

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations

The following report represents discussion and analysis of the financial condition of OAO LUKOIL as of March 31, 2011 and results of its operations for the first quarter of 2011, compared to the first quarter of 2010, as well as significant factors that may affect its future performance. It should be read in conjunction with our interim US GAAP consolidated financial statements and notes thereto.

References to "LUKOIL," "the Company," "the Group," "we" or "us" are references to OAO LUKOIL and its subsidiaries and equity affiliates. All dollar amounts are in millions of US dollars, unless otherwise indicated. Tonnes of crude oil produced are translated into barrels using conversion rates characterizing the density of oil from each of our oilfields. Tonnes of crude oil purchased as well as other operational indicators expressed in barrels were translated into barrels using an average conversion rate of 7.33 barrels per tonne. Translations of cubic meters to cubic feet were made at the rate of 35.31 cubic feet per cubic meter. Translations of barrels of crude oil into barrels of oil equivalent ("BOE") were made at the rate of 1 barrel per BOE and of cubic feet into BOE at the rate of 6 thousand cubic feet per BOE.

This report includes forward-looking statements – words such as "believes," "anticipates," "expects," "estimates," "intends," "plans," etc. – that reflect management's current estimates and beliefs, but are not guarantees of future results.

Key financial and operational results

	3 months of		Change, %
	2011	2010	
Sales (millions of US dollars)	29,626	23,902	23.9
Net income attributable to OAO LUKOIL (millions of US dollars).....	3,517	2,053	71.3
EBITDA (millions of US dollars)	5,343	3,729	43.3
Taxes other than income taxes, excise and export tariffs (millions of US dollars).....	(7,436)	(6,658)	11.7
Basic earning per share of common stock attributable to OAO LUKOIL (US dollars).....	4.50	2.42	85.6
Diluted earning per share of common stock attributable to OAO LUKOIL (US dollars).....	4.49	2.42	85.3
Hydrocarbon production by the Group including our share in equity affiliates (thousands of BOE).....	196,746	205,191	(4.1)
Crude oil production by the Group including our share in equity affiliates (thousands of tonnes)	22,836	24,055	(5.1)
Gas available for sale produced by the Group including our share in equity affiliates (millions of cubic meters).....	4,785	4,721	1.4
Refined products produced by the Group including our share in equity affiliates (thousands of tonnes)	14,572	14,747	(1.2)

During the first quarter of 2011, our net income was \$3,517 million, which is \$1,464 million, or 71.3%, more than in the same period of 2010.

Positive dynamics of our net income were mainly due to a sharp increase in hydrocarbon prices in the first quarter of 2011, compared to the respective period of 2010. At the same time, our results were affected by increasing tax burden and appreciation of the Russian ruble.

Business overview

The primary activities of OAO LUKOIL and its subsidiaries are oil exploration, production, refining, marketing and distribution. The Company is the ultimate parent entity of a vertically integrated group of companies.

OAO LUKOIL was established in accordance with Presidential Decree 1403, issued on November 17, 1992. Under this decree, on April 5, 1993, the Government of the Russian Federation transferred to the Company 51% of the voting shares of fifteen enterprises. Under Government Resolution 861 issued on September 1, 1995, a further nine enterprises were transferred to the Group during 1995. Since 1995, the Group has carried out a share exchange program to increase its shareholding in each of 24 founding subsidiaries to 100%. From formation, the Group has expanded substantially through consolidation of interests, acquisition of new companies and establishment of new businesses. Now LUKOIL is a global energy company operating through its subsidiaries in 37 countries on four continents.

LUKOIL is one of the world's largest energy companies in terms of hydrocarbon reserves that amounted to 17.3 billion BOE as of January 1, 2011 and comprised of 13.3 billion BOE of crude oil and 23.6 trillion cubic feet of gas.

Our operations are divided into four main business segments:

- **Exploration and Production** – which includes our exploration, development and production operations relating to crude oil and natural gas. These activities are primarily located within Russia, with additional activities in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, the Middle East, South America, and Northern and Western Africa.
- **Refining, Marketing and Distribution** – which includes refining and transport operations, marketing and trading of crude oil, natural gas and refined products.
- **Chemicals** – which includes processing and trading of petrochemical products.
- **Power generation** – which includes generation, transportation and sales of electricity, heat and related services.

Each of our four main segments is dependent on the other, with a portion of the revenues of one segment being a part of the costs of the other. In particular, our Refining, Marketing and Distribution segment purchases crude oil from our Exploration and Production segment. As a result of certain factors considered in the “Domestic crude oil and refined products prices” section on page 8, benchmarking crude oil market prices in Russia cannot be determined with certainty. Therefore, the prices set for inter-segment purchases of crude oil reflect a combination of market factors, primarily international crude oil market prices, transportation costs, regional market conditions, the cost of crude oil refining and other factors. Accordingly, an analysis of either of these segments on a stand-alone basis could give a misleading impression of those segments’ underlying financial position and results of operations. For this reason, we do not analyze either of our main segments separately in the discussion that follows. However, we present the financial data for each in Note 19 “Segment information” to interim consolidated financial statements.

Changes in the Group structure

In April 2011, LUKOIL and OAO ANK Bashneft (“Bashneft”) signed an agreement to establish a joint venture and stipulate conditions for the development of two fields named after R. Trebs and A. Titov. According to the agreement, OAO LUKOIL will purchase 25.1% of a Bashneft subsidiary for approximately \$169 million, while the license and subsoil use rights for R.Trebs and A.Titov fields will be re-issued in favor of this subsidiary. In its turn, the joint venture will purchase from the Group 29 exploration wells located in the license area. The agreement also considers exploitation of the Group infrastructure, including the oil export terminal in Varandey and energy centre of the Yuzhnoye Khylochuyu field. The total recoverable oil reserves located within the license areas of R.Trebs and A.Titov fields reach 140.1 million tonnes. The agreement is subject to endorsement by the respective regulative authorities of the Russian Federation.

In April 2011, the Group acquired an 11% stake in the joint venture operating the ISAB refining complex (“ISAB”) for €241 million (approximately \$342 million) and thus increased the Group’s ownership in it from 49% to 60%. This was a partial exercise of ERG S.p.A. (“ERG”) option to sell its stake in the joint venture, established in 2008. According to the agreement ERG has a put option to sell its stake in full.

