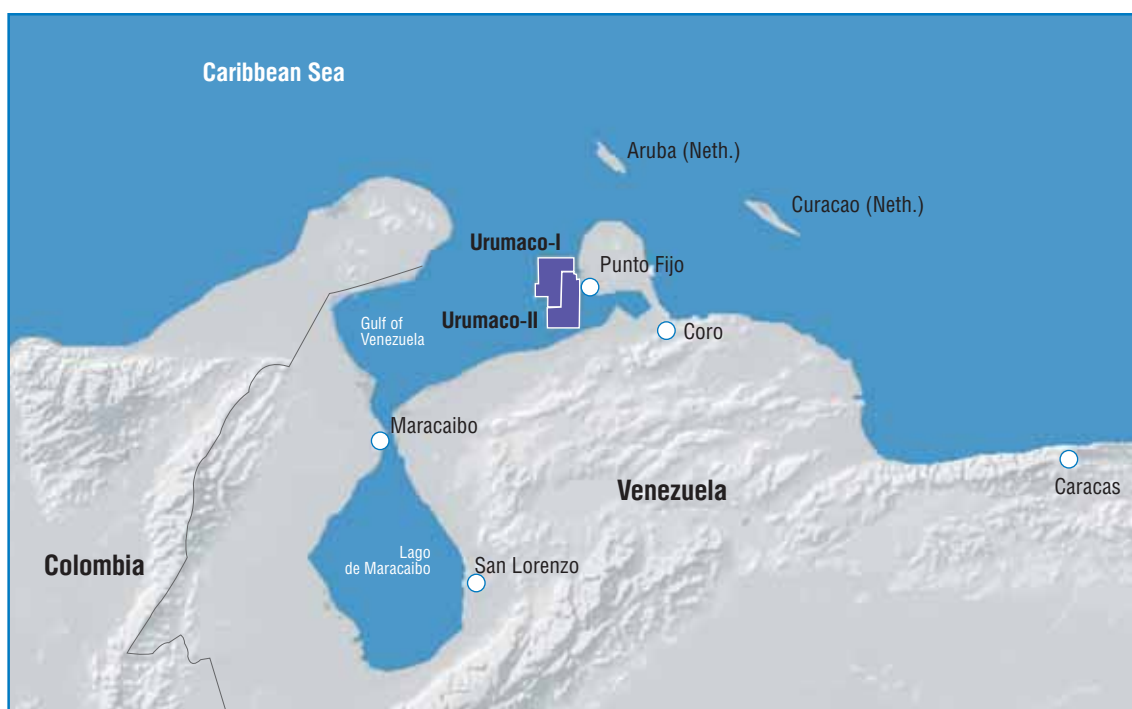
Exploration Drilling and Seismic Survey Region in India (Block 26)



- Project purpose and description: Search, exploration and production of hydrocarbons in the block NEC-OSN-97/1 (№ 26) of the Indian shelf in the Bay of Bengal.
- Project start: 2000
- Legal basis and participants: Production sharing agreement between the Government of India, OAO "Gazprom" and Gas Authority of India, Ltd. dated 03.10.2000, as well as the working Agreement between participants, dated 07.06.2001.
- *Gazprom Group* share: 50 %
- Total reserves estimate: 248-367 million toe
- Main events of 2006: GG-1 well (2,400 m depth) was drilled. Geological pattern of NW-1 object was confirmed. Location of the second well (4,400 m depth) in object NEC-FA-5 was fixed.

Venezuela

Deposit Blocks Urumaco-I and Urumaco-II on Venezuelan Shelf



- Project purpose and description: Project «RAFAEL–URDANETA, Phase A»; geological research and gas field development of the license deposit blocks Urumaco-I and Urumaco-II in the eastern part of Gulf of Venezuela.
- Project start: 2005
- Legal basis and participants: License №334 dated October 4, 2005 (block Urumaco-I), License №336 dated October 4, 2005 (block Urumaco-II). Licences for geological research and gas field development are valid until 2030. Two companies Urdanetagazprom-1, S.A. and Urdanetagazprom-2, S.A. were established to realize this project.
- Total reserves estimate: block Urumaco-I: 2.2 – 36.5 bcm of natural gas, block Urumaco-II: 5.3 – 136.7 bcm of natural gas.
- Main events of 2006: Realization of the first stage of geological research - 3D seismic survey – began. First workings to drill exploration wells started.

Vietnam

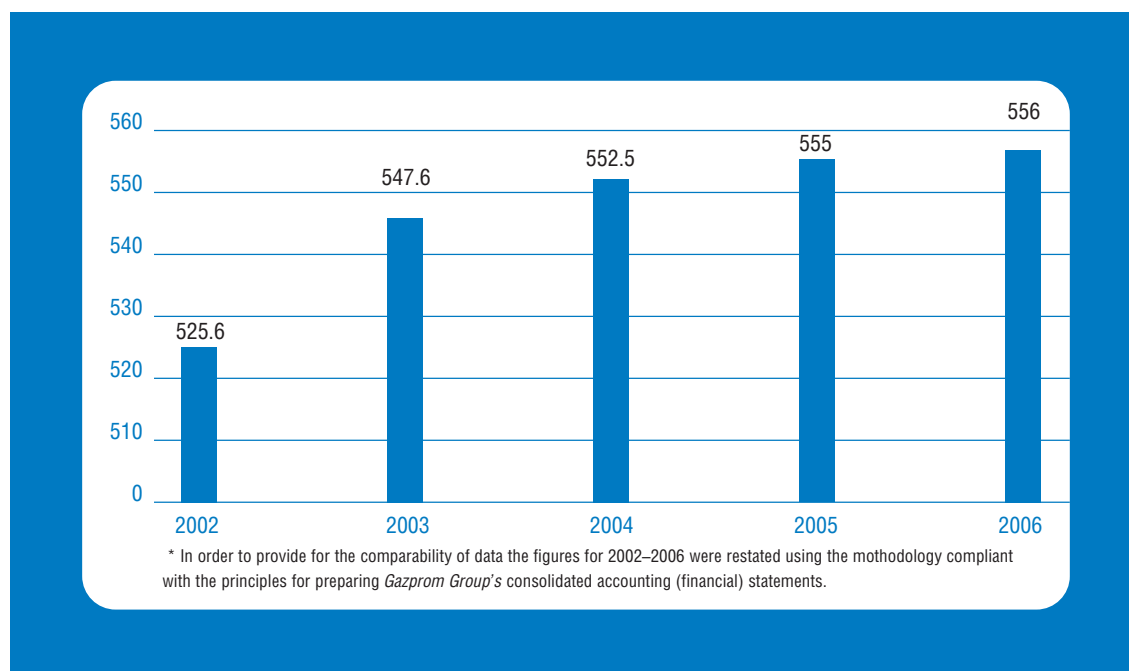
Exploration Drilling and Siesmic Survey Region in Vietman (Blocks 112 and 113)



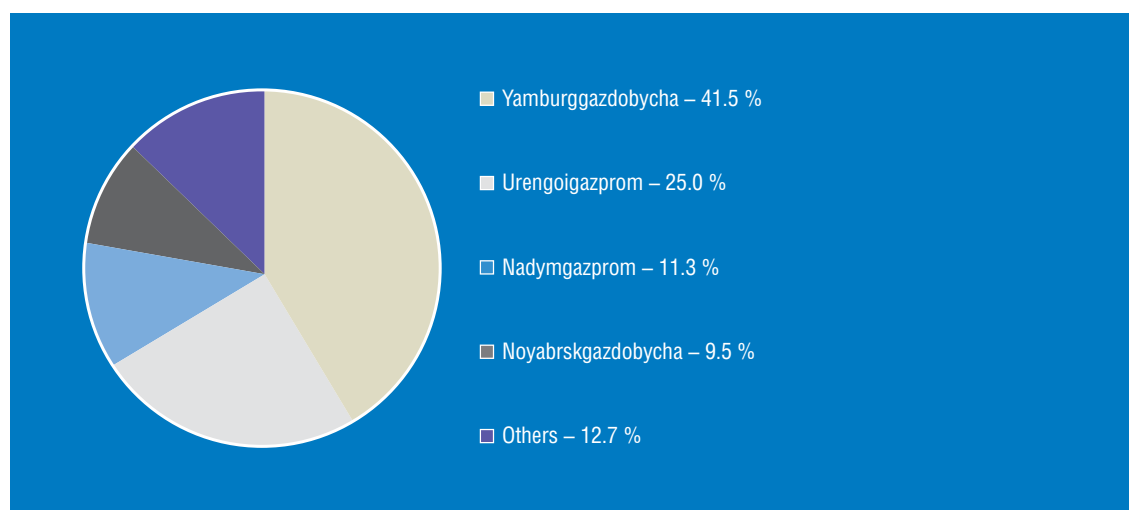
- Project purpose and description: Search, exploration, production and sales of hydrocarbons in the Block 112 (Bach-Chi Elevation) of the Vietnamese shelf according to production sharing agreement.
- Project start: 2000
- Legal basis and participants: Oil and gas contract concerning Block №112 of continental shelf of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam dated 11.09.2000. Production sharing agreement between VNK Petrovietnam, OAO "Gazprom", NKPV Petrovietnam and ZAO Zarubezhneftegaz. Project operator – joint enterprise Vietgazprom.
- *Gazprom Group* share: 50 %
- Total reserves estimate: Bao Den structure – 107.6 bcm, including 68 bcm of hydrocarbon gas.
- Main events of 2006: Coordinates of the second exploration well VGP-113-BD-1X (depth 2,500 m) in Bao Den object and the third exploration well VGP-113-BV-1X in Bao Vang object were fixed. Drilling was launched in November, 2006.

HYDROCARBON PRODUCTION

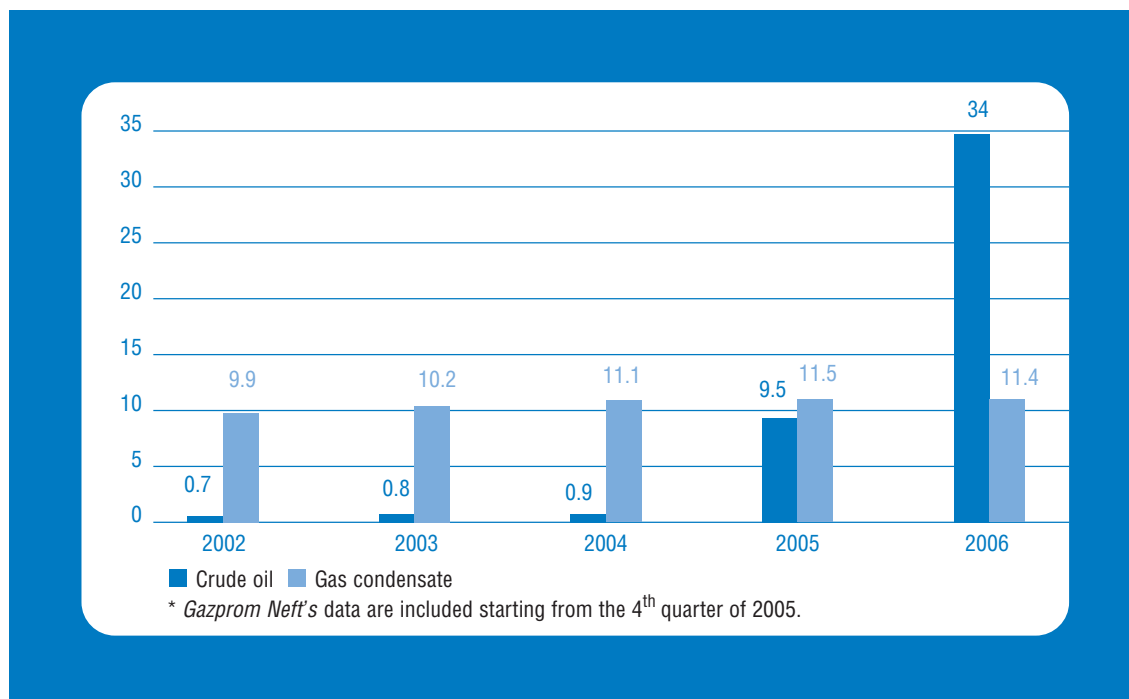
Gazprom's Natural Gas Production, bcm



Gas Production in 2006 by Major OAO «Gazprom» Subsidiaries



Gazprom's Liquid Hydrocarbons Production*, million tons



Gazprom Group Production Capacity

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Producing fields | 73 | 75 | 78 | 114 | 119 |
| Gas production wells | 5,854 | 6,190 | 6,652 | 6,941 | 7,010 |
| including those in operation | 5,402 | 5,736 | 6,094 | 6,401 | 6,513 |
| Oil production wells | 242 | 257 | 375 | 5,018 | 5,486 |
| including those in operation | 201 | 211 | 202 | 4,372 | 4,948 |
| Comprehensive and preliminary gas treatment plants (CGTU and PGTU) | 155 | 158 | 161 | 169 | 170 |
| CGTU aggregate design capacity, bcm per year | 766.5 | 840.3 | 909.0 | 939.6 | 957.8 |
| Booster compressor stations (BCS) | 36 | 40 | 41 | 44 | 44 |
| BCS installed capacity, MW | 3,209.0 | 3,704.1 | 3,956.1 | 4,176.1 | 4,176.1 |

