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PREFACE

Fact book «Gazprom in Figures 2000 – 2004» is a supplementary informational and statistical edition, prepared for OAO «Gazprom» annual General shareholders meeting 2005. It is aimed at providing detailed and firsthand figures about the company's activities in gas business to shareholders and investors, allowing them prompt orientation in the large amount of information about Gazprom.

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 industry hand-books and other sources of publicly disclosed information.

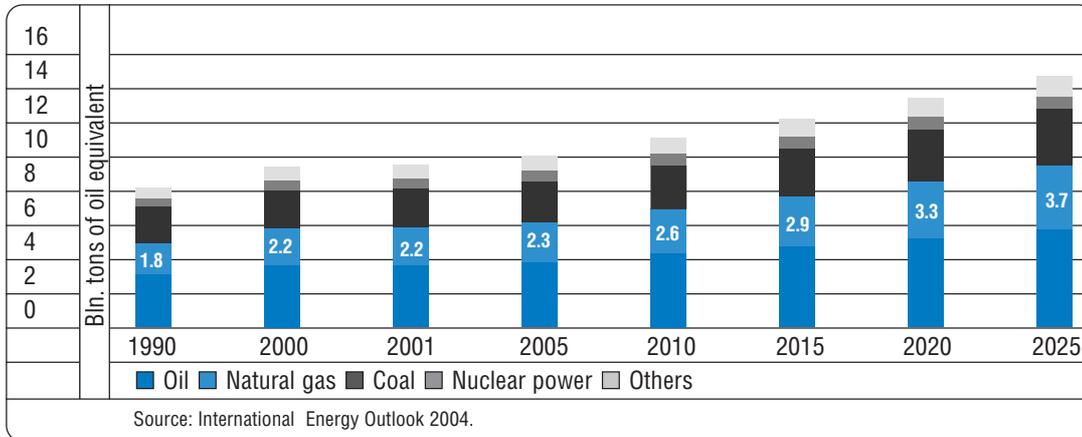
The information presented in the Fact book enlarges and broadens the figures of Gazprom's production and financial activity, given in OAO «Gazprom» Annual report 2004. These figures are presented for the five-year period. The information concerns main business sectors – resource base development, hydrocarbon production, gas transportation and storage, refining, as well as gas supplies to the Russian and external markets.

The Gazprom Group and OAO «Gazprom» activities are described in the Fact book by the figures based on management reports data. When accounting (financial) statements figures are used it is specially noted with references (accounting (financial) reports of OAO «Gazprom» and consolidated accounting (financial) reports of the Gazprom Group used in this Fact book are prepared in accordance with the Russian Accounting System).

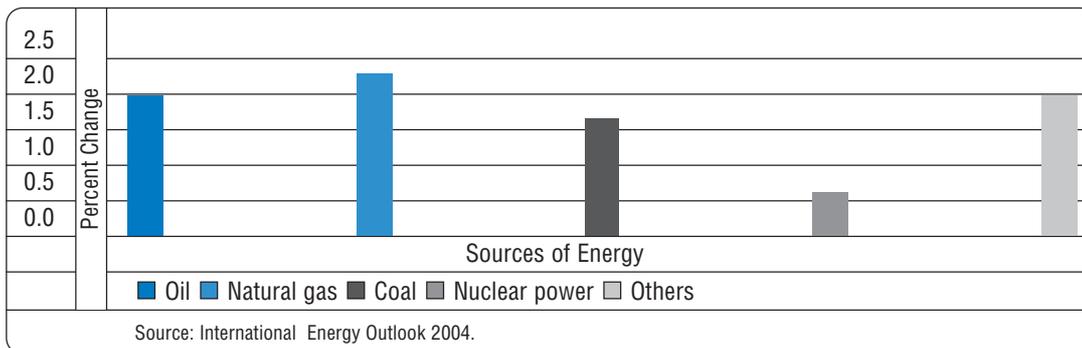
All the terms, explanations, admissions and restrictions of OAO «Gazprom» Annual report 2004 are valid in the present Fact book. In particular, the term OAO «Gazprom» refers to the head company of the Group, i.e. to Open Joint Stock Company «Gazprom». The Gazprom Group, the Group or Gazprom imply OAO «Gazprom», its subsidiaries and related companies taken as a whole.

ROLE OF GAZPROM IN THE WORLD GAS INDUSTRY

World Primary Energy Consumption by Energy Source



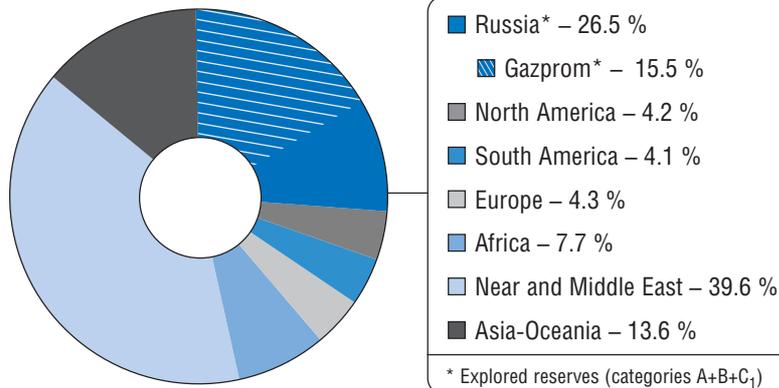
Average Annual Primary Energy Consumption Growth in 2001 - 2025



World Proved Natural Gas Reserves by Region as of 01.01.2004

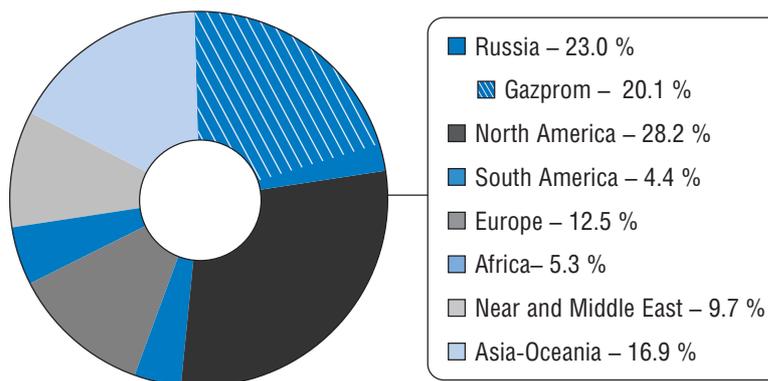
	Proved Reserves, bcm
Russia*	47 811
of which Gazprom*	28 006
North America	7 526
South America	7 349
Europe	7 834
Africa	13 849
Near and Middle East	71 611
Asia-Oceania	24 656
Total	180 636

* Explored reserves (categories A+B+C₁)
Source: World Natural Gas Industry, Moscow, 2004.

Regional Structure of the Proved Natural Gas Reserves as of 01.01.2004

Market-grade Natural Gas Production by Region, 2003

	Volume of Production, bcm
Russia	616.5
of which Gazprom	540.2
North America	757.83
South America	119.02
Europe	334.57
Africa	143.64
Near and Middle East	260.64
Asia-Oceania	453.1
Total	2685.3

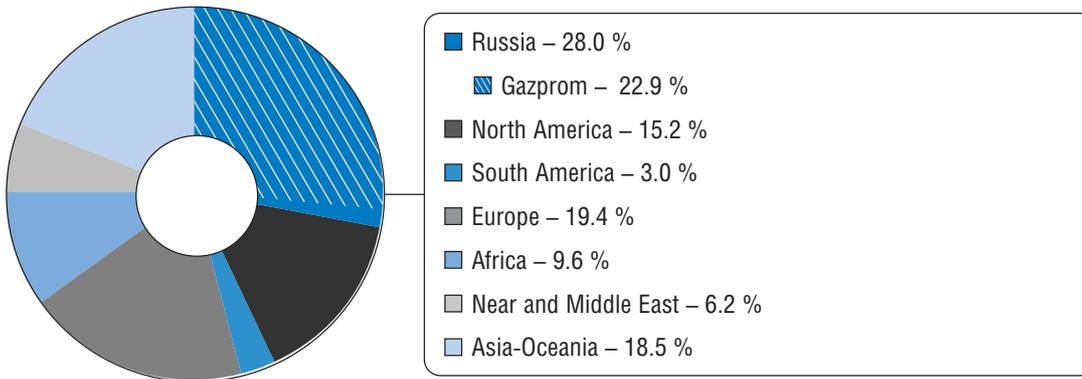
Source: World Natural Gas Industry, Moscow, 2004

Regional Structure of the World Natural Gas Production as of 01.01.2004


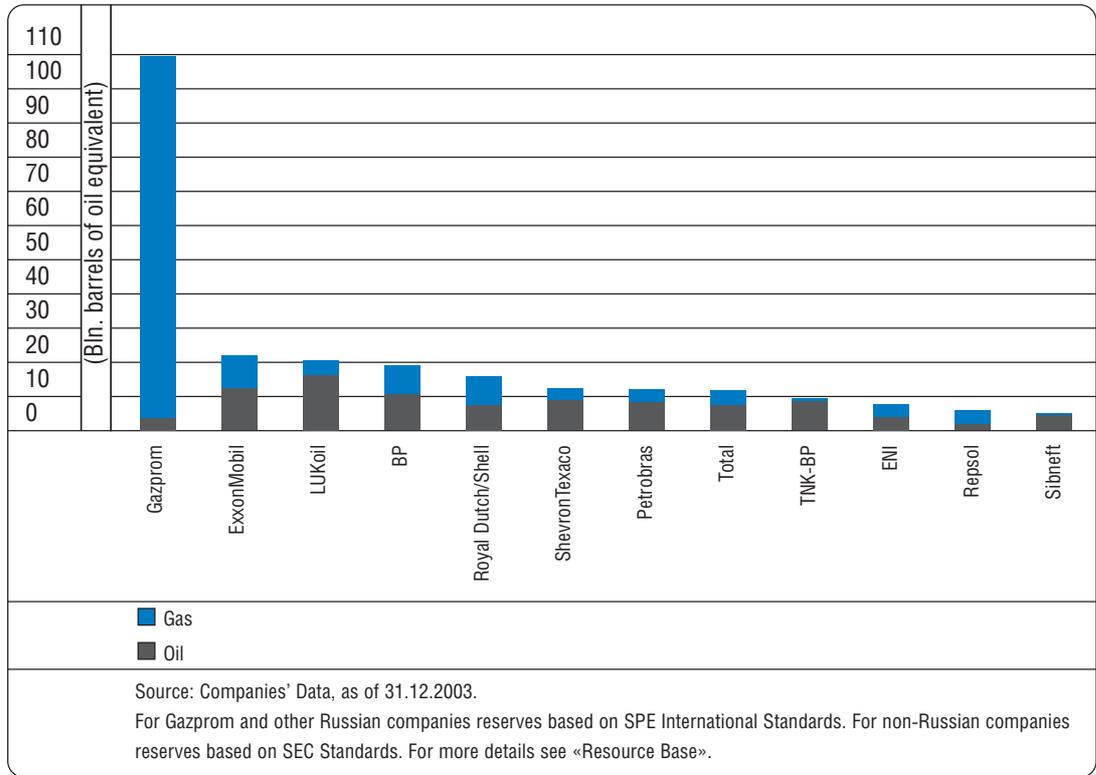
World Natural Gas Export by Region, 2003

	Export, bcm
Russia*	215.17
of which Gazprom	175.5
North America	117.06
South America	23.35
Europe	149.14
Africa	73.62
Near and Middle East	48.03
Asia-Oceania	142.63
Total	769.00
* Transit gas from Central Asian countries included.	
Source: World Natural Gas Industry, Moscow, 2004.	