In July 2010, a Group company signed an agreement to purchase from a ConocoPhillips’ subsidiary 64.6 million of the Company’s ordinary shares at \$53.25 per share for the total amount of \$3,442 million. This transaction was finalized in August 2010. Under this agreement the Group had a 60-day option to purchase any or all of the remaining 98.7 million of the Company’s ordinary shares held by the ConocoPhillips’ subsidiary for the price of \$56 per share. In September 2010, this option was exercised in respect of 42.5 million LUKOIL ADRs, each representing one ordinary share of the Company. The Group company sold these ADRs to UniCredit Bank AG and the latter paid the purchase price of \$2.38 billion to the ConocoPhillips’ subsidiary. Simultaneously, UniCredit Bank AG issued a series of equity-linked notes to the Group company that are redeemable for 17,500,000 LUKOIL ADRs on or before September 29, 2011. ConocoPhillips realized the remainder of its holding in LUKOIL in the open market and thereby fully quit LUKOIL share capital.

In January 2010, the Company signed an agreement to develop the West Qurna-2 field located in the south of Iraq. The parties to the agreement are the Iraqi state-owned South Oil Company and the contracting consortium formed by the Iraqi state-owned North Oil Company, the Company and Norway’s Statoil ASA. The Company’s share in the project is 56.25%. The West Qurna-2 field has recoverable crude oil reserves of about 12.9 billion barrels.

As a part of expansion of its presence in Kazakhstan, in December 2009, the Group acquired the remaining 46.0% interest in its equity affiliate LUKARCO B.V. (“LUKARCO”) for \$1.6 billion, thereby increasing the ownership stake to 100%. LUKARCO is a holding company, which owns a 5.0% share in Tengizchevroil, a joint venture which develops the Tengiz and Korolevskoe fields in Kazakhstan, and a 12.5% share in Caspian Pipeline Consortium (“CPC”), which carries Kazakhstani and Russian oil to Novorossiysk marine terminal. Therefore, the Group increased the ownership in Tengizchevroil from 2.7% to 5.0% and the ownership in CPC from 6.75% to 12.5%. The first installment in amount of \$300 million was paid in December 2009. \$800 million were paid in December 2010 and the remaining amount should be paid no later than December 2011.

Operational highlights

Hydrocarbon production

We undertake exploration for, and production of, crude oil and natural gas in Russia and internationally. In Russia our major oil producing subsidiaries are OOO LUKOIL-Western Siberia, OOO LUKOIL-Komi and OOO LUKOIL-Perm. Also we have a consolidated joint venture with ConocoPhillips, OOO Narianmarneftegaz, in the Northern Timan-Pechora region. Exploration and production outside of Russia is performed by our 100% subsidiary LUKOIL-Overseas, that has stakes in PSA's and other projects in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Columbia, Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire.

The table below summarizes the results of our exploration and production activities.

	3 months of	
	2011	2010
	(thousand BOE per day)	
Daily production of hydrocarbons, including the Company's share in equity affiliates, including:	2,186	2,280
- crude oil	1,873	1,971
- natural and petroleum gas ⁽¹⁾	313	309
	(US dollar per BOE)	
Hydrocarbon extraction expenses	4.52	3.97
- in Russia	4.54	4.00
- outside Russia	4.22	3.56
	(millions of US dollars)	
Hydrocarbon extraction expenses	853	784
- in Russia	799	738
- outside Russia	54	46
Exploration expenses	28	117
- in Russia	12	36
- outside Russia	16	81
Mineral extraction tax	2,465	1,766
- in Russia	2,441	1,750
- outside Russia	24	16

⁽¹⁾ Gas available for sale (excluding gas produced for our own consumption).

Crude oil production. In the first quarter of 2011, our daily crude oil production decreased to 1,873 thousand BOE, or by 5.0%, compared to the same period of 2010. We produced (including the Company's share in equity affiliates) 168.6 million barrels, or 22.8 million tonnes.

The following table represents our crude oil production in the first quarters of 2011 and 2010 by major regions.

(thousands of tonnes)	Change to 2010				
	3 months of 2011	Total, %	Change in structure	Organic change	3 months of 2010
Western Siberia	12,176	(4.3)	-	(544)	12,720
Timan-Pechora	4,708	(13.0)	-	(706)	5,414
Ural region	3,111	2.5	-	75	3,036
Volga region	742	3.8	-	27	715
Other in Russia	480	(5.0)	-	(25)	505
Crude oil produced in Russia	21,217	(5.2)	-	(1,173)	22,390
Crude oil produced internationally	867	(3.1)	-	(28)	895
Total crude oil produced by consolidated subsidiaries	22,084	(5.2)	-	(1,201)	23,285
Our share in crude oil produced by equity affiliates:					
in Russia	88	8.6	-	7	81
outside Russia	664	(3.6)	-	(25)	689
Total crude oil produced	22,836	(5.1)	-	(1,219)	24,055

The main oil producing region of the Company is Western Siberia where we produced 55.1% of our crude oil in the first quarter of 2011 (54.6% in the first quarter of 2010). In 2011, the Western Siberian producing assets continued to mature resulting in a production decline and water cut increase.

In addition to our production, we purchase crude oil in Russia and on international markets. In Russia we primarily purchase crude oil from affiliated producing companies and other producers. Then we either refine or export purchased crude oil. Crude oil purchased on international markets is normally used for trading activities, for supplying our international refineries or for processing at third party refineries.

	3 months of			
	2011		2010	
	(thousand of barrels)	(thousand of tonnes)	(thousand of barrels)	(thousand of tonnes)
Crude oil purchases in Russia	718	98	147	20
Crude oil purchases internationally	28,418	3,877	34,216	4,668
Total crude oil purchased	29,136	3,975	34,363	4,688

Significant part of our crude oil purchases is for processing. In the first quarter of 2011, we purchased 2,939 thousand tonnes of crude oil to process at our and at third party refineries (including 800 thousand tonnes at ISAB and 484 thousand tonnes at TRN), compared to 1,517 thousand tonnes in the first quarter of 2010 (including 918 thousand tonnes at ISAB and 451 thousand tonnes at TRN). Purchases for trading decreased significantly, compared to the first quarter of 2010.

Gas production. In the first quarter of 2011, we produced 4,785 million cubic meters of gas available for sale (including our share in equity affiliates), an increase of 1.4%, compared to the first quarter of 2010.

