

### UPDATE

EQUITY | Russia Oil and Gas

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# Russian oil and gas

Outlook for 2012

### Sector ratings

Stock	ТР	Upside potential	Rating
Alliance Oil Company	73.3	-11%	HOLD
Bashneft (ord.)	59.7	34%	BUY
Bashneft (pref.)	53.7	64%	BUY
Gazprom	12.4	127%	BUY
Gazprom neft	3.50	-24%	SELL
LUKOIL	63.8	22%	BUY
NOVATEK	14.7	22%	HOLD
Rosneft	9.00	33%	BUY
Surgutneftegas (ord.)	1.00	25%	BUY
Surgutneftegas (pref.)	0.57	10%	BUY
Tatneft (ord.)	6.05	25%	BUY
Tatneft (pref.)	3.38	18%	BUY
TNK-BP Holding (ord.)	2.90	10%	HOLD
TNK-BP Holding (pref.)	2.90	26%	HOLD
Transneft (pref.)	2,809	89%	BUY

Sources: Bloomberg, Otkritie Capital Research

### **Valuation multiples**

	P	/E	EV/E	BITDA
	2012E	2013E	2012E	2013E
Alliance Oil Co.	10.7	6.3	6.2	4.0
Bashneft	9.3	8.6	5.2	5.1
Gazprom	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.3
Gazprom neft	9.0	8.2	5.4	4.9
LUKOIL	5.2	4.7	2.9	2.4
NOVATEK	17.8	13.8	13.3	10.4
Rosneft	7.3	7.7	4.5	4.3
Surgutneftegas	10.4	13.1	0.7	0.8
Tatneft	4.9	5.1	3.5	3.5
TNK-BP Holding	8.3	9.4	5.3	5.7
Transneft	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.0

Sources: Bloomberg, Otkritie Capital Research

An acceleration of the reform agenda in 2012 has now become both a political and economic necessity, we think. No reform process in Russia can be successful without proper attention being given to its largest but badly regulated sector. Lack of progress over the past six years has produced significant structural cracks, resulting in a shortage of oil products, reduced production growth and a generally deteriorated investment climate. It is with the improvements of these issues that we associate the revaluation potential of Russia's listed oil & gas stocks in 2012. Our top picks are LUKOIL, Gazprom and Transneft.

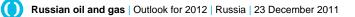
**Oil tax reform.** We view the recent changes to the oil taxation in Russia (the so called 60-66-90 tax regime) as just the first step in the painful adjustment process of the – still – inefficient and backward-looking regulatory regime. Future changes are likely to include a continuing reduction in the export duty on crude; greater benefits for greenfield developments; and a revamp of the oil products regulation to stimulate much needed upgrades of the existing refining capacity. The end-outcome of this process, we believe, will be more profitable upstream and less profitable downstream operations. We like LUKOIL as a play on brownfield redevelopment, Rosneft as having the best portfolio of greenfield assets, and Tatneft as having the lowest downstream exposure.

**Corporate governance improvements.** As a typical representative of the "old economy", the Russian oil & gas sector still suffers from one of the worst corporate governance records on the local stock market. Three companies in particular – Gazprom, Transneft and Surgutneftegas – have the capacity to show the biggest gains. In the case of Gazprom and Transneft, these could come from improved dividend policies and better strategic management; while Surgutneftegas should benefit from the improvement in Russian financial regulation, particularly with respect to the shareholding disclosure rules and consolidated reporting.

**Improving gas fundamentals.** We believe the change in Russia's political cycle will create opportunities to speed up much needed reforms of the domestic gas sector, which should ultimately result, among other things, in significantly higher-than-currently-expected domestic gas prices, and improved regulation of the gas pipeline network and access rights. We view Gazprom as a revaluation play on the improvements in corporate governance, domestic gas sector reforms and a changed perception of the European gas markets.

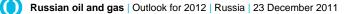
Important disclosures are found at the Disclosures Appendix.

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# **Executive Summary**

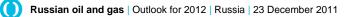
No reform process in Russia can be successful without proper attention being given to its largest but badly regulated sector. Lack of reform over the past six years has produced significant structural cracks, resulting in a shortage of oil products, reduced production growth and a generally deteriorated investment climate. It is with the improvements of these issues that we associate the revaluation potential of Russia's listed oil & gas stocks in 2012.

# **Themes**

- 1. Oil tax reform. We view the recent changes to the oil taxation in Russia (the so called 60-66-90 tax regime, introduced from 1 Oct 2011) as just the first step in the painful adjustment process of the still inefficient and backward-looking regulatory regime. Future changes are likely to include a continuing reduction in the export duty on crude oil; greater benefits for greenfield developments; and a revamp of the oil products regulation (potentially including export duties, domestic excise taxes and domestic product prices regulation) to stimulate much needed upgrades of the existing refining capacity. The end-outcome of this process, we believe, will be more profitable upstream and less profitable downstream operations. We like LUKOIL as a play on brownfield redevelopment, Rosneft as having the best portfolio of greenfield assets, and Tatneft as having the lowest downstream exposure among blue-chip oils.
- 2. Corporate governance improvements. As a typical representative of the "old economy", the Russian oil & gas sector still suffers from one of the worst corporate governance records on the local stock market. Three companies in particular Gazprom, Transneft and Surgutneftegas have the capacity to show the biggest gains. In the case of Gazprom and Transneft, these could come from improved dividend policies and better strategic management; while Surgutneftegas should benefit from the improvement in Russian financial regulation, particularly with respect to the shareholding disclosure rules and consolidated reporting.
- 3. Improving gas fundamentals in Russia and Europe. We believe the change in Russia's political cycle will create opportunities to speed up much needed reforms of the domestic gas sector, which should ultimately result, among other things, in significantly higher-than-currently-expected domestic gas prices, and improved regulation of the gas pipeline network and access rights. In Europe, we expect Gazprom's market share will strengthen following the recent launch of the Nord Stream pipeline amid Europe's growing dependency on imported gas. We believe the recent scares over the terms of Gazprom's long-term contracts are unlikely to cause substantial changes to the existing terms of supply.

# **Trade Ideas**

- 1. LUKOIL (BUY, target price \$63.8) can deliver the biggest positive surprise vs current (undemanding) market expectations through improved production growth, better capital efficiencies and higher dividends, we think.
- Gazprom (BUY, target price \$12.4/share, \$24.8/GDR) is a revaluation play on the improvements in corporate governance, domestic gas sector reforms and a changed perception of the European gas markets.
- 3. Transneft (BUY, target price \$2,809/share) has a multiple-fold revaluation potential but requires support from its board of directors and senior management in the form of higher dividends and improved regulation. Having been included in the privatisation list, and in need of external funding, we believe there is now an incentive to change.



# **Risks**

As a heavily regulated sector, the government's commitment to reform is required. There is likely to be less support if the government's popularity rankings continue to dwindle, and the oil price stays high.

# **Models update**

We have updated our company models, taking into account recent changes to industry taxes, actual prices and production volumes in 2011, and our new outlooks on production and capex for 2012. We detail the changes to our target prices and ratings in Figure 1 below.

### Figure 1. Changes to our target prices and ratings

	• •	-					
Stock	Old TP	Old Rating	New TP	% chg	New Rating	TP/ Rating Δ	Upside/ (Downside)
		-		0.70/	U		,
Alliance Oil Company	SEK 76.1	HOLD	SEK 73.3	-3.7%	HOLD	-/=	-11%
Bashneft (common)	\$59.6	BUY	\$59.7	0.2%	BUY	+/=	34%
Bashneft (preferred)	\$53.6	BUY	\$53.7	0.2%	BUY	+/=	64%
Gazprom	\$12.4	BUY	\$12.4	0.0%	BUY	=/=	127%
Gazprom neft	\$2.8	SELL	\$3.5	25.0%	SELL	+/=	-24%
LUKOIL	\$69.0	BUY	\$63.8	-7.5%	BUY	-/=	22%
NOVATEK	\$14.5	HOLD	\$14.7	1.4%	HOLD	+/=	22%
Rosneft	\$9.8	BUY	\$9.0	-8.2%	BUY	-/=	33%
Surgutneftegaz (common)	\$1.0	BUY	\$1.0	0.0%	BUY	=/=	27%
Surgutneftegaz (preferred)	\$0.57	BUY	\$0.57	0.0%	BUY	=/=	27%
Tatneft (common)	\$6.8	BUY	\$6.05	-11.0%	BUY	-/=	25%
Tatneft (preferred)	\$3.8	BUY	\$3.38	-11.1%	BUY	-/=	18%
TNK-BP Holding (common)	\$3.0	HOLD	\$2.9	-3.3%	HOLD	-/=	11%
TNK-BP Holding (preferred)	\$3.0	HOLD	\$2.9	-3.3%	HOLD	-/=	26%

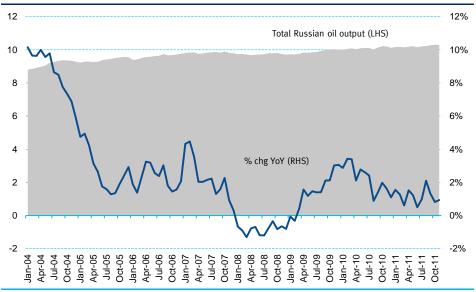
Sources: Otkritie Capital Research

# **Fundamentals watch**

# Crude production – growth is set to flatten

### 2011 performance

We estimate total Russian crude output will amount to 511.3mnt or 10.23mnbpd in 2011, which represents a 1.2% increase over 2010. Although the pace of growth in the oil sector decelerated from 2.2% in 2010, Russia posted another post-USSR record in 2011 in terms of total crude output. On our estimates, Russia maintained the top position among crude producers globally, despite Saudi Arabia increasing its output by about 10% YoY (from the average of 8.13mnbpd in 2010 to almost 9.0mnbpd in 2011), according to IEA.

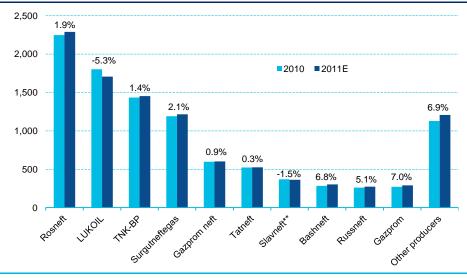




Sources: Neftyanaya Torgovlya, Otkritie Capital Research

While we had more conservative expectations for 2011 at the end of last year (we had forecast Russian oil output to be essentially flat), a number of companies (TNK-BP, Rosneft, Surgut) demonstrated better performance due to both improving production rates at their brownfields and investing more in their greenfield projects. In particular, TNK-BP achieved higher output rates at the Verkhnechonsk and Uvat fields compared to the company's own projections at the end of last year. This was, however, somewhat mitigated by a 7% decline at the Samotlor field. On the other hand, Surgutneftegas increased crude production at the Talakan field to about 4.4mnt in 2011 (versus the company's original plan of 5.3mnt), but this was more than offset by higher output from Surgut's mature fields in Western Siberia, where the company managed to reverse the output decline.

As illustrated in Figure 3, in 2011 Bashneft retained the leading position in the sector in terms of relative volume growth (+6.8% YoY) among integrated Russian oil companies. That said, consistent with expectations, its growth rate has decelerated (from 15.6% in 2010) and is set to decrease further next year, in our view, to low single digits. Russneft also delivered strong volume growth of 5.1% in 2011 and we expect the company to maintain 3-5% growth in the next few years. Among the top-5 integrated oils, Surgutneftegas showed the best expansion rate of 2.1% in 2011, followed by Rosneft (+1.9%), TNK-BP (+1.4%) and Gazprom neft (+0.9%). LUKOIL's production continued to decline throughout the year, down 5.3%.



### Figure 3. Russian oil output by company (kbpd)\*

\* Output within Russia based on CDU-TEK data, not including share in equity affiliates.

\*\* Slavneft is parity-controlled by TNK-BP and Gazprom net

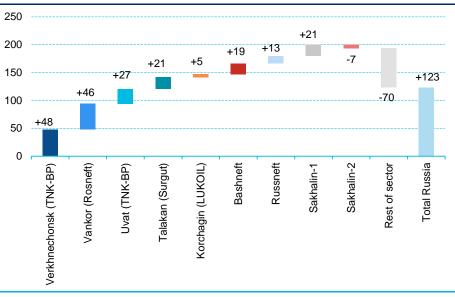
Sources: Neftyanaya Torgovlya, Otkritie Capital Research

Elsewhere in the sector, Gazprom and NOVATEK delivered strong growth for liquids (both around +7.0%). In addition, production of the Exxon-led Sakhalin-1 project increased by almost 15% in 2011 (after output drop in 2010), which contributed to a 5.1% volume increase by Russian PSA producers.

### Sources of growth

Figure 4 details the key 2011 growth sources in the Russian oil sector, including the country's major greenfield projects developed by integrated oil companies. Last year, TNK-BP's Verkhnechonsk field outpaced Vankor in terms of its annual volume increase (+48kbpd). The Vankor field developed by Rosneft increased its output by 46kbpd amid heavy investments made by the company into the field's second expansion phase with a view to attain production of 22.5mnt (450kbpd) in the next two years. The Uvat project of TNK-BP boosted volumes by 27kbpd, ahead of the company's original guidance for 2011 (15-20kbpd). Surgutneftegas increased output at its Talakan field in Yakutiya by 21kbpd, where production is expected to grow further in 2012. LUKOIL saw a relatively small output increment at its offshore fields named after Yury Korchagin in the Caspian Sea (+5kbpd), although we forecast the company will ramp up Caspian volumes much faster in the next two years after receiving an export duty exemption.

Excluding the major greenfields and the Sakhalin PSAs, we estimate the baseline volume drop in the sector amounted to only 70kbpd in 2011, which represents less than 1% of total output. This represents a visible improvement on 2010 when the baseline decline was 111kbpd, based on our estimates. In our view, this underpins the thesis that modern enhanced recovery technologies (changes in water-flooding patterns, sidetracking, well treatment, hydrofracking) now widely applied across Western Siberia in combination with higher development drilling footage translated into both a slower decline at mature oil fields and an overall improvement of recovery rates in the sector. We believe this trend can be extended over the next several years, particularly given the recent reduction in the export duty to 60% (from 65%, effective 1 Oct 2011), which is applied to both greenfields and brownfields.



### Figure 4. Russian oil output: 2011E growth sources (kbpd)

Sources: Neftyanaya Torgovlya, Otkritie Capital estimates

# Outlook for 2012

Predicting Russian volume growth is becoming more challenging, we think, as companies tend to limit their guidance, even for the short-term. In addition, the 2011 sector performance demonstrated that actual output rates could deviate from expectations made by producers themselves. Figure 5 details our near-term Russian supply forecast. It is based on companies' guidance for major greenfield projects as well as our own forecasts.

Conservatively, we assume a baseline decline rate of 2% for the next few years. In combination with our greenfield projections this brings us to total output changing insignificantly and staying effectively in a 10.2-10.3mnbpd range. Specifically for 2012, we forecast a marginal increase of 0.3% to 10.25mnbpd and we anticipate that total output volumes could slightly decrease in 2013-14 as the brownfield contraction will not be fully compensated by new production from greenfield projects.

We conclude that Russia has effectively reached its maximum oil production capacity under the current tax regime, and the future volume trend will largely depend on:

- new fiscal incentives;
- the ability of integrated oil companies to manage their brownfields;
- their pace of investment in new greenfield projects;
- scope for application of modern production technologies and improvement in recovery rates.

While our volume projections are probably prone to the upside risk, especially if oil prices stay stronger for longer and the impact of the 60-66-90 tax regime starts bearing fruit with large and small producers increasing their upstream spending and recovery rates. Offsetting this trend will be the ability of major producers to 'manage' their brownfield decline. All in all, we stick to our view that Russian supply growth is set to essentially flatten in the near future and we do not rule out that the country's total output could slide below 500mnt (10mnbpd) by 2020.

()

Total Russia

% change

Field	Commonie				Crude	output (kb	opd)			
Field	Company	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E	2015E	2016E
								-	-	
Vankor	Rosneft	0	73	254	300	399	450	450	450	439
Uvat group of fields	TNK-BP	0	39	79	105	120	140	160	180	180
Verkhnechonsk	TNK-BP/Rosneft	3	24	52	100	132	140	142	146	148
Talakan	Surgutneftegas	12	35	66	88	120	130	140	140	140
Korchagin	LUKOIL	0	0	2	7	30	48	50	50	49
Filanovsky	LUKOIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	90
Orenburg region (Gazprom neft)*	Gazprom neft	9	8	11	17	19	38	50	68	74
SeverEnergia fields**	SeverEnergia***	0	0	0	0	12	35	104	160	187
Novoportovskoye	Gazprom neft	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	40	80
Prirazlomnoye	Gazprom	0	0	0	0	10	20	30	50	80
Suzunskoye	TNK-BP	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	16	40
Tagulskoye	TNK-BP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	20
Russkoye	TNK-BP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14
Messoyakhskoye	Gazprom neft	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	100
Subtotal, major greenfields		24	179	464	617	841	1,003	1,148	1,353	1,639
Other fields and producers		9,719	9,706	9,639	9,609	9,417	9,229	9,044	8,863	8,686
% change			-0.1%	-0.7%	-0.3%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%

9,885

1.5%

10,103

2.2%

10,226

1.2%

10,258

0.3%

10,232

-0.3%

10,216

0.2%

10,192

-0.4%

10,325

1.1%

### Figure 5. Russian crude output forecast – estimated contribution of major greenfields

9,743

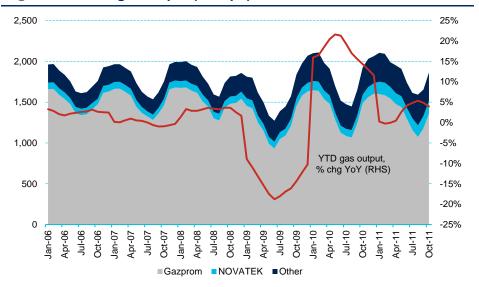
\* Includes Orenburgskoye (Eastern part), Tsarichanskoye and Kapitonovskoye fields.
 \*\* Includes Samburgsky, Yevo-Yakhinsky, Yaro-Yakhinsky, and North-Chaselsky license areas.
 \*\*\* SeverEnergia is a JV controlled by Gazprom neft (25.5%), NOVATEK (25.5%), Eni (29.4%) and Enel (19.6%).

Sources: company data, Neftyanaya Torgovlya, Otkritie Capital estimates

# Gas production – we expect 3% growth in 2012

Russian oil and gas companies produced 561.6bcm of natural and associated gas in January-October 2011, which represents a 3.9% increase YoY. We forecast total Russian gas production at 685.5bcm for the full year (+3.0% YoY), with Gazprom (based on CDU-TEK statistics) accounting for 507.3bcm (74.0% of the total). Based on our forecasts, Gazprom will increase its gas output by 2.8% in 2011 mainly due to stronger natural demand seen both in Europe and in the domestic market. NOVATEK estimates its output for the full year at 53.4bcm, which includes 5.4bcm of gas purchased from Sibneftegas (equity share). Thus, the company's 2011 growth rate should amount to 41.0% and its organic growth (excluding Sibneftegas) to 29.0%.