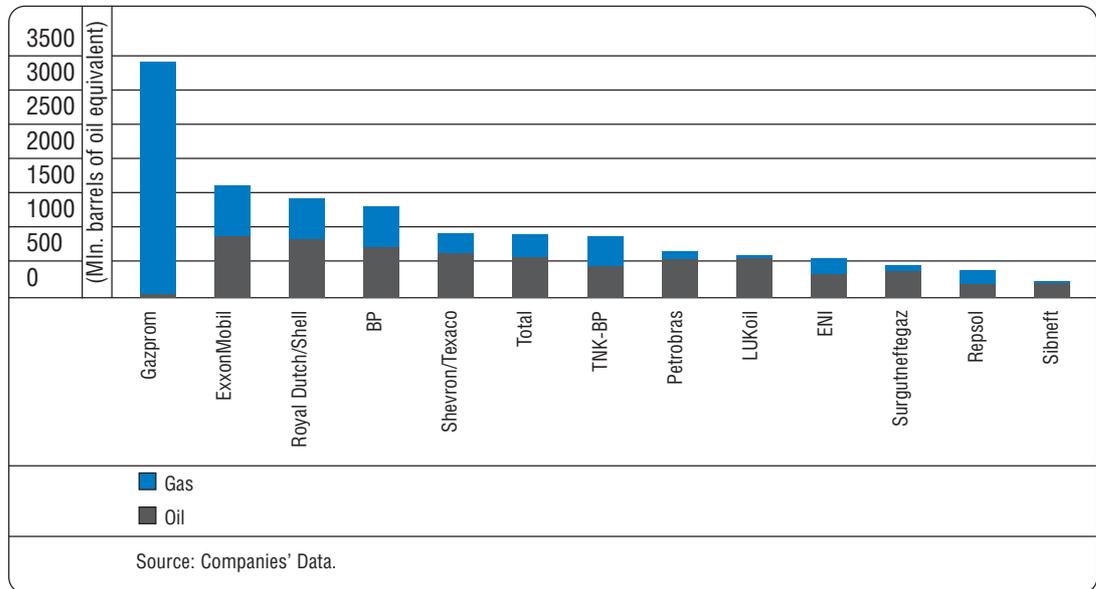
Regional Structure of the World Natural Gas Export as of 01.01.2004



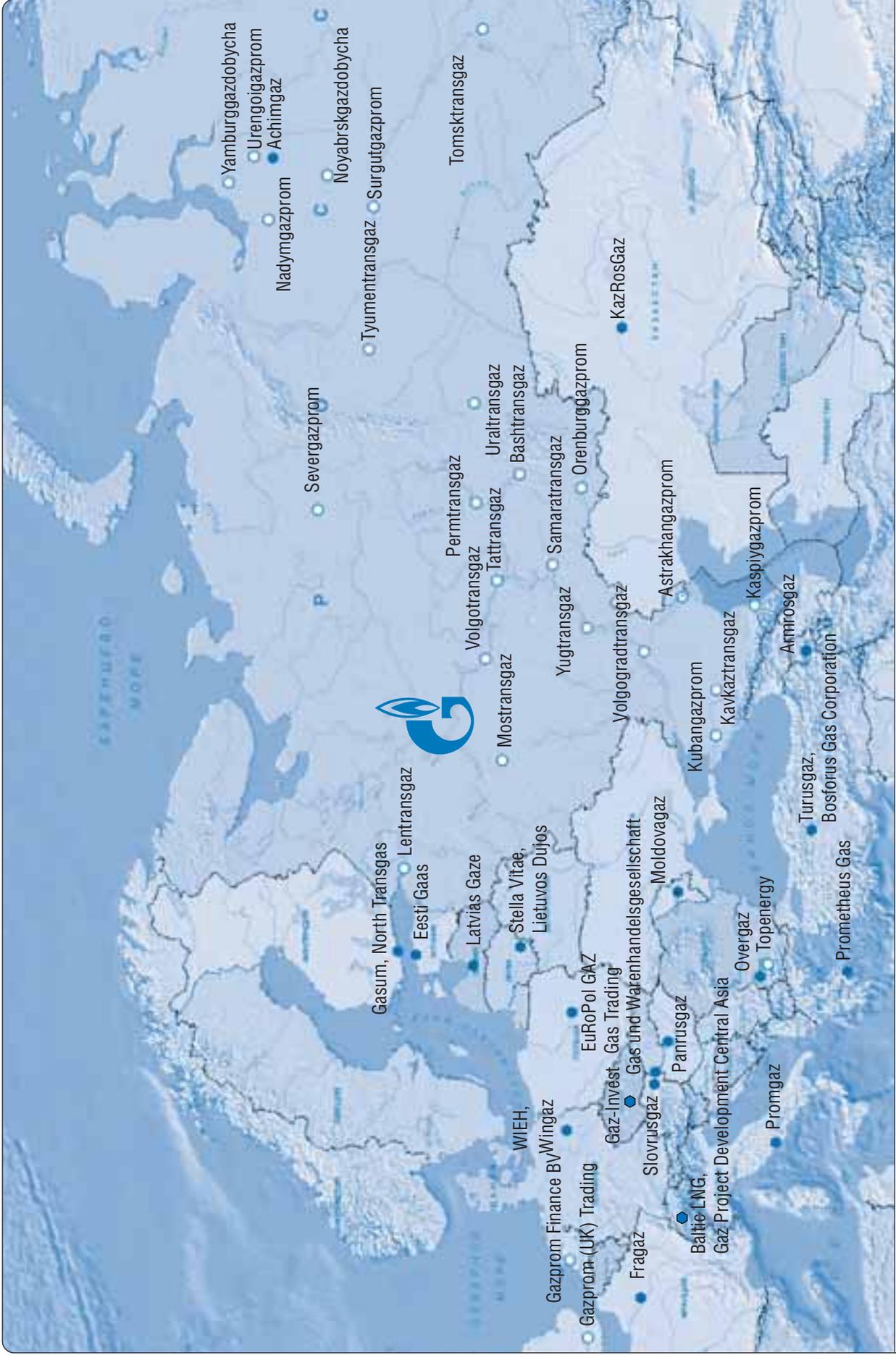
Proved Oil and Gas Reserves of the World's Major Private Energy Companies, 2003



Oil and Gas Production of the World's Major Private Energy Companies, 2003



Gazprom in Russia and Globally



■ Joint ventures with foreign partners □ 100%-owned subsidiaries

GAZPROM AND RUSSIAN ECONOMY

Role of Gazprom in the Russian National Economic Indicators *, 2004

Indicators	%
GNP share	Up to 7
Share in tax proceeds of the federal budget	8 – 10
Russian natural gas reserves controlled	60
Share in national gas production	86

* Source: The Account Chamber of the Russian Federation.

Gas Reserves Structure in Russia as of 31.12.2004

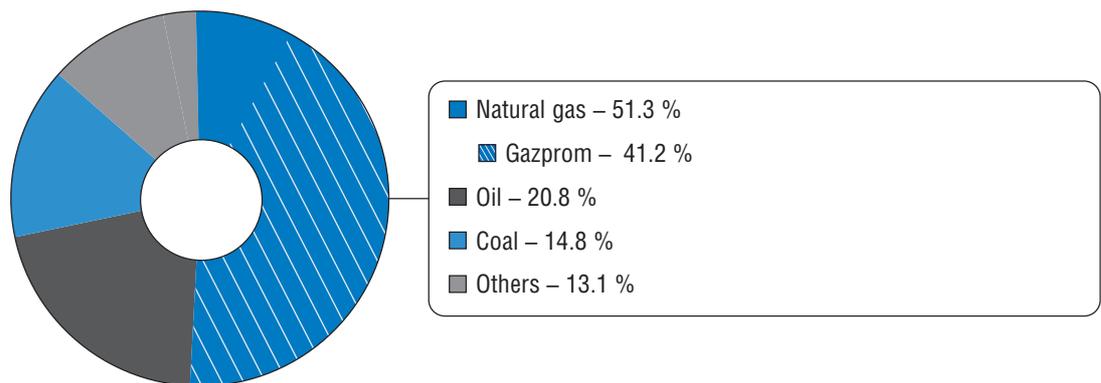
	Volume, tcm	Share, %
Gazprom (controlled reserves)	28.9	60.5
Independent producers	10.0	20.9
Undistributed fund	8.9	18.6
Total	47.8	100.0

Consumption of Fuel and Energy in Russia*, mln. tons of fuel equivalent

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Natural gas	457.8	467.8	473.6	489.6	500.8
Oil and products	193.0	203.1	195.7	200.1	203.4
Coal	154.5	161.0	147.6	153.0	144.9
Others	119.2	124.9	121.5	121.6	128.1
Total	924.5	956.8	938.4	964.3	977.2