Gazprom's Hydrocarbon Production by Russian Regions in 2006

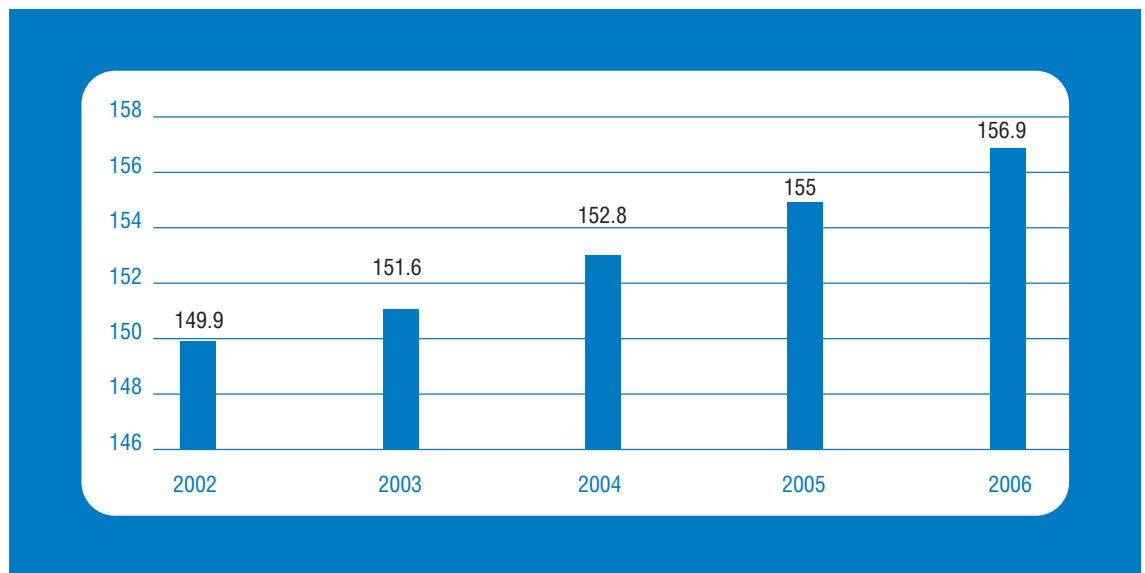
| | Volume | Share of total, % |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Urals federal district | | |
| Natural gas, bcm | 517.9 | 93.2 |
| Gas condensate, million tons | 6.3 | 55.3 |
| Crude oil, million tons | 31.9 | 93.8 |
| Privolzhsky federal district | | |
| Natural gas, bcm | 18.6 | 3.3 |
| Gas condensate, million tons | 0.3 | 2.6 |
| Crude oil, million tons | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| Southern federal district | | |
| Natural gas, bcm | 13.4 | 2.4 |
| Gas condensate, million tons | 4.3 | 37.7 |
| Crude oil, million tons | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Siberian federal district | | |
| Natural gas, bcm | 3.3 | 0.6 |
| Gas condensate, million tons | 0.3 | 2.6 |
| Crude oil, million tons | 1.3 | 3.8 |
| North-Western federal district | | |
| Natural gas, bcm | 2.8 | 0.5 |
| Gas condensate, million tons | 0.2 | 1.8 |
| Crude oil, million tons | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Far Eastern federal district | | |
| Natural gas, bcm | 0.028 | 0.0 |
| Gas condensate, million tons | - | - |
| Crude oil, million tons | - | - |
| Total | | |
| Natural gas, bcm | 556.0 | 100.0 |
| Gas condensate, million tons | 11.4 | 100.0 |
| Crude oil, million tons | 34.0 | 100.0 |

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

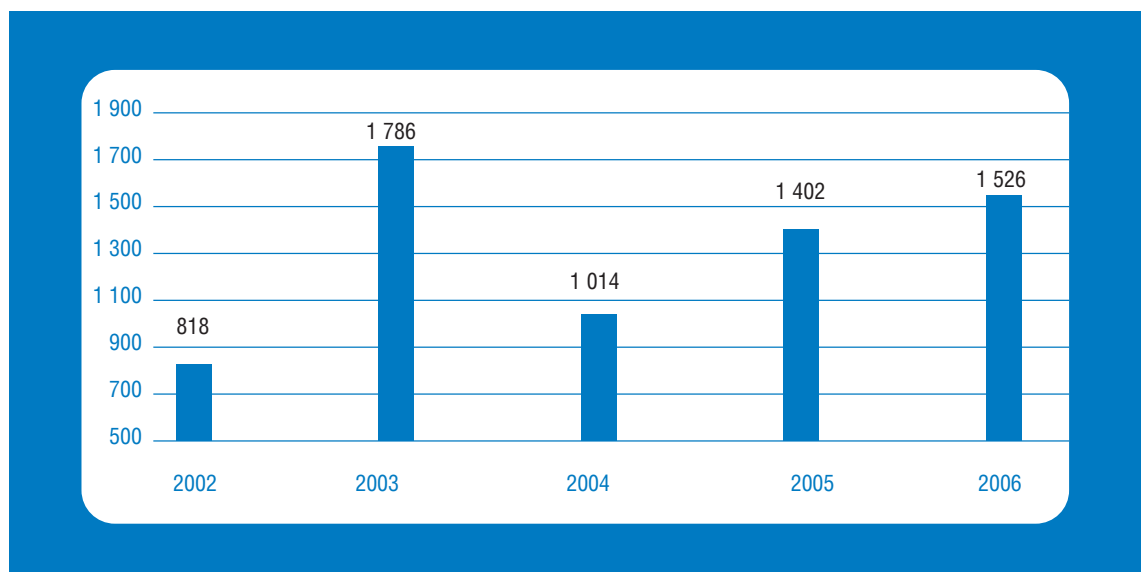
Transportation

Creation of *Gazprom's* gas transportation system (GTS) started more than 60 years ago with the launch of the first gas pipeline Saratov-Moscow. Major part of GTS was constructed during 1970–1990. Currently *Gazprom* is the sole owner and operator of the Unified Gas Supply System of Russia, which provides collection, preparation, storage, and transportation of nearly the total amount of produced natural gas to Russian regions and to neighboring and distant foreign countries.

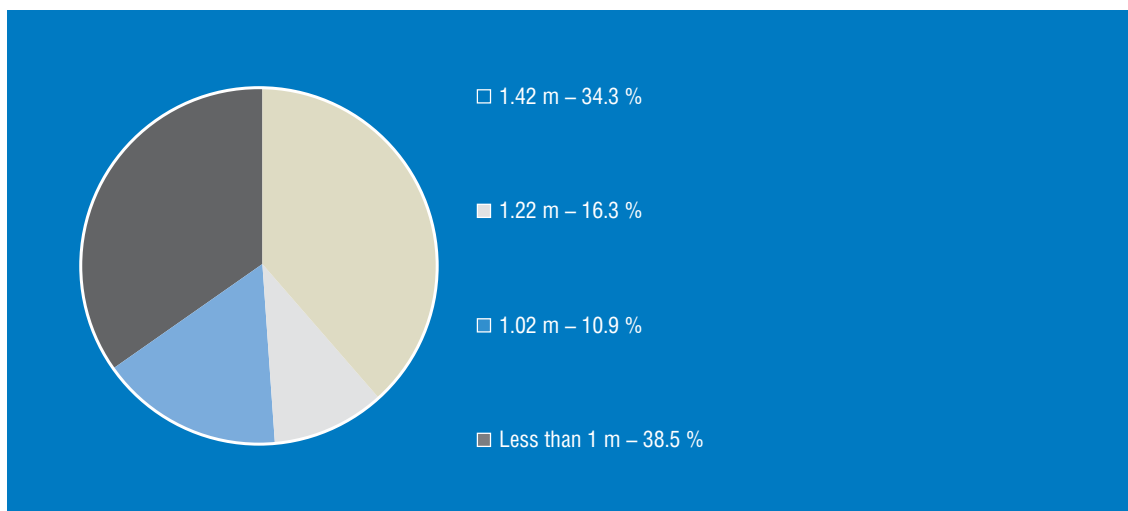
Length of Trunk Pipelines and Pipeline Branches (in Single-Lane Measuring), thousand km



Pipeline Annual Putting Into Operation, km



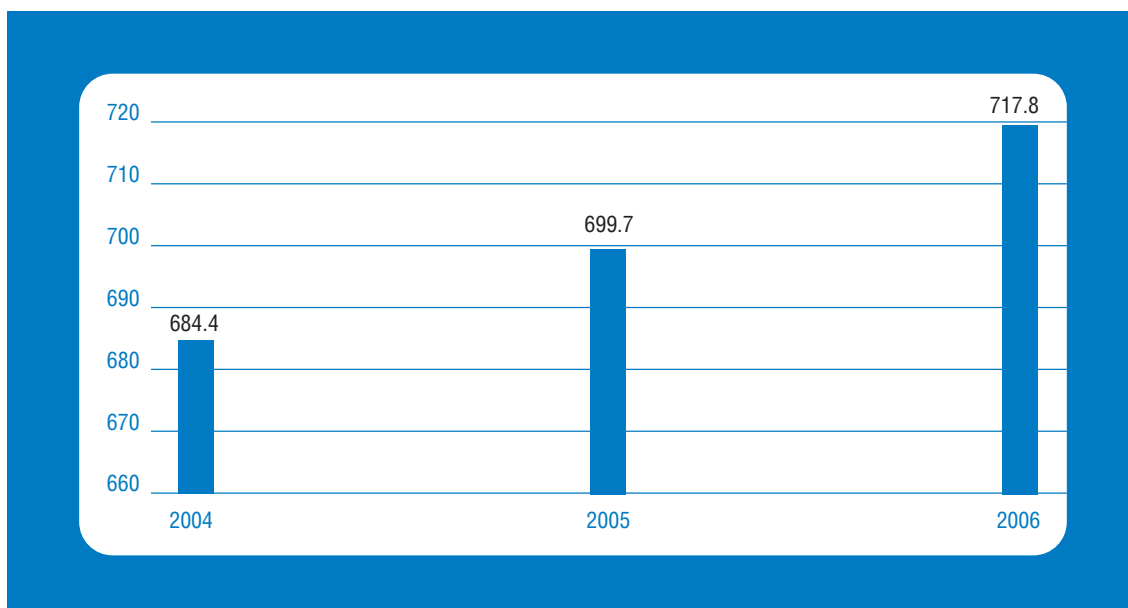
Trunk Pipelines Structure by Tubes Diameter



Gazprom GTS's Installed Equipment

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Pipeline compressor stations | 203 | 207 | 207 | 210 | 217 |
| Gas pumping units | 3,560 | 3,559 | 3,543 | 3,549 | 3,629 |
| including: | | | | | |
| gas turbine units | 2,784 | 2,787 | 2,816 | 2,822 | 2,952 |
| electric drive units | 708 | 704 | 680 | 682 | 677 |
| Installed capacity of pumping units, thousand MW | 39.0 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 42.8 | 41.0 |

Total Amount of Gas Received by GTS, bcm



Gazprom's Priority Gas Transportation Projects

SRTO – Torzhok

SRTO – Torzhok pipeline is intended for transportation of gas from the fields located in north of Tyumen region to the vicinities of Torzhok, where one of the UGSS's node points is located. Gas pipeline will make it possible to increase gas supply to the consumers in the North-Western region of Russia and gas export through the Yamal-Europe pipeline. As of December 31, 2006, the linear part of the gas pipeline with a total length of more than 2,000 km was commissioned along with four compressor stations (out of 13 scheduled).