Gazprom's production statistics YtD were affected by its purchase of 12.1bcm of gas from RosUkrEnergo earlier this year, which was returned by Naftogaz following a favourable ruling by the Stockholm Arbitration Court in July 2010. These additional volumes have accounted for 2.6% of Gazprom's reported 2011 output YtD, and 2.0% of Russia's total output, suggesting that underlying end-user demand for Russian gas is up 4.6% YoY.





Sources: Neftyanaya Torgovlya, Otkritie Capital Research

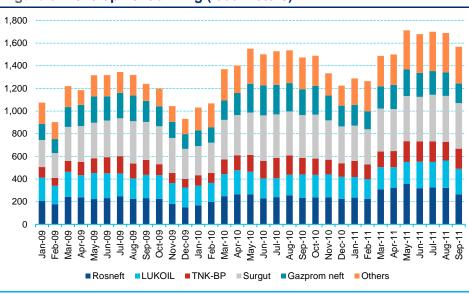
Our outlook for Russian natural gas production in 2012 remains constructive with a projected 3.0% increase in output. We expect European gas exports to increase to 162bcm or 6.6%, driven by a combination of (1) a favourable baseline effect, affected by the above-mentioned 12.1bcm acquired by Gazprom from RosUkrEnergo in 2011; (2) continuing increase in Europe's demand for imported natural gas driven by a decline in its indigenous gas output; and (3) Gazprom's market share gains following the recent launch of its NordStream pipeline and global constraints in LNG supply. Domestically, we expect demand will grow 1.0%, while Gazprom's exports to FSU will remain broadly flat, we estimate. Overall, this leads to a 2.8% increase in Gazprom's gas output to 528bcm in 2012 (this figure includes the relevant shares of production in Sakhalin 2 and Yuzhno-Russkoye projects, but excludes Gazprom neft). While NOVATEK projects to increase output by 6-7% next year, this is achieved mainly through the company's new contract with Inter RAO, as the company will have a guaranteed off-take by OGK-3's power plants.

# Figure 7. Monthly oil and gas output

Company	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	MoM abs chg	MoM % chg	YoY % chg	LTM -1Y	LTM	YoY % chg	YTD -1Y	YTD	YoY % chg
Crude output (mnt)																						
Rosneft	9,318	9,664	9,322	9,581	9,671	8,688	9,594	9,326	9,707	9,398	9,805	9,811	9,489	-322	-3.3%	1.8%	111,660	114,057	2.1%	83,828	85,490	2.0%
LUKOIL	7,344	7,580	7,278	7,346	7,403	6,647	7,342	7,066	7,272	7,006	7,235	7,180	6,950	-230	-3.2%	-5.4%	90,832	86,305	-5.0%	67,899	64,102	-5.6%
TNK-BP	5,955	6,132	5,909	6,083	6,086	5,496	6,097	5,902	6,133	5,920	6,171	6,252	6,063	-189	-3.0%	1.8%	71,477	72,243	1.1%	53,530	54,119	1.1%
Surgutneftegaz	4,930	5,135	4,967	5,127	5,126	4,629	5,122	5,004	5,169	5,007	5,181	5,182	5,010	-172	-3.3%	1.6%	59,302	60,657	2.3%	44,320	45,429	2.5%
Gazprom neft	2,474	2,547	2,462	2,467	2,529	2,277	2,540	2,459	2,557	2,463	2,554	2,568	2,491	-77	-3.0%	0.7%	29,925	29,914	0.0%	22,353	22,438	0.4%
Tatneft	2,151	2,224	2,152	2,204	2,223	2,008	2,224	2,151	2,224	2,152	2,225	2,224	2,156	-68	-3.1%	0.2%	26,118	26,166	0.2%	19,532	19,586	0.3%
Slavneft	1,503	1,547	1,500	1,556	1,542	1,389	1,525	1,477	1,531	1,487	1,539	1,535	1,493	-42	-2.7%	-0.7%	18,492	18,120	-2.0%	13,760	13,517	-1.8%
Russneft	1,090	1,141	1,104	1,129	1,109	998	1,107	1,071	1,139	1,129	1,183	1,195	1,173	-22	-1.9%	7.6%	12,759	13,476	5.6%	9,613	10,102	5.1%
Bashneft	1,195	1,234	1,189	1,232	1,262	1,142	1,275	1,233	1,266	1,239	1,284	1,297	1,258	-39	-3.0%	5.3%	13,710	14,913	8.8%	10,489	11,257	7.3%
Gazprom	1,109	1,160	1,132	1,181	1,203	1,091	1,171	1,246	1,294	1,106	1,119	1,243	1,184	-59	-4.7%	6.7%	13,345	14,128	5.9%	10,073	10,655	5.8%
NOVATEK	290	330	323	343	352	320	354	345	358	334	331	334	331	-3	-1.0%	13.9%	3,752	4,056	8.1%	2,835	3,060	7.9%
PSA operators	1,133	1,363	1,319	1,410	1,395	1,290	1,361	1,324	1,342	1,172	1,225	1,135	1,146	11	1.0%	1.1%	14,300	15,482	8.3%	10,332	11,390	10.2%
Other	4,276	4,512	4,375	4,448	4,407	4,062	4,513	4,354	4,552	4,475	4,686	4,693	4,656	-37	-0.8%	8.9%	50,239	53,732	7.0%	37,847	40,398	6.7%
Russia, total	41,679	43,428	41,928	42,977	43,199	39,039	43,118	41,886	43,403	41,759	43,356	43,453	42,228	-1,226	-2.8%	1.3%	503,152	509,772	1.3%	376,798	381,439	1.2%
Crude output (mnbpd)																						
Rosneft	2,267	2.276	2.268	2.256	2.277	2.265	2.259	2,269	2.286	2,287	2.309	2,310	2,309	-1	-0.1%	1.8%	2,233	2.281	2.1%	2.242	2,286	2.0%
LUKOIL	1,787	1,785	1,771	1,730	1,743	1,733	1,729	1,719	1,712	1,705	1,704	1,691	1,691	0	0.0%	-5.4%	1,817	1,726	-5.0%	1,816	1,714	-5.6%
TNK-BP	1,449	1,444	1,438	1,432	1,433	1,433	1,436	1,436	1,444	1,440	1,453	1,472	1,475	3	0.2%	1.8%	1,430	1,445	1.1%	1,431	1,447	1.1%
Surgutneftegaz	1,200	1,209	1,209	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,206	1,218	1,217	1,218	1,220	1,220	1,219	-1	-0.1%	1.6%	1,186	1,213	2.3%	1,185	1,215	2.5%
Gazprom neft	602	600	599	581	595	594	598	598	602	599	601	605	606	1	0.2%	0.7%	599	598	0.0%	598	600	0.4%
Tatneft	524	524	524	519	523	523	524	523	524	524	524	524	525	1	0.2%	0.2%	522	523	0.2%	522	524	0.3%
Slavneft	366	364	365	366	363	362	359	359	360	362	362	361	363	2	0.2%	-0.7%	370	362	-2.0%	368	361	-1.8%
Bashneft	291	291	289	290	297	298	300	300	298	302	302	305	305	<u>۲</u>	0.3%	5.3%	274	298	8.8%	280	301	7.3%
Gazprom	291	291	209	230	283	290	276	303	305	269	263	293	288	-5	-1.6%	6.7%	267	290	5.9%	269	285	5.8%
NOVATEK	71	78	79	81	83	83	83	84	84	209	78	293 79	81	-3	2.3%	13.9%	75	203	3.9 <i>%</i> 8.1%	76	82	7.9%
PSA operators	276	321	321	332	329	336	320	322	316	285	288	267	279	12	4.3%	1.1%	286	310	8.3%	276	305	10.2%
Other	1.040	1,062	1,064	1.047	1,038	1.059	1,063	1,059	1.072	1.089	1.103	1.105	1.133	28	2.5%	8.9%	1,005	1.075	7.0%	1.012	1,080	6.7%
Russia, total	<b>10,142</b>	10,227	10,202	10,120	10,173	10,178	10,153	10,192	10,221	10,161	10,210	10,233	10,275	43	0.4%	1.3%	10,003	10,195	1.3%	10,072	10,200	1.2%
-																						
Gas output (mncm)																						
Gazprom	37,113	46,206	46,828	49,682	49,546	44,366	47,879	44,279	44,636	38,851	35,882	33,241	35,371	2,131	6.4%	-4.7%	509,300	516,766	1.5%	366,270	374,050	2.1%
NOVATEK	2,938	3,146	3,749	3,993	4,695	4,324	4,404	3,998	4,125	4,001	4,469	4,443	4,519	76	1.7%	53.8%	35,893	49,865	38.9%	26,906	38,978	44.9%
LUKOIL	1,384	1,444	1,437	1,495	1,554	1,389	1,375	1,487	1,546	1,463	1,489	1,483	1,422	-61	-4.1%	2.8%	17,019	17,585	3.3%	12,985	13,209	1.7%
Gazprom neft (Sibneft)	348	391	530	683	784	683	603	716	739	717	691	624	743	120	19.2%	113.9%	4,369	7,902	80.9%	3,299	6,298	90.9%
Surgutneftegaz	1,115	1,139	1,113	1,224	1,117	1,051	1,079	1,094	1,089	1,086	1,129	1,113	1,095	-18	-1.7%	-1.9%	14,068	13,330	-5.3%	10,484	9,853	-6.0%
Tatneft	71	70	70	71	72	64	66	69	73	73	74	0	72	72	#DIV/0!	1.1%	834	773	-7.3%	625	562	-10.0%
TNK-BP	1,125	1,203	1,176	1,205	1,218	1,132	1,043	1,203	1,257	1,129	1,245	1,235	1,191	-44	-3.6%	5.9%	13,437	14,237	6.0%	10,008	10,653	6.4%
Bashneft	38	43	42	44	48	43	42	47	43	41	42	43	41	-1	-3.3%	10.1%	471	520	10.4%	351	390	11.2%
Rosneft	1,373	1,471	1,417	1,480	1,597	1,413	1,009	1,509	1,557	1,481	1,538	1,548	1,531	-17	-1.1%	11.5%	17,507	17,549	0.2%	12,921	13,181	2.0%
Slavneft	96	101	96	98	98	87	71	92	94	94	96	92	94	2	2.0%	-1.8%	1,216	1,112	-8.5%	895	818	-8.6%
Russneft	155	165	163	173	168	156	136	168	188	174	175	163	177	14	8.5%	14.0%	1,819	2,007	10.3%	1,361	1,506	10.7%
DOA an anata	1,950	2,181	2,139	2,744	4,683	4,246	4,458	4,376	4,427	3,279	3,250	3,947	1,746	-2,201	-55.8%	-10.5%	23,363	41,476	77.5%	17,603	34,412	95.5%
PSA operators	1,000															1.00/				-		40.00/
PSA operators Other	1,711	2,173	2,160	2,444	2,006	1,736	1,730	1,660	1,588	1,387	1,537	1,421	1,627	206	14.5%	-4.9%	21,768	21,469	-1.4%	17,040	14,691	-13.8%
-	,	2,173 <b>59,734</b>	2,160 <b>60,920</b>	2,444 <b>65,336</b>	2,006 <b>67,586</b>	1,736 <b>60,691</b>	1,730 <b>63,894</b>	1,660 <b>60,697</b>	1,588 <b>61,361</b>	1,387 <b>53,775</b>	1,537 <b>51,616</b>	1,421 <b>49,353</b>	1,627 <b>49,629</b>	206 276	14.5% <b>0.6%</b>	-4.9% <b>0.4%</b>	21,768 661,065	21,469 704,591	-1.4% <b>6.6%</b>	17,040 <b>480,747</b>	14,691 <b>518,601</b>	-13.8% <b>7.9%</b>

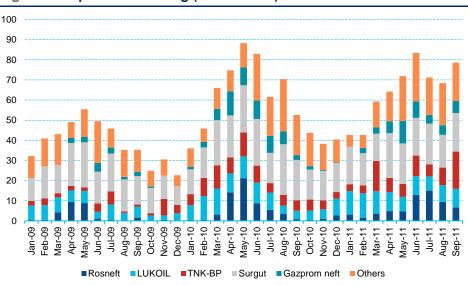
# Drilling volumes – riding on high oil prices

In 2011, oil companies have significantly increased development drilling, while holding back on exploratory activities. Development drilling for the 9M11 increased 11.5% YoY (from 12.5mn meters to 13.9mn meters), while exploration drilling increased only marginally by 0.7% YoY (from 578.6km to 582.4km), as companies focused on developing fields acquired last year (exploration drilling for full-year 2010 amounted to 701.1km – a 51% increase YoY), and on maintaining brownfield production rates.



### Figure 8. Development drilling ('000 meters)

Surgutneftegaz has remained the traditional leader of the Russian oil sector in terms of both development and exploration drilling. The company accounted for 11.9% of Russian total oil production, while drilling 24.4% of the total development drilling footage and 28.4% of total exploratory drilling meters.



### Figure 9. Exploration drilling ('000 meters)

Sources: : Neftyanaya Torgovlya, Otkritie Capital Research

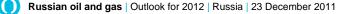
Next year, we expect exploratory drilling activity to increase by 5-10% across the sector, as E&P producers will enjoy a combination of strong oil prices and higher upstream margins owing to the effective reduction of crude export duty rates (impact of the 60-66-90 tax reform).

Sources: Neftyanaya Torgovlya, Otkritie Capital Research

### Figure 10. Monthly drilling volumes by company

Company	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	9M10	9M11	% chg
Development drilling ('000 meters)																
LUKOIL	207.5	197.7	203.7	192.9	181.9	172.3	195.5	183.2	194.9	234.5	223.8	241.2	224.5	1,680.3	1,851.8	10.2%
Rosneft	233.8	239.7	237.7	226.4	237.0	226.1	309.2	321.4	356.8	320.0	327.3	322.6	265.9	2,107.7	2,686.3	27.5%
Gazprom neft	229.1	253.2	218.9	184.6	182.6	158.4	194.3	213.3	234.8	212.5	209.5	206.2	172.1	1,901.0	1,783.7	-6.2%
Surgutneftegaz	376.3	389.0	347.4	324.3	312.1	310.6	380.3	371.6	397.8	392.8	410.3	404.2	402.1	3,147.4	3,381.8	7.4%
TNK-BP Holding	147.2	143.2	129.3	120.3	140.9	130.4	137.6	142.6	182.8	178.0	182.1	165.6	178.6	1,243.6	1,438.6	15.7%
Tatneft	35.8	27.4	18.3	26.0	37.0	38.3	45.2	34.4	48.0	50.1	55.8	48.2	34.5	392.4	391.5	-0.2%
Bashneft	18.6	15.7	9.0	13.6	13.2	8.9	10.1	0.2	4.2	11.5	14.2	16.9	10.5	195.7	89.7	-54.2%
Slavneft	109.1	110.0	81.7	63.3	70.9	133.0	79.6	61.0	83.7	60.7	58.5	64.5	85.7	686.3	697.6	1.6%
Russneft	18.0	14.2	9.3	8.3	7.6	14.1	46.5	64.0	84.1	66.1	62.2	56.1	49.7	302.6	450.4	48.8%
Gazprom	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.0	37.5	4.4	-88.3%
NOVATEK	4.2	7.1	3.6	0.0	5.3	4.9	2.6	6.0	4.6	4.1	5.1	7.0	6.7	52.3	46.3	-11.5%
Other producers	86.4	90.7	65.2	60.8	92.7	66.4	86.4	101.7	121.5	146.9	149.8	155.8	136.6	661.3	1,057.8	60.0%
PSA operators	5.5	0.7	9.1	4.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.8	6.9	-86.7%
Total Russia	1,472.9	1,488.8	1,333.2	1,224.5	1,288.2	1,263.3	1,487.3	1,499.3	1,713.2	1,679.7	1,700.0	1,688.8	1,566.9	12,459.9	13,886.7	11.5%
Total Russia, YTD	12,459.9	13,948.7	15,281.9	16,506.4	1,288.2	2,551.5	4,038.8	5,538.1	7,251.3	8,931.0	10,631.0	12,319.8	13,886.7			
Total Russia, YTD, % chg YoY	14.1%	15.1%	16.1%	17.1%	24.9%	21.5%	16.4%	13.7%	12.9%	12.7%	12.5%	12.1%	11.5%			
Exploration drilling ('000 meters)																
LUKOIL	4.1	4.7	4.7	8.4	11.7	12.1	11.1	9.4	7.2	9.3	7.1	8.2	9.3	79.5	85.4	7.4%
Rosneft	0.9	0.4	1.0	2.7	3.1	1.6	3.6	4.9	4.7	12.9	15.0	9.5	6.6	57.9	61.9	6.9%
Gazprom neft	2.4	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.6	3.2	5.9	11.1	8.2	4.3	4.7	5.9	56.7	46.0	-18.9%
Surgutneftegaz	20.0	14.9	14.6	14.5	18.7	16.0	13.6	22.3	20.1	18.8	20.2	16.3	19.2	177.8	165.2	-7.1%
TNK-BP Holding	5.3	5.5	4.6	3.2	3.4	3.9	15.0	7.0	6.5	10.2	6.0	8.8	18.5	69.6	79.3	13.9%
Tatneft	1.4	5.3	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.2	2.7	3.4	19.8	8.3	-58.1%
Bashneft	0.5	1.2	0.2	2.7	0.8	0.4	2.4	0.0	1.5	2.1	1.8	4.2	5.4	2.7	18.6	588.9%
Slavneft	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.0	5.5	0.9	3.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	31.4	15.7	-50.0%
Russneft	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.0	2.9	4.0	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	13.0	n/a
Gazprom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a
NOVATEK	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.3	5.0	3.9	-22.0%
Other producers	16.6	8.3	10.8	8.4	3.4	4.0	7.4	6.3	15.6	14.0	13.6	11.6	9.2	78.2	85.1	8.8%
PSA operators	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a
Total Russia	52.9	43.7	38.2	40.4	42.6	42.8	59.2	64.2	72.0	83.4	71.1	68.6	78.5	578.7	582.4	0.6%
Total Russia, YTD	578.7	622.4	660.6	701.0	42.6	85.4	144.6	208.8	280.8	364.2	435.3	503.9	582.4			
Total Russia, YTD, % chg YoY	49.8%	51.3%	49.6%	50.9%	18.7%	4.7%	-2.0%	-6.1%	-9.6%	-7.5%	-4.4%	-4.2%	0.6%			

Sources: Neftyanaya Torgovlya, Neftegazovaya Vertikal, Otkritie Capital Research



# Refining – passing the inflection point

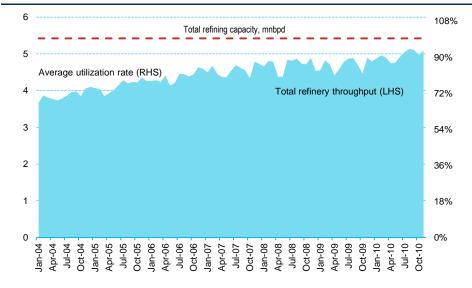
Russian refining throughput amounted to 212mnt (5.1mnbpd) in January-October 2011, increasing 3.0% YoY from 206mnt (4.9mnbpd). We expect Russian refineries to increase processing by 2.5% to 254mnt in 2011 (versus 248mnt refined in 2010) – a level that we do not expect will ever be repeated. We estimate that the average utilization rate for Russian refineries will amount to 94%, up from the previous year's average of 92%

Rosneft remained the largest refiner in Russia in 2011, processing 41.5mnt during 9M11 (1.0mnbpd). It was followed by LUKOIL (0.9mnbpd), Gazprom neft (0.63mnbpd) and TNK-BP (0.47mnbpd). For the latter two, the figures presented exclude the companies' share in Slavneft, which would increase their throughput by 0.13mnbpd and 0.16mnbpd respectively. Surgutneftegas and Bashneft continue to share the number 5 position in Russian refining, with throughput for both at around 0.42mnbpd.