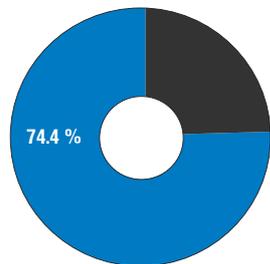
*Source: Federal State Statistics Service

Fuel and Energy Consumption Structure in Russia, 2004



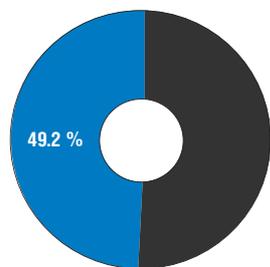
Gazprom Group Gas Distribution Systems in Russia

Length of gas distributions pipelines



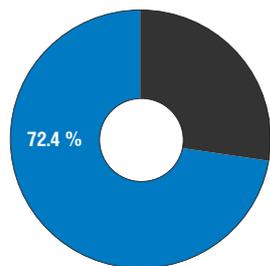
Russia total – 575 thousand km
■ Gazprom Group – 428 thousand km

Volume of natural gas transported to ultimate consumers



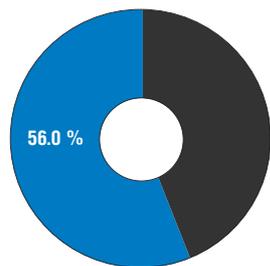
Russia total – 375.5 bcm
■ Gazprom Group – 184.8 bcm

Number of settlements with natural gas utilities



Russia total – 110.2 thousand of settlements
■ Gazprom Group – 79.75 thousand of settlements

Number of flats with natural gas supply



Russia total – 40.75 mln. of flats
■ Gazprom Group – 22.8 mln. of flats

GAZPROM IN DEVELOPMENT, 2000 – 2004
Share Capital, Dividends, Financial and Market Indicators

Share Capital Structure of OAO «Gazprom», %

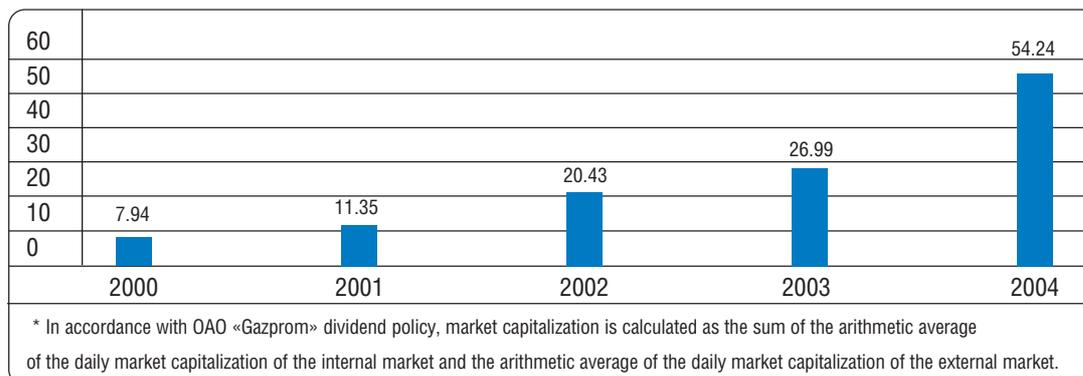
Shareholders	31.12.2000	31.12.2001	31.12.2002	31.12.2003	31.12.2004
Russian Federation	38.37	38.37	38.37	38.37	38.37
Individuals	17.68	16.07	15.06	14.03	13.32
Resident legal entities	33.64	34.06	35.07	36.10	36.81
Non-resident legal entities	10.31	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

OAO «Gazprom» Share and ADS Price Growth

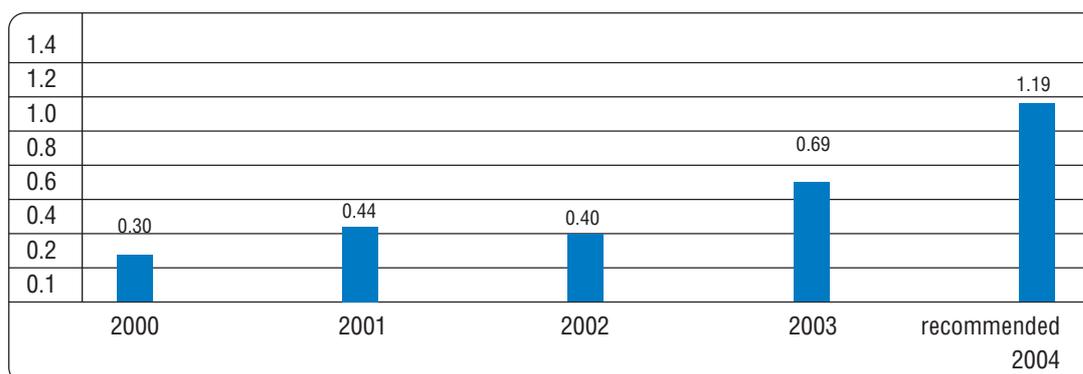
Year	Russian stock exchanges, rouble/share			London stock exchange, US\$/ADS*		
	Close price			Close price		
	at the end of the year	minimum	maximum	at the end of the year	minimum	maximum
2000	8.35	6.18	10.16	6.33	5.50	11.05
2001	15.75	7.93	17.65	9.70	5.97	11.30
2002	24.02	15.64	35.45	11.70	9.70	19.65
2003	38.50	21.10	44.45	25.90	10.40	27.75
2004	76.78	40.55	84.70	35.5	26.27	39.00

* 1 ADS is equivalent to 10 OAO «Gazprom» shares.

OAO «Gazprom» Market Capitalization Dynamics*



Dividend Dynamics, Roubles per Share



ОАО «Газпром» Financial and Market Indicators*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Return on equity, %	6.70	4.60	3.30	7.60	8.70
Return on assets, %	4.10	3.50	2.40	5.65	6.41
Return on sales, %	47.10	34.80	18.00	26.59	23.85
Current liquidity ratio	1.25	1.33	1.41	1.84	3.04
Quick ratio	1.14	1.18	1.18	1.54	2.52
Debt/equity ratio	0.64	0.33	0.39	0.34	0.36
Earnings per share (EPS), roubles	2.05	3.04	2.22	6.02	6.80
P/E ratio (internal ОАО «Газпром» share market)	4.01	5.16	10.93	6.30	11.29
P/E ratio (external ОАО «Газпром» share market)	8.72	9.77	16.89	12.67	14.49
Net assets per share, roubles	30.4	65.9	66.5	72.1	78.2
Market capitalization, US\$ bln	7.94	11.35	20.43	26.99	54.24
Market capitalization/net assets	0.31	0.21	0.41	0.49	0.84

* Calculated based on 2004 accounting (financial) statements of ОАО «Газпром» (Russian Accounting System).

** Figures for 2003 may differ from the respective figures in the Annual report for 2003 due to the restatement to the comparable data in the preparation of the 2004 accounting (financial) statements.

Corporate Structure

Gazprom operates through a number of direct and indirect wholly- or majority owned subsidiaries or through subsidiaries where it has a minority shareholding. Subsidiaries are engaged in natural gas production, natural gas transportation, marketing and are also responsible for a number of other activities, including technical supervision of pipeline systems, oil and gas well drilling, research and development, data processing, banking and procurement.

The Head company's (located in Moscow) functions include strategy development, planning, organization of external financing, corporate reporting, and control of core activities (production, transportation, underground storage, refining and sales of gas). The dispatch management center continuously controls gas transportation system throughout Russia.

Exploration and Production. Gazprom operates production segment through its production subsidiaries, which develop hydrocarbon fields. Well drilling operations are carried out by subsidiaries ООО «Бургаз», ОАО «Подзембургаз», ООО «Газфлот», ООО «Кавказтрансгаз», ООО «Каспийгазпром» and by third-party contractors.

Transportation of gas is realized by 19 wholly-owned natural gas transportation subsidiaries, of which six also produce and/or process natural gas. Transportation companies are responsible for the transportation of natural gas along trunk pipelines and for the delivery of natural gas within their respective regions.

Underground storage of gas is fulfilled by 10 subsidiaries. The problem of seasonal demand irregularity and peak demand is solved by 24 underground natural gas storage facilities located in the Russian Federation.

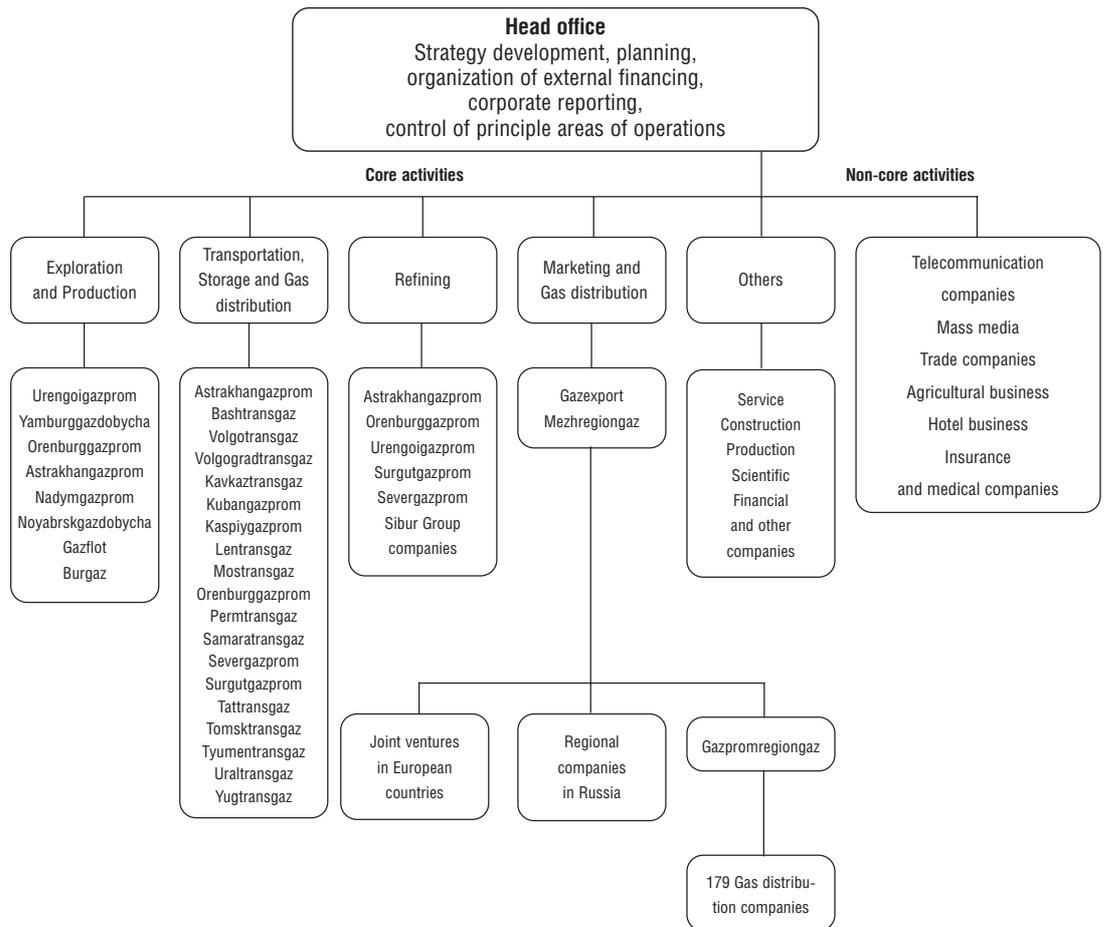
Gas distribution. In the late 1990s, Gazprom began acquiring interests in gas distribution companies, which own and operate medium- and low-pressure pipelines that transport gas to ultimate consumers.

