Appendix 2: Corporate history of LUKOIL

1960 The Shaimskoye oilfield was discovered in 1960. The nearby settlement of Urai became a hub for oil workers and was declared a town in 1965 (LUKOIL 2018a).

1962 The history of Langepas oil company started when the Lokosovskoye oilfield was discovered in 1959 (LUKOIL 2018a).

1972 The town of Kogalym was founded in 1975 after the discovery of oilfields in the vicinity.

1991 On 25 November 1991, the government created LangepasUraiKogalym (LUKOIL), consolidating the oil-producing enterprises of Langepas, Urai and Kogalym as well as several refineries, including those in Perm and Volgograd (LUKOIL 2018b).

1993 The Council of Ministers incorporated the public joint stock company (JSC) LUKOIL. Vagit Alekperov was appointed the company’s President, CEO and chairman of the board of directors. A privatization programme was approved, and the first issue of LUKOIL shares was registered (LUKOIL 2018b).

1993 On the initiative of the company’s management, the LUKOIL Charity Fund was established, one of the first corporate charity funds in post-Soviet Russia (LUKOIL 2018b).

1994 LUKOIL acquired a 10% stake in the project for the development of Azeri-Chirag-Gyuneshli, the largest oilfield in the Azerbaijani sector of the Caspian Sea (LUKOIL 2018b).

1994 The trade unions of the major oil production, refining and petroleum product distributors of LUKOIL were merged into one trade union, the ‘Inter-Regional Trade Union Organization’, with a total of about 90,000 members (LUKOIL 2018b).

1995 A 5% state stake in LUKOIL was sold at a loans-for-shares auction, and 16.07% was offered in an investment tender. Shares were bought by LUKOIL itself at the loans-for-shares auction and by NIKoil in the tender (Salomon Brothers 1996).

1995 Stakes in nine oil-producing, marketing and service enterprises in Western Siberia, and the Volga-Urals regions were added to the company’s authorized capital (LUKOIL 2018b).

1995 ARCO acquired a 6.3% stake in LUKOIL and became a strategic partner (LUKOIL 2018b).

1995 LUKOIL joined the Kumkol project in Kazakhstan and the Meleya project in Egypt (LUKOIL 2018b).

1995 LUKOIL issued first-level American depository receipts (ADRs) (NGFR 2010).

1996 LUKOIL acquired a 5% stake in the Shakh-Deniz international gas project in the Azerbaijani sector of the Caspian Sea. In 2004, the company increased its stake in the project to 10% (LUKOIL 2018b).