The most notable increase in refining throughput was shown by the Khabarovsk refinery, owned by Alliance Oil Company. Processing there increased 13.4% to 74kbpd (versus 65kbpd in 2010).

We also note, that the newly launched TANECO refinery will add to the 2012 throughput. The refinery (owned and built by Tatneft) was officially launched at full capacity in December.

We expect a 2-4% reduction in Russian refining runs in 2012 which will be driven by the impact of the 60-66-90 tax reform, higher crude exports, and ongoing refinery modernizations (and associated maintenance breaks). Industry statistics already reveal some throughput reduction in 2H11 (Figure 11), which we tend to associate with a visible increase in relative export margins on heavy refined products (heavy fuel oil and vacuum gasoil).



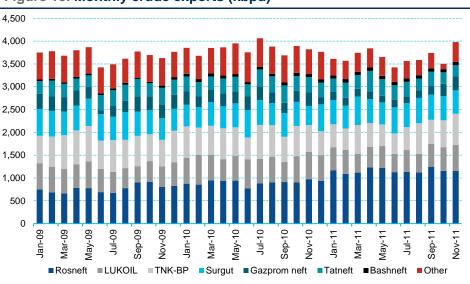
### Figure 11. Refinery throughput (mnbpd)

### Figure 12. Monthly refinery throughput

Company	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	MoM Abs chg	MoM % chg	YoY % chg	LTM -1Y	LTM	YoY % chg	YTD -1Y	YTD	YoY % chg
Refinery throughput (mnt)																						
Rosneft	4,002	4,136	4,311	4,431	4,352	3,807	4,202	3,812	3,890	4,501	4,587	4,346	3,802	-544	-12.5%	-5.0%	49,791	50,176	0.8%	37,350	37,298	-0.1%
LUKOIL	3,858	3,929	3,419	3,880	3,903	3,296	3,782	3,646	3,934	3,875	3,961	3,963	3,475	-488	-12.3%	-9.9%	44,631	45,062	1.0%	33,804	33,834	0.1%
Gazprom neft	2,738	2,668	2,366	2,461	2,375	2,296	2,515	2,576	2,733	2,665	2,915	2,869	2,777	-92	-3.2%	1.4%	28,494	31,215	9.6%	21,641	23,721	9.6%
TNK-BP	1,964	2,038	2,006	2,079	2,082	1,888	2,043	1,794	2,061	2,031	2,093	2,089	1,666	-424	-20.3%	-15.2%	21,169	23,869	12.8%	16,435	17,746	8.0%
Bashneft	1,805	1,819	1,747	1,688	1,670	1,618	1,705	1,792	1,830	1,816	1,818	1,722	1,759	37	2.2%	-2.5%	21,415	20,983	-2.0%	15,938	15,729	-1.3%
Surgutneftegaz	1,683	1,754	1,796	1,686	1,824	1,696	1,649	1,795	1,793	1,814	1,797	1,706	1,697	-9	-0.6%	0.8%	20,608	21,007	1.9%	15,941	15,772	-1.1%
Slavneft	1,271	1,301	1,250	1,250	1,200	1,121	1,152	846	1,210	1,302	1,345	1,345	1,261	-85	-6.3%	-0.8%	13,996	14,581	4.2%	10,490	10,781	2.8%
Gazprom	915	1,020	1,050	1,054	1,066	929	1,018	844	990	1,061	729	950	895	-56	-5.9%	-2.3%	11,613	11,606	-0.1%	8,561	8,482	-0.9%
TAIF	478	388	724	746	738	688	765	742	764	738	763	761	233	-528	-69.3%	-51.2%	8,159	8,050	-1.3%	6,042	6,192	2.5%
Russneft	450	432	429	425	400	400	390	410	460	450	450	420	500	80	19.0%	11.2%	5,182	5,167	-0.3%	3,847	3,881	0.9%
Alliance Oil	304	210	285	271	279	270	290	311	322	320	332	331	315	-16	-4.8%	3.6%	3,249	3,535	8.8%	2,485	2,769	11.5%
Other	1,499	1,405	1,539	1,645	1,632	1,466	1,620	1,635	1,638	1,588	1,724	1,752	1,618	-133	-7.6%	8.0%	15,806	19,259	21.8%	12,129	14,671	21.0%
Total	20,966	21,100	20,921	21,619	22,339	23,084	23,854	24,649	25,470	26,319	27,197	28,103	29,040	937	3.3%	38.5%	244,111	293,695	20.3%	184,665	230,055	24.6%
Refinery throughput (mnbpd)																						
Rosneft	974	974	1,049	1,043	1,025	993	990	927	916	1,095	1,080	1,023	925	-98	-9.6%	-5.0%	996	1,004	0.8%	8,990	8,974	-0.2%
LUKOIL	939	925	832	914	919	859	891	887	926	943	933	933	845	-88	-9.4%	-9.9%	893	901	1.0%	8,133	8,137	0.0%
Gazprom neft	666	628	576	580	559	599	592	627	644	648	686	676	676	0	0.0%	1.4%	570	624	9.6%	5,210	5,707	9.5%
TNK-BP	478	480	488	490	490	492	481	436	485	494	493	492	405	-87	-17.6%	-15.2%	423	477	12.8%	3,955	4,270	8.0%
Bashneft	439	428	425	397	393	422	401	436	431	442	428	405	428	23	5.6%	-2.5%	428	420	-2.0%	3,837	3,787	-1.3%
Surgutneftegaz	409	413	437	397	430	442	388	437	422	441	423	402	413	11	2.8%	0.8%	412	420	1.9%	3,838	3,798	-1.0%
Slavneft	309	306	304	294	283	292	271	206	285	317	317	317	307	-10	-3.2%	-0.8%	280	292	4.2%	2,525	2,594	2.7%
Gazprom	223	240	256	248	251	242	240	205	233	258	172	224	218	-6	-2.7%	-2.3%	232	232	-0.1%	2,063	2,043	-1.0%
TAIF	116	91	176	176	174	179	180	181	180	179	180	179	57	-122	-68.3%	-51.2%	163	161	-1.3%	1,454	1,489	2.4%
Russneft	110	102	104	100	94	104	92	100	108	110	106	99	122	23	23.0%	11.2%	104	103	-0.3%	925	935	1.0%
Alliance Oil	74	49	69	64	66	70	68	76	76	78	78	78	77	-1	-1.6%	3.6%	65	71	8.8%	598	666	11.5%
Other	365	331	374	387	384	382	382	398	386	386	406	412	394	-19	-4.5%	8.0%	316	385	21.8%	2,915	3,530	21.1%
Total	5,102	4,969	5,091	5,091	5,261	6,018	5,617	5,998	5,998	6,404	6,404	6,618	7,066	449	6.8%	38.5%	4,882	5,874	20.3%	44,442	55,385	24.6%

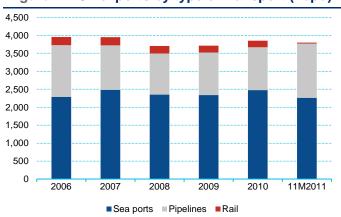
# Crude exports – rising despite flattening output growth

Russian crude exports outside the FSU amounted to 3.80mnbpd (173.7mnt) in January-November 2011, which reflects a 1.3% decrease on the average 2010 level. Seaborne deliveries decreased by 5.4% YoY, while pipeline shipments increased by 31.9%. The strong rise in pipeline exports is attributed to the launch of full-scale exports through the ESPO pipeline to China. Rosneft currently supplies 100% of the flow, which explains the jump in the company's pipeline exports in January 2011. Chinese exports amounted to 12.5mnt in January-October 2011 or 8.3% of the Russian total exports, which led Rosneft to increase its export share to 31.8% (from 28.1% in 2010).



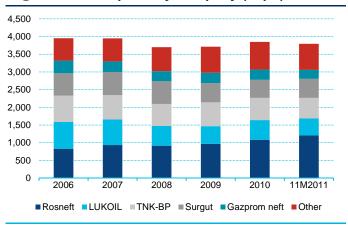


We expect Russian crude exports to grow 2-4% in 2012 on the back of the 60-66-90 tax reform, despite crude output being essentially flat YoY. Due to the substantial increase in heavy oil products and gasoline export duties (to 66% and 90% of the crude export duty respectively), oil companies will tend to export more crude rather than HFO and vacuum gasoil, in our view.



### Figure 14. Oil exports by type of transport (kbpd)

### Figure 15. Oil exports by company (kbpd)



Sources: Neftyanaya Torgovlya, Otkritie Capital Research

# Cost trends – following the exchange rate

In 1H11 production costs for Russian oil companies were adversely affected by a sizeable appreciation (around 13% in real terms) of the ruble. Although this produced a very minor impact on upstream margins owing to higher oil prices, unit lifting and refining costs increased across the Russian oil sector in 1H11. However, the ruble underwent a visible devaluation in 3Q11 with the official exchange rate moving from RUB28.08/\$ at the end of June to RUB31.88/\$ at the end of September 2011, which has softened inflationary pressures on operating expenses in the Russian energy sector.

Overall, lifting costs of two largest Russian oil producers – Rosneft and LUKOIL – were increasing throughout the year (Figure 17). Also, refining costs increased most visibly YoY (Figure 18), which in the case of Rosneft was affected by the acquisition of Ruhr Oel and in LUKOIL's case by the launch of new secondary processing units (specifically, the cracking complex at the NORSI refinery).



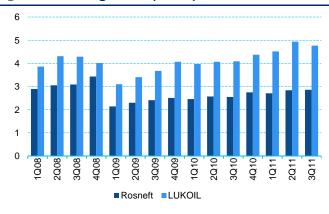
### Figure 16. Official exchange rate (RUB/\$)

Sources: Central Bank of Russia, Otkritie Capital Research

LUKOIL's upstream capex in 9M11 increased by 24.1% YoY (to \$4.31bn) owing to higher investments in foreign projects and assets in the Caspian Sea. Its capex in the downstream increased insubstantially by 1.1% YoY (from \$0.84bn to \$0.85bn).

Rosneft increased its total capex by 45.7% during 9M11. The growth comes mainly from an 88.1% YoY increase in the downstream capex on the back of the large-scale refinery modernization program implemented by the company. Rosneft's upstream capex also increased substantially (+28.1% YoY) on the back of the second expansion phase of the Vankor field and higher spending by Yuganskneftegas.

We expect upstream investments in the Russian oil sector to increase by 10-15% in 2012, as companies will need to allocate more capital to drilling and greenfield developments. We expect to see a more visible (15-25%) increase in the downstream spending across the sector in 2012, as integrated oil companies now face more administrative pressures from the government and more economic incentives to upgrade their refineries in view of the 60-66-90 tax reform.

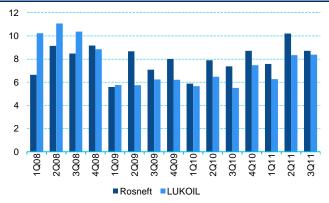


## Figure 17. Lifting costs (\$/boe)

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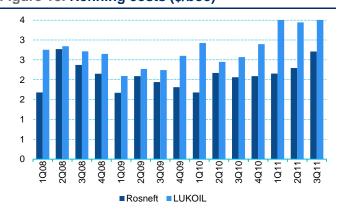
Sources: Company data, Otkritie Capital Research



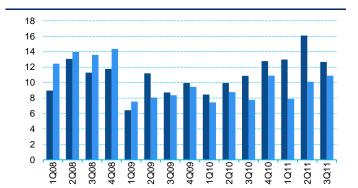


Sources: Company data, Otkritie Capital Research

# Figure 18. Refining costs (\$/boe)

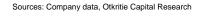


Sources: Company data, Otkritie Capital Research



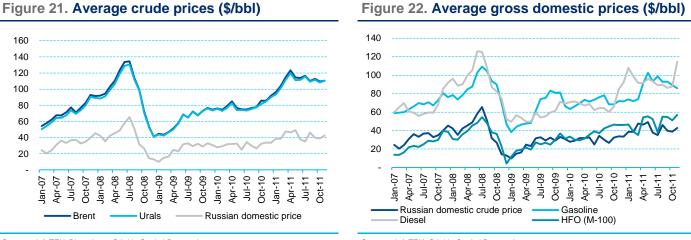
Rosneft LUKOIL

Figure 20. Total capex per barrel of output (\$/boe)



# Domestic prices driven by export margins

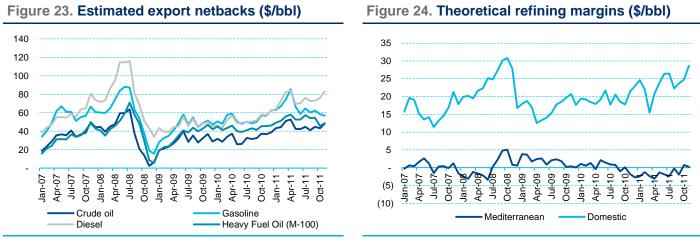
As illustrated below, the general domestic crude and refined product price trend were positive throughout the year, although domestic prices were affected by FX fluctuations, in addition to changes in export netbacks.



Sources: InfoTEK, Bloomberg, Otkritie Capital Research

Sources: InfoTEK, Otkritie Capital Research

On the export side, the first half of the year was driven by high light products netbacks, which reached \$85/bbl in April 2011. The introduction of the 60-66-90 tax regime in October curbed gasoline exports, however paving the way for crude and middle distillates. Average netbacks on crude oil have increased 40.1% YE10 and diesel fuel netbacks increased 45.3%. This compares with netback growth of 25.2% for gasoline and 22% for heavy fuel oil (Figure 23) respectively, which reduced the volatility of domestic product prices during 2H11, we think.

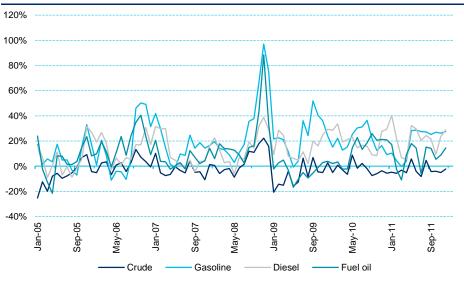


Sources: InfoTEK, Bloomberg, Otkritie Capital Research

We expect the government will retain the 90% link of gasoline export duties to oil for the foreseeable future in order to lessen pressures on the domestic gasoline market.

Russian domestic premiums versus export netbacks have kept to their general trends, with the effects of the 60-66-90 tax regime affecting mostly gasoline premiums. Figure 25 shows that the government was instrumental in keeping domestic premiums stable at around 27% (vs. 23% average for 2010), which led to the decline in domestic gasoline prices in 2H11 (as shown in Figure 22). On the downside, the new tax regime still favors the export of middle-distillates, with diesel prices soaring in the domestic market due to a deficit, arising from the low domestic premium on diesel throughout October (when the tax measures were introduced).

Sources: International Energy Agency, InfoTEK, Otkritie Capital Research





Sources: InfoTEK, Bloomberg, Otkritie Capital Research

### Figure 26. Monthly prices, estimated netbacks and margins

(\$/bbl)	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Avg. 12M	Avg. 12M-1	Chg, %
Average crude prices															
Brent	91.70	96.27	103.85	114.50	123.32	114.43	113.67	116.44	109.97	112.79	109.46	110.44	109.74	79.23	38.5%
Urals (Mediterranean)	89.97	93.66	101.01	111.44	119.61	111.19	111.37	115.56	109.18	111.66	108.16	110.33	107.76	77.84	38.4%
Average Mediterranean prices															
Gasoline	99.16	101.91	106.77	116.59	132.37	128.02	120.59	124.46	119.14	121.05	113.86	110.33	116.19	85.58	35.8%
Gasoil	103.36	108.03	117.83	130.38	136.96	125.24	126.13	130.30	125.78	125.64	125.60	131.07	123.86	88.87	39.4%
Heavy fuel oil (3.5%)	71.25	75.05	83.67	90.31	96.02	92.57	93.32	96.64	92.94	94.04	94.51	94.82	89.59	65.99	35.8%
Average gross domestic prices															
Crude oil	33.51	38.69	38.60	47.55	46.35	49.20	37.74	35.22	46.14	39.88	38.85	42.75	41.20	30.55	34.9%
Gasoline A-92	71.75	73.87	71.94	74.19	91.03	102.63	93.38	98.83	92.78	93.01	89.21	85.85	86.54	70.57	22.6%
Diesel fuel (summer brand)	92.40	107.88	98.74	91.62	91.40	95.98	93.42	89.29	89.75	86.33	87.81	114.32	94.91	68.22	39.1%
Heavy fuel oil (M-100)	46.05	46.65	38.83	35.18	54.18	55.50	52.27	38.06	55.15	54.67	51.04	57.03	48.72	37.23	30.8%
Export duties															
Crude oil	41.62	43.49	47.48	50.00	58.04	62.16	63.30	60.97	60.03	60.84	56.36	53.84	54.84	37.11	47.8%
Crude (reduced)	14.79	16.10	18.85	20.60	26.16	29.00	29.79	28.19	27.53	28.10	28.01	26.12	24.44	5.21	369.4%
Gasoline	25.62	26.71	27.41	28.88	33.52	48.22	49.10	47.30	46.56	47.19	43.71	41.76	38.83	23.00	68.8%
Gasoil	29.01	30.24	31.04	32.70	37.95	40.64	41.39	39.87	39.25	39.77	36.30	34.67	36.07	26.04	38.5%
Heavy fuel oil	17.40	18.14	24.08	25.36	29.45	31.52	32.11	30.92	30.45	30.86	40.40	38.59	29.11	15.62	86.4%
Estimated export netbacks															
Crude	38.63	43.30	44.46	51.20	52.77	42.57	42.41	44.74	41.13	44.77	43.27	48.31	44.80	31.97	40.1%
Gasoline	62.66	63.29	67.11	74.55	85.56	66.49	58.84	64.62	60.27	62.48	58.47	56.96	65.11	52.02	25.2%
Diesel fuel	62.03	64.29	72.92	82.77	83.96	69.52	70.42	76.24	72.60	72.99	76.06	83.25	73.92	50.87	45.3%
Heavy fuel oil	46.10	49.25	51.41	56.04	58.14	52.60	52.81	57.43	54.35	54.72	45.84	48.67	52.28	42.85	22.0%
Theoretical refining margins															
Mideterranean	-2.73	-2.44	-1.26	-2.38	-3.09	-1.34	-1.88	-2.35	-0.21	-1.94	0.75	0.26	-1.55	1.15	-234.8%
Russian domestic	22.89	24.61	21.98	15.46	20.80	23.85	26.40	26.46	22.26	23.72	24.75	28.63	23.48	19.11	22.9%

Sources: Neftyanaya Torgovlya, InfoTEK, International Energy Agency, Otkritie Capital Research



# **Policy watch**

Unfortunately, the pace of policy-making in the Russian oil & gas sector remained lackluster in 2011. The only exception was the beginnings of the oil tax reform – the so called 60-66-90 tax regime, introduced from 1 Oct 2011 – but both the timing and the magnitude of the announced change falls short of the requirements. The reform of the gas sector has seen no progress in 2011. While the pace of the policy changes is notoriously difficult to predict, particularly in the election year of 2012, we, generally, expect the reform process to accelerate after the elections.

