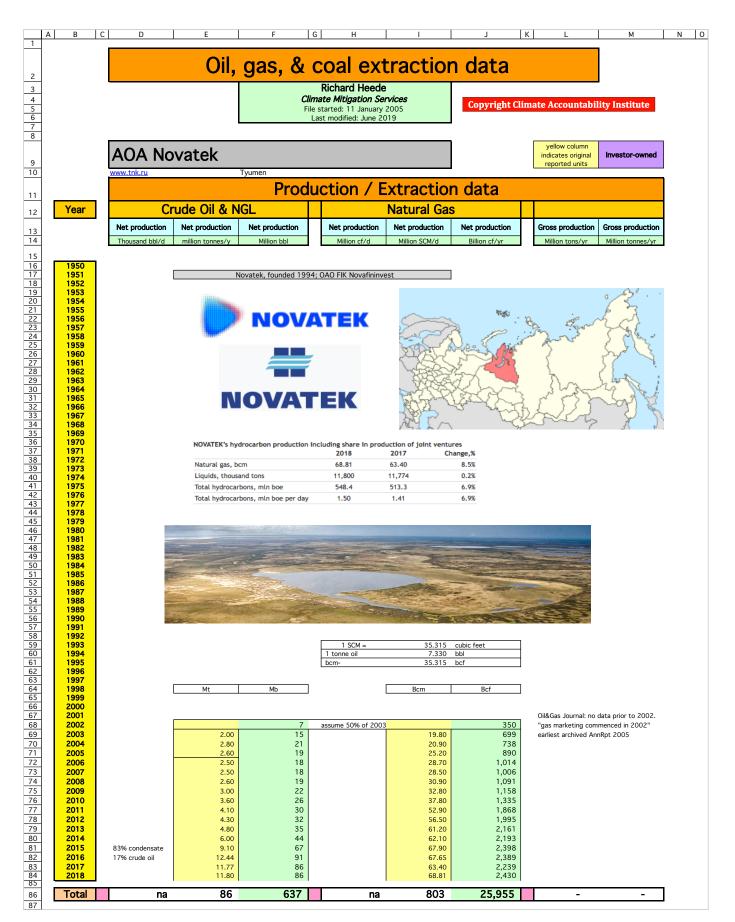
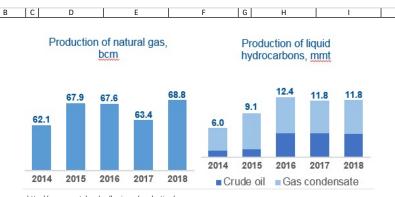
Novatek OAO



Novatek OAO



http://www.novatek.ru/en/business/production/

A

Since 2016 natural gas production incl gas volumes consumed in oil & gas production and development (primarily, as fuel gas).

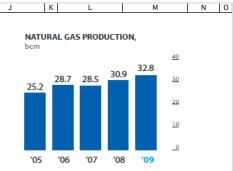
Key Environmental Indicators of NOVATEK (including joint ventures)

	Unit	2016	2017	Change
Water consumption	°000 m ^a	2,701	2,779	2.9%
Atmospheric emissions	'000 tons	121.2	108.9	(10.1%)*

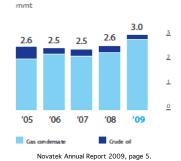
of resources, including energy resources. The table of the Company's priorities is the rational usage below sets out the physical volumes and the Russian rouble equivalent of energy resources consumed by the Company in 2017.

Energy Resource Consumption by NOVATEK in 2017 (including joint ventures)

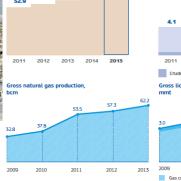
	Units	Volume	RR min, net of VAT	
Natural gas	mmcm	2,121	2,811.0	
Electricity	MW*h	927,183	3,877.6	
Heating energy	Gcal	459,435	672.2	
oil	tons	2,150	13.3	
Motor gasoline	tons	1133	40.2	
Diesel fuel	tons	6,398	232.1	
Other	tons	96,448	14.8	



