

Renaissance Capital 10th Annual Investor Conference





Mark A. Gyetvay, Chief Financial Officer and Member of the Board of Directors Chamber of Commerce, Moscow, Russian Federation 19 June 2006

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- changes in the balance of oil and gas supply and demand in Russia and Europe;
- the effects of domestic and international oil and gas price volatility and changes in regulatory conditions, including prices and taxes
- the effects of competition in the domestic and export oil and gas markets;
- our ability to successfully implement any of our business strategies;
- the impact of our expansion on our revenue potential, cost basis and margins;
- our ability to produce target volumes in the face of restrictions on our access to transportation infrastructure;
- the effects of changes to our capital expenditure projections on the growth of our production;
- inherent uncertainties in interpreting geophysical data;
- · commercial negotiations regarding oil and gas sales contracts;
- changes to project schedules and estimated completion dates;
- potentially lower production levels in the future than currently estimated by our management and/or independent petroleum reservoir engineers;
- our ability to service our existing indebtedness;
- · our ability to fund our future operations and capital needs through borrowing or otherwise;
- our success in identifying and managing risks to our businesses;
- our ability to obtain necessary regulatory approvals for our businesses;
- the effects of changes to the Russian legal framework concerning currently held and any newly acquired oil and gas production licenses;
- changes in political, social, legal or economic conditions in Russia and the CIS;
- the effects of, and changes in, the policies of the government of the Russian Federation, including the President and his administration, the Prime Minister, the Cabinet and the Prosecutor General and his office;
- · the effects of international political events;
- the effects of technological changes
- the effects of changes in accounting standards or practices; and
- · inflation, interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations.

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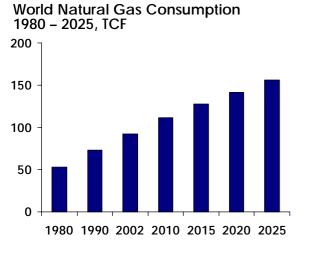
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Gas market overview

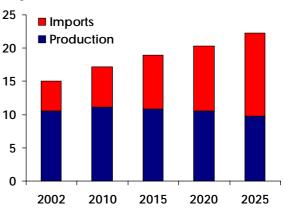


Natural gas - fastest growing primary energy source

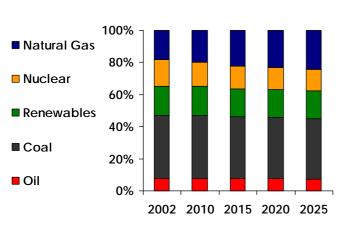




Natural Gas Consumption in W. Europe by Source 2002 – 2025, TCF



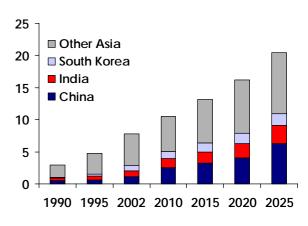
Fuel Shares of World Electricity Generation 2002 – 2025, Percentage of Total



Increases in Natural Gas Consumption by region and Country Group 2002 - 2025, TCF