# Oil tax reform

After two and a half years of deliberations, the Russian government has finally approved and introduced the first major change in the fiscal regime of Russia's oil sector from 1 Oct 2011, with the so called 60-66-90 tax reform. We have outlined the key elements of this decision in our 24 Aug 2011 report *Pricing in 60-66-90*. Without repeating in detail the key points discussed in that report, we believe it is important to stress our understanding of two key policy changes that have become apparent:

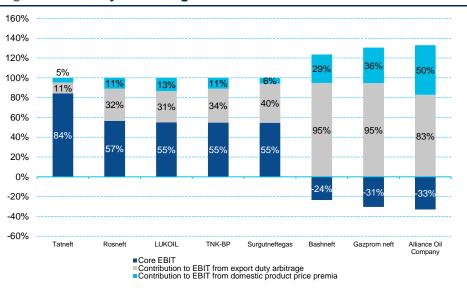
- 1. Downstream vs. upstream. Historically, the Russian government has been a strong supporter of the downstream sector, viewing refining as a 'value added' industry. Our own view has been very different due to the poor complexity of the Russian refining sector we see it as primarily a value destructive proposition. It appears that the view of the government has changed, with the state prepared to sacrifice the existing subsidies for refiners for a better tax regime for the upstream producers. We view this development as a major change in government policy that could eventually lead to a more sustainable and more economically justified tax regime in the oil sector.
- 2. Brownfields vs. greenfields. It has long been perceived by numerous commentators (not without reason) that the Russian government has given up on incentivising brownfields, focusing instead on the development of greenfields. It now seems to us that the government's attitude towards brownfields has changed, with the state seemingly prepared to accept that additional incentives are required to stimulate their development. This is a major, positive change, in our view. Lower taxation on brownfields will lead to better economics, higher production growth rates, and reserve upgrades for Russian crude producers.

This decision is just the first step in a larger reform plan that we believe will include more of the same. While this is the right step in the right direction, we see the 60-66-90 reform as insufficient to substantially change the economics of oil production and refining in Russia and promote necessary changes in investments.

- In the upstream, we believe the government will continue to reduce the overall tax burden with an on-going reduction of the marginal export duty rate (to somewhere around 50-55%, we think) and a more radical set of measures adopted for greenfields. On the latter point, a series of proposals has been made, including a substitution of the existing set of taxes with an excess profits tax, as well as a brand new fiscal regime for offshore developments.
- In the downstream, the government has only approved one future change so far – an increase in the export duty for fuel oil to the level of 90% of crude's export duty (from 66% today) from 1 Jan 2015. However, we believe much more radical changes are required to promote investments in the upgrade of Russia's refining capacity, as the 60-66-90 reform – while a positive change in itself – still leaves too much profit on the table for the unsophisticated refineries, we estimate. Some of these possible changes include further alignment of the export duties on crude and oil products, changes to domestic excise taxes and more forceful monitoring – or regulation – of domestic product prices.

While the exact details of future tax changes remain uncertain, we view their general direction as quite certain. In particular, we see the likely regulatory changes as positive for pure upstream producers (who will see lower crude export duties, higher domestic crude prices and lower marginal tax rates for new fields) and negative for pure refiners (who will be exposed to reduced refining margins and throughput). We therefore see more upside potential and less downside risk in those companies that have lower refining cover, and vice-versa.

Figure 27 below shows the composition of 2012 EBIT for Russia's vertically integrated oil companies, separating the effects of the still existing export duty subsidy on the export of oil products, and the abnormally high domestic oil product prices (as discussed earlier). As evident from this chart, Tatneft remains least negatively exposed to the ongoing oil tax reform, as it is less dependent on downstream's excess profits. At the same time, the companies with higher refining cover – Alliance Oil Company, Bashneft and Gazprom neft – face the highest risk of earnings loss due to tightening regulation of Russia's refining sector.





Sources: Company data, Otkritie Capital estimates

# Gas sector reform – no visible progress

No progress was achieved in Russia's gas sector reform in 2011 – quite the opposite, we think the sector's regulatory process has taken a turn for the worse. While hoping for the best, it is difficult to see how matters could improve in 2012.

To us the concept of Russia's gas sector reform encompasses four main elements:

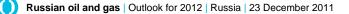
- Deregulation of the domestic gas market with a level playing field created for Gazprom (whose tariffs are regulated by Federal Tariff Service) and non-Gazprom producers (whose tariffs are not regulated)
- Introducing independent regulation of third-party access into Gazprom's pipeline system, as well as bringing Gazprom's transportation tariffs up to the economically justified level
- Abolishing Gazprom's gas export monopoly
- Introducing a transparent, predictable and economically justified tax regime in Russia's gas sector

We have discussed each of these points on many previous occasions (see, for example our 23 May 2011 report *Gazprom: focus on fundamentals*). We have stated before, and state again, that we only expect a successful outcome of the reform process if all of the above-mentioned four elements of the reform are tackled together. Focusing on each of them separately will breed failure and excess complexity, in our view. The government's tax decision for 2012 provides a good example. Without any obvious economic justification, the government decided to differentiate the mineral extraction tax between Gazprom and non-Gazprom producers from 2012, stipulating the difference of 50.7% for 2012, 54.5% for 2013 and 55.3% for 2014. This was portrayed as a fair benefit for the independent gas producers, which was supposed to offset their difficulties in getting access to Gazprom's pipelines. The end result is the opposite: this decision looks highly unfair to us, as it benefits only those producers who already enjoy access to Gazprom's pipelines, and, in addition, do not pay a fair transportation tariff either, we think.

The much expected regulatory separation of Gazprom's transportation and production units – originally targeted for 2011 – has been quietly postponed until 2015, according to a last-minute government decree (#1205) dated 31 December 2010. This document legalized the amendments to the seminal government decree #1021, On state regulation of gas prices and gas transportation tariffs on the territory of Russian Federation, dated 29 December 2000. The amended decree anticipates a transition from the regulation of wholesale prices to the regulation of gas transportation tariffs in two stages: 1) the current stage, when the transportation tariff is regulated only for third parties; and 2) a second stage, when end-user tariffs are deregulated ---meaning there will not be a fixed regulated tariff, but rather the end-user gas price will be determined by a ,regulated' formula - and the FTS starts regulating gas transportation tariffs for all delivered volumes. While as recently as 28 May 2007 the government confirmed that the second stage should start on 1 January 2011, it has now been postponed to 1 January 2015, with no explanation provided.

Finally, it is worth pointing out that previously expected 15% tariff hike to Gazprom's regulated tariffs from 1 Jan 2012 has been pushed out to 1 July 2012, effectively reducing the average tariff growth to just 7.5%. Still, the yearend 2012 objective remained intact, meaning that the domestic gas price target (for industrial customers – representing around 80% of demand) has been stretched to around \$100/mcm, which we believe is close to a fair level for the domestic gas prices (based on our estimates of marginal production costs and fuel parity). After another 15% tariff hike expected for 2013, we do not envisage significant real gas price growth in Russia afterwards. Although in the past the Russian government has promised netback parity, this was based on a rather conservative oil price outlook of \$50-55/bbl, and the official language also includes a reference to fuel parity in addition to netback parity. With our expectations of oil prices exceeding this rather conservative estimate (and as a result, much higher than previously expected gas prices in Europe), we see a risk that netback parity will not be achieved in the foreseeable future. We still think netback parity is a worthy long-term objective for the government, but we doubt it can be achieved in the next few years given the Russian economy's continuing high dependency on energy resources as well as due to significant remaining structural impediments.

Bottom-line, we associate any possibility of a renewed impetus for reform of the Russian gas sector with a noticeable change in the broader priorities of the Russian government towards a more liberalized and modernized domestic economy – a change that we see possible after the March 2012 elections.



# **Investment views**

LUKOIL (BUY, target price \$63.8) can deliver the biggest positive surprise vs current (undemanding) market expectations through improved production growth, better capital efficiencies and higher dividends, we think. We view the recent changes to the oil taxation in Russia (the so called 60-66-90 tax regime, introduced from 1 Oct 2011) as just the first step in the painful adjustment process of the - still - inefficient and backward-looking regulatory regime. Future changes are likely to include a continuing reduction in the export duty on crude oil; greater benefits for greenfield developments; and revamp of the oil products regulation (potentially including export duties, domestic excise taxes and domestic product prices regulation) to stimulate much needed upgrades of the existing refining capacity. The end-outcome of this process, we believe, will be more profitable upstream and less profitable downstream operations. We like LUKOIL as a play on brownfield redevelopment, which offers an attractive balance between growth and investments. LUKOIL's superior capital efficiency and free cash flow generation (FCF of \$7.7bn in 9M11 versus only \$5.0bn for Rosneft) and undemanding valuations (2012E P/E multiple of 4.9 and EV/EBITDA multiple of only 2.7) makes it one of the world's cheapest large integrated oils. We forecast its 2011E FCF yield at 14%, which bodes well for the company's dividend outlook. We maintain our BUY rating on LUKOIL with a 12-month target price of \$63.8 per share or ADR.

In our view, **Rosneft** will be one of the key beneficiaries of the 60-66-90 tax reform in Russia's oil sector because of its strong upstream focus, significant resource potential and proximity to the Russian government. In addition, its strategic alliance with ExxonMobil should be beneficial for the company's longer-term growth prospects, we think, in view of substantial offshore acreage licensed to Rosneft and a reasonably high probability of confirming substantial commercial reserves. We believe Rosneft will remain one of the fastest growing oil companies in Russia capable of generating significant free cash flows, reducing its debt, and gradually increasing dividend payments. We maintain our BUY rating on Rosneft with a target price of \$9.00, which implies upside potential of 33%.

We see **TNK-BP Holding** as a balanced play on the ongoing volume growth, positive influence of the 60-66-90 tax reform, superior capital efficiency and high dividend payments. The company aims to reduce the production decline at its largest oil field (Samotlor) from 7% pa to 2-3% pa in the next few years. In conjunction with greenfield output growth (Uvat, Verkhnechonsk, Suzun, Tagul, Russkoye), this should translate into medium-term earnings and cash-flow growth. In our opinion, the standoff between the core shareholders of the TNK-BP group will have little influence on the stock performance, which will remain mainly driven by cash-flow growth and dividend expectations. Our updated target price (\$2.90) suggests appreciation potential of 10% for the common and 26% for the preferred stock. In view of the lack of apparent catalysts, we maintain our HOLD rating on TNK-BP Holding.

We maintain our BUY rating on both the common and preferred shares of **Surgutneftegas** [BUY, TP\$1.0/ordinary and TP\$0.57/preferred share]. This is a longer-term call which requires greater clarity in the company's ownership and balance sheet structures, which have been kept secretive for the past 10 years. Two elements of this uncertainty – the amount of treasury shares and the size of the cash pile – are more important possible drivers of its share price than the underlying oil & gas business, with 2x-4x upside potential, we estimate. While there is no evidence of an imminent improvement in transparency, the government may force greater financial visibility in the coming years (as evidenced, for example, by the recent adoption of the law on the central depository and the introduction of a new requirement to disclose final beneficiaries for DR-holders; as well as significant progress made towards the mandatory adoption of IFRS standards in Russia). An improved level of financial disclosure could have a material impact on Surgutneftegas' share price, we estimate, although the timing remains uncertain. In the meantime, we

note that Surgutneftegas' preferred shares are trading at a likely 2011 dividend yield of 11%, while also offering exposure to the possible revaluation from any improvement in corporate governance and transparency.

Being more exposed to the downstream than other large vertically integrated oil companies, **Gazprom neft** should see the adverse impact of the 60-66-90 tax reform, on our estimates, which should be mitigated by the relatively good complexity of the company's major oil refinery in Omsk. In addition, the company started to deliver volume growth following the acquisition of licenses from Gazprom (eastern part of the Orenburgskoye fields), which should help offset the negative impact of 60-66-90 on the company. Notwithstanding, our updated target price on the stock (\$3.50) suggests the downside risk of 24% for the stock.

Since it is the company most exposed in the upstream, **Tatneft** should see the maximum benefit among integrated Russian oils from the ongoing taxation reform. While the recent commissioning of the TANECO refinery (primary capacity of 140kbpd, or 7mntpa) increases the company's refining cover from effectively 0% to 27% (and initially TANECO will produce a relatively high proportion of heavy products), Tatneft's crude balance will remain very heavily skewed toward the upstream, where we see significant potential for further easing of the tax burden. We maintain our BUY rating on Tatneft, but reduce our DCF-based target to \$6.05 per common share (our new target for the preferred shares is \$3.38).

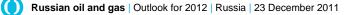
We maintain our bullish stance on **Bashneft**, and we anticipate the stock to benefit from the simplification of the group's internal ownership structure and the acquisition of a proper listing on the unified MICEX-RTS exchange. Although the pace of Bashneft's organic expansion should moderate in 2012, we expect the company to remain active on the M&A front and we do not rule out that it will add more undeveloped oil reserves to its assets portfolio, in addition to the T&T fields. We believe that potential stock-specific catalysts could push the stock out of the established trading range. We maintain our BUY rating on both common and preferred shares of Bashneft, and our updated targets (\$59.7 and \$53.7) imply upside potential of 34% and 64%, respectively.

We remain cautious on Alliance Oil Company owing to its excessive refining cover, poor quality of earnings (Figure 27) and risks related to the production ramp-up of its Kolvinskove oil field and the completion of the upgrade of its Khabarovsk oil refinery. Specifically, the company's recent decision to stabilise production at the Kolvinskoye field and the notoriously challenging geology of the Timan-Pechora fields in general raises questions about the ultimate production potential of the Kolvinskoye field (previously guided at 50kbpd), particularly given other well-publicised disappointments in the Timan-Pechora region. The recent downgrade of the 2011 upstream production target and questions over Kolvinskoye's potential suggest the forthcoming announcement of 2012 targets in January may disappoint. In addition, the introduction of the 60-66-90 tax regime from 1 Oct 2011 should lead to a weakening financial performance in 4Q11 due to reduced refining throughput and lower margins, we think. Finally, while the company is still guiding for 2012 completion of the Khabarovsk refinery upgrade, we see risks for a delay, given the company's comments that the construction is not expected to be completed before spring, which we assume will be followed by the installation, testing and commissioning of the equipment. In the meantime, we retain our HOLD rating on the stock [with target price of 73.3].

**Gazprom** (BUY, target price \$12.4/share, \$24.8/GDR) is a revaluation play on the improvements in corporate governance, domestic gas sector reforms and a changed perception of the European gas markets. We believe the change in Russia's political cycle will create opportunities to speed up much needed reforms of the domestic gas sector, which should ultimately result, among other things, in significantly higher-than-currently-expected domestic gas prices, and improved regulation of the gas pipeline network and access rights. In Europe, we expect Gazprom's market share will strengthen following the recent launch of the Nord Stream pipeline amid Europe's growing dependency on imported gas. We believe the recent scares over the terms of Gazprom's long-term contracts are unlikely to cause substantial changes to the existing terms of supply.

We continue to see **NOVATEK** as a beneficiary of rising domestic natural gas prices and their potential liberalization. In addition, the company should visibly increase the proportion of its end customer gas sales in 2012 largely owing to its new long-term contract with Inter RAO, which assumes direct gas supplies to OGK-3 power plants. In combination with 6-7% organic volume growth and a 15% increase in regulated gas prices (in July 2012) this should translate into expansion of margins and operating cash flows. Our NOVATEK valuation suggests a fair equity value of \$14.7/share (\$147/GDR). With the completion of the partner selection process for Yamal LNG now pushed into early 2012, we believe the stock will lack catalysts in the short-term. Hence, we maintain our HOLD rating on the stock.

Transneft (BUY, target price \$2,809/share) has x-fold revaluation potential but requires support from its board of directors and senior management in the form of higher dividends and improved regulation. Having been included in the privatisation list, and in need of external funding, we believe there is now an incentive to change. Interestingly, the company's last reported non-consolidated 3Q11 RAS results – which are generally irrelevant but are used to determine dividends - showed a sudden increase, giving hopes for a substantial increase in dividends. We calculate that based on the 3Q11 report, Transneft's dividend for 2011 will more than double to RUB 745/preferred share, implying a dividend yield of 1.9%. While still low, if the improved ratio of RAS/IFRS earnings were to hold for FY11, for example, the dividend yield would be a more substantial 5.5%. Whether this remains the new reality remains to be seen. However, we note that the company has made considerable effort this year to improve its relationship with the capital markets, including greater levels of disclosure and improved communications. Higher dividend payouts would be consistent with these changes.



# **Appendix 1. Oil price outlook**

# **Demand outlook is stable**

Forecasts from the IEA, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the US Department of Energy, and OPEC now average at 0.7% demand growth in 2011 to 88.8mnbpd, after a 3.9% rise registered for 2010. The growth is then expected to accelerate only slightly to 1.3% in 2012 to 90.0mnbpd and 0.1% in 2013 to 90.1mnbpd. These forecasts are summarized in Figure 28. These figures represent only marginal changes from forecasts as of 12 months ago, which suggests the world's oil demand outlook has not changed much over the past year despite a multiple set of revisions in the interim.