Gryazovets – Vyborg

Gas trunk pipeline Gryazovets – Vyborg will provide for gas supplies to the North-West of Russia and to the export pipeline "Nord Stream". Its length – 917 km. In 2006, 148 km of linear part of pipeline were commissioned.

«Nord Stream»

Trunk export gas pipeline via Baltic Sea will connect Russian coast near Vyborg and German coast near Greifswald. Its length – 1,200 km, tubes diameter - 1,220 mm, working pressure – up to 220 bar. The first line of the pipeline with a throughput capacity of 27.5 bcm per year is planned to be commissioned in 2010. Gas pipeline will have no intermediate compressor station.

Sokhranovka-Oktyabrskaya Pipeline

Gas trunk pipeline Sokhranovka-Oktyabrskaya is intended for meeting the gas needs of consumers in southern regions of Russian Federation. Putting this pipeline into operation will permit to exclude the transit of Russian gas through Ukrainian territory while transporting it to the consumers in Rostov region, Krasnodarsky krai, and Stavropolsky krai. The length of pipeline – 310 km, annual capacity – 28 bcm. Kamensk-Shahtinskaya compressor station (80 MW) will be built. As of the end of 2006, the whole linear part of the gas pipeline was commissioned.

Kasimovskoye UGSF – Voskresenk Pipeline

Gas trunk pipeline Kasimovskoye UGSF – Voskresenk is intended for transportation of gas from Kasimovskoye UGSF to Loop gas pipeline in Moscow region. Trunk pipeline will increase the amount and reliability of gas supply to Moscow and Moscow region during the peak consumption period. Its length – 204 km, annual capacity – 4.8 bcm. Enlargement of Tuma compressor station by 24 MW and Voskresenk compressor station by 36 MW is envisaged. As of the end of 2006, 51 km of the linear part of the gas pipeline were commissioned.

Urengoi Gas Transportation Nodal Point

The expansion of the Urengoi gas transportation nodal point will compensate for the increased volumes of gas produced by *Gazprom* and by independent suppliers in Nadym-Pur-Taz region. The project envisages construction of 406 km of pipeline and 3 compressor stations with total capacity of 272 MW. As of the end of 2006, 123 km of the linear part of the gas pipeline were commissioned along with 2 compressor stations.

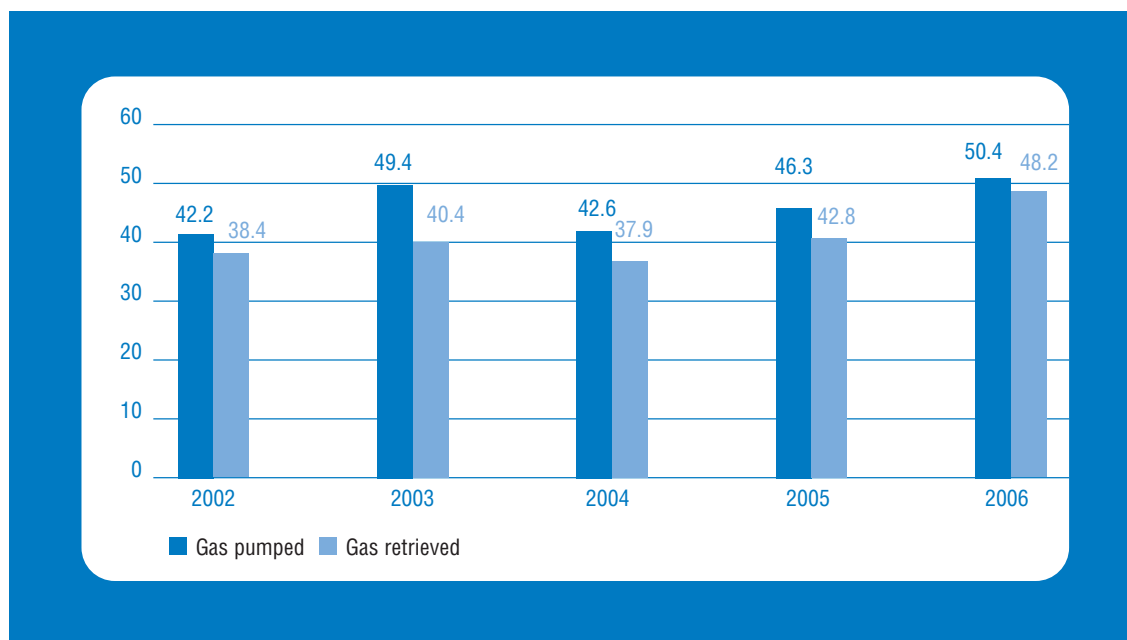
Underground Storage

The system of underground gas storage facilities (UGSF) settles the seasonal unevenness of gas consumption, provides for additional gas supplies in case of sharp fall of temperature, breakdowns and other emergencies, ensures reliability of export and long-term gas reservation.

Characteristics of Gazprom's UGSF Located in Russia

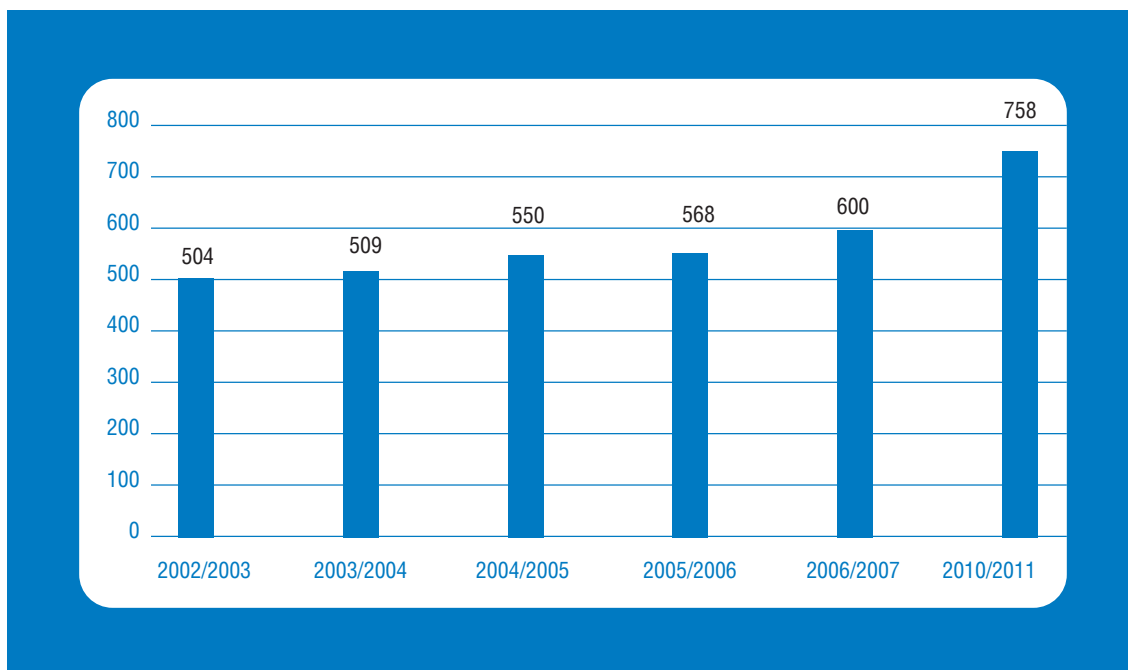
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| Underground gas storage facilities | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 |
| Total active capacity, bcm | 59.88 | 61.44 | 62.38 | 64.25 | 64.65 |
| Compressor station | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Gas pumping units | 237 | 239 | 235 | 239 | 218 |
| Gas pumping units installed capacity, MW | 942.1 | 971.5 | 1,002.9 | 1,021.5 | 694 |

Volume of Gas Pumped Into and Retrieved From Russian UGSF, bcm

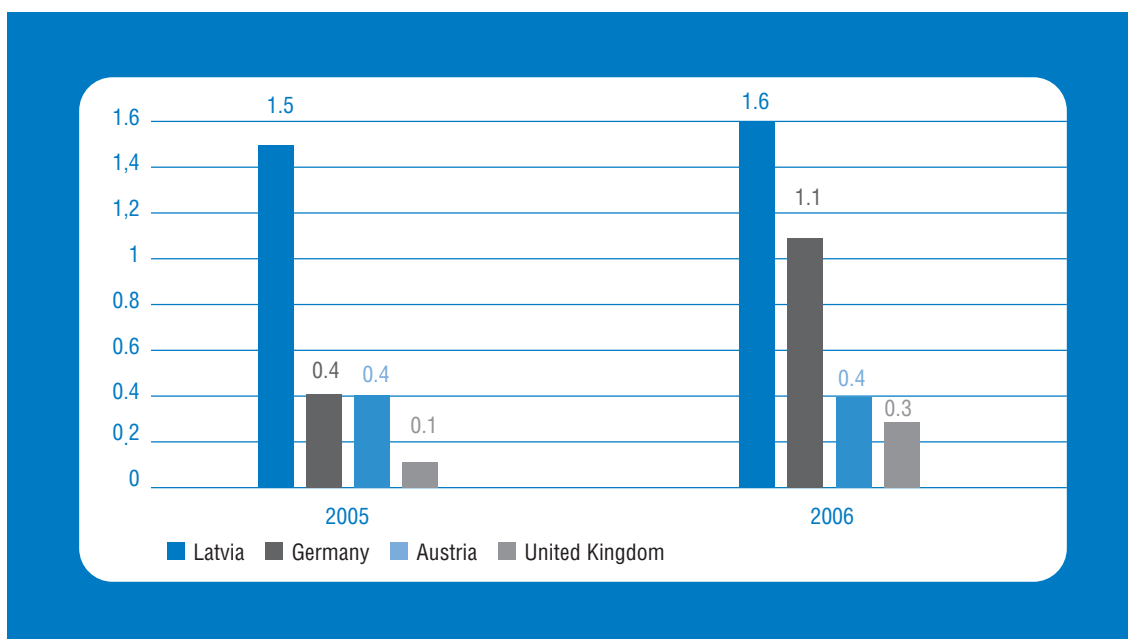


To smooth the peaks of seasonal uneven consumption the “Program of underground gas storage development in Russian Federation in 2005-2010” is being carried out, aimed at achieving the maximum daily retrieval of 758 million cubic metres of gas in the 2010/2011 heating season.