Refining. Gazprom operates its refining segment through gas refining complex which includes six refineries, as well as through the companies of Sibur Group. In 2004 Gazprom controlled more than 99.9 % of ОАО «АК «Сибур» (head company of Sibur Group).

Marketing. Sales of natural gas in domestic market are realized by wholly-owned subsidiary ООО «Межрегионгаз» and by more than 50 regional gas sales companies in Russia. Gazprom export its products through the wholly-owned trading subsidiary ООО «Газэкспорт». Marketing of oil products, liquefied hydrocarbon gases and other products, produced at the subsidiaries' production facilities is performed under control of the head company. In addition, Gazprom participates in a number of marketing joint ventures involving foreign partners.

Other activities. The Gazprom Group is also engaged in various non-core activities that support the main business. These activities include technical supervision, maintenance and reconstruction of the Unified Gas Supply System, research and development, production of construction and telecommunications equipment. The Gazprom Group is also: the main shareholder of AB «Gazprombank» (ZAO), which meets most of our domestic banking needs (other than borrowings); the founder of NPF «Gazfund», the largest non-government pension fund in Russia, which provides pension services to employees of Gazprom; the shareholder of insurance company OAO «Sogaz». Gazprom also has shareholding in various other businesses that are not related to its core operations. These include Gazprom-Media, a holding company that owns various mass media assets, other media companies, agricultural, power, construction, medical care, and telecommunications activities.

Gazprom's Activities Structure *



* For production, transportation, refining and marketing activities only major wholly-owned subsidiaries are listed. Part of production, transportation and refining companies is also engaged in other activities.

Resource Base

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»). Since 1997, DeGolyer and MacNaughton, an independent U.S. petroleum engineering consulting firm, has evaluated Gazprom reserves according to SPE International Standards.

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.

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.

Besides SPE International Standards, American methodology of reserves evaluation is widely spread throughout the world, based on stricter standards of US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Companies trading in NYSE should be consistent with SEC standards. The main difference between these two standards is that under SPE International Standards, proved reserves are projected to the economic production life of the evaluated fields, while under SEC Standards, oil and gas deposits may be classified as proved reserves only if they will be recovered before the expiration of a current license period. License period may be substantially shorter than production life of a field. Moreover, SEC Standards are stricter with respect to certainty of reserves existence.

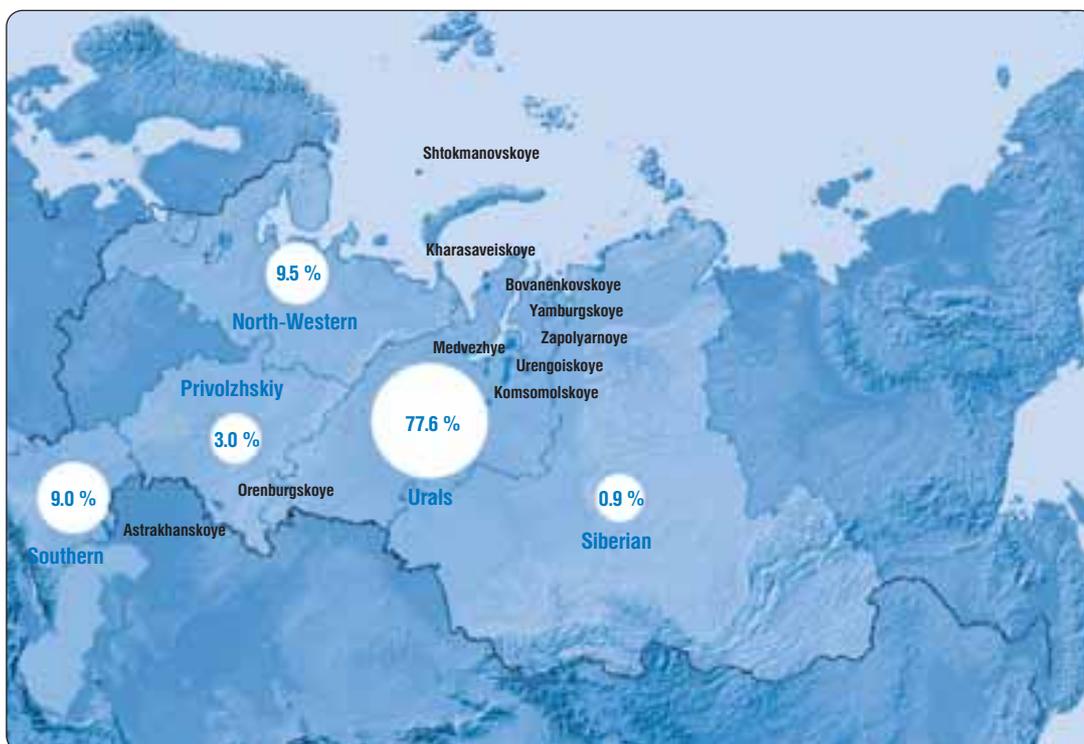
Gazprom Group Licenses as of 01.01.2005.

	Type of license			Total
	Exploration, assessment and production	Exploration and production	Exploration and assessment	
ОАО Кубангазпром	3	35	1	39
ОАО Кавказтрансгаз		13	4	17
ОАО Надымгазпром		6	5	11
ОАО Оренбурггазпром	1	1	9	11
ООО Севергазпром		4	7	11
ОАО Газпром	2		7	9
ОАО Уралнефтегазпром		6		6
ОАО Нойабрскгаздобыча		4	1	5
ЗАО Печорнефтегазпром		5		5
ОАО Томскгазпром		5		5
ОАО Каспийгазпром	4			4
ООО Уренгойгазпром		3	1	4
ОАО Красноярскгазпром	2		1	3
ООО Тюментрансгаз		3		3
ООО Ябурггаздобыча	1	2		3
ОАО Астрахангазпром	1	1		2
ЗАО Севморнефтегаз		2		2
ОАО Сервиценефтегаз	1	1		2
ООО Surgutгазпром	1	1		2
ОАО Зарубежгазпром	1			1
ООО Caspian NK			1	1
ООО Nortgas		1		1
ЗАО Пургаз		1		1
ОАО Пургаздобыча	1			1
ОАО Севернефтегазпром		1		1
ЗАО Stimul		1		1
ОАО Уралнефт	1			1
ООО Уралтрансгаз			1	1
ООО TsentrcaspNeftegaz			1	1
Total	19	96	39	154

Gazprom's Hydrocarbon Reserves (categories A+ B+ C₁) *

As of December 31					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Natural gas, bcm	28.9	28.1	28.2	28.0	28.9
Gas condensate, million tons	1.27	1.30	1.28	1.28	1.22
Crude oil, million tons	593	595	562	569	648

* All reserves amounts are given in proportion to Gazprom's actual shareholding in non-wholly-owned subsidiaries and joint ventures.

Location of Gas Reserves (categories A+ B+C₁) by Russian Regions and Gazprom's Major Gas Fields

Gazprom's Natural Gas Reserves Audited by «DeGolyer and MacNaughton»

	As of December 31, 2000		As of December 31, 2001		As of December 31, 2002		As of December 31, 2003		As of December 31, 2004	
	Russian reserves	SPE International Standards								
Gazprom reserves in fields evaluated to SPE International Standards*	ABC ₁	Combined, proved and Porbable								
Natural gas, tcm	24.3	18.5	24.5	17.7	25.2	18.7	25.3	18.5	25.1	18.5

* Data presented include only those elements of the fields included by DeGolyer and MacNaughton in their evaluations of 17 fields as of 31.12.2001 and 31.12.2000, 19 fields as of 31.12.2002, 20 fields as of 31.12.2003, 22 fields as of 31.12.2004. All reserves amounts are given in proportion to Gazprom's actual shareholding in non-wholly-owned subsidiaries and joint ventures.

Gazprom's Natural Gas Reserves (categories A+ B+C₁) by Major Fields, bcm

	As of December 31,			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
Urals federal dsitRICT				
Western Siberia				
Urengoiskoye	5 599.4	5 514.6	5 368.9	5 293.8
Yamburgskoye	4 184.5	4 288.1	4 134.7	3 987.6
Zapolyaroye	3 524.2	3 487.0	3 419.7	3 414.0
Medvezhve	608.1	577.3	549.0	523.4
Komsomolskoye	531.0	499.9	468.0	438.3
amal Peninsula				
Bovanenkovskoye	4 375.0	4 374.9	4 374.9	4 374.9
Kharasaveiskoye	1 259.0	1 258.9	1 258.9	1 258.9
Northwestern federal district (The Barents Sea)				
Shtokmanovskoye*	2 536.4	1 268.2	1 268.2	2 536.4
Southern federal district				
Astrakhanskoye	2 542.9	2 531.1	2 519.7	2 506.2
Privolzhski federal district				
Orenburgskoye	847.1	825.7	805.6	787.1
Total	26 007.6	24 625.7	24 167.1	25 120.6

* In accordance with Gazprom's participation with Rosneft and other parties in a joint activity for the development of the Shtokmanovskoye field included: in 2001 – 100 %, in 2002 – 50 %, in 2003 – 50 %, in 2004 – 100 % of reserves of this field.