LIQUIDS PRODUCTION,





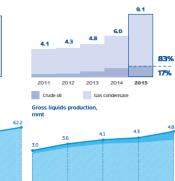


62.1 61.2 56.5





Novatek Annual Report 2015, page 42. Yamal LNG project, Sabetta Port



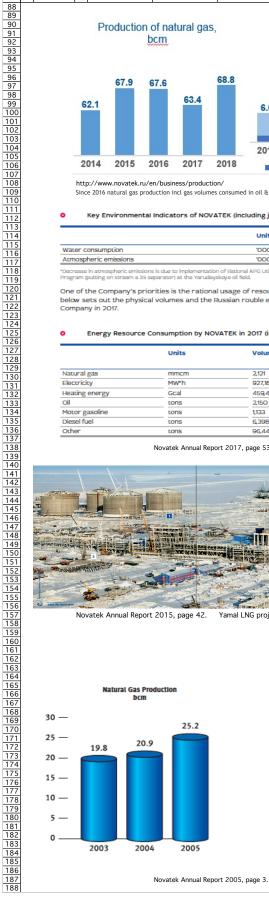


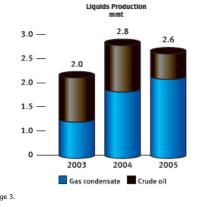
2011 🧾 Crude oll densate Novatek Annual Report 2013, page 15.

2012

2013

2010





OilGasENI_NorskHydro.xls

Cell: 19

Comment: Rick Heede:

Wiki (Jan19): Novatek (LSE: NVTK) is Russia's largest independent natural gas producer, and the seventh largest publicly traded company globally by natural gas production volume. The company was originally known as OAO FIK Novafininvest. Novatek is based in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Region in West Siberia, and maintains a sales office in Moscow. The major gas field owned by Novatek is the Yurkharovskoye field. On 27 May 2009, Novatek bought a 51% stake in Yamal LNG from Volga Resources, which controls the giant South-Tambeyskoye field.[9] On 2 July

2010, Novatek purchased Tambeyneftegas, which holds the licence to the Arctic Malo-Yamalskoye field, located on the Yamal Peninsula and holding 161 billion cubic metres (5.7 trillion cubic feet) of natural gas and 14.4 million tonnes of gas condensate. Novatek and Gazprom plan to build a liquefied natural gas plant in Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug.[11] Total S.A. will also be involved as a 20% shareholder.[12] Together with Total S.A., Novatek is developing the Termokarstovoye field in Yamal.

In December 2010, Novatek bought a 51% stake in Sibneftegaz from Gazprombank (Itera owns 49% of the shares). Sibneftegaz holds licences for exploration and production in the Yamal-Nenets region, including for the Beregovoye field, Pyreinoye field, Zapadno-Zapolyarnoye field, and the Khadyryakhinskiy licence area. Sibneftegaz owns rights to develop oil and gas condensate fields with a total resource of 395.53 bcm of natural gas and 8.44 million tonnes of gas condensate.

In 2011, Novatek was awarded licences to develop the Geofizichenskoye field, Salmanovskoye (Utrenneye) field, Severo-Obskoye field and Vostochno-Tambeiskoye field.

In addition, Novatek has acquired the following companies:

SNP Nova - pipeline construction Purneftegasgeologiya - natural gas

Tarkosaleneftegas - natural gas

Khancheyneftegas - natural gas

Yurkharovneftegas - natural gas

Novatek is developing the Sabetta port, in a joint project with the Russian government. This port would allow LNG exports by sea from the Yamal peninsula.

The history of NOVATEK started in August 1994, when AOOT FIK Novafininvest was established (the name was changed to OAO NOVATEK later). The new Company focused on oil and gas assets development from the very beginning.

We acquired the exploration and production licenses in the YNAO (East-Tarkosalinskoye, Khancheyskoye and Yurkharovskoye fields) and made significant investments in the fields development and surface facilities construction. The trial operation of the East-Tarkosalinskoye oil field commenced in 1996 and commercial production of natural gas started in 1998. Gas marketing development commenced in 2002 with first natural gas sales to end-customers.

We completed the consolidation of NOVATEK's main assets in 2004 and disposed the non-core businesses - in 2005 in order to focus on our core assets.

Our Purovsky Condensate Processing Plant was commissioned the same year becoming the most important element of the vertically integrated production chain of the Company and the Company's IPO was conducted on the London stock exchange and Russia's MICEX stock exchange.