Maximum Daily Retrieval From UGSF Located in Russia in the Beginning of Retrieval Season, mcm



Volume of Gas Pumped Into Foreign UGSF, bcm



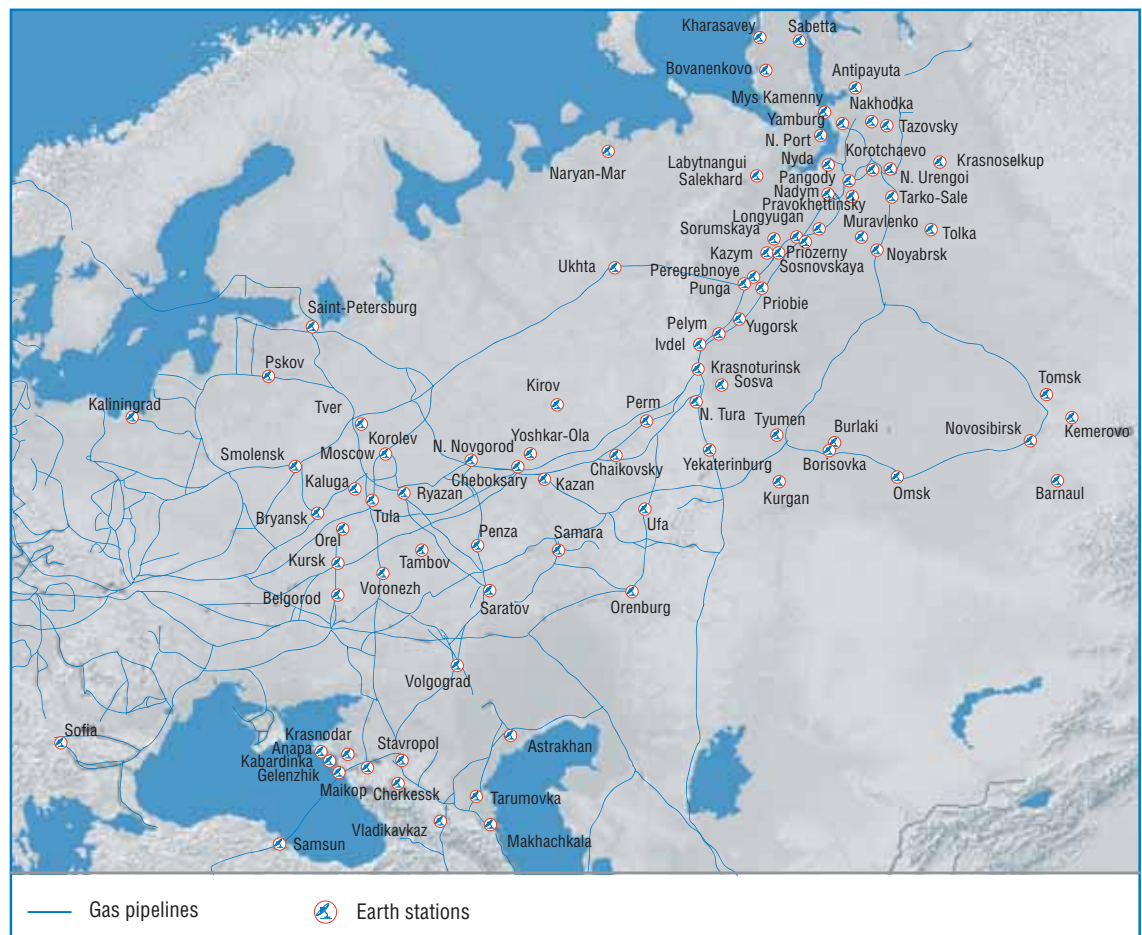
TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNICATIONS

Unified technological communications network is an integral component of the multilevel control system of OAO "Gazprom". It provides reliable, high-quality and up-to-date information transfer to the benefit of the company.

OAO "Gazprom" unified technological communications network consists of:

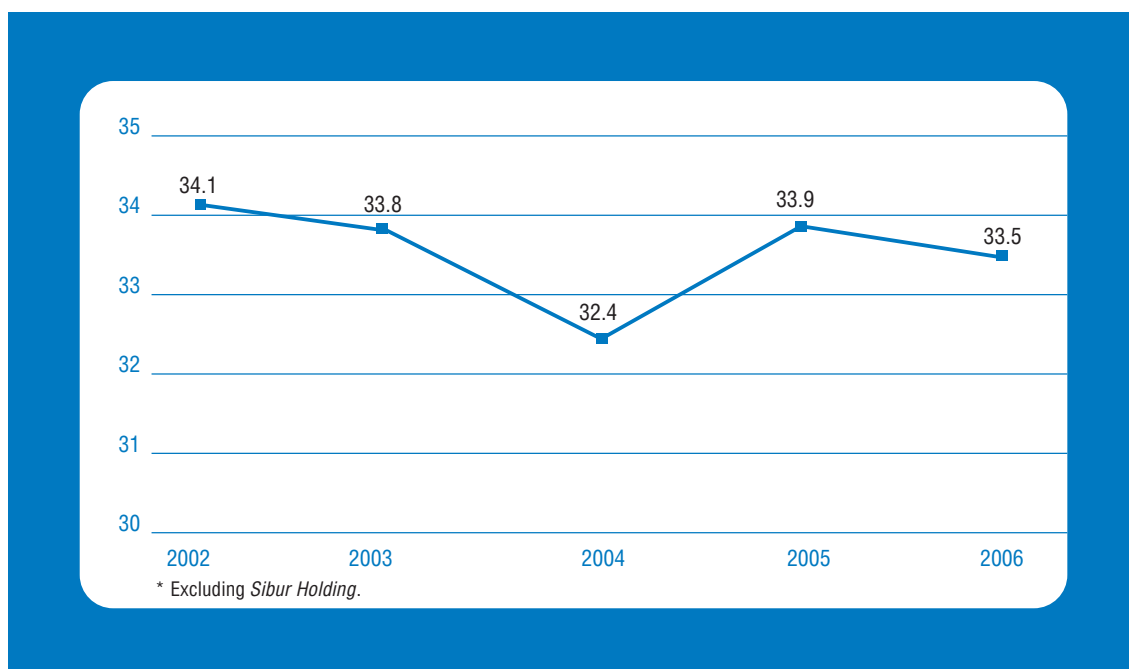
- 87.6 thousand km of main cable lines;
- 23.9 thousand km of multi-channel radio-relay lines;
- 777 communication centers;
- 439 base radio stations and 25.6 thousand service trunking radio stations;
- communication satellites: «Yamal-100» and two «Yamal-200»;
- 140 earth stations;
- 785 automatic telephone stations with a total capacity of 314.4 thousand numbers;
- unified corporate data transfer network;
- Internet – centre.

OAO «Gazprom» Corporate Satellite Communications Network

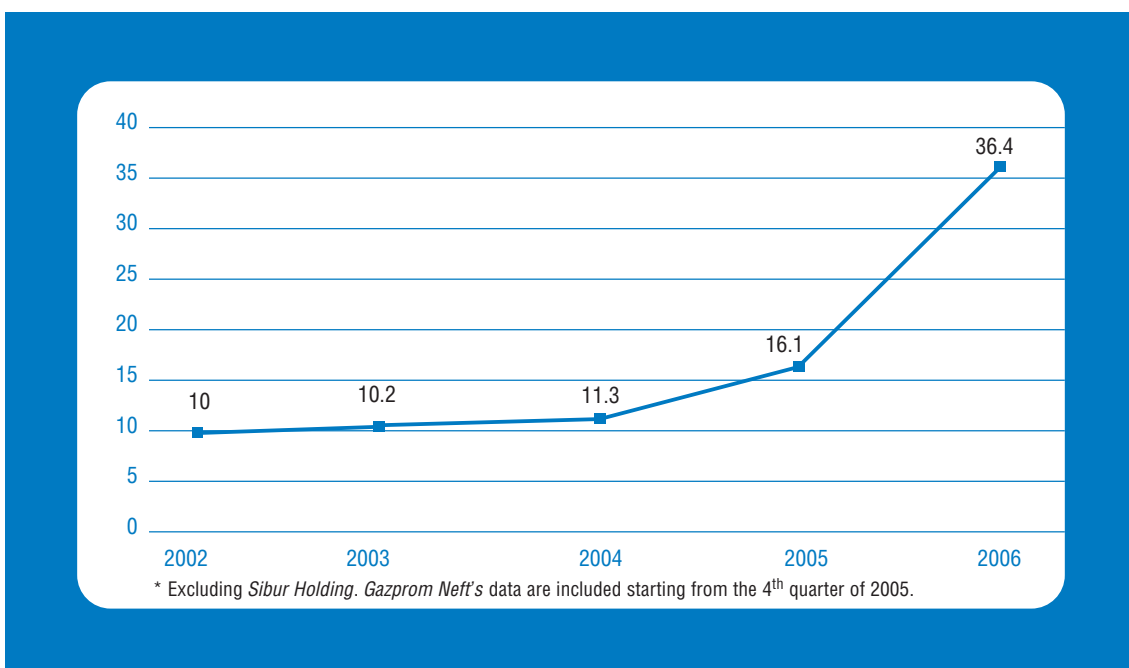


REFINING AND PRODUCTS

Volume of Gazprom's Natural Gas Processing*, bcm



Volume of Gazprom's Unstable Condensate and Crude Oil Processing*, bcm



Refined and Petrochemical Products Manufactured by Gazprom Group*

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>Gas transportation and gas production companies</i> | | | | | |
| Sales stable condensate and oil, thousand tons | 2,890.8 | 2,928.4 | 3,256.2 | 3,728.7 | 3,792.8 |
| Stripped dry gas, bcm | 26.8 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 26.5 | 26.0 |
| Liquefied hydrocarbon gases, thousand tons | 1,935.6 | 2,081.6 | 1,854.0 | 1,881.9 | 1,837.7 |
| Motor gasoline, thousand tons | 1,400.1 | 1,842.0 | 2,005.1 | 2,242.7 | 2,158.8 |
| Diesel fuel, thousand tons | 1,569.3 | 1,542.7 | 1,732.1 | 1,640.8 | 1,442.9 |
| Fuel oil, thousand tons | 374.1 | 390.6 | 392.8 | 380.8 | 380.5 |
| TS-1 fuel, thousand tons | - | - | 15.0 | 50.9 | 150.2 |
| Helium, thousand cubic metres | 6,291.3 | 6,473.7 | 3,452.3 | 1,636.4 | 3,838.1 |
| Odorant, tons | 2,750.8 | 3,010.0 | 2,661.0 | 3,109.0 | 2,952.0 |
| Wide fraction of light hydrocarbons and fractions of multiple component hydrocarbons, thousand tons | 240.1 | 232.1 | 398.4 | 541.6 | 881.4 |
| Ethane, thousand tons | 290.2 | 283.6 | 202.6 | 108.1 | 223.2 |
| Technical carbon, thousand tons | 28.5 | 32.1 | 35.1 | 33.6 | 34.5 |
| Methanol, thousand tons | 333.2 | 753.0 | 723.4 | 614.0 | 657.1 |
| Pentane-hexane fraction, mcm | 106.8 | 110.0 | 99.7 | 75.1 | 92.6 |
| Sulfur, thousand tons | 4,976.0 | 5,112.3 | 5,184.0 | 5,361.8 | 5,296.3 |
| <i>Gazprom Neft Group**</i> | | | | | |
| Motor gasoline, thousand tons | - | - | - | 883 | 5,060 |
| Naphta, thousand tons | - | - | - | 236 | 1,755 |
| Diesel fuel, thousand tons | - | - | - | 1,314 | 7,614 |
| Jet fuel, thousand tons | - | - | - | 277 | 1,640 |
| Fuel oil, thousand tons | - | - | - | 697 | 4,506 |
| Lubricants, thousand tons | - | - | - | 53 | 327 |
| Liquefied hydrocarbon gases, thousand tons | - | - | - | 98 | 508 |
| <i>Sibur Holding</i> | | | | | |
| Stripped dry gas, mcm | 3,302 | 9,348 | 10,261 | 10,951 | 12,076 |
| Wide fraction of light hydrocarbons, thousand tons | 698 | 1,674 | 2,019 | 2,465 | 3,015 |
| Stable natural gas gasoline, thousand tons | 227 | 423 | 490 | 559 | 613 |
| Liquefied hydrocarbon gases, thousand tons | 1,667 | 2,481 | 2,817 | 2,891 | 2,942 |
| Monomers, liquid and monomer fractions, thousand tons | 1,106 | 1,788 | 1,747 | 1,903 | 2,149 |
| Polymers and processed polymer products, thousand tons | 222 | 351 | 431 | 583 | 568 |
| Synthetic rubber, thousand tons | 314 | 519 | 573 | 584 | 624 |
| Products of organic synthesis, thousand tons | 332 | 660 | 762 | 986 | 1,038 |
| Fuel and lubricants, thousand tons | 408 | 405 | 535 | 656 | 667 |
| Mineral fertilizers and raw materials for them, thousand tons | 427 | 1,328 | 1,267 | 1,382 | 1,362 |
| Tyres, million pcs | 3.4 | 17.6 | 15.2 | 13.7 | 11.6 |

* The data in the table are exclusive of give and take raw materials.