### Figure 28. World crude supply/demand balance (mnbpd)

	2009			2010					2011E					2012E					2013E		
	FY	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	FY	1Q	2Q	3Q	4QE	FY	1QE	2QE	3QE	4QE	FY	1QE	2QE	3QE	4QE	FY
Demand	84.9	85.8	86.2	88.0	88.3	88.2	87.9	87.1	88.9	89.5	88.8	89.2	88.5	90.1	90.6	90.0	89.7	88.8	90.8	91.0	90.1
IEA	85.5	86.8	87.4	89.0	89.8	88.3	88.9	87.9	89.6	90.2	89.2	90.2	89.4	90.9	91.4	90.5	90.4	89.9	91.8	92.0	91.0
US DOE	84.6	85.6	86.3	87.9	88.5	89.5	87.3	87.2	88.7	89.3	89.6	88.9	88.7	90.0	90.5	90.7	89.7	89.1	90.1	90.5	89.8
OPEC	84.5	84.9	85.0	87.2	86.6	86.9	87.5	86.3	88.3	89.1	87.8	88.4	87.5	89.5	90.0	88.9	88.8	87.6	90.6	90.7	89.4
Supply	84.7	86.3	86.7	87.5	88.2	87.6	88.0	86.9	88.3	89.5	88.8	89.2	89.1	89.8	90.2	89.7	89.3	89.4	89.7	90.3	89.7
Non-OPEC	51.0	52.0	52.1	52.0	52.7	52.4	52.5	51.9	52.2	53.2	52.8	53.4	53.3	53.3	53.6	53.4	53.6	53.5	53.5	53.7	53.6
IEA	51.5	52.1	52.5	52.6	53.1	52.6	52.7	52.3	52.6	53.4	52.7	53.7	53.6	53.8	54.1	53.8	54.0	53.9	54.0	54.3	54.0
US DOE	50.5	51.6	51.6	51.5	52.4	52.4	52.1	51.4	52.1	53.1	53.1	53.4	53.4	53.2	53.3	53.3	53.2	53.3	52.9	53.0	53.1
OPEC	51.1	52.1	52.1	51.9	52.7	52.3	52.8	52.0	52.0	53.1	52.5	53.2	53.0	53.0	53.4	53.1	53.6	53.4	53.5	53.9	53.6
Of which FSU	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.5
IEA	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.7
US DOE	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.4
OPEC	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5
OPEC NGLs	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1
IEA	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.3
US DOE	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3
OPEC	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7
Call on OPEC crude and stocks	29.2	28.8	29.0	30.7	30.2	30.4	29.8	29.7	30.9	30.5	30.3	29.8	29.2	30.6	30.9	30.5	30.1	29.3	31.2	31.1	30.4
IEA	29.1	29.4	29.7	31.0	31.1	30.3	30.4	29.9	31.1	30.8	30.5	30.3	29.6	30.7	30.8	30.4	30.3	29.8	31.4	31.2	30.7
US DOE	29.3	28.8	29.2	30.6	30.5	31.3	29.4	30.2	30.7	30.0	30.2	29.3	29.0	30.5	30.9	31.1	30.3	29.5	30.8	31.1	30.4
OPEC	29.1	28.2	28.1	30.5	28.9	29.7	29.6	29.1	30.9	30.6	30.0	29.8	29.0	30.8	30.9	30.1	29.7	28.6	31.4	31.0	30.1
OPEC crude	29.0	29.3	29.5	30.1	30.1	29.9	29.9	29.4	30.3	30.4	30.2	29.8	29.7	30.4	30.4	30.2	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.4	30.0
IEA	29.1	29.4	29.7	31.0	31.1	30.3	30.4	29.9	31.1	30.8	30.5	30.3	29.6	30.7	30.8	30.4	-	-	-	-	-
US DOE	29.1	29.4	29.7	30.1	29.9	29.9	29.8	29.2	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.4	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.1	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.4	30.0
OPEC	28.7	29.2	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.6	29.2	29.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock-build/(draw)	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	(0.7)	(0.4)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.5)	0.8	0.4	(0.1)	(0.9)	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	(0.4)	0.7	0.8	0.4
IEA	0.1	(0.1)	(0.4)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(1.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
US DOE	0.2	(0.6)	(0.5)	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.1	(0.2)	0.6	1.5	0.5	(0.1)	(0.9)	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	(0.4)	0.7	0.8	0.4
OPEC	(0.3)	1.0	0.9	(1.3)	-	(0.5)	0.0	0.1	(1.0)	0.0	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: The IEA and OPEC numbers do not project OPEC crude supply. Processing volumetric gains, losses and biofuels are included in non-OPEC supply.

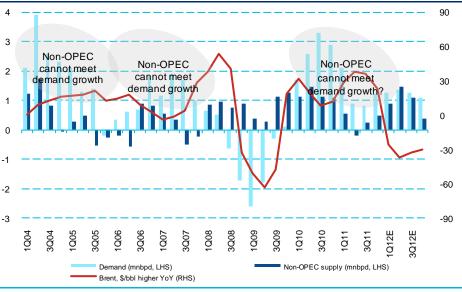
Source: IEA, US EIA, OPEC, Otkritie Capital researc

All three international agencies are forecasting that oil demand will continue to grow in 2012. While the world economy is expected to expand 3.8%, oil demand is forecast to grow at just 1.3% as the effect of energy efficiency policies and the use of biofuels take their toll. In addition, a more precarious economic backdrop and weaker 4Q11 data – particularly for OECD Europe – have lead IEA to marginally reduce its oil demand expectations for 2012 this month. OECD demand, which unexpectedly rose 1.1% in 2010, is now forecast to contract 0.8% in 2011 and 0.5% in 2012, reflecting a combined effect of lower demand growth in the US, Japan and Europe, according to IEA. It is therefore non-OECD demand that is expected to fuel the global consumption growth, with a projected growth rate of 3.0% in 2011 and 3.5% in 2012, led by Asia and Latin America.

On the supply side, forecasts continue to be revised upwards (particularly non-OPEC production), now expected to add 1.3% or 1.2mnbpd in 2011 (a 0.8mnbpd upgrade vs. the consensus view 12 months ago) and a further 1.0% or 0.9mnbpd in 2012. This is chiefly attributable to positive revisions of production growth in Brazil and North America, the latter driven by sky-rocketing production of tight oil in the US. FSU supply estimates have also seen positive revisions, albeit marginal, due to higher-than-expected output growth in Russia. The consensus now calls for growth of 0.9% in 2011 to 13.5mnbpd, compared to the 13.2mnbpd expectation 12 months ago. For 2012, the consensus now expects FSU production to remain broadly unchanged at 13.5mnbpd, which is in line with our expectations as well.

Taking the abovementioned demand and non-OPEC supply forecasts at face value, as well as the IEA, EIA and OPEC forecasts of 4.8% growth in OPEC natural gas liquids (NGL) supply in 2012, balanced markets would require 0.8% (0.2mnbpd) more OPEC crude (and stock draws) in 2012 than in 2011, or 30.5mnbpd. In 2013, the call on OPEC crude is actually expected to decline marginally, by 0.1mnbpd, as non-OPEC supply is projected to rise faster than the demand for crude. We expect the ability of OPEC to continue to control global supplies to diminish, given the substantial potential of non-OPEC countries to increase future production. As shown in Figure 29, EIA estimates that non-OPEC production growth will exceed demand growth in 2Q12E, meaning a reducing call on OPEC crude.

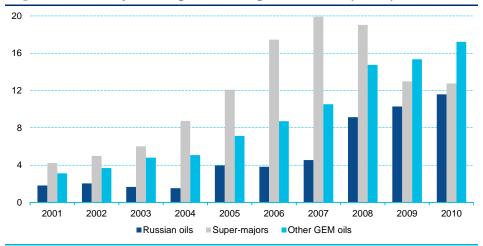




Sources: IEA, US EIA, OPEC, Otkritie Capital Research

# Our oil price view is unchanged

Overall, we believe the global resource base is adequate to meet increasing demand, although spare production capacity outside of OPEC is currently limited and development risks are high. Based upon reported 2010 data for the global oil majors and on GEM alternatives and Russian oil producers, we estimate that average three-year finding and development costs have risen 12.3% for GEM and 12.8% for Russian oil companies over the past year, although these have declined 1.7% for the super-majors (see Figure 30). It is worth noting that the performance of the super-majors reflects large additions of gas reserves, which are included along with oil reserves in SFAS 69 disclosures and to some extent distort the underlying picture. Still, the costs of services and materials continued to rise this year, which should result in higher reported F&D costs for 2011.



### Figure 30. Three-year weighted average F&D costs (\$/boe)

Sources: company data, Otkritie Capital Research

We estimate marginal development costs globally at approximately \$80/bbl, and therefore believe there is little fundamental upside to the current oil price level. We believe that an extended period of much higher oil price levels is unlikely, as this would only exacerbate a negative demand response and promote greater level of investments in higher cost oil, such as tight oil reserves in the US, which already see a record high level of drilling activity. We would expect OPEC to release some of its spare capacity to offset the price gains. While crude inventories (Figure 31) and OPEC surplus production capacity (Figure 32) remain high, we anticipate a more modest oil price going forward. Outside an adjustment to the 2011 actual, our oil price forecasts remain unchanged, as summarized in Figure 33.



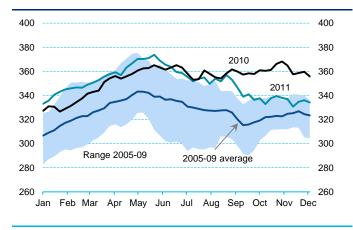
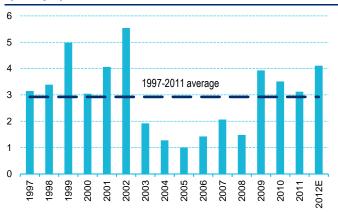


Figure 32. OPEC spare oil production capacity (mnbpd)



Sources: US EIA, Otkritie Capital Research

Sources: IEA, Otkritie Capital Research

### Figure 33. Our oil price forecasts remain unchanged (\$/bbl)

	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Brent				
New forecast	111.1	80.0	80.0	80.0
Previous forecast	103.6	80.0	80.0	80.0
Change, %	+7%	-	-	-
Bloomberg consensus		108.2	115.6	116.0
Urals				
New forecast	109.4	78.5	78.5	78.5
Previous forecast	101.7	78.5	78.5	78.5
Change, %	+6%	-	-	-

Sources: Bloomberg, Otkritie Capital estimates

# **Appendix 2. Company models**

### Figure 34. Alliance Oil Company

Operating Statistics	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Crude oil production, mnt	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.6	4.3	4.5
Gas production, bcm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total hydrocarbon production, mnboe	11	17	16	16	18	27	31	33
Refining throughput, mnt	0.03	2.39	2.99	3.25	3.52	2.95	2.95	2.95
Income statement, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Gross revenues	380	2,722	1,726	2,196	2,967	2,832	3,419	3,453
Operating expenses	(348)	(2,586)	(1,273)	(1,888)	(2,458)	(2,520)	(2,947)	(2,949)
EBITDA	121	585	391	439	675	553	763	804
EBITDA margin, %	32%	21%	23%	20%	23%	20%	22%	23%
EBIT	33	136	454	307	509	312	473	504
EBIT margin, %	9%	5%	26%	14%	17%	11%	14%	15%
Financial items	(16)	(31)	(16)	(22)	(55)	(67)	(56)	(33)
Profit Before Tax	42	79	418	290	439	245	417	472
Net income	30	41	344	222	345	193	327	371
Average number of shares outstanding, mn	1,186	2,720	172	172	172	172	172	172
EPS, \$ per share	0.03	0.01	2.00	1.30	2.01	1.12	1.91	2.16
DPS, \$ per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payout ratio, %	-		-	-		-	-	-
Growth rates, %	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Total hydrocarbon production	32.8	55.4	(2.9)	(0.5)	12.6	47.9	18.5	4.3
Revenues	55.1	615.6	(36.6)	27.2	35.1	(4.6)	20.7	1.0
EPS	(11.6)	(40.8)	13,338.4	(35.4)	55.4	(44.3)	70.0	13.2
DPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance sheet, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Current assets	77	588	729	730	835	745	1,196	474
Non-current assets	1,057	1,803	1,998	2,618	3,423	3,593	3,509	3,352
			,				-,	0,002
Total assets	1,134	2,391	2,727	3,347	4,259	4,337	4,705	3,826
Total assets Current liabilities	1,134 109			3,347 436	4,259 544			
		2,391	2,727			4,337	4,705	3,826
Current liabilities	109	2,391 805	2,727 584	436	544	4,337 525	4,705 608	3,826 612
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities	109 378	2,391 805 429	2,727 584 537	436 1,106	544 1,606	4,337 525 1,506	4,705 608 1,456	3,826 612 194
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities	109 378 0.3	2,391 805 429 6	2,727 584 537 7	436 1,106 31	544 1,606 38	4,337 525 1,506 41	4,705 608 1,456 47	3,826 612 194 54
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities Equity Total equity and liabilities	109 378 0.3 646	2,391 805 429 6 1,152 2,391	2,727 584 537 7 1,600	436 1,106 31 1,774	544 1,606 38 2,071 4,259	4,337 525 1,506 41 2,265 4,337	4,705 608 1,456 47 2,594 4,705	3,826 612 194 54 2,967
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities Equity Total equity and liabilities Cash flow statement, \$mn	109 378 0.3 646 1,134 <b>2007</b>	2,391 805 429 6 1,152 2,391 <b>2008</b>	2,727 584 537 7 1,600 2,727 <b>2009</b>	436 1,106 31 1,774 3,347 <b>2010</b>	544 1,606 38 2,071 4,259 <b>2011E</b>	4,337 525 1,506 41 2,265 4,337 <b>2012E</b>	4,705 608 1,456 47 2,594 4,705 <b>2013E</b>	3,826 612 194 54 2,967 3,826 <b>2014E</b>
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities Equity Total equity and liabilities Cash flow statement, \$mn Net income	109 378 0.3 646 1,134 <b>2007</b> 30	2,391 805 429 6 1,152 2,391 <b>2008</b> 41	2,727 584 537 7 1,600 2,727 2009 344	436 1,106 31 1,774 3,347 <b>2010</b> 222	544 1,606 38 2,071 4,259 <b>2011E</b> 345	4,337 525 1,506 41 2,265 4,337 <b>2012E</b> 193	4,705 608 1,456 47 2,594 4,705 <b>2013E</b> 327	3,826 612 194 54 2,967 3,826 <b>2014E</b> 371
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities Equity Total equity and liabilities Cash flow statement, \$mn Net income DD&A	109 378 0.3 646 1,134 <b>2007</b> 30 78	2,391 805 429 6 1,152 2,391 <b>2008</b> 41 132	2,727 584 537 7 1,600 2,727 2009 344 108	436 1,106 31 1,774 3,347 <b>2010</b> 222 132	544 1,606 38 2,071 4,259 <b>2011E</b> 345 166	4,337 525 1,506 41 2,265 4,337 <b>2012E</b> 193 241	4,705 608 1,456 47 2,594 4,705 <b>2013E</b> 327 290	3,826 612 194 54 2,967 3,826 <b>2014E</b> 371 300
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities Equity Total equity and liabilities Cash flow statement, \$mn Net income DD&A Other	109 378 0.3 646 1,134 <b>2007</b> 30 78 (20)	2,391 805 429 6 1,152 2,391 <b>2008</b> 41 132 195	2,727 584 537 7 1,600 2,727 2009 344 108 (137)	436 1,106 31 1,774 3,347 <b>2010</b> 222 132 25	544 1,606 38 2,071 4,259 <b>2011E</b> 345 166 5	4,337 525 1,506 41 2,265 4,337 <b>2012E</b> 193 241 3	4,705 608 1,456 47 2,594 4,705 <b>2013E</b> 327 290 6	3,826 612 194 54 2,967 3,826 <b>2014E</b> 371 300 7
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities Equity Total equity and liabilities Cash flow statement, \$mn Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital	109 378 0.3 646 1,134 <b>2007</b> 30 78 (20) 13	2,391 805 429 6 1,152 2,391 2008 41 132 195 (66)	2,727 584 537 7 1,600 2,727 2009 344 108 (137) 1	436 1,106 31 1,774 3,347 <b>2010</b> 222 132 25 (176)	544 1,606 38 2,071 4,259 2011E 345 166 5 (54)	4,337 525 1,506 41 2,265 4,337 <b>2012E</b> 193 241 3 25	4,705 608 1,456 47 2,594 4,705 <b>2013E</b> 327 290 6 (30)	3,826 612 194 54 2,967 3,826 <b>2014E</b> 371 300 7 14
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities Equity Total equity and liabilities Cash flow statement, \$mn Net income DD&A Other	109 378 0.3 646 1,134 <b>2007</b> 30 78 (20) 13 100	2,391 805 429 6 1,152 2,391 2008 41 132 195 (66) 301	2,727 584 537 7 1,600 2,727 2009 344 108 (137) 1 315	436 1,106 31 1,774 3,347 <b>2010</b> 222 132 25 (176) 204	544 1,606 38 2,071 4,259 <b>2011E</b> 345 166 5 (54) 463	4,337 525 1,506 41 2,265 4,337 <b>2012E</b> 193 241 3 241 3 25 462	4,705 608 1,456 47 2,594 4,705 <b>2013E</b> 327 290 6 (30) 594	3,826 612 194 54 2,967 3,826 <b>2014E</b> 371 300 7 14 691
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities Equity Total equity and liabilities Cash flow statement, \$mn Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations	109 378 0.3 646 1,134 <b>2007</b> 30 78 (20) 13	2,391 805 429 6 1,152 2,391 2008 41 132 195 (66) 301 (345)	2,727 584 537 7 1,600 2,727 <b>2009</b> 344 108 (137) 1 315 (238)	436 1,106 31 1,774 3,347 2010 222 132 25 (176) 204 (709)	544 1,606 38 2,071 4,259 2011E 345 166 5 (54) 463 (970)	4,337 525 1,506 41 2,265 4,337 <b>2012E</b> 193 241 3 241 3 25 462 (408)	4,705 608 1,456 47 2,594 4,705 <b>2013E</b> 327 290 6 (30) 594 (205)	3,826 612 194 54 2,967 3,826 <b>2014E</b> 371 300 7 14 691 (141)
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities Equity Total equity and liabilities Cash flow statement, \$mn Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing	109 378 0.3 646 1,134 <b>2007</b> 30 78 (20) 13 100 (222) 97	2,391 805 429 6 1,152 2,391 2008 41 132 195 (66) 301 (345) 33	2,727 584 537 7 1,600 2,727 2009 344 108 (137) 1 315 (238) (19)	436 1,106 31 1,774 3,347 <b>2010</b> 222 132 25 (176) 204 (709) 306	544 1,606 38 2,071 4,259 <b>2011E</b> 345 166 5 (54) 463	4,337 525 1,506 41 2,265 4,337 <b>2012E</b> 193 241 3 241 3 25 462	4,705 608 1,456 47 2,594 4,705 <b>2013E</b> 327 290 6 (30) 594	3,826 612 194 54 2,967 3,826 <b>2014E</b> 371 300 7 14 691
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities Equity Total equity and liabilities Cash flow statement, \$mn Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments	109 378 0.3 646 1,134 <b>2007</b> 30 78 (20) 13 100 (222)	2,391 805 429 6 1,152 2,391 2008 41 132 195 (66) 301 (345)	2,727 584 537 7 1,600 2,727 <b>2009</b> 344 108 (137) 1 315 (238)	436 1,106 31 1,774 3,347 2010 222 132 25 (176) 204 (709)	544 1,606 38 2,071 4,259 2011E 345 166 5 (54) 463 (970)	4,337 525 1,506 41 2,265 4,337 <b>2012E</b> 193 241 3 241 3 25 462 (408)	4,705 608 1,456 47 2,594 4,705 <b>2013E</b> 327 290 6 (30) 594 (205)	3,826 612 194 54 2,967 3,826 <b>2014E</b> 371 300 7 14 691 (141)
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities Equity Total equity and liabilities Cash flow statement, \$mn Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year	109 378 0.3 646 1,134 <b>2007</b> 30 78 (20) 13 (20) 13 100 (222) 97 (1) (26)	2,391 805 429 6 1,152 2,391 <b>2008</b> 41 132 195 (66) 301 (345) 33 (63) (73)	2,727 584 537 7 1,600 2,727 <b>2009</b> 344 108 (137) 1 315 (238) (19) (2) 57	436 1,106 31 1,774 3,347 <b>2010</b> 222 132 25 (176) 204 (709) 306 (15) (214)	544 1,606 38 2,071 4,259 2011E 345 166 5 (54) 463 (970) 500 - (7)	4,337 525 1,506 41 2,265 4,337 <b>2012E</b> 193 241 3 241 3 25 462 (408) (100) - (47)	4,705 608 1,456 47 2,594 4,705 <b>2013E</b> <b>2013E</b> 327 290 6 (30) 594 (205) (50) - 3339	3,826 612 194 54 2,967 3,826 <b>2014E</b> 371 300 7 14 691 (141) (1,262) - (712)
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities Equity Total equity and liabilities Cash flow statement, \$mn Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year Key data	109 378 0.3 646 1,134 <b>2007</b> 30 78 (20) 13 (20) 13 100 (222) 97 (1) (26) <b>2007</b>	2,391 805 429 6 1,152 2,391 2008 41 132 195 (66) 301 (345) 33 (63) (73) 2008	2,727 584 537 7 1,600 2,727 2009 344 108 (137) 1 315 (238) (19) (2) 57 2009	436 1,106 31 1,774 3,347 <b>2010</b> 222 132 25 (176) 204 (709) 306 (15) (214) <b>2010</b>	544 1,606 38 2,071 4,259 2011E 345 166 5 (54) 463 (970) 500 - (7) 2011E	4,337 525 1,506 41 2,265 4,337 <b>2012E</b> 193 241 3 25 462 (408) (100) - (47) <b>2012E</b>	4,705 608 1,456 47 2,594 4,705 2013E 327 290 6 (30) 594 (205) (50) - 339 2013E	3,826 612 194 54 2,967 3,826 <b>2014E</b> 371 300 7 14 691 (141) (1,262) - (712) <b>2014E</b>
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities Equity Total equity and liabilities Cash flow statement, \$mn Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for /from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn	109 378 0.3 646 1,134 <b>2007</b> 30 78 (20) 13 (20) (22) 97 (1) (22) 97 (1) (26) <b>2007</b>	2,391 805 429 6 1,152 2,391 2008 41 132 195 (66) 301 (345) 33 (63) (73) 2008	2,727 584 537 7 1,600 2,727 2009 344 108 (137) 1 315 (238) (19) (2) 57 2009 318	436 1,106 31 1,774 3,347 2010 222 132 25 (176) 204 (709) 306 (15) (214) 2010 812	544 1,606 38 2,071 4,259 2011E 345 166 5 (54) 463 (970) 500 - (7) 2011E 1,369	4,337 525 1,506 41 2,265 4,337 2012E 193 241 3 241 3 25 462 (408) (100) - (47) 2012E 1,315	4,705 608 1,456 47 2,594 4,705 <b>2013E</b> 327 290 6 (30) 594 (205) (50) - 339 <b>2013E</b>	3,826 612 194 54 2,967 3,826 <b>2014E</b> 371 300 7 14 691 (141) (1,262) - (712) <b>2014E</b> 376
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities Equity Total equity and liabilities Cash flow statement, \$mn Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for /from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn Net debt/equity, %	109 378 0.3 646 1,134 <b>2007</b> 30 78 (20) 13 (20) 13 (20) (222) 97 (1) (22) 97 (1) (26) <b>2007</b> 271 41.8	2,391 805 429 6 1,152 2,391 2008 41 132 195 (66) 301 (345) 33 (63) (73) 2008 535 46.5	2,727 584 537 7 1,600 2,727 2009 344 108 (137) 1 315 (238) (19) (2) 57 2009 318 19.9	436 1,106 31 1,774 3,347 2010 222 132 25 (176) 204 (709) 306 (15) (214) 2010 812 45.8	544 1,606 38 2,071 4,259 2011E 345 166 5 (54) 463 (970) 500 - (7) 2011E 1,369 66.1	4,337 525 1,506 41 2,265 4,337 2012E 193 241 3 241 3 25 462 (408) (100) - (47) 2012E 1,315 58.1	4,705 608 1,456 47 2,594 4,705 2013E 327 290 6 (30) 594 (205) (50) - 339 2013E 927 35.7	3,826 612 194 54 2,967 3,826 <b>2014E</b> 371 300 7 14 691 (141) (1,262) - (712) <b>2014E</b> 376 12.7
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Minorities Equity Total equity and liabilities Cash flow statement, \$mn Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for /from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn	109 378 0.3 646 1,134 <b>2007</b> 30 78 (20) 13 (20) (22) 97 (1) (22) 97 (1) (26) <b>2007</b>	2,391 805 429 6 1,152 2,391 2008 41 132 195 (66) 301 (345) 33 (63) (73) 2008	2,727 584 537 7 1,600 2,727 2009 344 108 (137) 1 315 (238) (19) (2) 57 2009 318	436 1,106 31 1,774 3,347 2010 222 132 25 (176) 204 (709) 306 (15) (214) 2010 812	544 1,606 38 2,071 4,259 2011E 345 166 5 (54) 463 (970) 500 - (7) 2011E 1,369	4,337 525 1,506 41 2,265 4,337 2012E 193 241 3 241 3 25 462 (408) (100) - (47) 2012E 1,315	4,705 608 1,456 47 2,594 4,705 <b>2013E</b> 327 290 6 (30) 594 (205) (50) - 339 <b>2013E</b>	3,826 612 194 54 2,967 3,826 <b>2014E</b> 371 300 7 14 691 (141) (1,262) - (712) <b>2014E</b> 376