The Company's production volumes and asset portfolio grew rapidly in the subsequent years. NOVATEK acquired stakes in SeverEnergia, Nortgas and Yamal LNG, as well as new licenses including prospective areas in the Gydan Peninsula and the Gulf of Ob. We continued the development of the vertically integrated production chain with the launch of Ust-Luga complex in 2013. Yamal LNG has commenced producing liquefied natural gas (LNG) at the first LNG train in 2017. The second LNG train was launched in August 2018. Therefore, NOVATEK entered the global gas market and transforms

into a global gas and LNG power.

http://www.novatek.ru/en/about/general/history/printable.php?print=1

Cell: M9 Comment: Richard Heede:

Founded 1994. Novatek is a public company with shares traded on the London and Moscow stock exchanges. The major shareholders of Novatek are Leonid Michelson, the CEO, with around 28% of the shares, Volga Group with 23% of shares, Total SA with 16% and Gazprom with 9.4%. Source: Wiki (Jan19)

Cell: D11

Comment: Rick Heede: On this worksheet we report extractive data for each company or state-owned enterprise. Three columns under crude oil and natural gas allow for data reported in one of three formats (e.g., thousand barrels per day, or million barrels per year, or million tonnes per year). Coal is normally reported in U.S. or metric tonnes per year.

Note: the carbon content of the extracted resources is adjusted by a number of factors before emissions estimates are made in the worksheet 1 to the left. Most important is the subtraction of the fraction typically sequestered in petrochemicals and other non-combusted uses such as road oils, waxes, lubricants, greases, etc. See the comment for each extracted resource for detailed discussions of the combusted vs sequestered fractions.

Cell: D12 Comment: Rick Heede:

Total net worldwide crude oil plus natural gas liquids produced by each company or state-owned enterprise. Where data is available, we list gross production (before royalty production is netted out). More often, however, oil companies report production net of royalty production.

Oil & Gas Journal Data Book (our primary source for oil and gas production from 1988 through 2003) reports net production.

Crude production includes natural gas liquids (NGL) unless noted.

Cell: H12 Comment: Rick Heede:

Natural gas is typically reported as dry gas; natural gas liquids are reported under crude oil.

Carbon dioxide is normally removed from the gas flow at the production site (see "Vented Carbon Dioxide").

"SCM/d" = standard cubic meters per day. "cf/d" = cubic feet per day.

Net production typically excludes a number of diverted gas streams. Quantities and fractions vary; ExxonMobil's exclusions are probably typical of the industry: "Net production available for sale quantities are the volumes withdrawn from ... natural gas reserves, excluding royalties and volumes due to others when produced, and excluding gas purchased from others, gas consumed in producing operations, field processing plant losses, volumes used for gas lift, gas injections and cycling operations, quantities flared, and volume shrinkage due to the removal of condensate or natural gas liquids production.

ExxonMobil Corporation (2004) 2003 Financial and Operating Review, www.exxonmobil.com, p. 55

Cell: L12

Comment: Rick Heede: Coal production by coal mining companies and state-owned enterprises, including subsidiaries of oil and gas companies.

Coal types produced are not ordinarily reported by coal operators (except for metallurgical coal). We distinguish, where possible and reasonably well known, between hard and soft coals, especially for the larger companies operating in regions such as Australia and India where soft coals are predominant. Soft coals have a much lower carbon content per tonne than do hard coals. See "Coal" under "Extractive Activities" in each sheet 1 for details.

Cell: E69

Comment: Richard Heede:

Novatek Annual Report 2005, page. Liquids production, in million tonnes.

Cell: E80

Comment: Rick Heede:

Novatek production data for 2014 to 2018, in million tonnes of gas condensate and crude oil.

http://www.novatek.ru/en/business/production/

Since 2016 natural gas production includes gas volumes consumed in oil and gas production and development activities (primarily, as fuel gas).

Cell: 180 Comment: Rick Heede:

Novatek production data for 2014 to 2018, in billion cubic metresr (Bcm) per year: http://www.novatek.ru/en/business/production/ Since 2016 natural gas production includes gas volumes consumed in oil and gas production and development activities (primarily, as fuel gas).

Cell: N187 Comment: Rick Heede: Novatek OAO

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