** *Gazprom Neft's* data are included starting from the 4th quarter of 2005.

Gas Processing, Oil Refining, and Petrochemicals Plants of Gazprom Group

| Name | Company | Location | Year of establishment | Product range |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <i>Gazprom Group gas transportation and gas production companies</i> | | | | |
| Astrakhan gas processing plant (GPP) | OOO «Astrakhangazprom» | Astrakhan | 1986 | Dry natural gas, stable condensate, liquefied gas, wide fraction of light hydrocarbons (WFLH), gasoline, diesel fuel, fuel oil, sulfur |
| Orenburg GPP | OOO «Orenburggazprom» | Orenburg | 1974 | Dry natural gas, stable condensate, liquefied gas, WFLH, gas sulfur, odorant |
| Helium plant | OOO «Orenburggazprom» | Orenburg | | Helium gaseous and liquefied, dry natural gas, liquefied gas, ethane, WFLH, pentane-hexane fraction (PHF) |
| Sosnogorsky GPP | OOO «Severgazprom» | Sosnogorsk, Komi Republic | 1946 | Dry natural gas, stable condensate, liquefied gas, motor gasoline, technical carbon |
| Condensate Preparation Plant | OOO «Urengoigazprom» | Urengoi | 1985 | De-ethanized gas condensate, stable gas condensate, liquefied gas, motor gasoline, diesel fuel, gas condensate light distillate |
| Condensate Stabilization Plant | OOO «Surgutgazprom» | Surgut | 1985 | Stable condensate, motor gasoline, diesel fuel, TS-1 jet engine fuel, liquefied gas, WFLH, PHF, gas condensate light distillate |
| <i>Gazprom Neft</i> | | | | |
| Omsk Oil Refinery | ОАО «Gazprom Neft» | Omsk | 1955 | Motor gasoline, naphta, diesel oil, aviation kerosine, fuel oil, oils, aromatic hydrocarbons, liquefied hydrocarbon gases, bitumens, sulfur |
| Moscow Oil Refinery | ОАО «Gazprom Neft» | Moscow | 1938 | Motor gasoline, naphta, diesel oil, aviation kerosine, fuel oil, bitumens, liquefied hydrocarbon gases, sulfur |
| Yaroslav-nefteorgsintez | ОАО «NGK «Slavneft» | Yaroslavl | 1961 | Motor gasoline, naphta, diesel oil, aviation kerosine, fuel oil, oils, aromatic hydrocarbons, sulfur, sulfuric acid, paraffin-wax products |
| Yaroslavl Oil Refinery of D.I.Mendeleev | ОАО «NGK «Slavneft» | Yaroslavl region | 1879 | Naphta, diesel oil, fuel oil, oils |
| Mazyr Oil Refinery | ОАО «NGK «Slavneft» | Mazyr, Belarus | 1975 | Motor gasoline, naphta, diesel oil, kerosine, fuel oil, liquefied hydrocarbon gases, bitumens |
| <i>Sibur Holding</i> | | | | |
| Nizhnevartovsky gas processing complex (GPC) | OOO «Nizhnevartovsky GPC» | Nizhnevartovsk | 1978 | Associated petroleum gas processing. WFLH, liquefied gases, dry stripped gas, stable gas naphtha, propane |

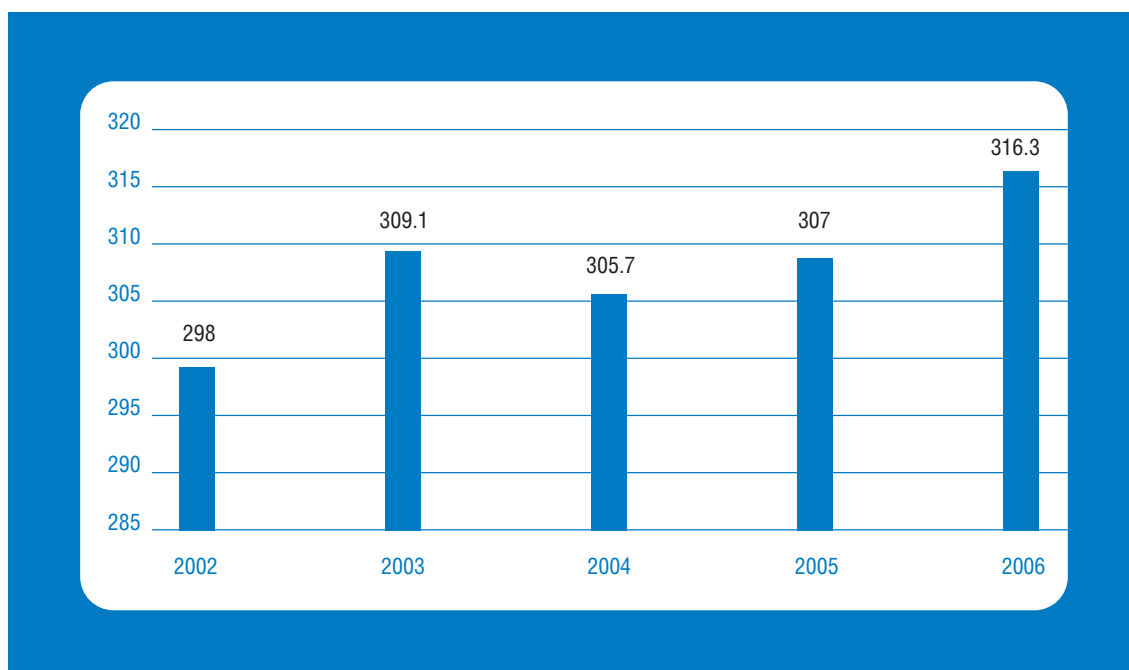
| | | | | |
|---|--|--|------|--|
| Beloserny GPC | OOO «Beloserny GPC» | Nizhnevartovsk | 1980 | - "- |
| <p> OAO «Sibur Holding» and TNK-BP joint venture (Agreement on this joint venture was signed November 16, 2006. It will be based on production facilities of Beloserny and Nizhnevartovsk GPC </p> | OOO «Yugragaz- pererabotka» | Nizhnevartovsk | 2006 | - "- |
| Gubkinsky GPC | OAO «Gubkinsky GPC» | Gubkinsky | 1988 | - "- |
| Krasnoleninskiy GPC | OOO «Nyagangaz- pererabotka» | Nyagan' | 1987 | - "- |
| Yuzhno-Balyksky GPC | OOO «Yuzhno-Balyksky GPC» | Pyt'-Yakh | 1978 | - "- |
| Muravlenkovsky GPP | Noyabrskgazpererabotka (affiliated branch of OAO SiburTyumenGaz) | Noyabrsk | 1987 | - "- |
| Synthetic rubber plant | OAO «Voronezh- sintezkauchuk» | Voronezh | 1932 | Synthetic rubbers, latexes (app.20% of rubbers in Russian market, more than 40 types of products) |
| Synthetic rubber plant | OAO «Krasnoyarsk Synthetic Rubbers Plant» | Krasnoyarsk | 1952 | Butadiene nitrile synthetic rubbers |
| Synthetic rubber plant | OAO «Kauchuk» | Volzhskiy, Volgograd region | 1958 | Methyl-tret-butyl ether (MTBE), aromatic hydrocarbons fraction, isobutylene, polymer films and products |
| Synthetic rubber, monomers and combustive- lubricating materials plant | OOO «Tolyattikauchuk» | Samara | 1961 | Synthetic rubbers, MTBE, isoprene, high-octane dopant DVM, butane-butylene and isopentane-isoamylyene fractions, latex |
| Synthetic rubber, polyolefins and combustive- lubricating materials plant | OAO «Uralorgsintez» | Tchaikovsky | 1964 | Liquefied gases, WFLH, MTBE, benzol, isobutylene, methanol, polybutene oils |
| Polyolefins, monomers, and combustive-lubricating materials plant | OOO «Tobolsk-Neftekhim» | Tobolsk | 1985 | Liquefied gases, monomers for the manufacture of synthetic rubbers, MTBE |
| Monomers, aromatic hydrocarbons and catalysts plant | ZAO «Novokuibyshev Petrochemicals Company» | Novokui- byshevsk, Samara region | 1964 | High-purity propane, isobutane, normal butane, isopentane, normal pentane, hexane fraction, paratertiary butylphenol, catalysts, diphenyl oxide. The largest European monomer producer. |
| Mineral fertilizers plant | OAO «Azot» | Kemerovo | 1956 | More than 40 types of products, including caprolactam, mineral fertilizers, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, ion-exchane resins |
| Tyre plant | OAO «Yaroslavl Tyre Plant» | Yaroslavl | 1932 | Heavy truck all steel cord tyres, passenger car tyres, light truck tyres, aviation tyres |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|------|---|
| Tyre plant | ОАО «Омскшина» | Омск | 1942 | Heavy truck tyres |
| Tyre plant | ОАО «Voltyre-Prom» | Volzhskiy, Volgograd region | 1964 | A wide assortment of tyres |
| Tyre plant | ООО «Uralshina» | Yekaterinburg | 1943 | Passenger car tyres, light truck tyres, motorcycle tyres, industrial tyres |
| Plastics and organic synthesis products plant | ОАО «Sibur-Neftekhim» | Nizhniy Novgorod | 1939 | Ethylene, propylene, benzol, butylene-butadiene fraction, ethylene oxide, ethylene glycols, gaseous nitrogen, oxygen, polyethylene glycols, caustic, sodium hypochlorite, chlorine, hydrochloric acid, ethylene chlorohydrin, coagulants, polyvinylchloride, linoleum, technical liquids, elastomers, pvc films |
| Polymer products plant | ОАО «Sibur-PETF» | Tver | 2003 | PET bottle granulate |
| Plastics and organic synthesis products plant | ЗАО «Sibur-Khimprom» | Perm | 1973 | WFLH, benzol, propylene, methanol, isobutane, normal butane, industrial butane, MTBE, ethylbenzol, butyl alcohols, stable gasoline |
| Plastics and organic synthesis products plant | ООО «Tomskneftekhim» | Tomsk | 1974 | Polypropylene, high-pressure polyethylene, formalin and carbamidoformaldehyde resins, ethylene and propylene, consumer goods |
| Plastics and organic synthesis products plant | ОАО «Пластик» | Uzlovaya, Tula region | 1959 | ABC-plastic, styrenes, polystyrenes, phenoplast, polyethylene film, plastic articles |
| Chemical plant | ООО «Sibur-Geotextile» | Surgut | 2000 | A wide assortment of needle-punctured and thermobound materials Agrotex, Geotex and Paroizol |
| Chemical plant | ОАО «Sibur-Volzhskiy» | Volzhskiy, Volgograd region | 1958 | Cord fabric, polyamide textile (textured, complex) threads, polyamide threads for technical goods, polyamide fiber and polyamide |
| Chemical plant | ОАО «Ортон» | Kemerovo | 1971 | Various technical fabrics |
| Chemical plant | ОАО «Saransk Industrial Rubber Plant» | Saransk | 1963 | Molded and non-molded rubber-mechanical products, V-belts, hoses, engineering sheets, rubberized fabrics, individual protection means, products for medicine and medical industry. |