1996 LUKOIL and ENI established the LukAgip joint venture (NGFR 2010).

LUKOIL began to establish its own tanker fleet (NGFR 2010).
LUKOIL acquired a 15% stake in the project for the development of Karachaganak gas field and a 5% stake in Tengiz project, both in Kazakhstan (LUKOIL 2018b).
LUKOIL Racing Team had become one of the leaders in Russian motor racing (LUKOIL 2018b).
LUKOIL bought a controlling interest in Arkhangelskgeoldobycha and, in 2003, increased its stake to 99.7% (NGFR 2010).
LUKOIL acquired a controlling stake in Petrotel refinery located in Ploiești, Romania (LUKOIL 2018b).
LUKOIL acquired KomiTEK, becoming a dominant player in Timan-Pechora (NGFR 2010).
LUKOIL acquired controlling stakes in Odessa refinery (Ukraine), Stavropolpolymer (later renamed Stavrolen), Saratovorgsintez petrochemical plant and became the key shareholder of the Bulgarian Neftokhim petrochemical enterprise in Burgas (LUKOIL 2018b).
LUKOIL started developing the Kravtsovskoye field in the Baltic Sea (NGFR 2010).
Following the acquisition of ARCO, BP gained a 7% stake in LUKOIL. In early 2001, BP announced its intention to sell the stake. In January 2003, BP started converting the bonds into the company’s shares, thus withdrawing from the authorized capital of LUKOIL (LUKOIL 2018b).
LUKOIL entered the US petroleum products retail market through the acquisition of Getty Petroleum Marketing, which operated 1260 service stations in 13 north-eastern states.
LUKOIL acquired Yamalgazneftedobycha, a holder of subsoil use licences in the Bolshekhetskaya Depression in Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District (LUKOIL 2018b).
LUKOIL acquired the state’s stake in NORSI-Oil, the owner of Nizhegorodnefteorgsintez refinery (NGFR 2010).
LUKOIL bought the Lokosovskiy gas-processing complex from SIBUR (NGFR 2010).
LUKOIL settled a conflict with tax authorities and voluntarily gave up the use of the so-called Baikonur scheme and paid taxes (Vedomosti 2005).
LUKOIL began to divest itself of non-core assets (Forbes 2007).
Sergey Kukura, Chief Financial Officer of LUKOIL, was kidnapped by five masked men (Telegraph 2002).
LUKOIL signed a contract with Colombia’s NOC Ecopetrol for the joint oil exploration and production at Condor block (LUKOIL 2018b).
LUKOIL purchased a controlling stake in Serbia’s Beopetrol, which controls about 20% of the Serbian retail fuel market (LUKOIL 2018b).
President Vladimir Putin participated in the official opening ceremony of LUKOIL’s service station in New York (LUKOIL 2018b).
LUKOIL Overseas Egypt signed a concessionary agreement with Egypt to develop the North-East Geisum and West Geisum blocks (NGFR 2010).
LUKOIL sold its stake in Azeri-Chirag-Guneshli to Inpex (Neft i kapital 2003).
LUKOIL-Western Siberia began the development of the Nakhodkinskoye gas field (NGFR 2010).
2004 ConocoPhillips submitted a winning bid to purchase a 7.59% stake in LUKOIL previously owned by the state. In 2007, ConocoPhillips increased its stake in LUKOIL to 20% (LUKOIL 2018b).

2004 LUKOIL purchased a 50% stake in the production-sharing agreement (PSA) for Tyub-Karagan offshore block in the Kazakh sector of the Caspian Sea (LUKOIL 2018b).

2004 LUKOIL and Saudi Aramco signed a 40-year contract for the exploration and development of gas and gas-condensate fields at Block A in Saudi Arabia (LUKOIL 2018b).

2004 LUKOIL and the Uzbekneftegaz signed a PSA for Kandym-Khauzak-Shady project giving LUKOIL a 90% stake in the project (LUKOIL 2018b).

2004 LUKOIL started publishing biannual sustainable development reports. From 2018 they were published annually (LUKOIL 2018b).

2004 A conflict arose between LUKOIL and the Azeri tax authorities. The Azeris accused LUKOIL of tax evasion, which the company denied (REGNUM 2004).

2004 LUKOIL commissioned the first stage of the oil terminal in Vysotsk (Leningrad region) (NGFR 2010).

2004 LUKOIL discovered the major oilfield Filanovskogo in the Caspian Sea (NGFR 2010).

2004 LUKOIL signed a strategic partnership agreement with Gazprom (RIA 2005).

2005 LUKOIL was Russia's first oil company to commence large-scale production of Euro-4 diesel fuel (LUKOIL 2018b).

2005 LUKOIL-Western Siberia bought 66% of Geoilbent from Novatek and in 2007 bought another 34% of Geoilbent from Russneft (NGFR 2010).

2005 LUKOIL and ConocoPhillips established the Narynmmnneftegaz joint venture (Forbes 2012).

2005 LUKOIL discovered the major oilfield Filanovskogo in the Caspian Sea (NGFR 2010).

2005 LUKOIL acquired Nelson Resources Limited, which held stakes in four production projects in Western Kazakhstan and options on two exploration blocks in the Kazakh sector of the Caspian Sea (LUKOIL 2018b).

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2006 LUKOIL acquired a 63% stake in the PSA on exploration, development and production of hydrocarbons at a deep-water block in Cote d’Ivoire (LUKOIL 2018b).