Drilling

Well construction, units.*

Year	Total	Production	Exploration
2000	109	89	20
2001	195	157	38
2002	288	242	46
2003	333	309	24
2004	495	453	42

* Wells in underground storage facilities included.

Number of Exploration Wells Drilled by Federal Districts (FD)*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Urals FD	11	5	24	13	16
Northwestern FD	2	22	-	2	1
Central FD	-	5	14	1	12
Southern FD	4	5	5	7	8
Privolzhski FD	3	1	3	1	4
Siberian FD	-	-	-	-	1
Total	20	38	46	24	42

* Wells in underground storage facilities included.

Production

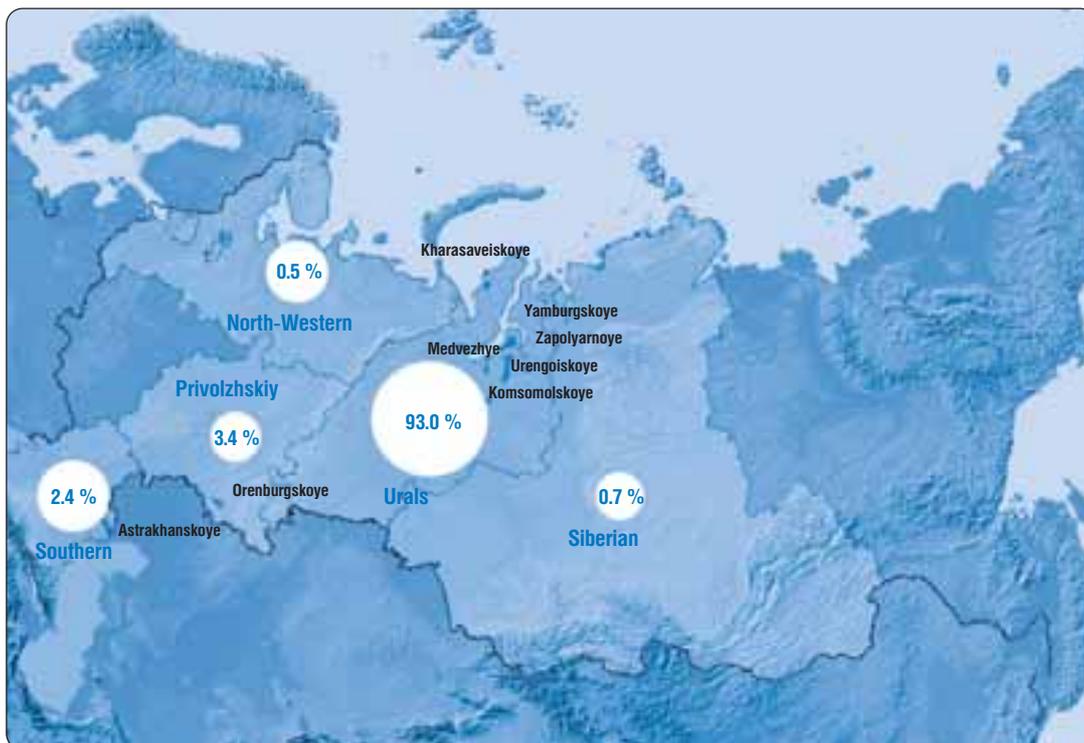
Gazprom's Production Segment Data*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total natural gas production, bcm	523,2	512,0	521,9	540,2	545,1
Gas production wells in operation, units**	5 015	5 247	5 402	5 742	6 094
Comprehensive and preliminary gas treatment plants, units**			155	158	161
Booster compressor stations, units**	37	37	36	40	41
Depreciation, million roubles	6 013	16 216	18 109	20 215	22 561
Capital expenditures, million roubles	44 900	56 970	65 630	91 056	101 021
Total assets as of December, 31, million roubles	224 498	302 144	351 061	414 807	520 462

* Data for depreciation, capital expenditures and assets is given in accordance with the consolidated accounting (financial) statements (Russian Accounting System).

**OAO «Vostokgazprom» excluded.

Regional Distribution of Gazprom's Natural Gas Production



Gazprom's Hydrocarbon Production Data by Russian Regions

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Volume	Percentage of overall production	Volume	Percentage of overall production	Volume	Percentage of overall production	Volume	Percentage of overall production	Volume	Percentage of overall production
Urals federal district *										
Natural gas, bcm	484.0	92.6	473.5	92.5	482.8	92.5	500.1	92.6	506.6	93.0
Gas condensate, thousand tons	5 036.0	54.2	4 971.3	52.4	5 090.5	51.4	5 207.6	51.0	6 033.4	54.5
Crude oil, thousand tons	512.0	71.2	508.3	72.2	509.0	72.1	499.0	62.2	489.4	53.3
Northwestern federal district										
Natural gas, bcm	3.3	0.6	3.2	0.6	2.9	0.6	2.9	0.5	2.8	0.5
Gas condensate, thousand tons	375.0	4.0	381.7	4.0	374.6	3.8	399.0	3.3	278.2	2.5
Crude oil, thousand tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.3	6.8
Southern federal district										
Natural gas, bcm	11.7	2.2	12.5	2.4	12.9	2.5	13.3	2.5	13.2	2.4
Gas condensate, thousand tons	3 507.0	37.8	3 770.6	39.7	3 934.2	39.7	4 032.7	39.5	4 084.2	36.9
Crude oil, thousand tons	1.5	0.2	3.5	0.5	-	-	105.8	13.2	159.2	17.3
Privolzhski federal district										
Natural gas, bcm	24.1	4.6	22.8	4.5	21.5	4.1	20.1	3.7	18.6	3.4
Gas condensate, thousand tons	376.0	4.0	358.4	3.8	319.5	3.2	276.0	2.7	268.3	2.4
Crude oil, thousand tons	205.5	28.6	192.6	27.3	192.1	27.2	191.6	23.9	208.0	22.6
Siberian federal district										
Natural gas, bcm	-	-	-	-	1.9	0.3	3.7	0.7	3.9	0.7
Gas condensate, thousand tons	-	-	-	-	184.0	1.9	363.9	3.5	401.5	3.6
Crude oil, thousand tons	-	-	-	-	5.3	0.8	6.4	0.8	-	-
Total **										
Natural gas, bcm	523.2	100	512.0	100	521.9	100	540.2	100	545.1	100
Gas condensate, thousand tons	9 294.0	100	9 482.0	100	9 903.0	100	10 219.2	100	11 065.6	100
Crude oil, thousand tons	719.0	100	704.4	100	706.4	100	802.8	100	919.0	100

* Data for 2001 through 2003 includes 90 % of production from the Cenomanian layer of the West Tarkosalinsk field. Up to 2004, pursuant to an agreement with OAO «Purneftegazgeologia», the holder of the production license for the field, Gazprom received 90 % of the production from the Cenomanian layer of the field in exchange for development. Changes in tax legislation that took effect in early 2004 required to change the terms of the agreement, and the production and development of the field ceased in the first quarter of 2004. Within the framework of the settlement, the production license for the West Tarkosalinsk field was transferred to OOO «Purgazdobycha». In November 2004 Gazprom acquired this company and production activities in the field continued. Data for 2004 includes 100 % of the production from the West Tarkosalinsk field beginning from November, 2004.

Data includes 51 % of the production from the Gubkinskoye field starting from the second half of 2002.

** Totals may not add due to rounding.

Refining

Gazprom's Refining Segment Data*, million roubles

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Depreciation	1 337	1 843	1 914	2 766	3 361
Capital expenditures	2 876	3 972	3 817	9 477	11 057
Total assets as of December, 31	49 217	64 475	72 348	92 183	96 802

* Data is given in accordance with the consolidated accounting (financial) statements (Russian Accounting System).

Processing of raw materials by the Gazprom Group*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Natural gas, bcm	40.1	38.7	39.3	39.8	39.5
of which third-party product	4.8	4.0	5.2	6.0	7.1
Unstable gas condensate and crude oil, thousand tons	14 129.1	14 555.0	16 905.7	17 154.6	16 052.4
of which third-party product	4 462.6	4 561.8	6 926.6	6 965.8	4 755.3
Stabilized gas condensate and crude oil, thousand tons**	4 783.6	5 348.1	6 193.1	6 410.8	6 539.4
of which third-party product	0.6	382.3	966.7	1 108.4	522.1

* Not including data for Sibur Group companies.
 ** Stabilized gas condensate, going for the preliminary processing, is produced from unstable gas condensate, part of which is pre-refined (de-ethanized) at the Gazprom Group's refineries.

Production of refining products by the Gazprom Group*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Dry natural gas (bcm)	32.8	31.3	31.5	31.4	31.4
of which from third-party inputs	4.2	3.5	4.7	5.4	6.4
Sulphur (thousand tons)	4701.5	4964.7	5304.5	5478.3	5599.0
of which from third-party inputs	217.0	270.3	328.5	366.0	415.0
Stable condensate and oil (thousand tons)	10498.6	10715.7	13105.7	13119.2	12778.2
of which from third-party inputs	3855.4	4 032.4	5836.5	5785.0	4524.1
Gasoline (thousand tons)	1124.7	1216.0	1400.1	1842.0	2005.1
of which from third-party inputs	0.2	0.2	-	-	-
Diesel fuel (thousand tons)	1512.9	1631.7	1804.3	1771.9	1869.0
of which from third-party inputs	0.3	14.4	235.0	229.2	136.9
Furnace fuel oil (thousand tons)	380.0	384.6	374.1	390.6	392.8
of which from third-party inputs	0.1	0.2	-	-	-
Wide liquid fractions (thousand tons)	294.0	44.9	87.1	263.2	1082.2
of which from third-party inputs	136.2	14.1	50.9	226.7	831.1
Helium (mcm)	5274.1	5335.7	6291.3	6473.7	3452.3
Ethane (thousand tons)	302.1	315.6	326.5	322.9	235.8
of which from third-party inputs	0.0	29.7	36.3	39.3	33.2
Odorant (tons)	3316.0	3411.3	2750.8	3010.0	2661.0
Technical carbon (thousand tons)	25.9	29.4	28.5	32.1	35.1
Liquified gas (thousand tons)	1965.2	2300.6	2416.8	2647.9	2132.8
of which from third-party inputs	131.0	189.5	481.2	566.3	278.8
Stabilized gas (mmcm)	559.5	389.3	428.0	301.4	311.7
of which from third-party inputs	145.5	50.4	97.1	107.1	101.6
Fractions of multiple component hydrocarbons (thousand tons)	275.4	234.0	257.3	240.0	188.8
of which from third-party inputs	13.1	71.9	53.4	44.4	41.5
Methanol (thousand tons)	0.0	0.0	333.2	753.0	723.4

* Not including data for Sibur Group companies.