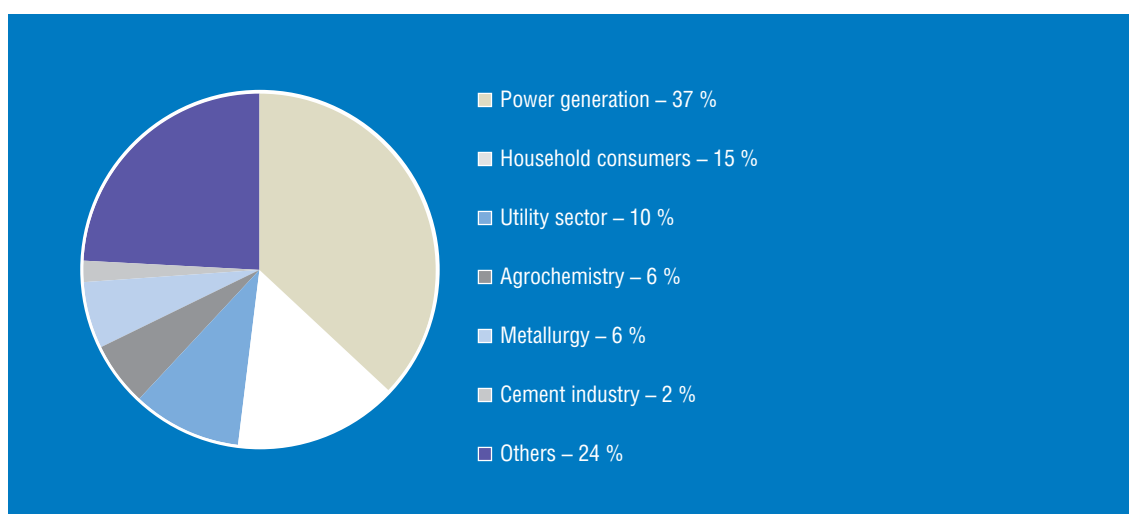
MARKETING AND SALES

Russian Natural Gas Market

Gazprom's Gas Sales to Russian Consumers, bcm



Structure of Gas Sales in Russia by Groups of Consumers in 2006



Gas produced by *Gazprom Group* is sold to Russian consumers mostly at prices regulated by the Government. Only in September 2006 the Russian Federation Government entitled *Gazprom* to sell limited volumes of gas at prices based on market principles.

The wholesale gas price change parameters are defined by the Government of the Russian Federation. Specific regulated wholesale prices, differentiated by consumer type and by price bands taking into account the distance from the gas production region to the consumer, are approved by the Federal Tariff Service of the Russian Federation. Retail gas prices for household consumers are fixed by local administration of subjects of the Russian Federation.

Until 01.01.2005 wholesale gas prices were differentiated by seven price bands. As a result of further improvement of territorial price differentiation, aimed at price covering production and transportation costs, the number of price bands was increased.

The total wholesale price paid by consumers includes the following regulated components: wholesale gas price, a transportation tariff and a marketing and sales services fee. *Gazprom* is paid the wholesale price. The regulated transportation tariff is paid to the gas distribution companies which transport gas through their low- and middle-pressure networks to the consumers, and the marketing and sales services fees are paid to the regional gas sales companies. Wholesale gas price for household consumers is 24% below the price level for other consumers.

In some cases, the retail prices for household consumers may also cover a utilities or municipal gas network maintenance fee. Gas pricing for household consumers have some unique features: existence of privilege categories of consumers, in the absence of metering devices on individual apartments gas fees are generally calculated in accordance with established norms.

Average Wholesale Gas Prices for Consumers in the Russian Federation (Except Gas Sold to Household Consumers), roubles/1000 m³ (TVA excluded)

| Price band | from 15.02.2002 | from 01.07.2002 | from 01.01.2003 | from 01.01.2004 | from 01.01.2005 | from 01.01.2006 | from 01.01.2007 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 0 | 317 | 365 | 438 | 526 | | | |
| I | 383 | 440 | 528 | 634 | 619 | 677 | 779 |
| II | 446 | 513 | 616 | 739 | 745 | 815 | 937 |
| III | 500 | 575 | 690 | 828 | 879 | 960 | 1,104 |
| IV | 526 | 605 | 726 | 871 | 985 | 1,080 | 1,242 |
| IVa | | | | | 923 | 1,041 | 1,198 |
| V | 550 | 633 | 760 | 912 | 1,005 | 1,104 | 1,270 |
| VI | 566 | 651 | 781 | 937 | 1,033 | 1,136 | 1,306 |
| VII | | | | | 1,040 | 1,148 | 1,320 |
| VIII | | | | | 1,088 | 1,202 | 1,382 |
| IX | | | | | 1,119 | 1,241 | 1,427 |
| X | | | | | 1,154 | 1,284 | 1,477 |
| Xa | | | | | | 1,304* | 1,673 |
| XI | | | | | 1,160 | 1,295 | 1,489 |
| Gas transferred by Barnaul – Biysk – Gorno- Altaisk gas pipeline (section 87 th km – Gorno-Altaisk) | | | | | | | 1,673 |
| Gas transferred by Nyuksenitsa – Arkhangelsk gas pipeline (section 147 th km – Mirny) | | | | | | | 2,360 |

* From 01.08.2006 price was fixed at 1455 roubles/1000 m³.

**Average Wholesale Gas Prices for Household Consumers in the Russian Federation, roubles/1000 m³
(TVA excluded)**

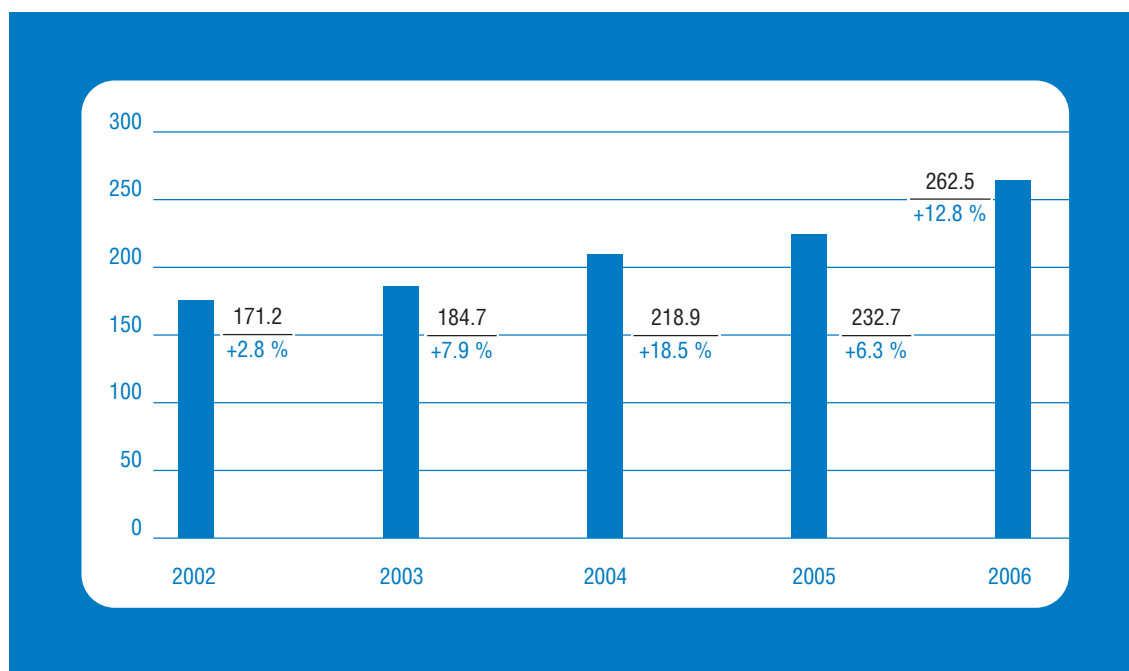
| Price band | from 15.02.2002 | from 01.08.2002 | from 01.02.2003 | from 01.01.2004 | from 01.01.2005 | from 01.04.2005 | from 01.01.2006 | from 01.01.2007 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 0 | 271 | 314 | 387 | 464 | | | | |
| I | 286 | 332 | 410 | 492 | 579 | 619 | 677 | 779 |
| II | 312 | 362 | 447 | 536 | 616 | 660 | 726 | 835 |
| III | 335 | 389 | 480 | 576 | 671 | 720 | 794 | 913 |
| IV | 342 | 397 | 490 | 588 | 720 | 773 | 857 | 986 |
| IVa | | | | | 678 | 730 | 833 | 958 |
| V | 349 | 405 | 500 | 600 | 725 | 778 | 863 | 992 |
| VI | 355 | 412 | 508 | 610 | 730 | 783 | 870 | 1001 |
| VII | | | | | 736 | 792 | 883 | 1015 |
| VIII | | | | | 744 | 802 | 896 | 1030 |
| IX | | | | | 752 | 810 | 907 | 1043 |
| X | | | | | 764 | 822 | 920 | 1058 |
| Xa | | | | | | | 920** | 1196 |
| XI | | | | | 728.5* | 789.1* | 920 | 1058 |
| Gas transferred | | | | | | | | |
| by Barnaul – Biysk – | | | | | | | | |
| Gorno-Altaiisk | | | | | | | | |
| gas pipeline (section 87 th km – | | | | | | | | |
| Gorno-Altaiisk) | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1,427 |
| Gas transferred | | | | | | | | |
| by Nyuksenitsa – Arkhangelsk | | | | | | | | |
| gas pipeline (section 147 th km – Mirny) | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1,836 |

* Taking into account prices for settlements, harmed by flood of 2002.