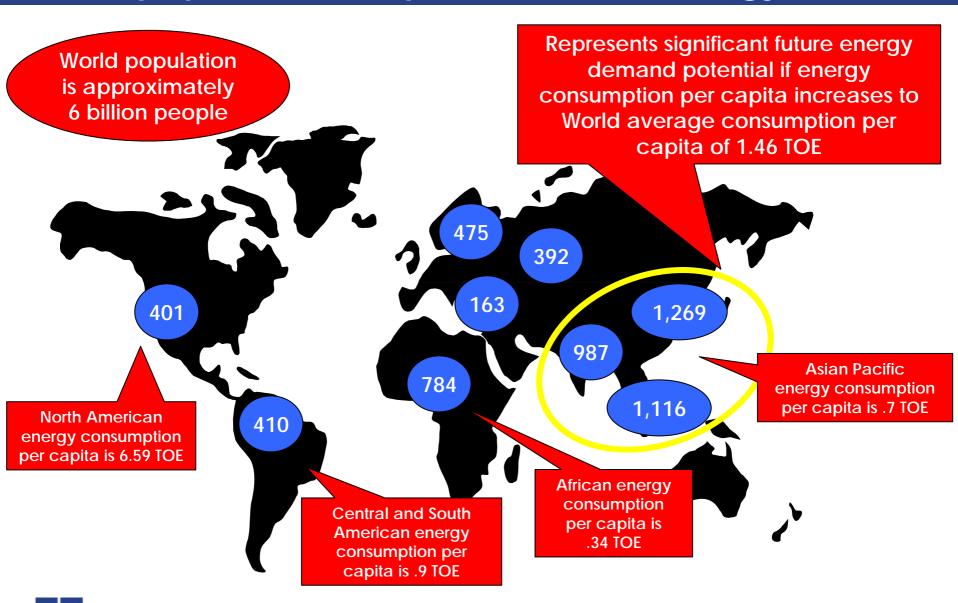


Natural Gas Consumption in Emerging Asia 1990 – 2025, TCF

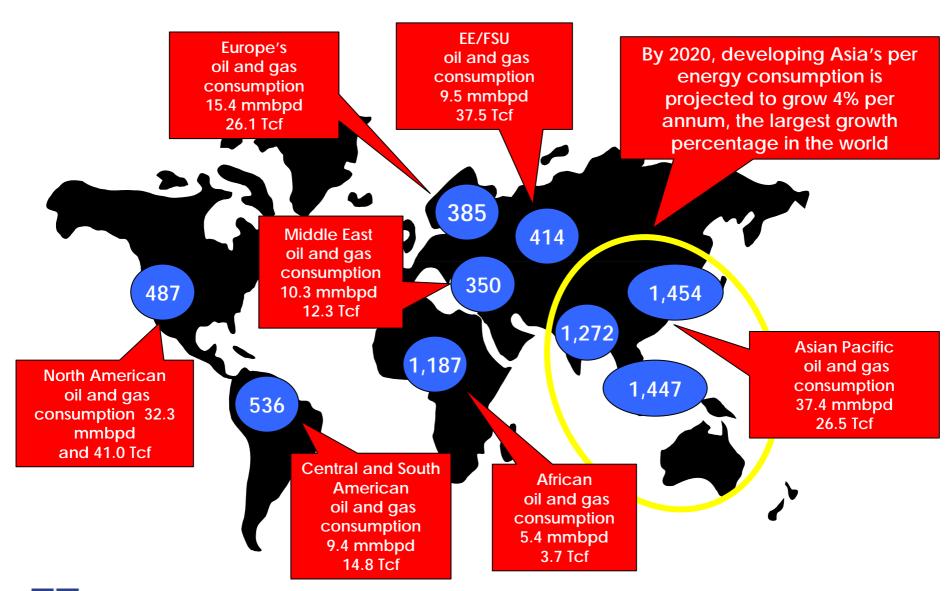




World population's impact on future energy demand



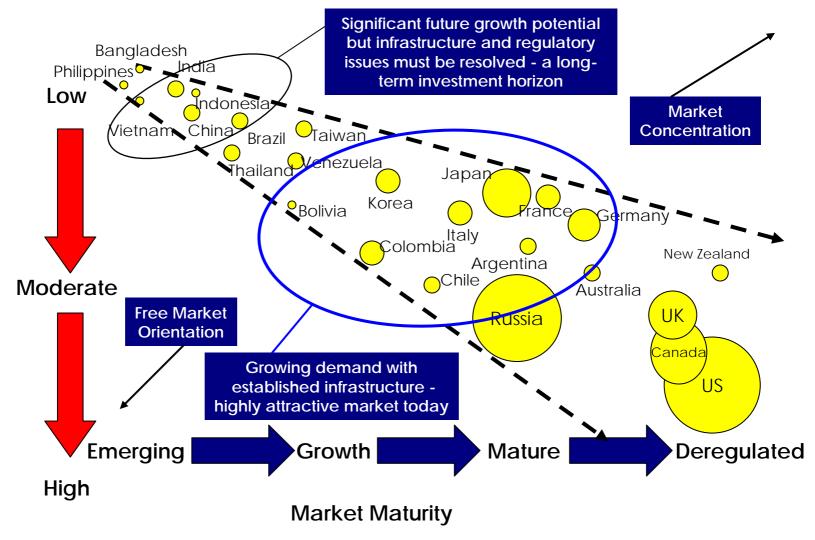
World population projected to grow to 7.4 billion