2006 LUKOIL bought producing assets in Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District from Marathon Oil (NGFR 2010).

2007 LUKOIL agreed with Vanco Energy, an American oil company, to buy a 56.66% stake in three projects for exploration of prospective offshore blocks in the Gulf of Guinea in Western Africa (LUKOIL 2018b).

2007 The small American company Green Oil accused LUKOIL of inflating the price of its oil products in the United States (Skandaly.ru 2007).
Naryanmarneftegaz began oil production from the Yuzhno-Khylchuyusk field (Kommersant 2012a; RIA 2005).

LUKOIL launched the Varandei oil terminal in the Barents Sea (LUKOIL 2019b).

LUKOIL (49%) and Italy’s ERG (51%) established a joint venture to operate ISAB, a major oil-refining facility in Sicily (LUKOIL 2018b).

LUKOIL acquired Akpet, a Turkish company operating 693 service stations under dealer agreements, making up about 5% of the Turkish market (LUKOIL 2018b).

LUKOIL joined the National Oil Consortium in Venezuela with a 20% stake (Kommersant 2013).

LUKOIL finalized a deal to acquire a 45% stake in TOTAL Raffinaderij Nederland from Total (LUKOIL 2018b).

LUKOIL acquired a 46% stake in the LukArco joint venture from BP. As a result, the company received a 5% stake in the Tengizchevroil joint venture, which was developing the Tengiz and Korolevskoye fields in Kazakhstan (LUKOIL 2018b).

LUKOIL commissioned the Korchagin field in the Caspian Sea (LUKOIL 2019c).

LUKOIL won a bid for the development of the West Qurna-2 oilfield in Iraq (LUKOIL 2018b).

A high-ranking LUKOIL employee was involved in a fatal car crash but was found not guilty of causing the crash (Radio Liberty 2010).

A consortium consisting of LUKOIL, American Vanco and Ghana National Petroleum Corporation discovered significant hydrocarbon reserves in the Dzata structure on Ghana’s continental shelf (LUKOIL 2018b).

ConocoPhillips sold its stake in LUKOIL (LUKOIL 2018b).

LUKOIL purchased a 50% stake in the Vietnamese Hanoi Trough from Quad Energy (LUKOIL 2018b).

LUKOIL and Italian ERG Renew signed an agreement for the establishment of the LUKERG Renew joint venture to develop renewable energy (LUKOIL 2018b).

LUKOIL acquired from Oranto Petroleum a 49% stake in the exploration and production contract for a deep-water block outside Sierra Leone (LUKOIL 2018b).

Jointly with American Vanco and PETROCI, LUKOIL made a discovery on Cote d’Ivoire’s continental shelf (LUKOIL 2018b).

LUKOIL sold Getty Petroleum Marketing (RIA 2011b).

As part of a consortium, LUKOIL received the licence for the Trident and Rapsodia blocks in Romania (RIA 2015).

Production at the Yuzhno-Khylchuyusk field began to decline and its reserves were downgraded (Forbes 2012).

LUKOIL joined forces with Bashneft in the Bashneft Polyus joint venture, the licence holder for the Trebs and Titov fields in Timan-Pechora (Kommersant 2012a).

LUKOIL terminated its activities on the Junin-3 block in Venezuela (RIA 2011a).

LUKOIL production declined for the first time (Kommersant 2012b).

The Bulgarian authorities suspected LUKOIL of fraudulent exports and revoked the licence of Neflokhim Burgas (Kommersant 2011).
Agreements were signed with Verolma Group to acquire 46 petrol stations in the Netherlands, 13 petrol stations in Belgium and eight petrol stations in Belgium from NGM Group (LUKOIL 2018b).

LUKOIL sold its stake in the Condor block in Colombia (Kommersant 2012c).

LUKOIL and Inpex won the licence for Block 10 in Iraq (Kommersant 2012d).

LUKOIL launched the production of a new generation of engine oils at the Petrotel-LUKOIL refinery in Romania (LUKOIL 2018b).