# Figure 35. Bashneft

Operating statistics	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Crude oil production, mnt	12	14	15	15	15	15
Gas production, bcm	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total hydrocarbon production, mmboe	92	106	113	115	113	113
Refining throughput, mnt	21	21	21	21	21	21
Refining cover, %	165	146	136	135	138	138
Income statement, \$mn	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Revenues	2,828	9,342	13,148	10,684	11,492	11,993
Operating expenses	(2,210)	(7,072)	(10,536)	(9,215)	(9,927)	(10,174)
EBITDA	1,249	2,981	3,261	2,131	2,254	2,525
EBITDA margin, %	44%	32%	25%	20%	20%	21%
EBIT	618	2,270	2,612	1,469	1,565	1,819
EBIT margin, %	22%	24%	20%	14%	14%	15%
Financial items	25	(256)	(315)	(241)	(228)	(187)
Profit Before Tax	643	2,014	2,297	1,228	1,337	1,633
Net income	420	1,429	1,673	932	1,014	1,238
Average number of shares outstanding, mn	205	205	205	205	205	205
EPS, \$ per share	2.05	6.98	8.17	4.55	4.95	6.04
DPS, \$ per share	3.59	7.90	6.13	6.83	4.46	5.44
Payout ratio, %	175.1	113.2	75.0	150.0	90.0	90.0
Oracuth rates N	0000	0040	00445	00405	00405	004.45
Growth rates, %	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Total hydrocarbon production		15.5	6.7	1.2	(1.6)	-
Revenues		230.3	40.7	(18.7)	7.6	4.4
EPS		240.2	17.1	(44.3)	8.8	22.1
DPS		119.9	(22.4)	11.4	(34.7)	22.1
Balance sheet, \$mn	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Current assets	2,531	3,752	3,596	2,958	2,696	3,152
Non-current assets	10,158	11,239	9,717	9,804	9,841	9,835
Total assets	12,689	14,991	13,313	12,763	12,537	12,987
Current liabilities	1,260	2,516	1,604	1,317	1,411	1,456
Long-term liabilities	2,989	4,483	4,560	4,560	4,560	4,560
Minority interests	3,135	2,717	1,429	1,489	1,554	1,633
Equity	5,305	5,275	5,720	5,396	5,013	5,338
Total equity and liabilities	12,689	14,991	13,313	12,763	12,537	12,987
Cash flow statement, \$mn	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Net income	420	1,429	1,673	932	1,014	1,238
DD&A	631	711	649	663	689	706
Other	61	(209)	184	16	46	60
Changes in working capital	137	(531)	(803)	236	(54)	(80)
Cash flow from operations	1,249	1,400	1,704	1,846	1,695	1,924
Cash flow used for investments	(1,977)	(1,995)	(966)	(706)	(706)	(681)
Cash flow used for/from financing	1,073	488	(1,429)	(1,272)	(1,398)	(913)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(5)	8	15	-	-	-
Cash flow for the year	340	(99)	(677)	(132)	(409)	330
Key data	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
	343	2,170	2,305	2,420	2,828	2,498
Net debt/(cash), \$mn	343			44.8	56.4	46.8
Net debt/(cash), \$mn Net debt/equity, %		41.1	40.3	44.0	50.4	
	6.5 12	41.1 14	40.3 20	44.0 21	21	21
Net debt/equity, %	6.5					
Net debt/equity, % Days receivables	6.5 12	14	20	21	21	21
Net debt/equity, % Days receivables Days payables	6.5 12 26	14 23	20 18	21 18	21 18	21 18

# Figure 36. Gazprom

Operating Statistics	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Crude oil and condensate	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
production, mt Gas production, bcm	550	555	455	504	514	528	549	544
Total hydrocarbon production,								
mmboe	3,334	3,361	2,775	3,060	3,121	3,206	3,330	3,299
Refining throughut, mt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refining cover, %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income statement, RUB mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Gross revenues	2,390,467	3,518,960	2,999,266	3,603,310	4,489,381	4,304,863	4,319,858	4,429,942
Operating expenses	(1,688,689)	(2,258,654)	(2,142,354)	(2,489,488)	(2,755,524)	(2,859,597)	(2,987,337)	(3,164,959)
EBITDA	885,355	1,455,322	1,078,109	1,357,437	2,000,605	1,732,495	1,634,392	1,570,029
EBITDA margin, %	37%	41%	36%	38%	45%	40%	38%	35%
EBIT	701,778	1,260,306	856,912	1,113,822	1,733,857	1,445,265	1,332,521	1,264,983
EBIT margin, %	29%	36%	29%	31%	39%	34%	31%	29%
Financial items	222,426	(228,674)	122,523	159,881	59,038	51,156	53,596	70,211
Profit Before Tax	924,204	1,031,632	979,435	1,273,703	1,792,895	1,496,421	1,386,117	1,335,194
Net income	658,038	742,928	784,276	967,683	1,410,393	1,173,306	1,085,302	1,044,702
Average number of shares outstanding, mn	23,400	23,600	23,400	22,951	22,951	22,951	22,951	22,951
EPS, RUB per share	28.1	31.5	33.5	42.2	61.5	51.1	47.3	45.5
DPS, RUB per share	2.7	0.4	2.4	3.9	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.3
Payout ratio, %	9.5	1.1	7.1	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Crowth rates 0/	2007	2000	2000	2010	2014 5	20425	20425	20145
Growth rates, %	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Total hydrocarbon production	(0.1)	0.8	(17.4)	10.3	2.0	2.7	3.9	(0.9)
Revenues	11.1	47.2	(14.8)	20.1	24.6	(4.1)	0.3	2.5
EPS	4.9	11.9	6.5	25.8	45.7	(16.8)	(7.5)	(3.7)
DPS	4.7	(86.5)	563.9	61.1	51.0	(16.8)	(7.5)	(3.7)
Balance sheet, RUB mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Current assets	1,566,417	1,572,075	1,688,136	1,865,895	2,538,188	2,891,155	3,265,747	3,837,760
Non-current assets	5,226,139	5,596,493	6,675,079	7,370,098	8,068,560	8,756,645	9,404,106	9,847,080
Total assets	6,792,556	7,168,568	8,363,215	9,235,993	10,606,748	11,647,800	12,669,853	13,684,839
Current liabilities	1,084,554	964,845	1,047,015	1,011,261	1,092,610	1,091,605	1,126,048	1,176,852
Long-term liabilities	1,394,905	1,290,624	1,670,254	1,688,371	1,688,371	1,688,371	1,688,371	1,688,371
Minorities	362,308	307,984	319,431	286,610	310,533	334,364	357,955	381,407
Equity	3,950,789	4,605,115	5,326,515	6,249,751	7,515,234	8,533,461	9,497,479	10,438,208
Total equity and liabillities	6,792,556	7,168,568	8,363,215	9,235,993	10,606,748	11,647,800	12,669,853	13,684,839
Cash flow statement, RUB mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Net income	658,038	742,928	784,276	967,683	1,410,393	1,173,306	1,085,302	1,044,702
DD&A	183,577	195,016	221,197	243,615	266,748	287,230	301,871	305,046
Other	(332,628)	199,313	(5,048)	(4,727)	13,596	28,616	31,426	20,063
Changes in working capital	89,521	(120,706)	(103,271)	253,545	(123,357)	15,764	3,384	44,058
Cash flow from operations	598,508	1,016,551	897,154	1,460,116	1,567,379	1,504,916	1,421,984	1,413,870
Cash flow used for investments	(892,241)	(895,598)	(993,111)	(1,050,307)	(922,698)	(924,798)	(890,168)	(668,523)
Cash flow used for/from financing	309,706	(68,893)	(2,867)	(212,384)	(165,991)	(210,380)	(188,283)	(180,081)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(6,088)	12,664	4,750	(6,398)	-	-	-	-
Cash flow for the year	9,885	64,724	(94,074)	191,027	478,690	369,737	343,533	565,266
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Key data			1 210 007	863,557	395,971	26,234	(317,299)	(882,565)
Key data Net debt/(cash), RUB mn	1,105,443	994,612	1,318,897					
Net debt/(cash), RUB mn	1,105,443 28.0	994,612 21.6	24.8	13.8	5.3	0.3	(3.3)	(8.5)
Net debt/(cash), RUB mn				13.8 77	5.3 77	0.3 77	(3.3) 77	(8.5) 77
Net debt/(cash), RUB mn Net debt/equity, %	28.0	21.6	24.8					
Net debt/(cash), RUB mn Net debt/equity, % Days receivables Days payables	28.0 106	21.6 70	24.8 103	77	77	77	77	77
Net debt/(cash), RUB mn Net debt/equity, % Days receivables	28.0 106 105	21.6 70 75	24.8 103 86	77 103	77 100	77 97	77 97	77 97

# Figure 37. Gazprom neft

Operating statistics	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Crude oil production, mnt	43	46	48	50	50	51	52	33
Gas production, bcm	5.5	6.2	6.4	7	11	12	12	13
Total hydrocarbon production, mnboe	348	374	385	403	427	441	448	317
Refining throughput, mnt	26	28	33	38	41	42	43	43
Income statement, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Revenues	21,247	33,075	24,166	32,772	44,112	35,188	37,082	38,073
Operating expenses	(16,348)	(26,826)	(20,737)	(28,114)	(37,280)	(32,110)	(33,690)	(34,394)
EBITDA	5,828	7,558	4,904	6,277	8,825	5,217	5,701	6,119
EBITDA margin, %	27%	23%	20%	19%	20%	15%	15%	16%
EBIT	4,899	6,249	3,429	4,658	6,831	3,078	3,392	3,679
EBIT margin, %	23%	19%	14%	14%	15%	9%	9%	10%
Financial items	559	(88)	468	(381)	(26)	63	52	78
Profit Before Tax	5,458	6,161	3,897	4,277	6,806	3,141	3,445	3,758
Net income	4,143	4,658	3,013	3,148	5,106	2,421	2,651	2,892
Average number of shares outstanding, mn	4,741	4,736	4,718	4,718	4,718	4,718	4,718	4,718
EPS, \$ per share	0.87	0.98	0.64	0.67	1.08	0.51	0.56	0.61
DPS, \$ per share	0.18	0.18	0.12	0.15	0.28	0.16	0.20	0.25
Payout ratio, %	21.0	18.0	18.0	20.2	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0
Growth rates, %	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Total hydrocarbon production	(2.0)	7.7	2.8	4.6	5.8	3.3	1.8	(29.4)
Revenues	5.3	55.7	(26.9)	35.6	34.6	(20.2)	5.4	2.7
EPS	13.2	12.6	(35.1)	4.5	62.2	(52.6)	9.5	9.1
DPS	(44.2)	(2.9)	(34.5)	25.3	91.3	(43.2)	27.8	24.7
Balance sheet, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Current assets	4,760	5,937	6,802	7,093	9,173	7,651	8,411	9,538
Non-current assets	11,849	14,268	23,110	24,971	27,209	29,022	30,520	31,840
Total assets	16,609	20,205	29,912	32,064	36,382	36,673	38,930	41,379
Current liabilities	3,625	4,020	5,692	4,851	6,139	6,091	4,972	5,324
Long-term liabilities	2,548	2,085	5,563	6,415	5,949	5,103	6,479	6,535
Minorities	3	139	2,506	2,111	1,293	1,387	1,490	1,602
Equity	10,433	13,961	16,151	18,687	23,000	24,093	25,989	27,918
Total equity and liabilities	16,609	20,205	29,912	32,064	36,382	36,673	38,930	41,379
Cash flow statement, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Net income	4,143	4,658	3,013	3,148	5,106	2,421	2,651	2,892
DD&A	929	1,309	1,475	1,619	1,994	2,139	2,309	2,440
Other	(360)	(150)	(242)	378	546	(16)	(58)	(72)
Changes in working capital	604	(373)	(772)	247	(1,336)	856	(257)	(185)
Cash flow from operations	5,316	5,444	3,474	5,392	6,310	5,401	4,645	5,075
Cash flow used for investments	(5,636)	(3,463)	(4,879)	(4,852)	(4,938)	(3,843)	(3,645)	(3,577)
Cash flow used for/from financing	(320)	(566)	185	(309)	(1,210)	(1,572)	(651)	(613)
č	26	(61)	13	47	(1,210)	(.,0.2)	-	(0.0)
Filect of exchange rate changes		(01)		278	155	(14)	349	885
Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year	(614)	1,354	(1,207)	210	100	( )		
Cash flow for the year								00445
Cash flow for the year Key data	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Cash flow for the year Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn	<b>2007</b> 2,689	<b>2008</b> 1,458	<b>2009</b> 5,289	<b>2010</b> 5,272	<b>2011E</b> 4,888	<b>2012E</b> 4,658	<b>2013E</b> 4,413	3,878
Cash flow for the year Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn Net debt/equity, %	<b>2007</b> 2,689 25.8	<b>2008</b> 1,458 10.4	<b>2009</b> 5,289 32.7	<b>2010</b> 5,272 28.2	<b>2011E</b> 4,888 21.2	<b>2012E</b> 4,658 19.3	<b>2013E</b> 4,413 17.0	3,878 13.9
Cash flow for the year Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn	<b>2007</b> 2,689	<b>2008</b> 1,458	<b>2009</b> 5,289	<b>2010</b> 5,272	<b>2011E</b> 4,888	<b>2012E</b> 4,658	<b>2013E</b> 4,413	3,878