Natural gas "Market Maturity Matrix"

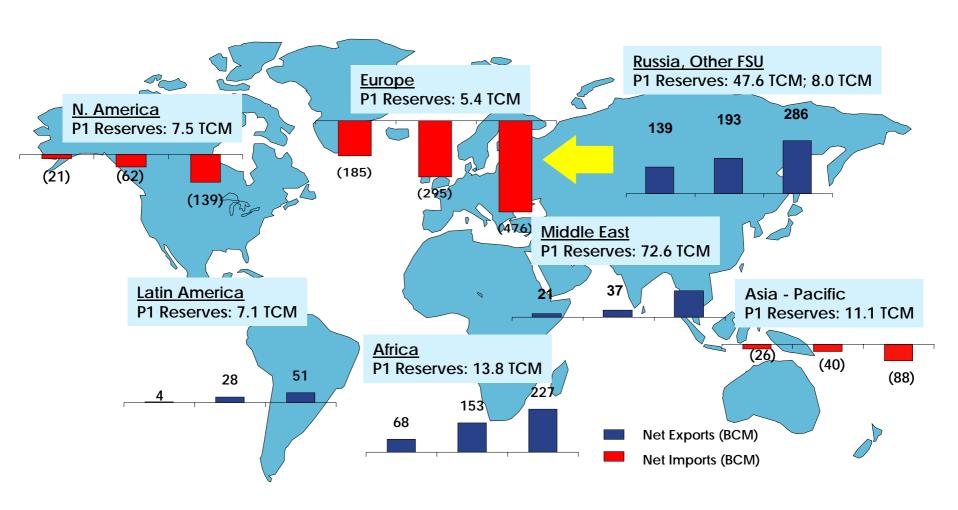








Global gas balance - "Call on Russian Gas"

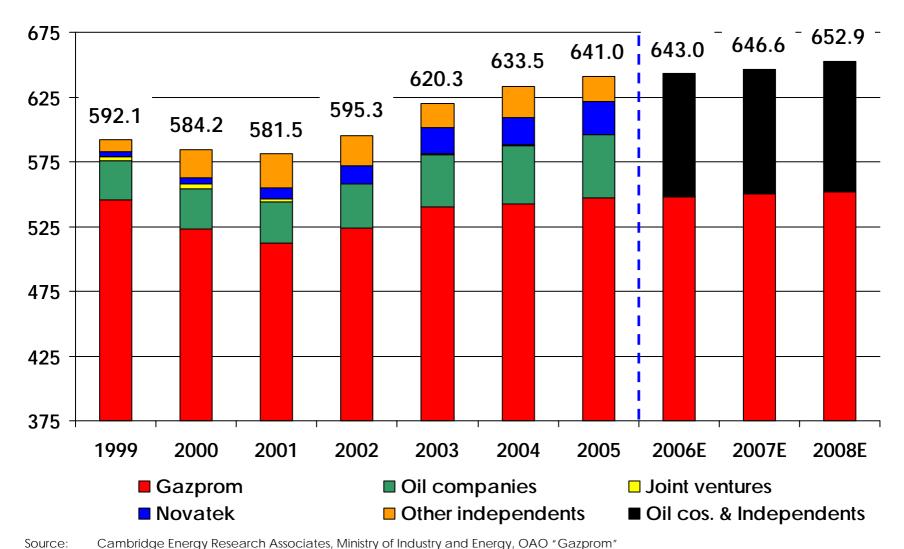


Source: US Department of Energy (Production and demand), Oil and Gas Journal (P1 reserves as of 1/1/2006)

Note: Net Export/Import figures refer to 2000,2010 and 2020, respectively



Gas production in the Russian Federation (BCM)