Supply of raw materials by Gazprom to Sibur Group, thousand of tons

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Wide hydrocarbon fractions and liquefied gas	3 112	3 482	2 842	3 572	3995
Oil and gas condensate	1 754	1 348	251	89	10
Gasoline fractions	452	674	566	857	767
Other raw materials	340	113	237	440	470

Major Type of Products, Produced by Sibur Group, thousand of tons

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Liquefied gases	1 603	2 130	1 667	2 481	2 731
Monomers and monomer fractions	704	899	1 106	1 788	1 848
Synthetic rubber	297	464	314	519	573
Polymers	264	359	220	370	431
Products of organic synthesis	230	538	332	660	762
Fuel and components	1 072	911	408	405	535
Tires (thousands of units)	10 500	15 458	3 394	17 578	15 137

Transportation and Storage

Gazprom's Refining Segment Data*

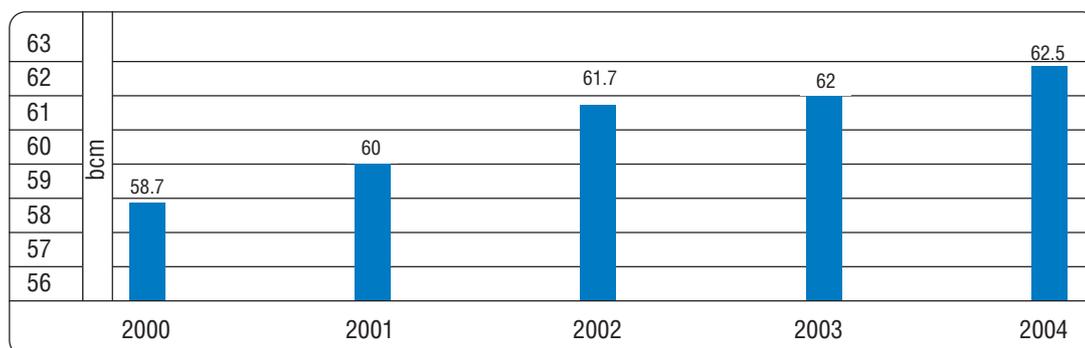
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Length of trunk pipelines and pipeline branches, thousand km	148.9	149.3	149.9	151.6	152.8
Compressor stations, units	253	253	256	263	263
Volume of gas received by Unified gas supply system, bcm	633.5	630.6	637.1	674.1	687.4
Underground gas storage facilities in Russia (UGSF), units	22	22	23	24	24
Volume of gas pumped into UGSF in Russia, incl. gas of independent producers, bcm	45.6	44.9	42.2	49.4	42.6
Volume of gas retrieval from UGSF in Russia, bcm	39.1	38.9	38.4	40.4	37.9
Potential daily gas retrieval as of the end of the year, mcm/day	400.5	420.9	437.2	454.4	470.5
Depreciation, million roubles	29 648	73 288	73 363	74 885	78 218
Capital expenditures, million roubles	45 859	62 414	67 427	70 311	100 200
Total assets as of December, 31, million roubles	1 447 196	1 410 507	1 396 169	1 393 272	1 427 960
* Data for depreciation, capital expenditures and assets is given in accordance with the consolidated accounting (financial) statements (Russian Accounting System).					

Transnational Euro-Asian Gas Transportation System





Market-grade Gas Reserves in Underground Gas Storage Facilities in Russia at the Beginning of Retrieval Season



Natural Gas Balance

Natural Gas Balance of the Unified Gas Supply System, bcm

	2000	2001	2002	2001	2004
Total gas supplies, including	633.5	630.6	637.1	674.1	687.4
Gazprom's gas production and purchases by its subsidiaries*	510.1	499.0	510.6	524.9	529.1
Gas from independent suppliers, including purchases by Gazprom and gas in transit from Central Asia	68.2	77.4	79.6	95.5	105.2
Withdrawals from underground storage	53.3	48.3	40.4	42.8	41.1
Decrease in natural gas volume within UGSS pipelines	1.2	5.2	5.9	10.2	11.4
Other	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total gas deliveries, including	633.5	630.6	637.1	674.1	687.4
Additions to underground storage	60.3	46.8	45.7	56.3	45.5
Deliveries to customers in Russia	308.4	317.5	319.1	327.0	333.5
Deliveries to Europe**	129.0	127.0	129.4	134.7	148.9
Deliveries to FSU countries	87.1	88.0	88.8	94.2	97.1
Technological needs and transportation system issues	47.1	45.7	47.7	51.3	52.0
Increase in natural gas volume within UGSS	1.6	5.6	6.4	10.6	10.4

*Amounts may differ from the yearly total production because some of the natural gas does not enter the Unified Gas Supply System.

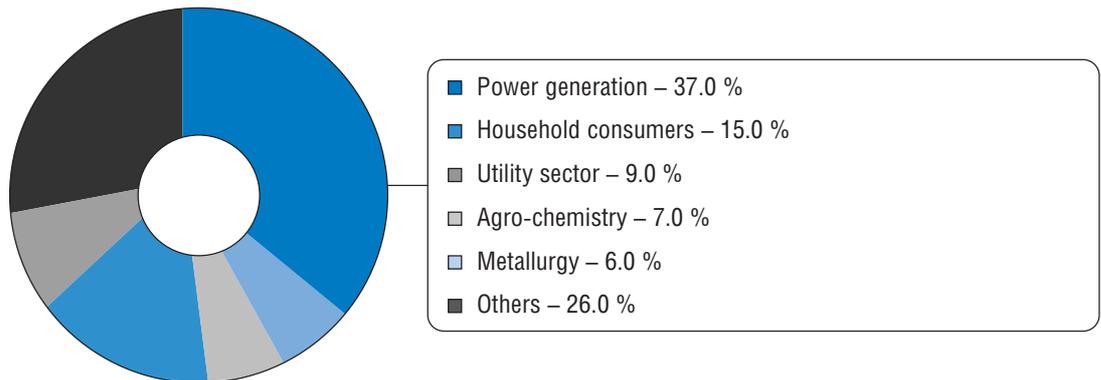
** Including gas of independent producers.

Gazprom's Activities in the Russian Market

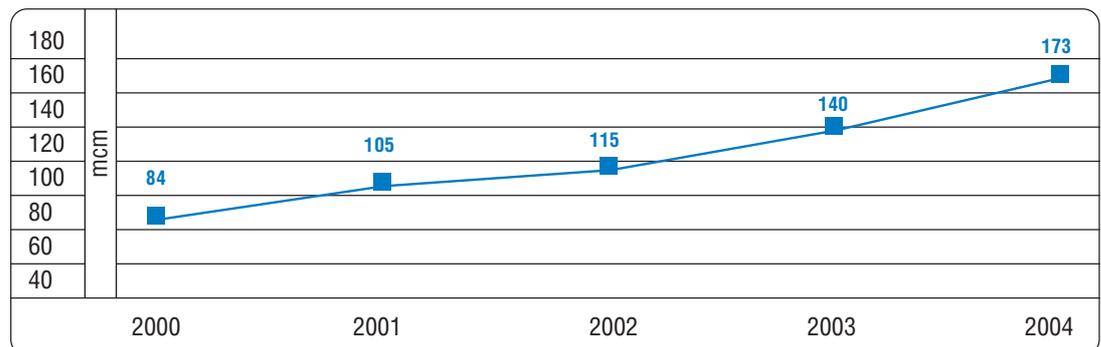
Gas Supply to Russian Consumers, bcm

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Volume of supply	267.2	282.1	283.5	291.0	292.1

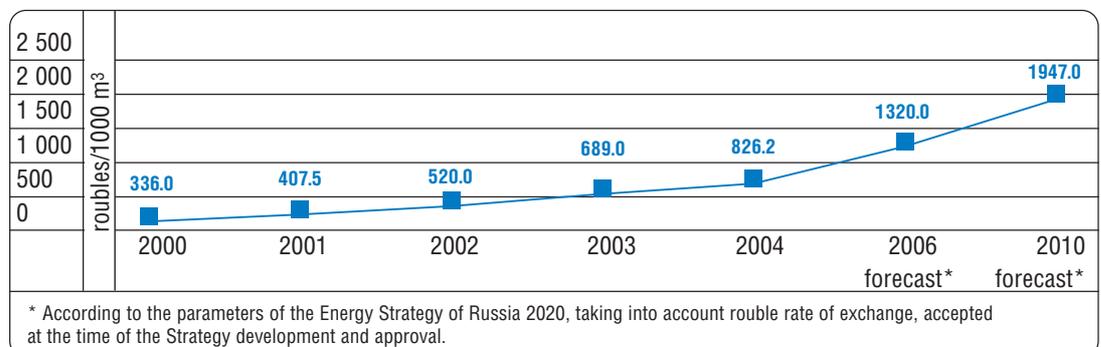
Structure of Gazprom's Gas Consumption in Russia, 2004



Sales of Natural Gas as Motor Fuel



Average Gas Prices Dynamics (VAT excluded) in the Domestic Market and Forecast of Price Changes Based on the Energy Strategy of Russia, roubles/1000 m³



Regulation of domestic natural gas prices

The Government regulates prices for natural gas sold by Gazprom but does not regulate prices of crude oil, coal and natural gas sold by independent producers. As a result, the regulated natural gas price in 2004 is 88 % of the price of power-generating coal and 47 % of the price of fuel oil as referenced against one ton of fuel equivalent.

