

## Appendix 3: Corporate history of Gazprom Neft

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- 1973 The Noyabrsk oilfield was discovered (Live Journal 2017).
- 1975 The development of the Noyabrsk field and the town of Noyabrsk commenced (Live Journal 2017).
- 1981 Noyabrskneftegaz production association was established within Glavtumenneftegaz (Live Journal, 2017).
- 1995 Siberian Oil Company (Sibneft) was created by a presidential decree based on Noyabrskneftegaz, Noyabrskgeophysica, Omsk refinery and Omsknefteprodukt. Victor Gorodilov, Head of Noyabrskneftegaz, was appointed President of the company (Gazprom 2019).
- 1995 A loans-for-shares auction was held for a 51% stake in Sibneft. The winner was Neftyanaya Finansovaya Kompaniya (NFK) (Sibneft 2019).
- 1995 The development of the Sugmutskoye field began (Sibneft 2019).
- 1996 Omsk refinery became a subsidiary of Sibneft (Sibneft 2019).
- 1996 On 20 September, a tender was held for a 19% stake in Sibneft. The winner was ZAO Sins. On 24 October, another 15% stake in Sibneft was sold. The winner was Refine-Oil (Sibneft 2019).
- 1997 The Heads of the Sibneft and YUKOS signed a memorandum on merging the two companies. The resulting merged company was to be called Yuksi and would have been the largest oil company in Russia and the third or fourth largest in the world (Sibneft 2019).
- 1997 In March 1997, Sibneft acquired 47.02% of the East-Siberian Oil and Gas Company with estimated reserves of 700 million tonnes of oil (Sibneft 2019).
- 1997 Andrei Blokh was appointed President of Sibneft replacing Victor Gorodilov (Sibneft 2019).
- 1997 Sibneft placed three-year Eurobonds worth USD 150 million (Sibneft 2019).
- 1998 YUKOS and Sibneft suspended the merger process (Sibneft 2019).
- 1998 Andrey Bloch resigned from the position of the President of Sibneft and was replaced by Evgeniy Shvidler (Sibneft 2019).
- 1998 The fall in oil prices and the Russian financial crisis forced Sibneft to cut costs, mainly by curtailing the Noyabrskneftegaz investment programme (Sibneft 2019).
- 1999 In October 1999, Sibneft sold a controlling stake in the East-Siberian Oil and Gas Company to Rosneftegazstroy. Later, YUKOS became the owner of this stake (Sibneft 2019).
- 1999 Sibneft's board of directors established a committee to work with minority shareholders (Sibneft 2019).