# Figure 38. LUKOIL

Operating statistics	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Crude oil production, mnt	97	95	98	96	91	89	88	87
Gas production, bcm	14.0	17.0	14.9	18.6	19.7	20.7	22.5	24.2
Total hydrocarbon production, mnboe	788	795	800	810	781	771	775	781
Refining throughput, mnt	57	62	63	65	65	76	78	78
Income statement, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Gross revenues	82,238	107,680	81,083	104,956	131,676	95,210	97,169	100,212
Operating expenses	(68,820)	(93,971)	(71,305)	(93,423)	(117,642)	(84,620)	(85,639)	(87,305)
EBITDA	15,590	16,667	13,715	15,687	18,397	15,116	16,264	17,849
EBITDA margin, %	19%	15%	17%	15%	14%	16%	17%	18%
EBIT	13,418	13,709	9,778	11,533	14,034	10,589	11,530	12,906
EBIT margin, %	16%	13%	12%	11%	11%	11%	12%	13%
Financial items	(345)	(1,015)	(715)	(63)	(358)	156	336	521
Profit Before Tax	13,073	12,694	9,063	11,470	13,676	10,746	11,866	13,427
Net income	9,511	9,144	7,011	9,006	10,550	8,478	9,374	10,619
Average number of shares outstanding, mn	829	840	847	823	799	799	799	799
EPS, \$ per share	11.5	10.9	8.3	10.9	13.2	10.6	11.7	13.3
DPS, \$ per share	1.64	2.01	1.64	1.94	2.48	2.10	2.44	2.89
Payout ratio, %	14.3	18.5	19.8	17.8	18.8	19.8	20.8	21.8
Growth rates, %	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Total hydrocarbon production	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.2	(3.6)	(1.3)	0.6	0.8
Revenues	20.7	30.9	(24.7)	29.4	25.5	(27.7)	2.1	3.1
EPS	27.1	(5.2)	(23.9)	32.1	20.8	(19.6)	10.6	13.3
DPS	10.5	19.0	4.0	13.5	24.7	(13.0)	19.4	22.1
Balance sheet, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Current assets	17,903	15,633	17,839	20,617	29,227	28,396	32,723	38,239
Non-current assets	41,729	55,828	61,180	63,400	66,757	71,303	74,557	77,778
Total assets	59,632	71,461	79,019	84,017	95,984	99,699	107,280	116,017
Current liabilities	9,728	10,575	9,694	10,775	12,376	9,732	9,749	9,925
Long-term liabilities	8,114	9,876	12,946	13,634	13,634	13,634	13,634	13,634
Minorities	577	670	388	411	575	694	814	936
Equity	41,213	50,340	55,991	59,197	69,399	75,639	83,083	91,522
Total equity and liabilities	59,632	71,461	79,019	84,017	95,984	99,699	107,280	116,017
Cash flow statement, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Net income	9,511	9,144	7,011	9,006	10,550	8,478	9,374	10,619
DD&A	2,172	2,958	3,937	4,154	4,363	4,527	4,733	4,943
Other	1,026	(489)	418	1,207	1,334	(198)	(183)	(169)
Changes in working capital	(1,828)	2,699	(2,483)	(826)	(1,700)	2,992	(147)	(245)
Cash flow from operations	10,881	14,312	8,883	13,541	14,547	15,799	13,777	15,149
Cash flow used for investments	(9,715)	(13,559)	(8,923)	(7,296)	(7,720)	(9,072)	(7,988)	(8,163)
Cash flow used for/from financing	(1,098)	763	87	(6,146)	(1,518)	(1,921)	(1,626)	(1,889)
Effect of exchange rate changes	21	(118)	(12)	(5)	-	(0)	(0)	(0)
Cash flow for the year	89	1,398	35	94	5,310	4,805	4,163	5,096
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Kev data					3,348	(1,456)	(5,619)	(10,715)
Key data Net debt/(cash). \$mn	6.154	7.065	8.974	8.658	a.a4n			
Net debt/(cash), \$mn	6,154 14.9	7,065 14.0	8,974 16.0	8,658 14.6		( . ,		
Net debt/(cash), \$mn Net debt/equity, %	14.9	14.0	16.0	14.6	4.8	(1.9)	(6.8)	(11.7)
Net debt/(cash), \$mn						( . ,		

# Figure 39. NOVATEK

Operating statistics	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Gas production, bcm	28.3	30.4	32.4	37.2	52.4	55.4	60.3	63.32
Liquids production, mnt	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5
Total hydrocarbon production, mnboe	184	198	213	245	338	360	390	409
Refining throughput, mnt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refining cover, %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income statement, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Revenues	2,439	3,186	2,834	3,853	5,963	6,368	7,815	8,727
Operating expenses	(1,447)	(1,895)	(1,777)	(2,199)	(3,229)	(3,629)	(4,385)	(5,138)
EBITDA	1,135	1,471	1,232	1,872	3,031	3,061	3,789	3,983
EBITDA margin, %	47%	46%	43%	49%	51%	48%	48%	46%
EBIT	992	1,291	1,056	1,654	2,734	2,739	3,430	3,589
EBIT margin, %	41%	41%	37%	43%	46%	43%	44%	41%
Financial items	5	(142)	(33)	28	(13)	(47)	38	106
Profit Before Tax	997	1,149	1,024	1,682	2,722	2,692	3,468	3,696
Net income	733	920	820	1,335	2,199	2,168	2,795	2,984
Average number of shares outstanding, mn				3,032	3,033	3,033	3,033	3,033
EPS, \$ per share	0.24	0.30	0.27	0.44	0.72	0.71	0.92	0.98
DPS, \$ per share	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.21	0.25	0.36	0.38
Payout ratio, %	31.3	33.4	29.3	24.3	23.6	33.6	32.4	37.2
Growth rates, %	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Total hydrocarbon production	(0.8)	7.6	7.5	15.4	37.9	6.3	8.5	4.9
Revenues	35.7	30.6	(11.1)	36.0	54.8	6.8	22.7	11.7
EPS	41.3	25.6	(10.8)	62.7	64.7	(1.4)	28.9	6.7
DPS	46.4	(49.3)	89.1	50.8	54.5	16.8	44.4	5.8
Balance sheet, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Current assets	692	895	<b>2009</b> 911	968	1,516		1,731	3,270
Non-current assets	3,529	3,863	5,536	966 8,370	9,155	1,288 9,589	10,039	10,476
Total assets	4,221	4,758	6,447	9,339	10,671	10,877	11,770	13,746
Current liabilities	490	4,738	786	1,881	1,356	1,380	430	488
Long-term liabilities	410	978	1,219	1,963	3,180	2,095	2,089	2,101
Minorities	410 19	19	637	677	21	2,035	(9)	(27)
Equity	3,302	3,267	3,806	4,818	6,114	7,396	9,260	11,184
Total equity and liabilities	4,221	4,758	6,447	9,339	10,671	10,877	11,770	13,746
	,	,	- /	-,	- , -	- , -	, -	-, -
Cash flow statement, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Net income	733	920	820	1,335	2,199	2,168	2,795	2,984
DD&A	143	180	176	218	297	323	359	394
					(000)	34	(27)	(74)
Other	27	65	128	13	(296)			
Changes in working capital	(66)	101	24	(88)	(76)	(47)	64	(5)
Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations	(66) 836	101 1,267	24 1,148	(88) 1,477	(76) 2,123	(47) 2,477	64 3,192	3,299
Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments	(66) 836 (811)	101 1,267 (1,281)	24 1,148 (1,135)	(88) 1,477 (2,267)	(76) 2,123 (2,509)	(47) 2,477 (1,043)	64 3,192 (857)	3,299 (746)
Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing	(66) 836 (811) (144)	101 1,267 (1,281) 327	24 1,148 (1,135) (32)	(88) 1,477 (2,267) 783	(76) 2,123 (2,509) 441	(47) 2,477 (1,043) (1,595)	64 3,192 (857) (1,953)	3,299
Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes	(66) 836 (811) (144) 65	101 1,267 (1,281) 327 (100)	24 1,148 (1,135) (32) (5)	(88) 1,477 (2,267) 783 (9)	(76) 2,123 (2,509) 441 3	(47) 2,477 (1,043) (1,595) (9)	64 3,192 (857) (1,953) (2)	3,299 (746) (1,137) 1
Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing	(66) 836 (811) (144)	101 1,267 (1,281) 327	24 1,148 (1,135) (32)	(88) 1,477 (2,267) 783	(76) 2,123 (2,509) 441	(47) 2,477 (1,043) (1,595)	64 3,192 (857) (1,953)	3,299 (746) (1,137)
Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes	(66) 836 (811) (144) 65	101 1,267 (1,281) 327 (100)	24 1,148 (1,135) (32) (5)	(88) 1,477 (2,267) 783 (9)	(76) 2,123 (2,509) 441 3	(47) 2,477 (1,043) (1,595) (9)	64 3,192 (857) (1,953) (2)	3,299 (746) (1,137) 1
Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year	(66) 836 (811) (144) 65 (54)	101 1,267 (1,281) 327 (100) 212	24 1,148 (1,135) (32) (5) (23)	(88) 1,477 (2,267) 783 (9) (15)	(76) 2,123 (2,509) 441 3 57	(47) 2,477 (1,043) (1,595) (9) (169)	64 3,192 (857) (1,953) (2) 380	3,299 (746) (1,137) 1 1,417
Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn	(66) 836 (811) (144) 65 (54) <b>2007</b>	101 1,267 (1,281) 327 (100) 212 <b>2008</b>	24 1,148 (1,135) (32) (5) (23) <b>2009</b>	(88) 1,477 (2,267) 783 (9) (15) <b>2010</b>	(76) 2,123 (2,509) 441 3 57 <b>2011E</b>	(47) 2,477 (1,043) (1,595) (9) (169) <b>2012E</b>	64 3,192 (857) (1,953) (2) 380 <b>2013E</b>	3,299 (746) (1,137) 1 1,417 <b>2014E</b>
Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn Net debt/equity, %	(66) 836 (811) (144) 65 (54) <b>2007</b> 106	101 1,267 (1,281) 327 (100) 212 <b>2008</b> 520	24 1,148 (1,135) (32) (5) (23) <b>2009</b> 905	(88) 1,477 (2,267) 783 (9) (15) <b>2010</b> 2,030	(76) 2,123 (2,509) 441 3 57 <b>2011E</b> 3,097	(47) 2,477 (1,043) (1,595) (9) (169) <b>2012E</b> 2,378	64 3,192 (857) (1,953) (2) 380 <b>2013E</b> 987	3,299 (746) (1,137) 1 1,417 <b>2014E</b> (421)
Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn Net debt/equity, %	(66) 836 (811) (144) 65 (54) <b>2007</b> 106 3.2	101 1,267 (1,281) 327 (100) 212 <b>2008</b> 520 15.9	24 1,148 (1,135) (32) (5) (23) <b>2009</b> 905 23.8	(88) 1,477 (2,267) 783 (9) (15) <b>2010</b> 2,030 42.1	(76) 2,123 (2,509) 441 3 57 <b>2011E</b> 3,097 50.7	(47) 2,477 (1,043) (1,595) (9) (169) <b>2012E</b> 2,378 32.2	64 3,192 (857) (1,953) (2) 380 <b>2013E</b> 987 10.7	3,299 (746) (1,137) 1 1,417 <b>2014E</b> (421) (3.8)
Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn Net debt/equity, % Days receivables	(66) 836 (811) (144) 65 (54) <b>2007</b> 106 3.2 47	101 1,267 (1,281) 327 (100) 212 <b>2008</b> 520 15.9 35	24 1,148 (1,135) (32) (5) (23) <b>2009</b> 905 23.8 27	(88) 1,477 (2,267) 783 (9) (15) <b>2010</b> 2,030 42.1 26	(76) 2,123 (2,509) 441 3 57 <b>2011E</b> 3,097 50.7 35	(47) 2,477 (1,043) (1,595) (9) (169) <b>2012E</b> 2,378 32.2 29	64 3,192 (857) (1,953) (2) 380 <b>2013E</b> 987 10.7 22	3,299 (746) (1,137) 1 1,417 <b>2014E</b> (421) (3.8) 22
Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn Net debt/equity, % Days receivables Days payables	(66) 836 (811) (144) 65 (54) <b>2007</b> 106 3.2 47 22	101 1,267 (1,281) 327 (100) 212 <b>2008</b> 520 15.9 35 26	24 1,148 (1,135) (32) (5) (23) <b>2009</b> 905 23.8 27 31	(88) 1,477 (2,267) 783 (9) (15) <b>2010</b> 2,030 42.1 26 88	(76) 2,123 (2,509) 441 3 57 <b>2011E</b> 3,097 50.7 35 26	(47) 2,477 (1,043) (1,595) (9) (169) <b>2012E</b> 2,378 32.2 29 15	64 3,192 (857) (1,953) (2) 380 <b>2013E</b> 987 10.7 22 15	3,299 (746) (1,137) 1 1,417 <b>2014E</b> (421) (3.8) 22 16

# Figure 40. Rosneft

Operating statistics	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Crude oil production, mnt	101	106	109	116	120	125	129	132
Gas production, bcm	15.7	12.4	12.7	12.3	12.6	13.9	14.8	17.0
Total hydrocarbon production, mnboe	832	849	871	920	947	996	1,026	1,065
Refining throughput, mnt	48	50	50	50	58	63	65	66
Income statement, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Revenues	49,216	68,991	46,826	63,047	93,370	80,150	83,828	86,659
Operating expenses	(38,495)	(55,986)	(37,698)	(49,548)	(75,781)	(67,851)	(72,307)	(74,248)
EBITDA	14,007	16,988	13,478	19,096	23,559	18,712	18,435	19,525
EBITDA margin, %	28%	25%	29%	30%	25%	23%	22%	23%
EBIT	10,721	13,005	9,128	13,499	17,589	12,299	11,520	12,411
EBIT margin, %	22%	19%	19%	21%	19%	15%	14%	14%
Financial items	7,068	114	(609)	(183)	(492)	397	342	505
Profit Before Tax	17,789	13,119	8,519	13,316	17,096	12,696	11,862	12,916
Net income	12,862	11,120	6,514	10,400	13,085	9,799	9,279	10,223
Average number of shares outstanding, mn	9,891	9,598	9,598	9,598	9,591	9,588	9,588	9,588
EPS, \$ per share	1.30	1.16	0.68	1.08	1.36	1.02	0.97	1.07
DPS, \$ per share	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.17
Payout ratio, %	14.7	4.0	5.6	11.2	9.1	10.3	14.3	17.3
Growth rates, %	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Total hydrocarbon production	25.6	2.0	2.6	5.6	3.0	5.1	3.0	3.8
Revenues	48.7	40.2	(32.1)	34.6	48.1	(14.2)	4.6	3.4
EPS	250.7	(10.9)	(41.4)	59.7	25.9	(25.1)	(5.3)	10.2
DPS	18.4	2.1	20.5	17.4	30.1	41.8	4.0	14.6
Balance sheet, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Current assets	14,968	12,807	15,169	23,043	26,798	22,346	26,895	32,464
Non-current assets	59,837	64,706	68,063	70,786	79,638	88,670	91,815	94,583
Total assets	74,805	77,513	83,232	93,829	106,436	111,016	118,710	127,047
Current liabilities	22,124	18,697	13,443	11,693	14,812	11,361	11,472	11,900
Long-term liabilities	23,964	19,218	24,252	26,632	23,868	23,259	22,790	21,893
Minorities	277	695	706	969	1,067	1,251	1,424	1,610
Equity	28,440	38,903	44,831	54,535	66,689	75,144	83,024	91,644
Total equity and liabilities	74,805	77,513	83,232	93,829	106,436	111,016	118,710	127,047
Cash flow statement, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Net income	12,862	11,120	6,514	10,400	13,085	9,799	9,279	10,223
DD&A	3,286	3,983	4,350	5,597	5,970	6,413	6,915	7,113
Other	3,867	(2,327)	(756)	(41)	(234)	(10)	(28)	(21)
Changes in working capital	(2,905)	1,617	211	(784)	(938)	(366)	(78)	(283)
Cash flow from operations	17,110	14,393	10,319	15,172	17,884	15,837	16,088	17,033
Cash flow used for investments	(20,095)	(10,822)	(8,788)	(12,439)	(13,137)	(15,100)	(9,700)	(9,525)
Cash flow used for/from financing	3,440	(3,074)	(877)	(558)	(4,069)	(3,792)	(2,418)	(2,452)
Effect of exchange rate changes	38	(126)	(26)	(18)	(112)	-	-	-
		371	628	2,157	566	(3,055)	3,970	5,056
Cash flow for the year	493	5/1						
Cash flow for the year Key data	493 <b>2007</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn			<b>2009</b> 18,982	<b>2010</b> 12,557	<b>2011E</b> 9,853	<b>2012E</b> 10,460	<b>2013E</b> 5,471	<b>2014E</b> (433)
Key data	2007	2008						
Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn	<b>2007</b> 25,903	<b>2008</b> 21,082	18,982	12,557	9,853	10,460	5,471	(433)
Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn Net debt/equity, %	<b>2007</b> 25,903 91.1	<b>2008</b> 21,082 54.2	18,982 42.3	12,557 23.0	9,853 14.8	10,460 13.9	5,471 6.6	(433) (0.5)