Our major gas production field is the Nakhodkinskoe gas field, where we produced 2,126 million cubic meters of natural gas in the first quarter of 2011, compared to 2,099 million cubic meters in the same period of 2010.

Our international gas production did not change significantly.

Refining, marketing and trading

Refining. We own and operate four refineries located in European Russia and three refineries located outside of Russia – in Bulgaria, Ukraine and Romania. Moreover, we have a 49% stake in the ISAB refinery complex in Italy (60% after April 1, 2011) and a 45% interest in TRN refinery in the Netherlands.

Compared to the first quarter of 2010, production at our consolidated and affiliated refineries decreased by 1.2%. Russian refineries decreased their production by 0.6%. Production of our international refineries including our share of production at ISAB and TRN decreased by 2.6% resulting from maintenance at the ISAB refinery in February 2011.

We invested, and continue to invest, significant resources in our refineries aiming at taking leading position in Russia in producing ecological fuel of high quality standards. Thus, in December 2010, we launched a catalytic cracking complex at our refinery in Nizhny Novgorod that enabled us to start production of gasoline fully compliant to Euro-4 quality standard. Related investments amounted to approximately \$1 billion.

In Russia, LUKOIL holds the leading position in production and sales of European standards motor fuel being ahead of the official terms of their obligatory implementation in the country. At our Russian refineries we produced 2,316 and 2,084 thousand tonnes of Euro-4 and Euro-5 diesel fuel, and 1,404 and 1,287 thousand tonnes of Euro-3 and Euro-4 gasoline in the first quarters of 2011 and 2010, respectively. We commenced production of Euro-4 gasoline in the end of 2010.

Along with our own production of refined products we can refine crude oil at third party refineries depending on market conditions and other factors. In the first quarter of 2011, we only processed our crude oil at a third party refinery in Kazakhstan.

The following table summarizes key figures for our refining activities.

	3 months of	
	2011	2010
	(millions of US dollars)	
Refining expenses at the Group refineries.....	342	273
- in Russia	250	192
- outside Russia	92	81
Refining expenses at ISAB and TRN.....	166	177
Refining expenses at third party refineries	3	2
- in Russia	–	1
- outside Russia	3	1
Capital expenditures.....	125	170
- in Russia	85	119
- outside Russia	40	51
	(thousand barrels per day)	
Refinery throughput at the Group refineries	1,052	1,042
- in Russia	898	898
- outside Russia	154	144
Refinery throughput at ISAB and TRN ^{(1) (2)}	186	208
Refinery throughput at third party refineries	8	–
- in Russia	–	–
- outside Russia	8	–
Total refinery throughput	1,246	1,250
	(thousand of tonnes)	
Refined products produced at the Group refineries.....	12,253	12,206
- in Russia	10,490	10,554
- outside Russia	1,763	1,652
Production of ISAB and TRN ⁽¹⁾	2,319	2,541
Refined products produced at third party refineries	95	4
- in Russia	–	–
- outside Russia	95	4
Total refined products produced	14,667	14,751

⁽¹⁾ Group's share.

⁽²⁾ Including refined product processed.

Marketing and trading. Our marketing and trading activities mainly include wholesale and bunkering operations in Western Europe, South-East Asia, Central America and retail operations in the USA, Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and other regions. In Russia we purchase refined products on occasion, primarily to manage supply chain bottlenecks.

The Group retails its refined products in 27 countries through over 6 thousand petrol stations. Most of the stations operate under the LUKOIL brand.

The table below summarizes figures for our trading activities.

	3 months of	
	2011	2010
	(thousand of tonnes)	
Retail sales	3,269	3,216
Wholesale sales	20,672	20,538
Total refined products sales	23,941	23,754
Refined products purchased in Russia.....	419	292
Refined products purchased internationally	11,081	11,231
Total refined products purchased.....	11,500	11,523

Exports of crude oil and refined products from Russia. The volumes of crude oil exported from Russia by our subsidiaries are summarized as follows:

	3 months of			
	2011	2010		
	(thousand of barrels)	(thousand of tonnes)	(thousand of barrels)	(thousand of tonnes)
Exports of crude oil using Transneft export routes	52,329	7,139	59,893	8,171
Exports of crude oil bypassing Transneft.....	11,281	1,539	16,170	2,206
Total crude oil exports.....	63,610	8,678	76,063	10,377

In the first quarter of 2011, our export of crude oil from Russia was 16.4% less than in the same period of 2010, and we exported 40.9% of our total domestic crude oil production (46.3% in the first quarter of 2010).

Reduction of our export was mainly caused by a decline in production and by an increase of domestic crude oil sales.

The volume of crude oil exported through our own export infrastructure amounted to 1,539 thousand tonnes, compared to 2,206 thousand tonnes in the first quarter of 2010.

In the first quarter of 2011, we exported from Russia 5.7 million tonnes of refined products, a decrease of 9.4%, compared to the first quarter of 2010. The reason for this decrease was certain transportation constraints. Primarily we export from Russia diesel fuel, fuel oil and gasoil. These products account for approximately 87% of our refined products export volumes.

In the first quarter of 2011, our revenue from export of crude oil and refined products from Russia both to the Group companies and third parties amounted to \$5,991 million and \$4,045 million, respectively (\$5,446 million for crude oil and \$3,318 million for refined products in the first quarter of 2010).

Power generation

In the first quarter of 2011, we continued to develop the new power generation sector of our business as part of our strategic development program. This new sector encompasses all aspects of the power generation business, from generation to transmission and sale of heat and electrical power. Our power generation business sector now includes OOO LUKOIL-Kubanenergo, OOO LUKOIL- Astrakhanenergo, OOO LUKOIL-Volgogradenergo, OOO LUKOIL-Rostovenergo, OOO LUKOIL-TTK (all spun off from OOO UGK TGK-8), OOO LUKOIL-Ecoenergo (former OOO UGK TGK-8), our own power generating facilities at our oil and gas fields and power generators in Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine.

Main macroeconomic factors affecting our results of operations

Changes in the price of crude oil and refined products

The price at which we sell crude oil and refined products is the primary driver of the Group's revenues. During the first quarter of 2011, the Brent crude oil price fluctuated between \$93 and \$116 per barrel and reached its peak of \$116.95 in the end of March of 2011.