The result of the regulation of natural gas prices at below market ones has been a shift towards increased share of gas in energy consumption compared with other sources of energy in Russia. The Russian economy is the world's most gas-intensive. In contrast to many other industrial economies where gas is primarily used for household consumption, natural gas in Russia is used principally for power generation and in the metallurgical and chemical industries. Gas supply to household consumers accounted for 15 % of all deliveries to Russian consumers in 2004.

Wholesale prices fixed by the Federal Tariffs Service (FTS) are differentiated between household and industrial consumers, as well as along price bands among which prices vary based on relative distance from the gas production region to the consumer. Federal Tariffs Service approved Gazprom's proposal to improve territorial regulated price differentiation, and the number of price bands was increased to twelve from the previous seven (effective January 1, 2005).

Wholesale prices for natural gas supplied to household consumers in the Russian Federation are lower than wholesale prices for natural gas supplied to industrial consumers by average 28 %. In addition, 15 % excise tax applied to sales to industrial consumers prior to January 1, 2004, but not to sales to household consumers.

Regulated Wholesale Gas Prices for Industrial Consumers in the Russian Federation, roubles/1000 m³

Price bands	from 01.05.2000	from 20.01.2001	from 15.02.2002	from 01.07.2002	from 01.01.2003	from 01.01.2004	from 01.01.2005
0	224	264	317	365	438	526	-
I	270	319	383	440	528	634	619
II	315	372	446	513	616	739	745
III	353	417	500	575	690	828	879
IV_							923
IV	371	438	526	605	726	871	985
V	388	458	550	633	760	912	1005
VI	400	472	566	651	781	937	1033
VII	-	-	-	-	-	-	1040
VIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	1088
IX	-	-	-	-	-	-	1119
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	1154
XI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1160
Price increase	20 %	18 %	20 %	15 %	20 %	20 %	22 %
Weighted average	373	440	528	607	732	873	1064

The total price paid by industrial consumers includes the regulated wholesale price, a transportation tariff and a marketing and sales services fee. Gazprom is paid the wholesale price established by the FTS. The 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.

Regulated Wholesale Gas Prices for Household Consumers in the Russian Federation, roubles/1000 m³

Price bands	from 01.05.2000	from 01.03.2001	from 15.02.2002	from 01.08.2002	from 01.02.2003	from 01.01.2004	from 01.01.2005
0	181	226	271	314	387	464	
I	190	238	286	332	410	492	579
II	208	260	312	362	447	536	616
III	223	279	335	389	480	576	671
IV_							678
IV	228	285	342	397	490	588	720
V	233	291	349	405	500	600	725
VI	237	296	355	412	508	610	730
VII							736
VIII							744
IX							752
X							764
XI							728,5
Price increase	15 %	25 %	20 %	16 %	23 %	20 %	24 %
Weighted average	231	289	347	402	495	595	736

The total price paid by household consumers for natural gas is established by administrations of the Russian regions and covers the regulated wholesale price for household consumers, a transportation tariff and a marketing and sales services fee. In some cases, the total price may also cover a utilities or municipal maintenance fee. Gazprom is paid the wholesale price established by the FTS. The transportation tariff is paid to the gas distribu-

tion 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. Pricing structure for household consumers is complicated by such factors as privilege categories of consumers (pensioners and war veterans pay reduced tariff), lack of metering devices on individual apartments (gas fees are generally calculated in accordance with established norms and not with the volume of actually consumed gas), impossibility to cut off certain customers for non-payment because of legal and technical constraints.

Gazprom's Activities in External Market

Natural gas export to Western European countries, bcm

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Germany	34.1	32.6	31.5	29.6	36.1
Italy	21.8	20.2	19.3	19.7	21.6
Turkey	10.2	11.1	11.8	12.8	14.5
France	12.9	11.2	11.4	11.2	13.3
Austria	5.1	4.9	5.2	6.0	6.0
Finland	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.0
The Netherlands	-	0.1	1.4	2.3	2.7
Greece	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2
Switzerland	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Belgium	-	-	-	-	0.2
Total	90.4	86.5	87.1	88.9	101.9

Natural gas export to Central and Eastern European countries, bcm

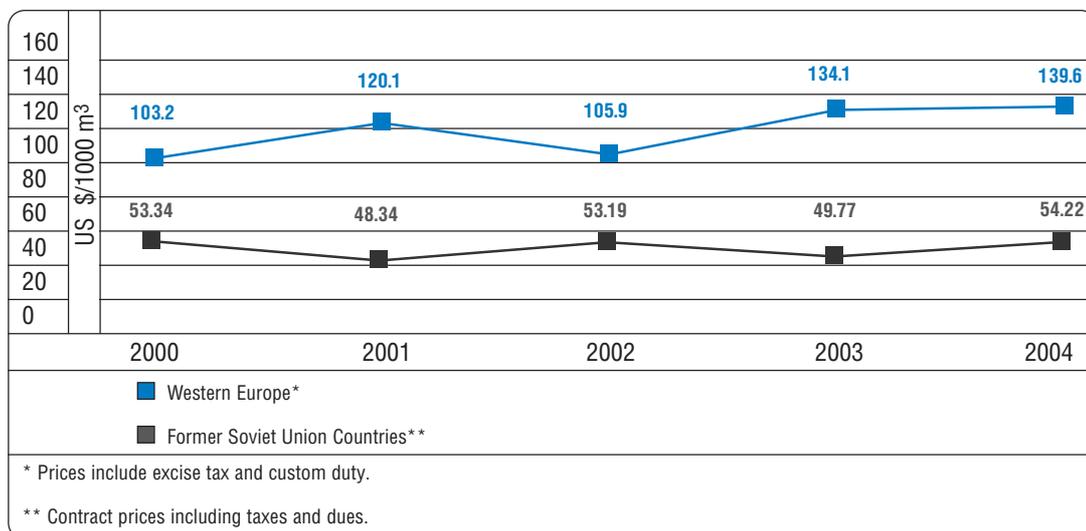
Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Hungary	6.5	8.0	9.1	10.4	9.3
Czech Republic	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	6.8
Poland	6.8	7.5	7.2	7.4	6.3
Slovakia	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.3	5.8
Romania	3.2	2.9	3.5	5.1	4.1
Bulgaria	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.0
Serbia and Montenegro	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3
Croatia	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.4
Bosnia	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Slovenia	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2
Macedonia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	38.6	40.4	41.5	44.0	38.6

Natural gas export to FSU countries, bcm

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Ukraine	27.2	22.0	26.1*	26.0	34.4
Belarus	10.8	11.6	10.2	10.2	10.2
Lithuania	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.9
Moldova	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.8
Latvia	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5*
Estonia	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	0.82
Total	43.4	39.6	42.5	42.6	52.5

* Including sales of 0.3 bcm of gas to AO «Latvias Gaze» and 0.2 bcm of gas to NAK «Naftogas of Ukraine», hold in UGSF on the territory of these countries.

Average gas export price



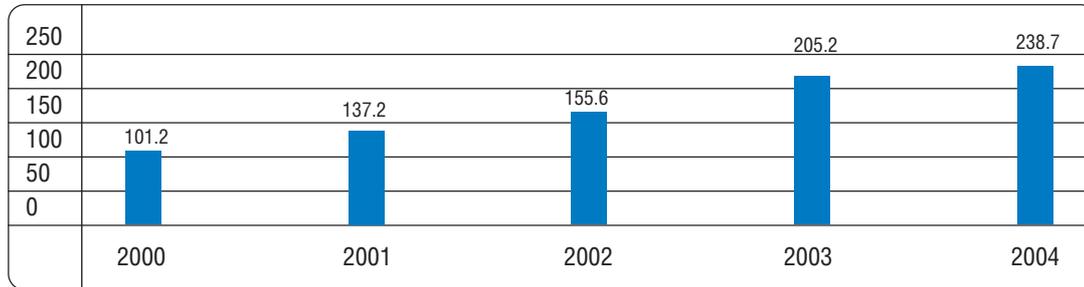
Gazprom's Major Joint Ventures to Transport and Market Natural Gas in European Markets as of December 31, 2004

Country	Entity	Interest	Joint Venture Partner(s)	Description
Austria	Gas and 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
Czech Republic	Gas-Invest S.A.	37.5 %	Centrex Europe Gas & Energy AG, other shareholders	Gas marketing, distribution and general trading activity
Estonia	AO Eesti Gaas	37 %	E.ON Ruhrgas AG, Fortum Corporation, Itera-Latvia, other shareholders	Marketing of natural gas, development of Estonia's gas transportation networks
Finland	Gasum Oy	25 %	Fortum Corporation, E.ON Ruhrgas, the Republic of Finland	Gas transportation and marketing
Finland	North Transgas Oy	50 %	Fortum Corporation	Transportation of natural gas and operation of gas transportation network
France	FRAGAZ	50 %	Gaz de France	Gas distribution and general trading activities
Greece	Prometheus Gas S.A.	50 %	Copelouzos Bros. Corp.	Gas marketing and construction of gas transportation network
Hungary	Panrusgaz Rt.	40 %	MOL	Gas marketing and distribution
Italy	Promgaz SpA	50 %	ENI	Gas marketing and distribution
Latvia	AO Latvijas Gaze	25 %	Itera-Latvia, E.ON Ruhrgas, other shareholders	Marketing of natural gas and liquefied gas, development and modernization of Latvia's natural gas and services industries
Lithuania	AO Lietuvos Dujos	37%	E.ON Ruhrgas AG, the Republic of Lithuania, other shareholders	Marketing of natural gas, development of Lithuania's gas transportation networks
Lithuania	OAO Stella Vitae	30 %	Other shareholders	Oil, gas and gas refinery products trading
Poland	SGT EuRoPol GAZ S.A.	48 %	PGNiG S.A., Gas Trading S.A.	Transportation, construction, ownership and operation of the Polish section of the Yamal-Europe pipeline
Poland	Gas Trading S.A.	16 %	PGNiG S.A., Bartimpex S.A., WIEH GmbH&Co KG, Wenglokoks	Gas marketing, liquefied gas trading
Slovakia	Slovrusgaz a.s.	50 %	SPP	Gas transportation and marketing, general trading business
Switzerland	Baltic LNG AG	80 %	OAO Sovkomflot	Development and sale of LNG
Switzerland	Gas Project Development Central Asia AG (Zug)	50 %	Centrex Gas & Energy Europe AG	Production and development of oil and gas fields in Central Asia
Germany	WIEH GmbH&Co KG	50 %	Wintershall AG	General trading business
Germany	VINGAZ GmbH	35 %	Wintershall AG	Construction and operation of trunk gas pipelines, gas transportation, general trading business, wholesale gas trading
Turkey	Turusgaz	45 %	Botas International Ltd., Gama Industrial Plants Manufacturing and Erection Corp.	Gas marketing
Turkey	Bosphorus Gas Corporation A.S.	40 %	Tur Enerji	Transportation and distribution of natural gas