** From 01.08.2006 price was fixed at 1040 roubles/1000 m³.

External Market

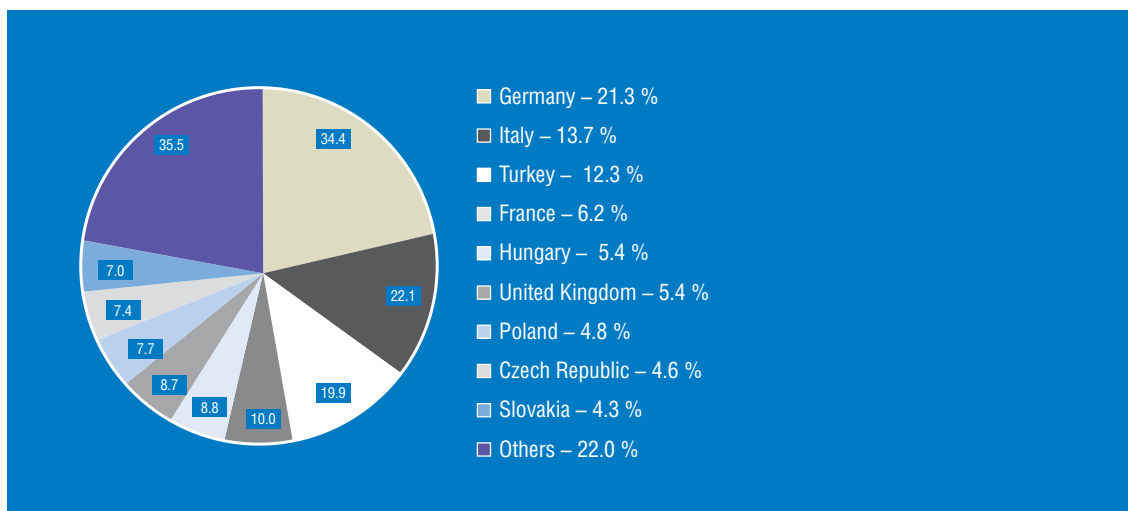
Gazprom's Gas Sales Abroad



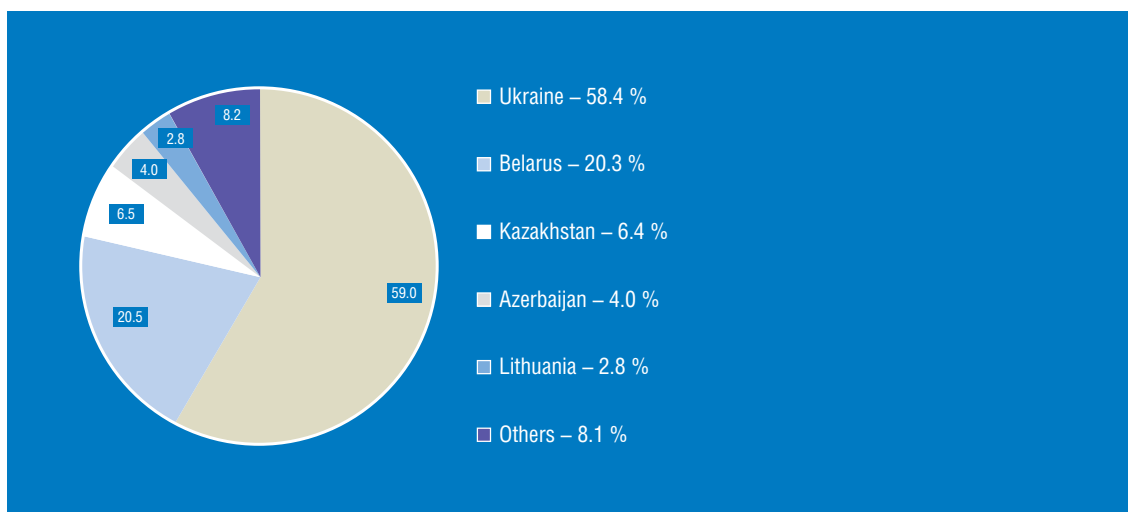
Gazprom's Gas Sales in External Markets

| | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Volume, bcm | Share of total, % | Volume, bcm | Share of total, % | Volume, bcm | Share of total, % | Volume, bcm | Share of total, % | Volume, bcm | Share of total, % |
| CIS | | | | | | | | | | |
| and Baltic States | 42.6 | 24.9 | 44.1 | 23.9 | 65.7 | 30.0 | 76.6 | 32.9 | 101.0 | 38.5 |
| Europe | 128.6 | 75.1 | 140.6 | 76.1 | 153.2 | 70.0 | 156.1 | 67.1 | 161.5 | 61.5 |

Volume and Structure of Gazprom's Gas Sales in European Countries in 2006, bcm and %



Volume and Structure of Gazprom's Gas Sales in CIS and Baltic States in 2006, bcm and %



OAD «Gazprom» and OOO «Gazprom Export» Major Joint Ventures to Transport and Market Natural Gas in European Markets as of December 31, 2006

| Country | Entity | Interest, % | Joint Venture Partners | Brief Description of Activity |
|-------------|--|-------------|--|---|
| Austria | Gas und Warenhandels-gesellschaft m.b.H. | 50 | OMV | Gas marketing, gas trading and general trading activity |
| Bulgaria | Overgas Inc. AD | 50 | Overgas Holding AD | Gas marketing (wholesale and retail), construction and operation of gas transportation network |
| Estonia | Eesti Gaas AS | 6.38 | E.ON Ruhrgas AG, Fortum Corporation, Itera-Latvia, OOO "Lentransgas", other shareholders | Marketing of natural gas, development of Estonia's gas transportation networks |
| Finland | Gasum Oy | 25 | Fortum Corporation, E.ON Ruhrgas AG, the Republic of Finland | Gas transportation and marketing |
| France | FRAGAZ | 50 | Gaz de France | Gas distribution and trading activities |
| Germany | WIEH GmbH&Co KG | 50 | Wintershall | Gas marketing, gas supply |
| | WINGAS GmbH | 35 | Wintershall | Gas transportation and supply |
| Greece | Prometheus Gas S.A. | 50 | Copelouzos Bros. Corp. | Gas marketing and construction of gas transportation network |
| Hungary | Panrusgaz Rt. | 40 | E.ON Foeldgas Trading Rt. | Gas marketing and distribution |
| Italy | Promgas SpA | 50 | ENI | Gas marketing and distribution |
| Latvia | Latvijas Gaze AS | 34 | Itera-Latvia, E.ON Ruhrgas AG, other shareholders | Marketing of natural gas and liquefied gas, development and modernization of Latvia's natural gas and services industries |
| Lithuania | Lietuvos Dujos AB | 37.06 | E.ON Ruhrgas AG, The Republic of Lithuania, other shareholders | Marketing of natural gas, development of Lithuania's gas transportation networks |
| Netherlands | Blue Stream Pipeline Company B.V. | 50 | ENI | Gas transportation |
| Poland | SGT EuRoPol GAZ S.A. | 48 | PGNiG S.A., Gas Trading S.A. | Transportation, construction and operation of the Polish section of the Yamal-Europe pipeline |
| | Gas Trading S.A. | 16 | PGNiG S.A., Bartimpex S.A., WIEH, Wenglokoks | Gas marketing, liquefied gas trading |
| Serbia | Progresgas-Trading d.o.o. | 25 | Progres DSO, NIC | Gas supply, gas marketing |

| | | | | |
|-------------|---|----|--|---|
| Switzerland | Gas Project Development Center Asia AG (Zug) | 50 | Centrex Gas & Energy Europe AG | Production and development of oil and gas fields in Central Asia |
| | WIEE | 50 | Wintershall | Gas marketing, gas supply |
| | Nord Stream AG | 51 | E.ON Ruhrgas AG, Wintershall | Gas transportation |
| Turkey | Turusgaz | 45 | Botas International Ltd., Gama Industrial Plants Manufacturing and Erection Corp. | Gas marketing |

DAO "Gazprom" and its subsidiaries also have ownership interests in companies located in the United Kingdom, Slovakia, Moldova, and other European countries and CIS.

CORPORATE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

Corporate immovable property of the *Gazprom Group* exceeds 80 thousand items, located on one million plots. More than 54 thousand items are owned by the head company – OAO «Gazprom» and are located on more than 700 thousand plots.

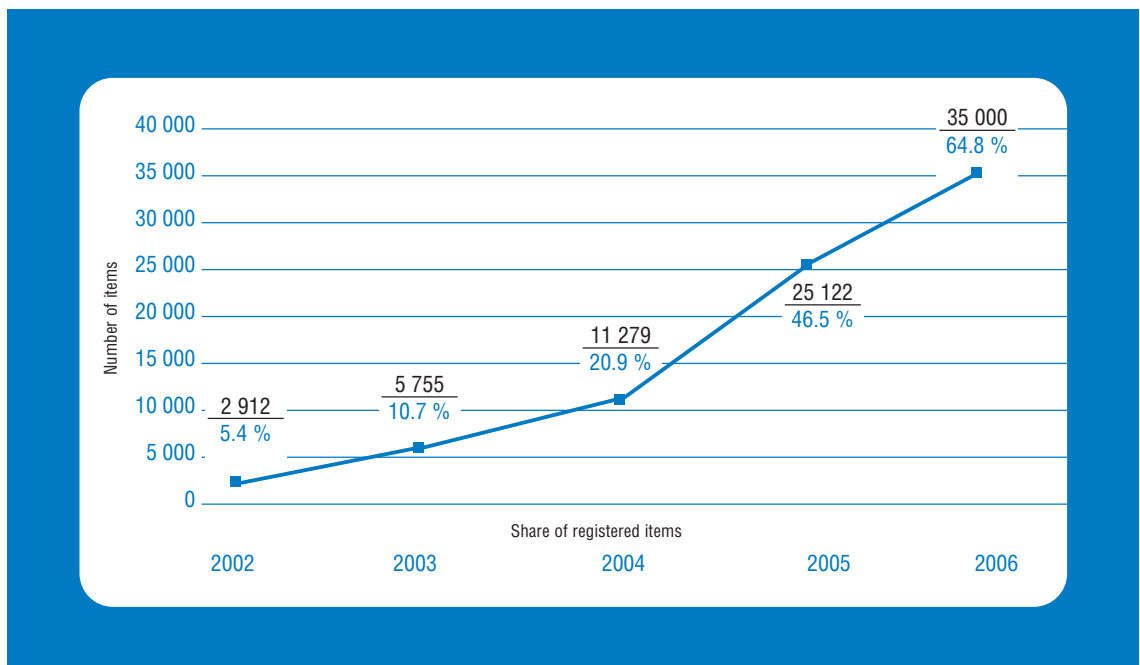
OAO «Gazprom» immovable property structure is non-uniform. Large portion of it constitute oil and gas wells – 20 %, trunk pipelines – 11 % and other specific objects of gas business. Buildings and structures amount not more than 15 % .

During 2006, OAO «Gazprom» title was registered to 9.9 thousand items (nearly 20 % of the total), on the whole 35,000 of immovable property items (64.8 %) passed state registration.

In pursuance of Federal law on State Land Cadastre implementation OAO «Gazprom» and its subsidiaries continue re-registration of titles to land plots on the territory of 66 subjects of the Russian Federation. Land use planning is practically completed, land plots are registered in State Land Cadastre in the majority of subjects of the Russian Federation, conclusion of land lease contracts is under way.

Large quantity of information entering OAO «Gazprom» in the course of these operations is accumulated in the special program complex «The Unified Register of Title to Immovable Property». In 2006, the integration of OAO «Gazprom» subsidiaries into The Unified Register of Title to Immovable Property in OAO «Gazprom» System» was proceeded and installation of application suit for recording e-copies of immovable property title documents in subsidiaries has begun.

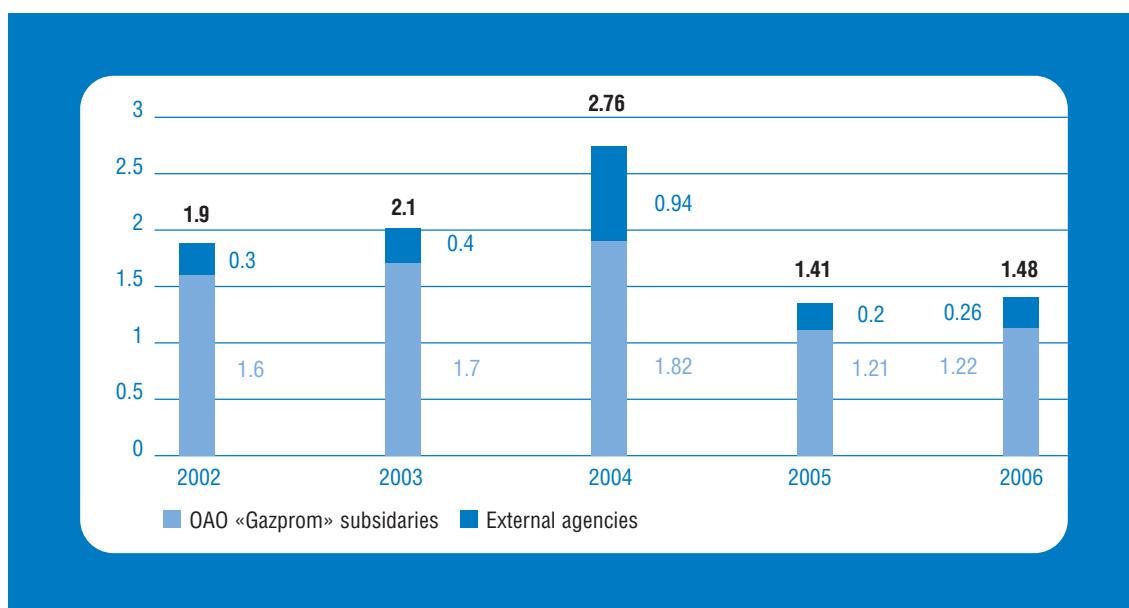
State Registration of OAO «Gazprom» Title to Immovable Property (Progressive Total)



INNOVATION ACTIVITY

Research and Development (R&D) in gas business contracted by OAO "Gazprom" are carried out both by *Gazprom's* research organizations and external agencies.