Crude oil price growth that started in December 2010 and continued during the first quarter of 2011 was caused mainly by speculative factor as a consequence of political instability in the Middle East and Northern Africa.

Substantially all crude oil the Group exports is Urals blend. The following table shows the average crude oil and refined product prices in the first quarters of 2011 and 2010.

	3 months of		Change, %
	2011	2010	
	(in US dollars per barrel, except for figures in percent)		
Brent crude.....	105.43	76.36	38.1
Urals crude (CIF Mediterranean) ⁽¹⁾	102.67	75.40	36.2
Urals crude (CIF Rotterdam) ⁽¹⁾	102.55	75.31	36.2
	(in US dollars per metric tonne, except for figures in percent)		
Fuel oil 3.5% (FOB Rotterdam).....	558.36	442.64	26.1
Diesel fuel 10 ppm (FOB Rotterdam).....	912.02	644.02	41.6
High-octane gasoline (FOB Rotterdam).....	922.24	726.31	27.0

Source: Platts.

⁽¹⁾ The Company sells crude oil on foreign markets on various delivery terms. Thus, our average realized sale price of oil on international markets differs from the average prices of Urals blend on Mediterranean and Northern Europe markets.

Domestic crude oil and refined products prices

Substantially all crude oil produced in Russia is produced by vertically integrated oil companies such as ours. As a result, most transactions are between affiliated entities within vertically integrated groups. Thus, there is no concept of a benchmark domestic market price for crude oil. The price of crude oil that is produced but not refined or exported by one of the vertically integrated oil companies is generally determined on a transaction-by-transaction basis against a background of world market prices, but with no direct reference or correlation. At any time there may exist significant price differences between regions for similar quality crude oil as a result of the competition and economic conditions in those regions.

Domestic prices for refined products are determined to some extent by world market prices, but they are also directly affected by local demand and competition.

The table below represents average domestic wholesale prices of refined products in the first quarters of 2011 and 2010.

	3 months of		Change, %
	2011	2010	
	(in US dollars per metric tonne, except for figures in percent)		
Fuel oil.....	270.95	207.92	30.3
Diesel fuel.....	781.50	563.50	38.7
High-octane gasoline (Regular)	744.92	664.39	12.1
High-octane gasoline (Premium)	788.01	683.29	15.3

Source: InfoTEK (excluding VAT).

Changes in the US dollar-ruble exchange rate and inflation

A substantial part of our revenue is either denominated in US dollars or is correlated to some extent with US dollar crude oil prices, while most of our costs in the Russian Federation are settled in Russian rubles. Therefore, ruble inflation and movements of exchange rates can significantly affect the results of our operations. In particular, the devaluation of the ruble against the US dollar generally causes our costs to decrease in US dollar terms, and vice versa. The devaluation of the purchasing power of the US dollar in the Russian Federation calculated on the basis of the ruble-dollar exchange rates and the level of inflation in Russia was 11.8% in the first quarter of 2011, compared to the first quarter of 2010.

The following table gives data on inflation in Russia and the change in the ruble-dollar exchange rate.

	3 months of	
	2011	2010
Ruble inflation (CPI), %	3.8	3.2
Change of the ruble-dollar exchange rate, %	6.7	2.9
Average exchange rate for the period (ruble to US dollar)	29.27	29.89
Exchange rate at the end of the period (ruble to US dollar)	28.43	29.36

Tax burden

The following table represents average enacted rates for taxes specific to the oil industry in Russia for the respective periods.

		3 months of		Change, %
		2011 ⁽¹⁾	2010 ⁽¹⁾	
Export tariffs on crude oil	\$/tonne	342.91	263.54	30.1
Export tariffs on refined products				
Light distillates (gasoline), middle distillates (jet fuel), diesel fuel and gasoils	\$/tonne	234.40	189.88	23.5
Liquid fuels (fuel oil)	\$/tonne	151.02	102.28	47.6
Mineral extraction tax				
Crude oil	RUR/tonne	4,090.91	2,879.93	42.0
Natural gas	RUR/1,000 m ³	237.00	147.00	61.2

⁽¹⁾ Average values.

Tax rates set in rubles and translated at the average exchange rates are as follows:

		3 months of		Change, %
		2011 ⁽¹⁾	2010 ⁽¹⁾	
Mineral extraction tax				
Crude oil	\$/tonne	139.77	96.35	45.1
Natural gas	\$/1,000 m ³	8.10	4.92	64.6

⁽¹⁾ Average values.

The rates of taxes specific to the oil industry in Russia are linked to international crude oil prices and are changed in line with them. The methods to determine the rates for such taxes are presented below.

Crude oil extraction tax rate. The base rate is 419 rubles per metric tonne extracted and it is adjusted depending on the international market price of Urals blend and the ruble exchange rate. The tax rate is zero when the average Urals blend international market price for a tax period was less than or equal to \$15.00 per barrel. Each \$1.00 per barrel increase in the international Urals blend price over the threshold (\$15.00 per barrel) resulted in an increase of the tax rate by \$1.61 per tonne extracted (or \$0.22 per barrel extracted using a conversion factor of 7.33).

The base rate for 2012 and 2013 is currently set at 446 rubles and 470 rubles per metric tonne extracted, respectively. However, the rate may be amended by the authorities later on.

The crude oil extraction tax rate varies depending on the development and depletion of a particular oilfield. The tax rate is zero for extra-heavy crude oil and for crude oil produced in certain regions of Eastern Siberia, the Caspian Sea and the Nenetsky Autonomous District, depending on the period and volume of production.

The Group produced crude oil from certain oilfields in the Caspian Sea and the Nenetsky Autonomous District and benefited from the application of zero tax rate. However, in early December 2010, we exceeded the accumulated production limit of 15 million tonnes at Yuzhnoye Khylychuyu oilfield eligible for the incentive. Thus, starting from December 2010, we pay mineral extraction tax at a regular rate at this field.

Natural gas extraction tax rate. The mineral extraction tax on natural gas production is calculated using a flat rate. During the period since January 1, 2006 till December 31, 2010, the rate of 147 rubles per thousand cubic meters of natural gas extracted was in effect. However, the rate was raised up to 237 rubles per thousand cubic meters since January 1, 2011.