Gazprom also have ownership interests in companies located in Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, The Netherlands, Serbia and Montenegro, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

Capital Investments

Gazprom's Capital Investments, bln. roubles



Gazprom's Capital Investments by Types of Activity, %

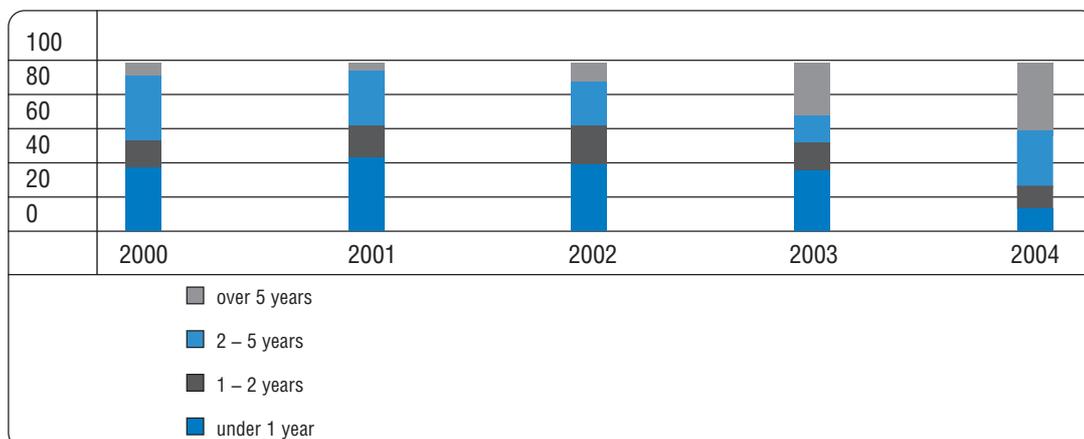
	2002	2003	2004
Transportation and storage	41.4	45.2	52.1
Production	31.4	38.0	28.0
Refining	1.5	1.4	1.4
Exploration	2.9	2.5	3.5
Production drilling	5.1	5.9	6.7
Non-production construction	2.9	2.8	4.9
Others	14.8	4.2	3.4

Debt Features¹

OAO «Gazprom» Debt Structure by Maturity, mln. roubles

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Under 1 year	90 501	134 439	154 975	128 794	57 925
1-2 years	43 633	63 824	95 456	59 256	44 623
2-5 years	117 729	104 737	100 230	76 020	159 463
Over 5 years	13 665	13 458	41 031	118 227	177 477
Total	265 528	316 458	391 692	382 297	439 488

OAO «Gazprom» Debt Structure by Maturity, %

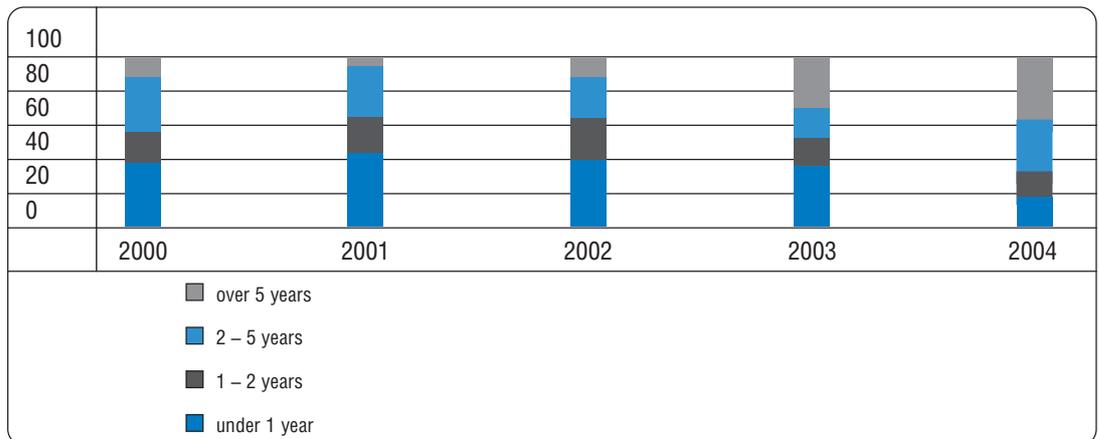


¹ Based on accounting (financial) statements.

Gazprom's Debt Structure by Maturity, mln. roubles

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Under 1 year	118 100	155 425	173 522	144 329	84 505
1 – 2 years	51 643	69 481	98 489	62 452	52 205
2 – 5 years	118 393	110 422	118 649	87 769	164 320
Over 5 years	24 892	13 499	46 852	125 440	181 235
Total	313 028	348 827	437 512	419 990	482 265

Gazprom's Debt Structure by Maturity, %


 Financial Activities¹

Structure of Gazprom Sales of Goods, Products, Work and Services *, %

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Sales – total	100	100	100	100	100
Gas sales in Russia	15	18	22	22	25
Gas sales in Former Soviet Union countries	9	7	8	6	7
Gas sales in Far Abroad countries	59	56	51	49	44
Revenue from sale of gas condensate and refined products	5	10	9	11	12
Revenue from sale of gas transportation services	5	3	3	3	3
Other	7	7	7	9	9

* Less VAT, excise tax and other similar mandatory payments.

¹ Based on accounting (financial) statements.

Structure of Gazprom's Cost of Goods, Products, Work, Services sold and Administrative Expenses, %

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Costs – total	100	100	100	100	100
Gas transit costs	28	21	22	20	15
Depreciation of fixed assets	15	25	21	18	16
Staff costs and social expenses	15	12	15	18	17
Materials	8	11	10	9	9
Taxes	11	8	9	4	9
Cost of goods for resale	4	8	5	6	6
Repairs and maintenance	5	5	6	7	6
Purchased gas	5	1	1	4	9
Other	9	9	12	14	13

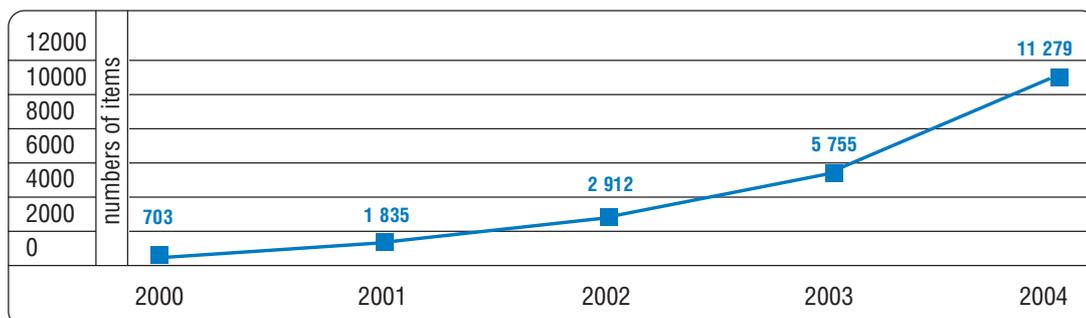
Corporate Immovable Property

Corporate immovable property of the Gazprom Group exceeds 80 thousand items, of which 50 thousand are owned by the head company – OAO «Gazprom». Immovable property is located on more than 700 thousand plots.

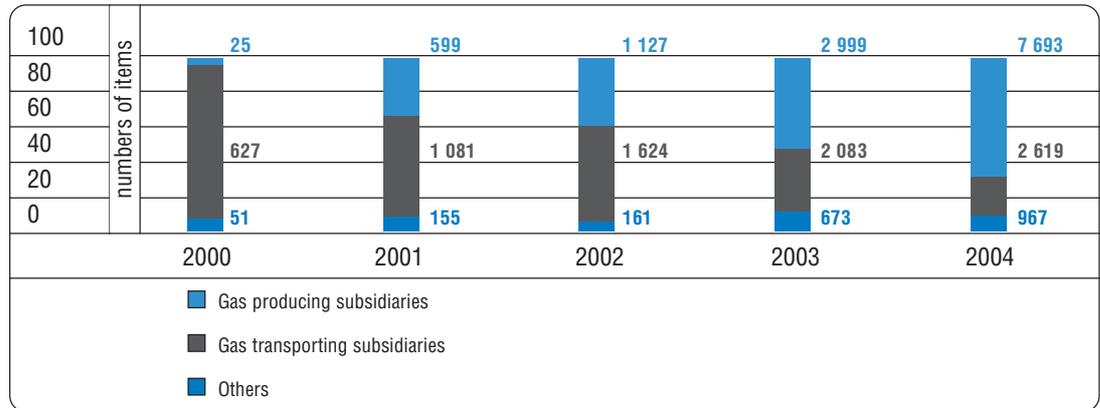
Immovable property management is an important business process of OAO «Gazprom». It includes plots registration in State Land Cadastre, conclusion of land lease contracts, state registration of OAO «Gazprom» title to immovable property to protect it from legal risk.

On the whole, OAO «Gazprom» title was registered to over 11,000 immovable property items. Procedure of OAO «Gazprom» subsidiaries entering the Unified Register of Title to immovable property was regulated. The Register of documents proving Gazprom's title to immovable property was created and kept in a centralized manner.

State Registration of OAO «Gazprom» Title to Immovable Property (progressive total)



State Registration of OAO «Gazprom» Title to Immovable Property by Subsidiaries



Personnel

Gazprom's Personnel Structure, thousand persons

	As of December 31				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total personnel	311.3	314.0	322.2	330.0	332.8
including:					
production workers	210.2	208.6	207.4	209.4	208.2
specialized white-collars	61.3	63.5	69.0	71.3	74.8
managers	30.3	30.9	33.3	35.0	34.8
other employees	9.5	11.0	12.5	14.3	15.0