- 2000 YUKOS sold Sibneft a 38% stake in Orenburgneft, the main oil-producing subsidiary of ONACO, for USD 430 million (Sibneft 2019).
- 2000 Sibneft won the tender to develop the south-western part of the Krapivinskoye field located in the Omsk region (Sibneft 2019).
- 2000 Sibneft produced the first oil from the Yarainerskoye field located in Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District (Sibneft 2019).
- 2000 Sibneft and Sibir Energy established a joint venture Sibneft-Yugra (Sibneft 2019).
- 2000 Sibneft acquired a 27% stake in Stavropolneftegaz (Rosneft owned a 38% stake in the company) (Sibneft 2019).
- 2000 Sibneft acquired controlling stakes in Sverdlovsknefteprodukt and the Yekaterinburg Oil Products Company (Sibneft 2019).
- 2000 Roman Abramovich was elected Governor of Chukotka (RIA 2008).
- 2001 Sibneft acquired a 35% stake in the Moscow refinery and a 14.95% stake in Mosnefteprodukt from LUKOIL. After that, a lengthy conflict arose between Sibneft, Moscow city authorities and Sibir Energy concerning control over the refinery (Sibneft 2019).
- 2001 Sibneft and the Chukotka Trading Company established the Sibneft-Chukotka enterprise on a 50:50 basis (Sibneft 2019).
- 2001 Sibneft acquired 78.4% of the voting shares of Tyumennefteprodukt from TNK with 80 petrol stations and 22 tank farms (Sibneft 2019).
- 2001 A conflict broke out between NIKoil, an investment banking group, and Sibneft (Kommersant 2001).
- 2002 Sibneft acquired oil production assets in the Tomsk and Omsk regions and fuel stations in Sverdlovsk and Tyumen Oblasts, Krasnodar Krai, Saint Petersburg and Moscow (Gazprom 2019).
- 2002 Sibneft commissioned a new oil pipeline linking the south-western part of the Krapivinskoye field with the Transneft trunk system (Sibneft 2019).
- 2002 On 6 December, Sibneft bought out 10.83% of Slavneft's shares from Belarus. On 18 December, an auction was held to sell a 74.95% stake in Slavneft, which belonged to the Russian government. The winner of the auction was Investoil, created by Sibneft and TNK on a 50:50 basis. Another 12.98% of Slavneft's shares were owned by a trust company, also controlled by Sibneft and TNK. As a result, Sibneft and TNK jointly came to control about 99% of Slavneft (Sibneft 2019).
- 2002 In April 2002, Sibneft acquired a 67% stake in Meretoyakhaneftegaz from a group of Russian and foreign investors (Sibneft 2019).
- 2002 Sibneft established a new subsidiary, Sibneft-Krasnoyarsknefteprodukt (Sibneft 2019).
- 2003 Sibneft established the 100% subsidiary Sibneft Saint Petersburg to develop a sales network in Saint Petersburg (Sibneft 2019).
- 2003 SIBUR and Sibneft signed a memorandum on the establishment of the joint venture Noyabrsk Gas Energy Company based on Muravlenkovskiy GPP (Sibneft 2019).
- 2003 An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of Sibneft decided to merge the independent trader UNICAR into the company (Sibneft 2019).

- 2003 Sibneft and TNK reached a preliminary agreement on the division of Slavneft's assets (Sibneft 2019).
- 2003 YUKOS and the main shareholders of Sibneft (Millhouse Capital) again reached an agreement, in principle, to merge the companies. The combined company was now to be named YukosSibneft. It would have been Russia's largest in terms of oil production and reserves and the world's second-largest private oil producer. YUKOS had obtained some 92% of Sibneft's shares in return for USD 3 billion and 26% of its own shares (Sibneft 2019).
- 2003 Sibneft's effective income tax rate in the first half of the year was 5%.
- 2004 Sibir Energy discovered that its share in Sibneft-Yugra was diluted from 50% to 1%. A new conflict between Sibneft and Sibir Energy ensued (Sibneft 2019).
- 2004 In February, the Ministry of Taxes and Duties made fiscal claims worth USD 1 billion against Sibneft for 2000–01. The company reached a compromise and paid some USD 300 million to the state (Neftegaz 2005).
- 2004 In September, YUKOS initiated a lawsuit against Millhouse in the London International Arbitration Court.
- 2004 In October, YUKOS returned 57.5% of Sibneft's shares to Millhouse Capital (Sibneft 2019).
- 2005 In July, Millhouse Capital obtained another 14.5% of Sibneft from YUKOS (Sibneft 2019).
- 2005 Sibneft-Khantos was established, including the Priobskiy, Palyanovskiy, Zimniy and Salym sites (Sibneft 2019).
- 2005 In 2005, Sibneft bought 75% of TNK-Sakhalin (licence holder for the Lopukhov block) from TNK-BP (Sibneft 2019).
- 2005 Gazprom and Millhouse Capital closed the deal for the purchase of a 72.7% stake in Sibneft for USD 13 billion. Earlier, Gazprom had bought 3% of Sibneft's stock from Gazprombank. Thus, Gazprom gained control over a 75.7% stake in Sibneft. On 23 December, an extraordinary meeting of Sibneft shareholders elected a new president for the company, Alexander Ryazanov, the deputy chairman of the board of Gazprom (Sibneft 2019).
- 2005 Roman Abramovich was elected Governor of Chukotka for a second term (RIA 2008).
- 2006 An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of Sibneft changed the name of the company to Gazprom Neft and its address from Omsk to Saint Petersburg (Sibneft 2019).
- 2006 Alexander Dyukov, the former President of SIBUR, was appointed President of Gazprom Neft, replacing Alexander Ryazanov (Gazprom Neft 2019).
- 2006 Sibneft bought 14 multifunctional petrol stations in the Moscow and Tver regions from RK-Gazsetservice (Sibneft 2019).
- 2006 Gazprom Neft entered the Central Asian retail market with a dedicated subsidiary, Gazprom Neft Asia, selling petroleum products in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (Gazprom 2019).
- 2007 Gazprom Neft acquired a 50% interest in Tomskneft (Gazprom 2019).
- 2007 Subsidiaries were created within Sibneft for separate business divisions, including Gazpromneft Marine Bunker, Gazpromneft Lubricants and Gazpromneft Aero (Gazprom 2019).