Crude oil export duty rate is calculated on a progressive scale. The rate is zero when the average Urals blend international market price is less than or equal to approximately \$15.00 per barrel (\$109.50 per metric tonne). If the Urals blend price is between \$15.00 and \$20.00 per barrel (\$146.00 per metric tonne), each \$1.00 per barrel increase in the Urals blend price over \$15.00 results in an increase of the crude oil export duty rate by \$0.35 per barrel exported. If the Urals blend price is between \$20.00 and \$25.00 per barrel (\$182.50 per metric tonne), each \$1.00 per barrel increase in the Urals blend price over \$20.00 results in an increase of the crude oil export duty rate by \$0.45 per barrel exported. Each \$1.00 per barrel increase in the Urals blend price over \$25.00 per barrel results in an increase of the crude oil export duty rate by \$0.65 per barrel exported.

Effective from December 2008, the crude oil export duty rate is revised monthly on the basis of the immediately preceding one-month period of crude oil price monitoring.

Starting from the end of 2009, zero export duty rate was set for crude oil produced at certain fields in Eastern Siberia. However, in July 2010, a zero rate for these fields was substituted for special reduced export duty rate. Effective from December 2010, the list of the oilfields where reduced rate applies also includes our Yu. Korchagin and V. Filanovsky oilfields located in the Caspian Sea.

Export duty rates on refined products prior to 2011 were set by the Russian government. The rate of export duty depended on internal demand for refined products and international crude oil market conditions. Starting from 2011, export duty rates on crude oil refined products are calculated as follows: export duty rate on refined products equals current crude oil export duty rate multiplied by a coefficient according to the table below.

	2011	2012	2013
Multiplier for:			
Light distillates (gasoline), middle distillates (jet fuel), diesel fuel and gasoils	0.670	0.640	0.600
Liquid fuels (fuel oil)	0.467	0.529	0.600
Motor and other oils	0.467	0.529	0.600
Other products.....	0.467	0.529	0.600

Crude oil and refined products exported to CIS countries, other than Ukraine, are not subject to export duties.

Excise on refined products. The responsibility to pay excises on refined products in Russia is imposed on refined product producers (except for straight-run gasoline). In other countries where the Group operates, excises are paid either by producers or retailers depending on the local legislation.

Starting from 2011, excise rates on refined products in Russia are increased and now depend on ecological class of fuel. Excise tax rates for 2011 are listed below:

		3 months of		Change,
		2011	2010	%
Gasoline				
Low-octane gasoline not compliant to Euro 3.....	RUR/tonne	5,995.00	2,922.70	105.1
High-octane gasoline not compliant to Euro 3	RUR/tonne	5,995.00	3,991.90	50.2
Euro 3.....	RUR/tonne	5,672.00	3,991.90	42.1
Euro 4 and 5	RUR/tonne	5,143.00	3,991.90	28.8
Diesel fuel				
Below Euro 3	RUR/tonne	2,753.00	1,188.00	131.7
Euro 3.....	RUR/tonne	2,485.00	1,188.00	109.2
Euro 4 and 5	RUR/tonne	2,247.00	1,188.00	89.1
Motor oils.....	RUR/tonne	4,681.00	3,246.10	44.2
Straight-run gasoline	RUR/tonne	6,089.00	4,290.00	41.9

		3 months of		Change,
		2011	2010	%
Gasoline				
Low-octane gasoline not compliant to Euro 3.....	\$/tonne	204.82	97.78	109.5
High-octane gasoline not compliant to Euro 3.....	\$/tonne	204.82	133.55	53.4
Euro 3.....	\$/tonne	193.78	133.55	45.1
Euro 4 and 5.....	\$/tonne	175.71	133.55	31.6
Diesel fuel				
Below Euro 3.....	\$/tonne	94.06	39.75	136.6
Euro 3.....	\$/tonne	84.90	39.75	113.6
Euro 4 and 5.....	\$/tonne	76.77	39.75	93.2
Motor oils.....	\$/tonne	159.93	108.60	47.3
Straight-run gasoline.....	\$/tonne	208.03	143.52	44.9

Income tax. Starting from January 1, 2009, the Federal income tax rate is 2.0% and the regional income tax rate varies between 13.5% and 18.0%. The Group's foreign operations are subject to taxes at the tax rates applicable to the jurisdictions in which they operate.

Transportation of crude oil and refined products in Russia

The main Russian crude oil production regions are remote from the main crude oil and refined products markets. Therefore, access of crude oil production companies to the markets is dependent on the extent of diversification of the transport infrastructure and access to it. As a result, transportation cost is an important macroeconomic factor affecting our net income.

Transportation of crude oil produced in Russia to refineries and export destinations is performed primarily through the trunk oil pipeline system of state-owned OAO AK Transneft ("Transneft") or by railway transport.

Transportation of refined products in Russia is performed by railway transport and the pipeline system of OAO AK Transnefteproduct. The Russian railway infrastructure is owned and operated by OAO Russian Railways. Both these companies are state-owned. We transport the major part of our refined products by railway transport.

In Russia, most of gas is sold at the wellhead and then transported through the Unified Gas Supply System ("UGSS"). The UGSS is responsible for gathering, transporting, dispatching and delivering substantially all natural gas supplies in Russia and is owned and operated by OAO Gazprom. The FST regulates natural gas transportation tariffs. We do not have any possibility to sell our gas other than through UGSS.

Three months ended March 31, 2011, compared to three months ended March 31, 2010

The table below details certain income and expense items from our consolidated statements of income for the periods indicated.

	3 months of	
	2011	2010
	(millions of US dollars)	
Revenues		
Sales (including excise and export tariffs)	29,626	23,902
Costs and other deductions		
Operating expenses	(2,138)	(1,988)
Cost of purchased crude oil, gas and products	(12,845)	(9,302)
Transportation expenses	(1,420)	(1,351)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(825)	(802)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(1,059)	(1,030)
Taxes other than income taxes	(2,822)	(2,080)
Excise and export tariffs	(4,614)	(4,578)
Exploration expense	(28)	(117)
Loss on disposals and impairments of assets	(3)	(3)
Income from operating activities	3,872	2,651
Interest expense	(173)	(177)
Interest and dividend income	45	53
Equity share in income of affiliates	169	107
Currency translation loss	(65)	(40)
Other non-operating income (expense)	222	(29)
Income before income taxes	4,070	2,565
Current income taxes	(331)	(556)
Deferred income taxes	(308)	34
Total income tax expense	(639)	(522)
Net income	3,431	2,043
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	86	10
Net income attributable to OAO LUKOIL	3,517	2,053
Basic earning per share of common stock attributable to OAO LUKOIL (in US dollars)	4.50	2.42
Diluted earning per share of common stock attributable to OAO LUKOIL (in US dollars)	4.49	2.42

The analysis of the main financial indicators of the financial statements is provided below.