R&D Contracted by OAO «Gazprom», billion Roubles



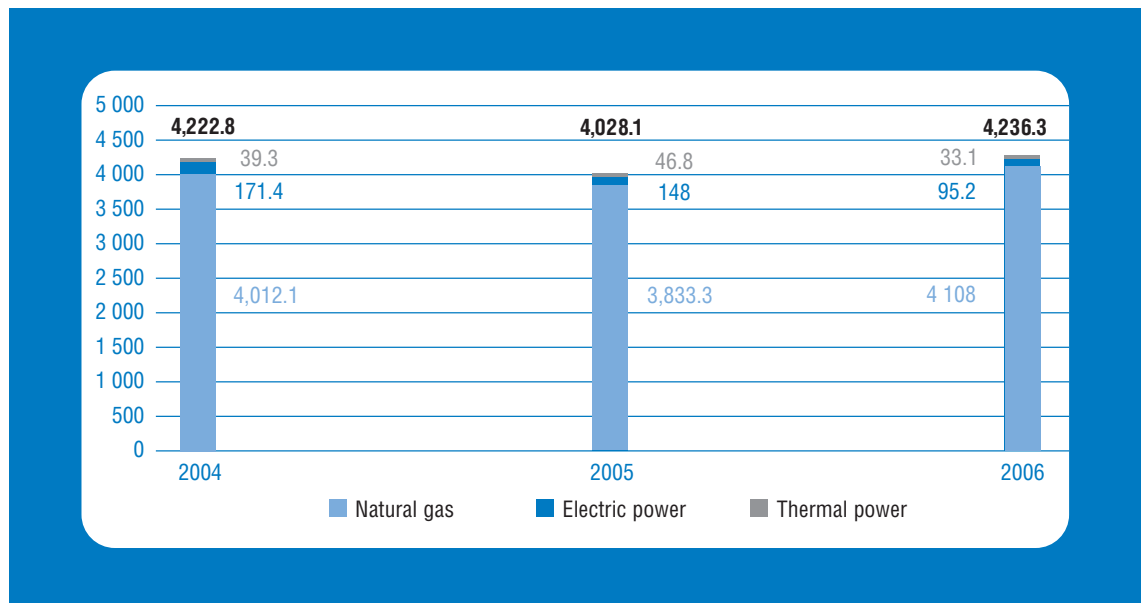
Gazprom owns 1251 patents.

In order to comply with the Federal law "On Technique Regulation" *Gazprom* proceeds to develop its corporate standardization and certification systems. 131 OAO "Gazprom" standards were elaborated in 2006.

ENERGY SAVING

In 2006, the implementation of the power saving program for the period from 2004 through 2006 oriented to increase energy and fuel efficiency was completed. Total saving of the fuel and energy resources amounted to 12.5 million tons of coal equivalent.

Fuel and Energy Resources Saved by Gazprom in 2004-2006, thousand of tce



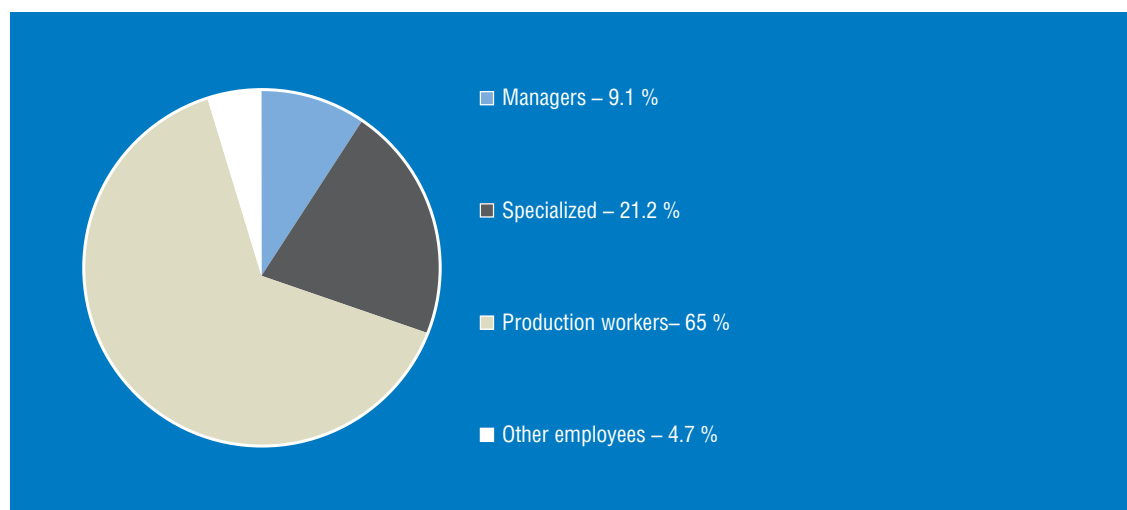
PERSONNEL

Changes in Personnel Structure of Major Gazprom's Production and Transportation Subsidiaries

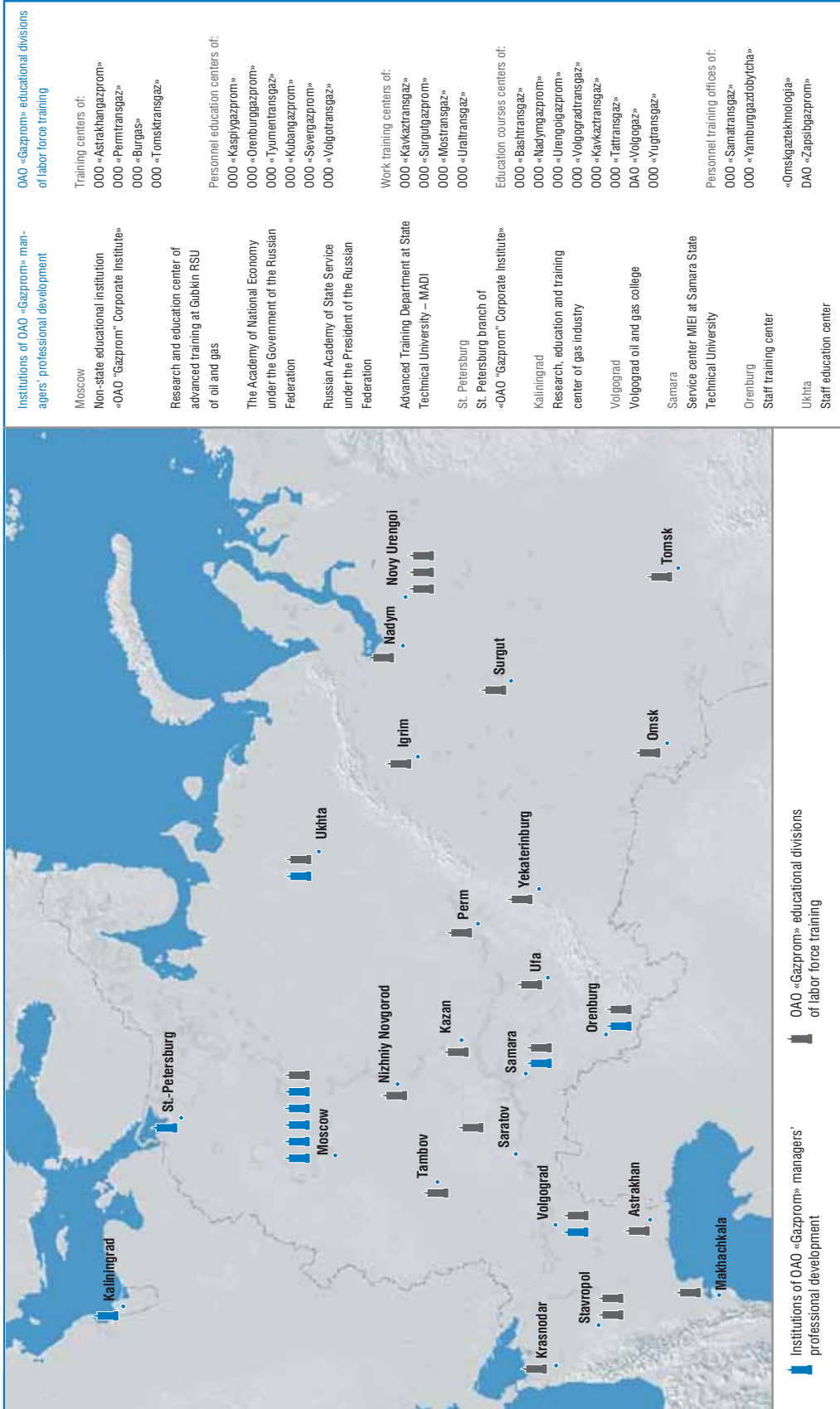
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total, thousand people | 248.3 | 251.8 | 251.8 | 247.1 | 232.2 |
| Including, %: | | | | | |
| Managers | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| Specialized white-collars | 18.9 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 20.1 | 21.2 |
| Production workers | 68.4 | 67.6 | 66.9 | 66.3 | 65.0 |
| Other employees | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.7 |

* Major *Gazprom's* Production and Transportation Subsidiaries include – Astrakhangazprom, Bashtransgaz, Volgogradtransgaz, Volgotransgaz, Kavkaztransgaz, Kaspiygazprom, Kubangazprom, Lentransgaz, Mostransgaz, Nadymgazprom, Noyabrskgazdobycha, Orenburggazprom, Permtransgaz, Samaratransgaz, Severgazprom, Surgutgazprom, Tattransgaz, Tomsktransgaz, Tyumentransgaz, Uraltransgaz, Urengoigazprom, Yugtransgaz, Yamburggazdobycha.

Personnel Structure of Major Gazprom's Production and Transportation subsidiaries, 2006



Institutions of OAO «Gazprom» Managers Professional Development and OAO «Gazprom» Educational Divisions of Labor Force Training



Institutions of OAO «Gazprom» managers' professional development

Moscow
Non-state educational institution «OAO "Gazprom" Corporate Institute»

Research and education center of advanced training at Gubkin RSU of oil and gas

The Academy of National Economy under the Government of the Russian Federation

Russian Academy of State Service under the President of the Russian Federation

Advanced Training Department at State Technical University – MADI

St. Petersburg
St. Petersburg branch of «OAO "Gazprom" Corporate Institute»

Kaliningrad
Research, education and training center of gas industry

Volgograd
Volgograd oil and gas college

Samara
Service center MIEI at Samara State Technical University

Orenburg
Staff training center

Ukhta
Staff education center

OAO «Gazprom» educational divisions of labor force training

Training centers of:
000 «Astrakhangazprom»
000 «Pemtransgaz»
000 «Burgas»
000 «Tomshtansgaz»

Personnel education centers of:

000 «Kaspiygazprom»
000 «Orenburggazprom»
000 «Tyumentransgaz»
000 «Kubangazprom»
000 «Severgazprom»
000 «Volgotransgaz»

Work training centers of:

000 «Kavkaztransgaz»
000 «Surgutgazprom»
000 «Moshtransgaz»
000 «Uraltransgaz»

Education courses centers of:

000 «Bashtransgaz»
000 «Nadymgazprom»
000 «Urengoi gazprom»
000 «Volgotradtransgaz»
000 «Kavkaztransgaz»
000 «Tatransgaz»
DAO «Volgogaz»
000 «Yugtransgaz»

Personnel training offices of:

000 «Samaratransgaz»
000 «Yamburggazstroytcha»
«Omskgaztekhinlogia»
DAO «Zapsibgazprom»