- 2008 Gazprom Neft, Rosneft, LUKOIL, TNK-BP and Surgutneftegas signed a MoU to begin cooperation and joint participation in projects in Cuba and Venezuela as part of the National Oil Consortium (Gazprom 2019).
- 2008 Roman Abramovich resigned as Governor of Chukotka (RIA 2008).
- 2009 Gazprom Neft acquired Naftna Industrija Srbije (NIS) (Gazprom 2019).
- 2009 Gazprom Neft acquired a controlling share in Sibir Energy as a result of increasing its interest in the Moscow refinery and gaining a stake in the Salym Petroleum Development, a joint venture with Shell (Gazprom 2019).
- 2009 Gazprom Neft completed the acquisition of the Chevron Italia lubricants plant in Bari (Gazprom 2019).
- 2010 Gazprom Neft closed a deal to develop the Badra field in Iraq (Gazprom 2019).
- 2010 Gazprom Neft was appointed to lead the National Oil Consortium in Venezuela (Gazprom 2019).
- 2010 Gazprom Neft bought a retail network of 20 fuel stations and plots in Kazakhstan and STS-Service, a subsidiary of Sweden's Malka Oil (Gazprom 2019).
- 2011 The Russian antimonopoly service fined Gazprom Neft USD 29 million as part of the third wave of antitrust cases against Russian oil majors (RAPSI 2011).
- 2011 Gazprom Neft began the rebranding of its retail network in Europe (Serbia and Romania) under the Gazprom brand (Gazprom 2019).
- 2011 The 'trial of the century' was held in London: Boris Berezovskiy versus Roman Abramovich. In the trial, detailed information was disclosed about the privatization of Sibneft during the 1990s. Boris Berezovskiy, the plaintiff, lost the trial (BFM.ru 2011).
- 2012 The authorities of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District filed six administrative lawsuits with a local court against Gazpromneft-Noyabrskneftegaz for breaking laws at its oil wells (RAPSI 2012a).
- 2012 Corruption issues related to Gazprom Neft were made public through the leak of the US diplomatic correspondence (The Moscow Times 2012).
- 2012 The Commercial Court of Appeals confirmed the cancellation of the permit of the Moscow refinery owned by Gazprom Neft to release pollutants into the air (RAPSI 2012b).
- 2012 Greenpeace activists boarded the Prirazlomnaya oil platform in the Pechora Sea to protest against oil extraction in the Arctic (Greenpeace 2013).
- 2012 Gazprom Neft Nizhny Novgorod was fined USD 10 000 for acquiring new assets without duly notifying the antimonopoly authority (RAPSI 2012c).
- 2013 Greenpeace activists boarded the Prirazlomnaya platform for the second time (Greenpeace 2013).
- 2013 Greenpeace Russia filed a complaint with the Prosecutor General's Office about oil production on Gazprom Neft's Prirazlomnaya oil platform, claiming that it violated several environmental protection and safety laws (RAPSI 2013a).
- 2013 The Serbian police detained four people at the Gazprom Neft subsidiary Pancevo oil refinery, including one of the directors, on suspicion of corruption (RAPSI 2013b).