Sales revenues

Sales breakdown

	3 months of	
	2011	2010
(millions of US dollars)		
Crude oil		
Export and sales on international markets other than CIS	6,587	6,293
Export and sales to CIS.....	536	286
Domestic sales	423	186
	7,546	6,765
Refined products		
Export and sales on international markets		
Wholesale.....	14,532	11,035
Retail.....	2,461	2,105
Domestic sales		
Wholesale.....	1,537	1,160
Retail.....	1,491	1,186
	20,021	15,486
Petrochemicals		
Export and sales on international markets	277	132
Domestic sales	239	169
	516	301
Gas and gas products		
Export and sales on international markets	388	291
Domestic sales	235	191
	623	482
Domestic sales of energy and related services	546	448
Other		
Sales on international markets	207	238
Domestic sales	167	182
	374	420
Total sales	29,626	23,902

Sales volumes	3 months of	
	2011	2010
Crude oil	(thousands of barrels)	
Export and sales on international markets other than CIS	64,753	84,654
Export and sales to CIS.....	9,874	6,538
Domestic sales	8,466	5,373
	83,093	96,565
Crude oil	(thousands of tonnes)	
Export and sales on international markets other than CIS	8,834	11,549
Export and sales to CIS.....	1,347	892
Domestic sales	1,155	733
	11,336	13,174
Refined products	(thousands of tonnes)	
Export and sales on international markets		
Wholesale.....	18,248	18,135
Retail.....	1,604	1,623
Domestic sales		
Wholesale.....	2,424	2,403
Retail.....	1,665	1,593
	23,941	23,754
Total sales volume of crude oil and refined products.....	35,277	36,928

Realized average sales prices

	3 months of			
	2011		2010	
	(\$/barrel)	(\$/tonne)	(\$/barrel)	(\$/tonne)
Average realized price international				
Oil (excluding CIS)	101.72	745.59	74.34	544.91
Oil (CIS)	54.31	398.06	43.70	320.33
Refined products				
Wholesale		796.33		608.53
Retail.....		1,534.19		1,296.73
Average realized price within Russia				
Oil.....	49.93	365.97	34.56	253.31
Refined products				
Wholesale		633.93		482.82
Retail.....		895.86		744.42

During the first quarter of 2011, our revenues increased by \$5,724 million, or by 23.9%, compared to the same period of 2010. Our revenues from crude oil sales increased by \$781 million, or by 11.5%. Our revenues from sales of refined products increased by \$4,535 million, or by 29.3%. The increase in sales revenue was a result of a sharp increase in hydrocarbon prices, compared to the first quarter of 2010. Moreover, the appreciation of the ruble against the US dollar also increased the US dollar value of our sales revenue denominated in Russian rubles.

Sales of crude oil

Our total crude oil sales revenues increased by \$781 million, or by 11.5%, due to growth of crude oil prices. Sales volumes decreased by 14.0%, or by 1,838 thousand tonnes, due to lower scale of trading operations and a decrease of production.

In the first quarter of 2011, revenue from export of crude oil from Russia both to the Group companies and third parties amounted to \$5,991 million.

Sales of refined products

In the first quarter of 2011, our revenue from the wholesale of refined products outside of Russia increased by \$3,497 million, or by 31.7%, compared to the same period of 2010, due to increased average realized price by 30.4%. Wholesales volumes increased by 0.6%.

In the first quarter of 2011, our revenue from international retail sales increased by \$356 million, or by 16.9%, compared to the first quarter of 2010, largely due to an increase in average retail prices by 18.3%.

In the first quarter of 2011, our revenue from the wholesale of refined products on the domestic market increased by \$377 million, or by 32.5%, compared to the first quarter of 2010, mainly due to an increase in the average realized price by 31.3%.

In the first quarter of 2011, our revenue from retail sales in Russia increased by \$305 million, or by 25.7%, compared to the first quarter of 2010, due to an increase in prices and sales volumes.

In the first quarter of 2011, our revenue from export of refined products from Russia both to Group companies and third parties amounted to \$4,045 million.

Sales of petrochemical products

In the first quarter of 2011, our revenue from sales of petrochemical products increased by \$215 million, or by 71.4%, mainly as a result of increase in sales volumes. In the fourth quarter of 2010, we commenced production at our petrochemical plant Karpatnaftochim Ltd. in Ukraine after modernization and construction of a chlorine and caustic production line.

Sales of gas and gas products

In the first quarter of 2011, sales of gas and gas refined products increased by \$141 million, or by 29.3%. Gas products sales revenue increased by \$97 million, or by 32.1%, primarily as a result of an increase in sales prices. Retail gas products revenue increased up to \$132 million, or by 25.7%, due to price growth. Retail revenue represented 35.7% and 38.7% of our total gas products revenue in the first quarters of 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Natural gas sales revenue amounted to \$204 million – an increase of 21.4%, compared to the first quarter of 2010. Our domestic natural gas sales revenue increased by 2.8%, as a result of increase of ruble appreciation and increase in sales volumes.

In the first quarter of 2011, natural gas sales revenue outside of Russia increased by \$33 million, or by 39.4%, as a result of increase of sales volumes and prices in Uzbekistan.

Domestic sales of energy and related services

Substantially we sell energy and related services domestically. International sales are relatively insignificant.

In the first quarter of 2011, our revenue from sales of electricity, heat and related services increased by \$98 million, or by 21.9%, as a result of increase of tariff rates as well as of the ruble appreciation.

Sales of other products

Other sales include transportation services, non-petroleum sales through our retail network, crude oil extraction services, rental revenue, and other revenue of our production and marketing companies from sales of goods and services not related to our primary activities.