# Figure 41. Surgutneftegas

Operating Statistics	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Crude oil production, mnt	64	62	60	60	61	60	60	59
Gas production, bcm	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.4	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.3
Total hydrocarbon production, mnboe	554	533	518	513	524	519	514	509
Refining throughput, mnt	20	20	20	21	21	22	22	22
Income statement, RUB mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Gross revenues	815,774	917,977	711,547	880,905	1,279,039	966,465	985,215	1,003,759
Operating expenses	(670,866)	(804,863)	(583,365)	(731,357)	(1,054,629)	(856,596)	(894,875)	(937,362)
EBITDA	224,138	179,782	199,784	233,847	318,647	208,654	194,001	175,239
EBITDA margin, %	27%	20%	28%	27%	25%	22%	20%	17%
EBIT	144,908	113,115	128,182	149,548	224,409	109,869	90,340	66,397
EBIT margin, %	18%	12%	18%	17%	18%	11%	9%	7%
Financial items	(21,631)	78,481	13,631	8,802	27,954	35,836	36,920	37,834
Profit Before Tax	123,278	191,596	141,813	158,349	252,363	145,705	127,260	104,231
Net income	88,627	143,917	113,874	128,392	203,051	97,010	76,927	52,843
Average number of shares outstanding, mn	12,283	12,283	12,283	12,283	12,283	12,283	12,283	12,283
EPS, RUB per share	7.22	11.72	9.27	10.45	16.53	7.90	6.26	4.30
DPS, RUB per share	0.60	0.60	0.45	0.89	1.40	0.67	0.53	0.37
Payout ratio, %	31.3	22.0	21.2	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8
Growth rates, %	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Total hydrocarbon production	(1.9)	(3.8)	(2.8)	(0.9)	2.0	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.9)
Revenues	14.3	12.5	(22.5)	23.8	45.2	(24.4)	1.9	1.9
EPS	14.9	62.4	(20.9)	12.7	58.1	(52.2)	(20.7)	(31.3)
DPS	13.7	14.0	(23.7)	68.9	58.1	(52.2)	(20.7)	(31.3)
Balance sheet, RUB mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Current assets	357,933	499,308	526,127	429,624	513,292	495,957	595,312	670,300
Non-current assets	632,391	666,860	743,896	950,712	1,080,663	1,107,654	1,042,362	984,872
Total assets	990,324	1,166,168	1,270,023	1,380,337	1,593,955	1,603,611	1,637,674	1,655,172
Current liabilities	51,068	40,726	52,446	54,141	69,425	62,205	64,581	68,168
Long-term liabilities	15,429	12,595	16,692	21,073	21,073	21,073	21,073	21,073
Minorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	923,827	1,112,848	1,200,885	1,305,123	1,503,456	1,520,333	1,552,020	1,565,930
Total equity and liabilities	990,324	1,166,168	1,270,023	1,380,337	1,593,955	1,603,611	1,637,674	1,655,172
Cash flow statement, RUB mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Net income	88,627	143,917	113,874	128,392	203,051	97,010	76,927	52,843
DD&A	79,229	66,667	71,602	84,300	94,238	98,785	103,661	108,842
Other	39,071	(48,026)	28,769	23,263	804	(16,465)	(16,839)	(16,733)
Changes in working capital	879	(102)	(12,039)	(19,092)	(22,810)	28,707	(1,684)	(2,746)
Cash flow from operations	207,806	162,456	202,206	216,863	275,282	208,037	162,065	142,206
Cash flow used for investments	(221,113)	(48,882)	(202,071)	(337,131)	(188,569)	(124,437)	(36,646)	(49,241)
Cash flow used for/from financing	(10,598)	(8,164)	(9,789)	(23,646)	(41,303)	(64,516)	(30,824)	(24,442)
Effect of exchange rate changes	26,293	(99,271)	7,816	140,553	-	-	-	-
Cash flow for the year	2,389	6,139	(1,838)	(3,361)	45,410	19,084	94,596	68,523
Key data	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
	(476 100)	(585,573)	(656,427)	(758,744)	(840,041)	(859,125)	(853,720)	(822,243)
Net debt/(cash), RUB mn	(476,109)	(						
Net debt/(cash), RUB mn Net debt/equity, %	(476,109) (51.5)	(52.6)	(54.7)	(58.1)	(55.9)	(56.5)	(55.0)	(52.5)
			(54.7) 9.5	(58.1) 9.8	(55.9) 13.5	(56.5) 6.4	(55.0) 5.0	(52.5) 3.4
Net debt/equity, %	(51.5)	(52.6)						

# Figure 42. Tatneft

Operating Statistics	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Crude oil production, mnt	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Gas production, bcm	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Total hydrocarbon production, mnboe	194	195	195	196	196	197	198	198
Refining throughput, mnt	1	1	1	1	2	7	7	7
Income statement, RUB mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Gross revenues	356,276	444,332	380,648	468,032	614,524	513,090	514,863	506,725
Operating expenses	(299,538)	(410,129)	(311,939)	(403,935)	(521,420)	(421,314)	(428,572)	(426,355)
EBITDA	67,117	44,342	80,626	76,580	107,303	111,126	106,256	100,872
EBITDA margin, %	19%	10%	21%	16%	17%	22%	21%	20%
EBIT	56,738	34,203	68,709	64,097	93,104	91,776	86,291	80,371
EBIT margin, %	16%	8%	18%	14%	15%	18%	17%	16%
Financial items	5,881	(16,049)	5,817	373	5,627	1,258	2,270	3,436
Profit Before Tax	62,619	18,154	74,526	64,470	98,730	93,034	88,562	83,807
Net income	43,289	8,413	54,372	46,673	73,162	69,728	66,217	61,686
Average number of shares outstanding, mn	2,148	2,148	2,148	2,148	2,148	2,148	2,148	2,148
EPS, RUB per share	20.16	3.92	25.32	21.73	34.06	32.47	30.83	28.72
DPS, RUB per share	5.65	4.42	6.56	5.02	8.13	8.00	7.83	7.52
Payout ratio, %	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	31.0	32.0	33.0	34.0
Growth rates, %	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Total hydrocarbon production	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Revenues	11.9	24.7	(14.3)	23.0	31.3	(16.5)	0.3	(1.6)
EPS	45.2	(80.6)	546.3	(14.2)	56.8	(4.7)	(5.0)	(6.8)
DPS	22.8	(21.8)	48.4	(23.5)	61.9	(1.6)	(2.1)	(4.0)
Balance sheet, RUB mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Current assets	126,595	116,620	135,914	132,557	160,069	173,187	189,931	230,464
Non-current assets	243,624	276,360	359,828	434,622	474,951	514,487	554,089	566,503
Total assets	370,219	392,980	495,742	567,179	635,021	687,673	744,020	796,967
Current liabilities	38,428	32,043	110,894	80,836	74,553	67,598	67,504	67,381
Long-term liabilities	63,233	96,078	71,341	135,797	135,797	135,797	135,797	135,797
Minorities	4,499	4,583	7,984	11,939	11,939	11,939	11,939	11,939
Equity	264,059	260,276	305,523	338,607	412,732	472,339	528,781	581,850
Total equity and liabilities	370,219	392,980	495,742	567,179	635,021	687,673	744,020	796,967
Cash flow statement, RUB mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Net income	43,289	8,413	54,372	46,673	73,162	69,728	66,217	61,686
DD&A	10,379	10,139	11,917	12,483	14,199	19,350	19,964	20,501
Other	7,555	35,051	2,030	10,582	8,728	2,839	2,861	3,684
Changes in working capital	(13,190)	(5,751)	(1,716)	(13,861)	(22,692)	13,856	(168)	963
Cash flow from operations	48,033	47,852	66,603	55,877	73,396	105,773	88,874	86,834
Cash flow used for investments	(39,624)	(61,735)	(91,328)	(65,137)	(47,727)	(52,940)	(53,601)	(26,995)
Cash flow used for/from financing	(2,268)	14,291	24,148	4,499	(21,669)	(18,905)	(18,602)	(18,221)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flow for the year	6,141	408	(577)	(4,761)	4,000	33,928	16,671	41,617
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Key data				00 700	72,689	38,761	22,089	(19,528)
Key data Net debt/(cash), RUB mn	(12,007)	17,815	48,517	83,792	12,009	00,701	22,000	(10,020)
Net debt/(cash), RUB mn		17,815 6.8	48,517 15.9	83,792 24.7	17.6	8.2	4.2	(3.4)
Net debt/(cash), RUB mn Net debt/equity, % ROE, %	(12,007)							
Net debt/(cash), RUB mn	(12,007) (4.5)	6.8	15.9	24.7	17.6	8.2	4.2	(3.4)

# Figure 43. TNK-BP Holding

Operating statistics	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Crude oil production, mnt	70	70	72	74	74	75	75	76
Gas production, bcm	8.9	11.3	12.1	12.9	13.8	14.6	15.4	16.4
Total hydrocarbon production, mnboe	566	581	596	614	625	631	638	649
Refining throughput, mnt	22	23	22	24	25	24	24	24
Income statement, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Revenues	34,995	45,133	31,449	41,113	55,843	42,504	43,730	44,793
Operating expenses						()		
	(27,740)	(37,097)	(25,060)	(32,981)	(43,399)	(36,547)	(38,407)	(40,287)
EBITDA	8,596	9,517	8,119	9,944	14,408	8,126	7,629	6,888
EBITDA margin, %	25%	21%	26%	24%	26%	19%	17%	15%
EBIT	7,255	8,036	6,389	8,132	12,443	5,957	5,323	4,506
EBIT margin, %	21%	18%	20%	20%	22%	14%	12%	10%
Financial items	132	251	292	198	(52)	195	147	148
Profit Before Tax	7,387	8,287	6,681	8,330	12,391	6,152	5,470	4,654
Net income	5,732	6,367	5,269	6,540	9,813	4,873	4,307	3,619
Average number of shares outstanding, mn	15,447	15,447	15,447	15,447	15,447	15,447	15,447	15,447
EPS, \$ per share	0.37	0.41	0.34	0.42	0.64	0.32	0.28	0.23
DPS, \$ per share	0.12	0.20	0.30	0.39	0.41	0.19	0.17	0.14
Payout ratio, %	33.8	52.1	88.6	92.5	65.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
· ·								
Growth rates, %	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Total hydrocarbon production	(4.7)	2.6	2.6	3.0	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.7
Revenues	9.0	29.0	(30.3)	30.7	35.8	(23.9)	2.9	2.4
EPS	(10.6)	11.1	(17.2)	24.1	50.1	(50.3)	(11.6)	(16.0)
DPS	(55.9)	71.0	48.5	29.6	5.5	(54.2)	(11.6)	(16.0)
Balance sheet, \$mn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Current assets	13,038	14,153	9,201	10,568	13,302	10,616	11,500	12,190
Non-current assets	14,866	17,848	19,046	20,313	23,366	25,947	27,942	29,859
Total assets	27,904	32,001	28,247	30,881	36,668	36,563	39,442	42,049
Current liabilities	8,440	9,701	5,916	4,634	5,519	4,685	4,817	6,179
Long-term liabilities	3,171	2,506	2,863	5,144	3,691	5,118	6,119	5,973
Minorities	708	817	729	894	1,265	1,468	1,647	1,798
Equity	15,585	18,977	18,739	20,209	26,193	25,291	26,858	28,099
Total equity and liabilities	27,904	32,001	28,247	30,881		36 563		42,049
		02,001	20,211	50,001	36,668	36,563	39,442	42,043
Cash flow statement. \$mn	2007							
Cash flow statement, \$mn	<b>2007</b>	2008	2009	2010	2011E	2012E	2013E	2014E
Net income	5,732	<b>2008</b> 6,367	<b>2009</b> 5,269	<b>2010</b> 6,540	<b>2011E</b> 9,813	<b>2012E</b> 4,873	<b>2013E</b> 4,307	<b>2014E</b> 3,619
Net income DD&A	5,732 1,341	<b>2008</b> 6,367 1,481	<b>2009</b> 5,269 1,730	<b>2010</b> 6,540 1,812	<b>2011E</b> 9,813 1,964	<b>2012E</b> 4,873 2,169	<b>2013E</b> 4,307 2,305	<b>2014E</b> 3,619 2,382
Net income DD&A Other	5,732 1,341 (193)	<b>2008</b> 6,367 1,481 (394)	<b>2009</b> 5,269 1,730 245	<b>2010</b> 6,540 1,812 547	<b>2011E</b> 9,813 1,964 808	<b>2012E</b> 4,873 2,169 231	<b>2013E</b> 4,307 2,305 211	<b>2014E</b> 3,619 2,382 187
Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital	5,732 1,341 (193) (1,394)	<b>2008</b> 6,367 1,481 (394) (840)	<b>2009</b> 5,269 1,730 245 507	<b>2010</b> 6,540 1,812 547 231	<b>2011E</b> 9,813 1,964 808 (822)	<b>2012E</b> 4,873 2,169 231 1,448	<b>2013E</b> 4,307 2,305 211 (59)	<b>2014E</b> 3,619 2,382 187 (23)
Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations	5,732 1,341 (193) (1,394) 5,486	<b>2008</b> 6,367 1,481 (394) (840) 6,614	<b>2009</b> 5,269 1,730 245 507 7,751	<b>2010</b> 6,540 1,812 547 231 9,130	<b>2011E</b> 9,813 1,964 808 (822) 11,764	<b>2012E</b> 4,873 2,169 231 1,448 8,721	<b>2013E</b> 4,307 2,305 211 (59) 6,764	<b>2014E</b> 3,619 2,382 187 (23) 6,166
Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments	5,732 1,341 (193) (1,394) 5,486 (3,615)	<b>2008</b> 6,367 1,481 (394) (840) 6,614 (3,564)	2009 5,269 1,730 245 507 7,751 (3,233)	<b>2010</b> 6,540 1,812 547 231 9,130 (4,730)	<b>2011E</b> 9,813 1,964 808 (822) 11,764 (5,569)	<b>2012E</b> 4,873 2,169 231 1,448 8,721 (4,750)	<b>2013E</b> 4,307 2,305 211 (59) 6,764 (4,300)	<b>2014E</b> 3,619 2,382 187 (23) 6,166 (4,300)
Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing	5,732 1,341 (193) (1,394) 5,486 (3,615) (2,115)	2008 6,367 1,481 (394) (840) 6,614 (3,564) (2,728)	2009 5,269 1,730 245 507 7,751 (3,233) (5,133)	2010 6,540 1,812 547 231 9,130 (4,730) (3,637)	2011E 9,813 1,964 808 (822) 11,764 (5,569) (5,405)	<b>2012E</b> 4,873 2,169 231 1,448 8,721	2013E 4,307 2,305 211 (59) 6,764 (4,300) (1,813)	2014E 3,619 2,382 187 (23) 6,166 (4,300) (1,378)
Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes	5,732 1,341 (193) (1,394) 5,486 (3,615) (2,115) 52	2008 6,367 1,481 (394) (840) 6,614 (3,564) (2,728) (28)	2009 5,269 1,730 245 507 7,751 (3,233) (5,133) 6	2010 6,540 1,812 547 231 9,130 (4,730) (3,637) (8)	2011E 9,813 1,964 808 (822) 11,764 (5,569) (5,405) 16	<b>2012E</b> 4,873 2,169 231 1,448 8,721 (4,750) (4,123)	2013E 4,307 2,305 211 (59) 6,764 (4,300) (1,813) 0	2014E 3,619 2,382 187 (23) 6,166 (4,300) (1,378) 0
Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing	5,732 1,341 (193) (1,394) 5,486 (3,615) (2,115)	2008 6,367 1,481 (394) (840) 6,614 (3,564) (2,728)	2009 5,269 1,730 245 507 7,751 (3,233) (5,133)	2010 6,540 1,812 547 231 9,130 (4,730) (3,637)	2011E 9,813 1,964 808 (822) 11,764 (5,569) (5,405)	<b>2012E</b> 4,873 2,169 231 1,448 8,721 (4,750)	2013E 4,307 2,305 211 (59) 6,764 (4,300) (1,813)	2014E 3,619 2,382 187 (23) 6,166 (4,300) (1,378)
Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year Key data	5,732 1,341 (193) (1,394) 5,486 (3,615) (2,115) 52 (192) <b>2007</b>	2008 6,367 1,481 (394) (840) 6,614 (3,564) (2,728) (28) 294 2008	2009 5,269 1,730 245 507 7,751 (3,233) (5,133) 6 (609) 2009	2010 6,540 1,812 547 231 9,130 (4,730) (3,637) (8) 755 2010	2011E 9,813 1,964 808 (822) 11,764 (5,569) (5,405) 16 806 2011E	<b>2012E</b> 4,873 2,169 231 1,448 8,721 (4,750) (4,123) - (152) <b>2012E</b>	2013E 4,307 2,305 211 (59) 6,764 (4,300) (1,813) 0 651 2013E	2014E 3,619 2,382 187 (23) 6,166 (4,300) (1,378) 0 488 2014E
Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn	5,732 1,341 (193) (1,394) 5,486 (3,615) (2,115) 52 (192) <b>2007</b> 1,219	2008 6,367 1,481 (394) (840) 6,614 (3,564) (2,728) (28) 294 2008 871	2009 5,269 1,730 245 507 7,751 (3,233) (5,133) 6 (609) 2009 1,490	2010 6,540 1,812 547 231 9,130 (4,730) (3,637) (8) 755 2010 1,840	2011E 9,813 1,964 808 (822) 11,764 (5,569) (5,405) 16 806 2011E (579)	2012E 4,873 2,169 231 1,448 8,721 (4,750) (4,123) - (152) 2012E 1,225	2013E 4,307 2,305 211 (59) 6,764 (4,300) (1,813) 0 651 2013E 1,501	2014E 3,619 2,382 187 (23) 6,166 (4,300) (1,378) 0 488 2014E 2,014
Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn Net debt/equity, %	5,732 1,341 (193) (1,394) 5,486 (3,615) (2,115) 52 (192) <b>2007</b> 1,219 7.8	2008 6,367 1,481 (394) (840) 6,614 (3,564) (2,728) (28) (28) 294 2008 871 4.6	2009 5,269 1,730 245 507 7,751 (3,233) (5,133) 6 (609) 2009 1,490 8.0	2010 6,540 1,812 547 231 9,130 (4,730) (3,637) (8) 755 2010 1,840 9,1	2011E 9,813 1,964 808 (822) 11,764 (5,569) (5,405) 16 806 2011E (579) (2.2)	2012E 4,873 2,169 231 1,448 8,721 (4,750) (4,123) - (152) 2012E 1,225 4.8	2013E 4,307 2,305 211 (59) 6,764 (4,300) (1,813) 0 (1,813) 0 651 2013E 1,501 5.6	2014E 3,619 2,382 187 (23) 6,166 (4,300) (1,378) 0 488 2014E 2,014 7.2
Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn Net debt/equity, % ROE, %	5,732 1,341 (193) (1,394) 5,486 (3,615) (2,115) 52 (192) <b>2007</b> 1,219 7.8 36.8	2008 6,367 1,481 (394) (840) 6,614 (3,564) (2,728) (28) (28) 294 2008 871 4.6 33.6	2009 5,269 1,730 245 507 7,751 (3,233) (5,133) 6 (609) 2009 1,490 8.0 28.1	2010 6,540 1,812 547 231 9,130 (4,730) (3,637) (3,637) (8) 755 2010 1,840 9,1 32,4	2011E 9,813 1,964 808 (822) 11,764 (5,569) (5,405) 16 806 2011E (579) (2.2) 37.5	2012E 4,873 2,169 231 1,448 8,721 (4,750) (4,123) (4,123) - (152) 2012E 1,225 4,8 19,3	2013E 4,307 2,305 211 (59) 6,764 (4,300) (1,813) 0 (1,813) 0 651 2013E 1,501 5.6 16.0	2014E 3,619 2,382 187 (23) 6,166 (4,300) (1,378) 0 488 2014E 2,014 2,014 7.2 12.9
Net income DD&A Other Changes in working capital Cash flow from operations Cash flow used for investments Cash flow used for/from financing Effect of exchange rate changes Cash flow for the year Key data Net debt/(cash), \$mn Net debt/equity, %	5,732 1,341 (193) (1,394) 5,486 (3,615) (2,115) 52 (192) <b>2007</b> 1,219 7.8	2008 6,367 1,481 (394) (840) 6,614 (3,564) (2,728) (28) (28) 294 2008 871 4.6	2009 5,269 1,730 245 507 7,751 (3,233) (5,133) 6 (609) 2009 1,490 8.0	2010 6,540 1,812 547 231 9,130 (4,730) (3,637) (8) 755 2010 1,840 9,1	2011E 9,813 1,964 808 (822) 11,764 (5,569) (5,405) 16 806 2011E (579) (2.2)	2012E 4,873 2,169 231 1,448 8,721 (4,750) (4,123) - (152) 2012E 1,225 4.8	2013E 4,307 2,305 211 (59) 6,764 (4,300) (1,813) 0 (1,813) 0 651 2013E 1,501 5.6	2014E 3,619 2,382 187 (23) 6,166 (4,300) (1,378) 0 488 2014E 2,014 7.2

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