- 2013 The Moscow Commercial Court dismissed a claim filed by BMW contesting the Russian patent regulator's decision to grant legal protection to the G-Drive brand registered by Gazprom Neft (RAPSI 2013c).
- 2013 The Gazprom Neft board of directors approved the Gazprom Neft 2025 Development Strategy (Gazprom 2019).
- 2013 Gazprom Neft produced the first ever Russian offshore Arctic oil from the Prirazlomnoye field in the Pechora Sea (Gazprom 2019).
- 2014 Gazprom Neft's Moscow refinery was fined RUB 100 000 (about USD 1700) for environmental damage (RAPSI 2014a).
- 2014 EU financial sanctions were introduced against Gazprom Neft (and other Russian oil and defence companies) in connection with the conflict in Ukraine (RAPSI 2014c).
- 2014 Gazprom Neft filed a claim with the EU Court of Justice against the EU sanctions targeting the company (RAPSI 2014b).
- 2014 The Greenpeace ship *Arctic Sunrise* left Murmansk after ten months in detention over its protests against the Prirazlomnaya oil platform (RAPSI 2014d).
- 2014 The Dutch police arrested 30 Greenpeace activists for blocking the Saturn oil rig chartered by Gazprom Neft at the Dutch port of IJmuiden (RAPSI 2014e).
- 2014 Production commenced at the Novoportovskoye field with nine wells drilled during 2014. The first shipments of crude were sent to European customers by tanker (Gazprom 2019).
- 2014 Commercial oil production commenced from the Badra field in Iraq (Gazprom 2019).
- 2014 Gazprom Neft became the first company in Russia to carry out exploration using supposedly 'green' seismic technology, protecting extensive areas from deforestation (Gazprom 2019).
- 2015 Gazprom Neft requested RUB 198 billion (about USD 3.3 billion) in financial assistance from the government due to sanctions and the oil price fall (The Moscow Times 2015).
- 2015 Gazprom Neft was listed as Russia's best employer in the 2015 Russian Employers' Rankings by HeadHunter.ru (Gazprom 2019).
- 2015 Gazprom Neft acquired the licence to develop the Zapadno-Yubileynoye field in Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District and several licences in Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District (Gazprom 2019).
- 2016 Gazprom Neft-Aero filed a lawsuit at the Commercial Court of Saint Petersburg for RUB 6 billion (USD 78 million) to be recovered from Transaero airline in its bankruptcy proceedings (RAPSI 2016).
- 2016 Gazprom Neft failed to pay the salaries of over 150 employees in Yamal (RBC.ru 2016).
- 2016 The Arctic Gates marine oil terminal was commissioned in the Gulf of Ob, launching the full-scale development of the Novoportovskoye field (Gazprom 2019).
- 2017 The authorities detained the head of a Gazprom Neft subsidiary for two months in connection with a bribe in the town of Salekhard (RAPSI 2017a).
- 2017 The Deputy CEO of Gazprom Neft-Hantos was detained in Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District over the embezzlement of RUB 23 million (about USD 400 000) (RAPSI 2017b).
- 2017 An investigation was conducted into the alleged embezzlement of RUB 2 billion (USD 34 million) from Gazprom Neft (RAPSI 2017c).

- 2017 Gazprom Neft became the third-largest oil producer in Russia (Gazprom 2019).
- 2017 Gazprom Neft discovered the offshore Neptune field in the Sea of Okhotsk near Sakhalin (Gazprom 2019).
- 2017 Gazprom Neft launched its digital transformation programme (Gazprom 2019).
- 2017 Gazprom Neft commissioned the Biosphere high-tech wastewater treatment facility at its Moscow refinery (Gazprom 2019).
- 2018 Gazprom Neft raised its oil output by 50 000 barrels per day in 2018 despite the OPEC+ agreement about oil production cuts (Reuters 2018a, 2018b).
- 2018 Gazprom Neft discovered the Triton field in the Sea of Okhotsk (Neftegaz 2018).
- 2019 Gazprom Neft was granted the right to carry out exploration and development in three blocks in Western Siberia (Pipeline 2019).

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