In the first quarter of 2011, our other sales decreased by \$46 million, or by 11.0%.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses include the following:

	3 months of	
	2011	2010
	(millions of US dollars)	
Hydrocarbon extraction expenses	853	784
Own refining expenses	342	273
Refining expenses at third party and affiliated refineries	169	179
Expenses for crude oil transportation to refineries	232	266
Power generation and distribution expenses	188	148
Petrochemical expenses	68	40
Other operating expenses	286	298
Total operating expenses	2,138	1,988

Method of allocation of operating expenses in this table differs from the approach used in preparing the data for Note 19 "Segment information" to our interim consolidated financial statements. Expenditures in segment reporting are grouped depending on the segment to which a particular company belongs. Operating expenses for the purposes of this analysis are grouped based on the nature of the costs incurred.

Compared to the first quarter of 2010, operating expenses increased by \$150 million, or by 7.5%, as a result of the increase in hydrocarbon extraction expenses, refining expenses and energy generation and distribution expenses. Operating expenses of Group's entities in Russia were sizably affected by the ruble appreciation.

Hydrocarbon extraction expenses

Our extraction expenses include expenditures related to repairs of extraction equipment, labor costs, expenses on artificial stimulation of reservoirs, fuel and electricity costs, property insurance of extraction equipment and other similar costs.

In the first quarter of 2011, our extraction expenses increased by \$69 million, or by 8.8%. The increase was mainly a result of the real ruble appreciation against the US dollar and increased expenses for power supply in Russia. Our average hydrocarbon extraction cost increased from \$3.97 to \$4.52 per BOE, or by 13.9%, compared to the first quarter of 2010.

Own refining expenses

In the first quarter of 2011, our own refining expenses increased by \$69 million, or by 25.3%.

Refining expenses at our domestic refineries increased by 30.2%, or by \$58 million, mainly as a result of increase in power supply costs, increased consumption of additives and the real ruble appreciation against the US dollar.

Refining expenses at our international refineries increased by 13.6%, or by \$11 million, mainly as a result of increased production, increased power supply costs and accrual of provision related to purchase of additional carbon dioxide emission quotas in Romania.

Refining expenses at third party and affiliated refineries

Along with our own production of refined products we have the ability to refine crude oil at third party and affiliated refineries both in Russia and abroad.

Refining expenses at third party and affiliated refineries decreased by 5.6%, compared to the first quarter of 2010, due to decrease of throughput.

Petrochemical expenses

In the first quarter of 2011, operating expenses of our petrochemical plants increased by \$28 million, or by 70.0%, compared to the first quarter of 2010, due to increase of production volumes as a result of commencement of production at our petrochemical plant Karpatnaftochim Ltd. in Ukraine in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Expenses for crude oil transportation to refineries

Expenses for crude oil transportation to refineries include pipeline, railway, freight and other costs related to delivery of Group's own crude oil to refineries for further processing.

Expenses for crude oil transportation to refineries decreased in the first quarter of 2011 by \$34 million, or by 12.8%, as a result of the decrease in volumes of our own supply to overseas refineries, compared to the first quarter of 2010.

Power generation and distribution expenses

Power generation and distribution expenses increased by \$40 million, or by 27.0%, reflecting the real ruble appreciation in Russia and general increase of expenses.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include expenses of the Group's upstream and downstream enterprises that do not relate to their core activities, namely sales transportation services, extraction services, operating expenses of our gas processing plants, costs of other services provided and goods sold by our marketing companies, and of non-core businesses of the Group.

In the first quarter of 2011, our other operating expenses decreased by \$12 million, or by 4.0%.

Cost of purchased crude oil, gas and products

Cost of purchased crude oil, gas and products includes cost of crude oil and refined products purchased for trading or refining, gas and fuel oil to supply our power generation entities and the result of hedging of international crude oil and refined products sales.

Cost of purchased crude oil, gas and products increased by \$3,543 million in the first quarter of 2011, or by 38.1%, compared to the same period of 2010, due to an increase in crude oil and refined products prices.

In the first quarter of 2011, we recognized an \$827 million expense from hedging, compared to a \$72 million expense in the first quarter of 2010.

Transportation expenses

In the first quarter of 2011, our transportation expenses increased by \$69 million, or by 5.1%, compared to the first quarter of 2010. The effect of increased tariffs and ruble appreciation was partially compensated by a decrease in volume of crude oil and refined products export from Russia.

Our actual transportation expenses related to crude oil and refined products deliveries to various export destinations, weighted by volumes transported, changed in the first quarter of 2011, compared to the first quarter of 2010, as follows: crude oil pipeline tariffs increased by 12.3%, railway tariffs for refined products transportation increased by 7.7%, crude oil freight rates increased by 1.9%, and refined products freight rates increased by 2.9%.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses include general business expenses, payroll costs (excluding extraction entities' and refineries' production staff costs), insurance costs (except for property insurance related to extraction and refinery equipment), costs of maintenance of social infrastructure, movement in bad debt provision and other expenses.

In the first quarter of 2011, our selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$23 million, or by 2.9%, as a result of the effect of the real ruble appreciation on our expenses in Russia.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization

Our depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses increased by \$29 million, or by 2.8%, compared to the first quarter of 2010.

Exploration expenses

During the first quarter of 2011, exploration expense decreased by \$89 million, or by 76.1%. Dry hole costs decreased by \$84 million and amounted \$3 million in the first quarter of 2011.

In the first quarter of 2010, we charged to expense the cost of an exploratory well in Cote d'Ivoire totaling \$65 million.

Equity share in income of affiliates

The Group has investments in equity method affiliates and corporate joint ventures. These companies are primarily engaged in crude oil exploration, production, marketing and distribution operations in the Russian Federation, crude oil production and marketing in Kazakhstan and refining operations in Europe. Our largest affiliates are Turgai Petroleum and Tengizchevroil, exploration and production companies operating in Kazakhstan, and ISAB and TRN refineries.

Compared to the first quarter of 2010, our share in income of affiliates increased by \$62 million, or by 57.9%, mostly due to increase of income of Tengizchevroil.

Taxes other than income taxes

	3 months of	
	2011	2010
	(millions of US dollars)	
In Russia		
Mineral extraction taxes	2,441	1,750
Social security taxes and contributions	152	108
Property tax	129	121
Other taxes	18	53
Total in Russia	2,740	2,032
International		
Mineral extraction taxes	24	16
Social security taxes and contributions	25	16
Property tax	19	7
Other taxes	14	9
Total internationally	82	48
Total	2,822	2,080

In the first quarter of 2011, taxes other than income taxes increased by 35.7%, or by \$742 million, compared to the first quarter of 2010, mainly due to an increase in mineral extraction taxes in Russia. This is explained by an increase in the tax rate following the increase of international crude oil prices.