LUKOIL bought 30% of Naryanmarneftegaz from ConocoPhillips, becoming its sole owner (Forbes 2012).

LUKOIL won the licence for the Imilorskoye group of fields (Kommersant 2012a).

LUKOIL agreed to pay USD 93 million to settle a lawsuit arising from the bankruptcy of Getty Petroleum Marketing (World Oil 2013).

LUKOIL sold its Odessa refinery (Neft I kapital 2013).

LUKOIL joined two projects in the Norwegian sector of the Barents Sea (LUKOIL 2018b).

The joint venture of LUKOIL and Italian ERG Renew, LUKERG Renew, acquired Land Power of Romania (LUKOIL 2018b).

LUKOIL acquired a 65% stake in an offshore block in the waters of Cote d’Ivoire in the Gulf of Guinea (LUKOIL 2018b).

LUKOIL and OMV Refining & Marketing signed a contract for the acquisition of OMV’s lubricants plant outside Vienna (LUKOIL 2018b).

An accident at LUKOIL’s refinery in Bulgaria seriously injured four people (Sofia News Agency 2013).

LUKOIL acquired the remaining 20% stake in the joint venture created to operate the ISAB refinery in Sicily from Italian ERG (LUKOIL 2018b).

LUKOIL sold its stake in the National Oil Consortium to Rosneft (Kommersant 2013).

LUKOIL signed a deal on oil exploration and production with Mexico’s NOC Pemex (The Borgen Project 2014).

In cooperation with Saudi Aramco, LUKOIL drilled two evaluation wells in the Mushaib tight gas field in the Empty Quarter (Reuters 2014).

The Romanian government accused LUKOIL of tax evasion and money laundering (Vkrizis.ru 2014).

A new home arena of Spartak Moscow football club was opened with LUKOIL as the general sponsor (LUKOIL 2018b).

Three members of staff in connection with LUKOIL’s offshore operations in Ghana were killed in a helicopter crash (Offshore Energy Today 2014).

LUKOIL was added to the list of companies affected by the US sanctions against Russia (Forbes 2014).

LUKOIL and Gazprom extended their partnership agreement up to 2024 (LUKOIL 2018c).

LUKOIL formed a joint venture with Total to work on the Bazhenov play in Western Siberia (LUKOIL 2018b).
2015 LUKOIL and WWF signed a cooperation agreement (LUKOIL 2018b).
2015 LUKOIL, PanAtlantic and Romgaz discovered a major offshore field in the Lira marine structure on the Romanian continental shelf (LUKOIL 2018b).
2016 LUKOIL commissioned Filanovskogo field in the Caspian Sea (LUKOIL 2019d).
2016 Azat Shamsuarov, son of LUKOIL’s vice president, was involved in a car chase with the police for the third time and sentenced to 15 days in prison (Vkrizis.ru 2016).
2016 Forbes wrote that Heesen Yachts, a well-known Dutch producer of superyachts, belongs to the President of LUKOIL, Vagit Alekperov (Forbes 2015).
2016 The vice president of LUKOIL notified Bashneft that LUKOIL intended to acquire 25% of Bashneft (Skandaly.ru 2016).
2016 LUKOIL withdrew from the Rapsodia project in Romania (Neft i kapital 2017).
2016 LUKOIL withdrew from Block A in Saudi Arabia (RBC 2016a).
2016 LUKOIL sold its fuel stations in Latvia, Lithuania and Poland (RBC 2016b).
2017 LUKOIL was involved in a tax evasion case in Romania (Romania Insider 2017).
2017 Four people died in a fire at the LUKOIL plant in Kstov, Nizhgorodskoy Oblast (Ruptly 2017).
2018 LUKOIL reported 20 million tonnes of oil produced from North Caspian fields (World Oil 2018).
2018 LUKOIL rebuffed the interest of Rosneft in the Trebs and Titov project (Skandaly.ru 2018).
2019 LUKOIL started drilling new production wells at the West Qurna-2 field in Iraq (LUKOIL 2019a).

REFERENCES


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