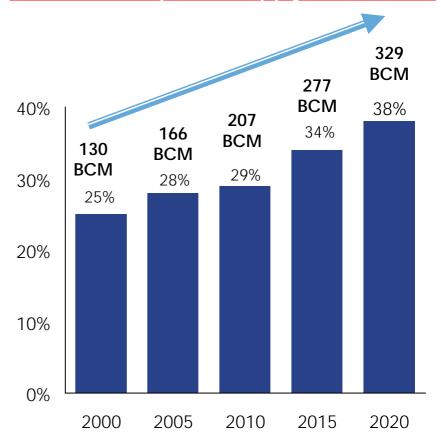




Opportunity: natural gas market - Europe

- Gas fired power generation to drive consumption growth
- Deficit in Europe to expand
 - UK shift to net imports
 - Groningen decline
- Russian gas market share expected to grow dramatically
- Gazprom's announced gas exports:
 - 151 BCM 2006
 - 158 BCM 2007
 - 162 BCM 2008

Gazprom European Market Share (%) and Gazprom's Supply (BCM)



Source: Wood Mackenzie "Time To Step on the Gas" December, 2004



Domestic gas market projected to triple

European supply deficit growing

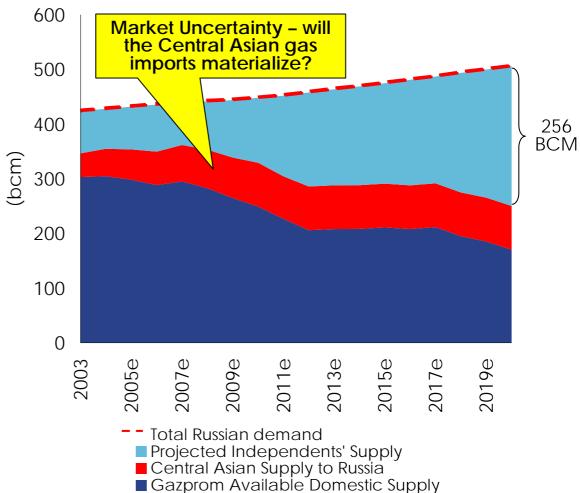


Gazprom export share expanding



Need for Independents' gas increasing

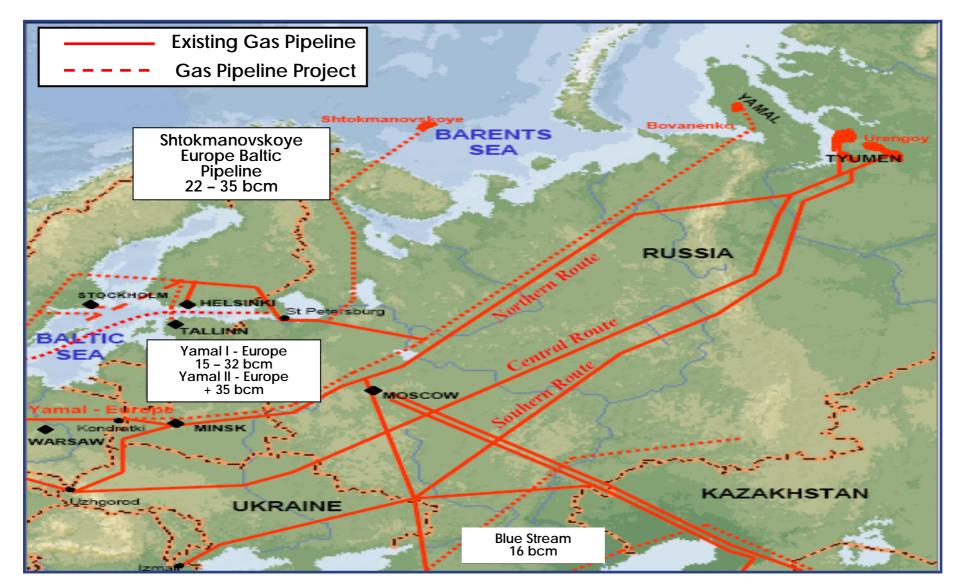




Source: Wood Mackenzie "Time To Step on the Gas" December, 2004



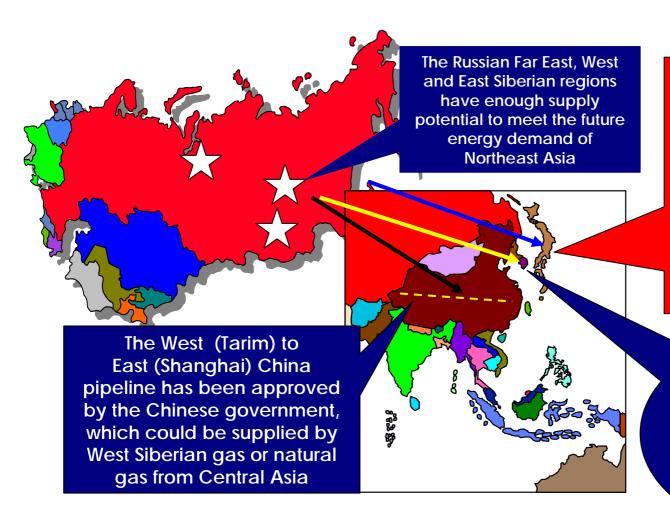
Existing and planned gas pipelines to Europe





Source: IGU 2006

Alternative flows of Russian natural gas - Asia

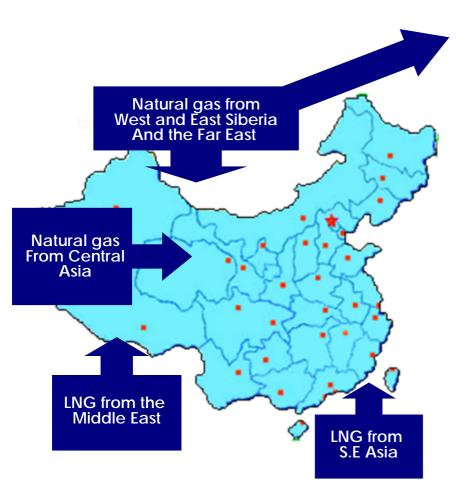


Significant competition
will come from the export
of LNG, which is abundant
in Southeast Asia
(Indonesia, Malaysia and
Brunei Darussalam), and
the Middle East (Qatar and
Oman) who have signed
long-term supply contracts
with Japan and South
Korea

Natural gas and electricity annual demand for 2000 to 2010 is projected to grow 5.9% and 3.3%, respectively



Natural gas demand growth - China



- Up to 80 BCM