Application of decreased rate for depleted oilfields led to \$262 million tax reduction (\$335 million in the first quarter of 2010). The major oilfield where we benefited from zero extraction tax rate was the Yuzhnoye Khylychuyu field. In early December 2010, accumulated volume of production from this field exceeded the incentive level of 15 million tonnes and since that moment we have been paying extraction tax in full.

Excise and export tariffs

	3 months of	
	2011	2010
(millions of US dollars)		
In Russia		
Excise tax on refined products	373	217
Crude oil export tariffs	2,456	2,678
Refined products export tariffs.....	945	837
Total in Russia.....	3,774	3,732
International		
Excise tax and sales taxes on refined products.....	769	814
Crude oil export tariffs	71	28
Refined products export tariffs.....	-	4
Total internationally	840	846
Total	4,614	4,578

Export tariffs decreased by \$75 million, or by 2.1%, compared to the first quarter of 2010. The increase of tariff rates was outweighed by significant decrease in export volumes. Compared to the first quarter of 2010, our crude oil export volumes decreased by 16.4% and our refined products export volumes decreased by 9.4%.

Other non-operating income (expense)

Other non-operating income for the first quarter of 2011 included the effect of recalculation of the extraction tax incentive by certain Group companies for prior periods in total amount of \$240 million.

Income taxes

In the first quarter of 2011, our total income tax expense increased by \$117 million, or by 22.4%, compared to the first quarter of 2010, due to the increase in income before income tax by \$1,505 million, or by 58.7%.

In the first quarter of 2011, our effective income tax rate was 15.7%, compared to 20.4% in the first quarter of 2010, while the maximum statutory rate for the Russian Federation is 20%. The low level of the effective income tax rate in the first quarter of 2011 was attributable to the effect of currency translation losses of our Russian subsidiaries.

Reconciliation of net income to EBITDA (earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization)

	3 months of	
	2011	2010
(millions of US dollars)		
Net income attributable to OAO LUKOIL	3,517	2,053
Add back:		
Income tax expense.....	639	522
Depreciation and amortization.....	1,059	1,030
Interest expense	173	177
Interest and dividend income	(45)	(53)
EBITDA	5,343	3,729

EBITDA is a non-US GAAP financial measure. EBITDA is defined as net income before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization. The Company believes that EBITDA provides useful information to investors because it is an indicator of the strength and performance of our business operations, including our ability to finance capital expenditures, acquisitions and other investments and our ability to incur and service debt. While depreciation and amortization are considered as operating costs under US GAAP, these expenses primarily represent the non-cash current period allocation of costs associated with long-lived assets acquired or constructed in prior periods. The EBITDA calculation is commonly used as a basis for some investors, analysts and credit rating agencies to evaluate and compare the periodic and future operating performance and value of companies within the oil and gas industry. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation as an alternative to net income, operating income or any other measure of performance under US GAAP. EBITDA does not include our need to replace our capital equipment over time.

Liquidity and capital resources

	3 months of	
	2011	2010
	(millions of US dollars)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,715	2,798
Net cash used in investing activities.....	(3,446)	(1,330)
Net cash used in financing activities	(190)	(506)

Operating activities

Our primary source of cash flow is funds generated from our operations. During the first quarter of 2011, cash generated by operating activities was \$3,715 million, which is 32.8% more than in the same period of 2010, mainly due to the increase in sales revenues. On the other hand, our operating cash flows were affected by an increase in working capital by \$1,522 million, compared to January 1, 2011.

The increase of working capital was mainly caused by:

- a \$1,367 million increase in inventory
- a \$158 million net increase in trade accounts receivable and payable
- a \$120 million net increase in other assets and liabilities
- a \$159 million net increase in income tax accounts receivable and payable

At the same time, the negative effect from the above mentioned factors was partly offset by a \$127 million net decrease in other taxes accounts receivable and payable and a \$155 million net decrease in VAT receivable and payable.

Investing activities

The increase in cash used in investing activities resulted from an increase in payments for acquisitions.

In the first quarter of 2011, we made an advance payment of \$1,778 million for expected acquisition of certain upstream assets.

Capital expenditures, including non-cash transactions, increased by \$254 million, or by 17.3%, compared to the first quarter of 2010.

Financing activities

In the first quarter of 2011, net movements of short-term and long-term debt generated an outflow of \$148 million, compared to an outflow of \$315 million in the first quarter of 2010.

Analysis of capital expenditures

	3 months of	
	2011	2010
	(millions of US dollars)	
Capital expenditures⁽¹⁾		
Exploration and production		
Russia.....	1,185	862
International	232	255
Total exploration and production	1,417	1,117
Refining, marketing and distribution		
Russia.....	171	160
International	56	68
Total refining, marketing and distribution.....	227	228
Chemicals		
Russia.....	7	2
International	7	21
Total chemicals	14	23
Power generation and distribution.....	50	89
Other	14	11
Total capital expenditures	1,722	1,468

Acquisitions of subsidiaries⁽²⁾

Exploration and production		
Russia.....	18	3
International	1,760	–
Total exploration and production	1,778	3
Refining, marketing and distribution		
Russia.....	–	50
International	–	–
Total refining, marketing and distribution.....	–	50
Other	–	–
Less cash acquired	–	–
Total acquisitions	1,778	53

⁽¹⁾ Including non-cash transactions and prepayments.

⁽²⁾ Including prepayments related to acquisitions of subsidiaries and non-cash transactions.

Our capital expenditures, including non-cash transactions, amounted to \$1,722 million, which is 17.3% more than in the first quarter of 2010. Capital expenditures in exploration and production segment increased by \$300 million, or by 26.9%. This increase mostly included investments in drilling, field development and construction of gas transportation facilities in Western Siberia, and associated gas utilization program in Komi Republic.

The table below shows our exploration and production capital expenditures in promising new production regions.

	3 months of	
	2011	2010
	(millions of US dollars)	
Northern Timan-Pechora.....	53	57
Yamal.....	130	57
Caspian region ⁽¹⁾	84	65
Ghana.....	8	36
Cote d'Ivoire.....	4	66
Iraq.....	31	–
Total	310	281

⁽¹⁾ Russian and international projects.