- First deliveries as early as 2011
- 2 pipeline routes with 30 to 40 BCM p.a. each
- 3,000 km western Altai pipeline, est. cost
 4.5 5 billion US\$
- Environmental and cultural worries may increase project cost and timing
- Eastern pipeline currently unspecified
- Potential gas sources Kovytka field (TNK-BP holds majority stake in Kovytka license through Rusia Petroleum)

BCM/year	2005	2010	2015	2020
Forecast sources:				
PetroChina	63.7	106.8	153.4	210.7
ERI/SPPC	64.5	120.0	160.0	250.0
ВР	42.0	74.0	135.0	177.0
CNOOC	61.0	100.0	150.0	200.0
EIA/DOE	51.0	79.0	127.0	184.0



Significant investment required - Russian gas sector

Average investment needs in Russian gas sector

	2001-2010	2011-2020	2021-2030		
E&P ¹	\$5.2 bln p.a	\$ 7 bln p.a.			
Transmission ¹	\$3 bln p.a.				
Total ²	2003 - 2020 \$9.4 bln -\$11.1 bln p.a.				

- IEA, "World Energy Investment Outlook", 2003
- Russian Energy Strategy, 2020

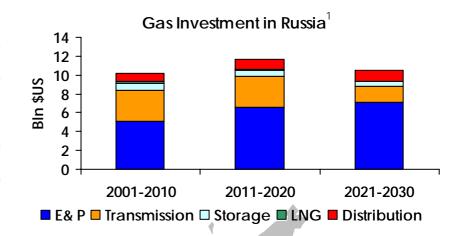
Baltic Sea pipeline project

- Direct export link to German and European market
- Over \$5 bln in investment
- **Annual capacity 55 BCM**



Western Siberia

- □ Gazprom fields in decline
- E&P investment in improved recovery
- Investment in refurbishment of UGSS (70% of which is over 20 yrs. old)



Sakhalin projects

Field development LNG investments

- Yamal Peninsula/Barents Sea
- Shtokman field
- LNG and other infrastructure Investments



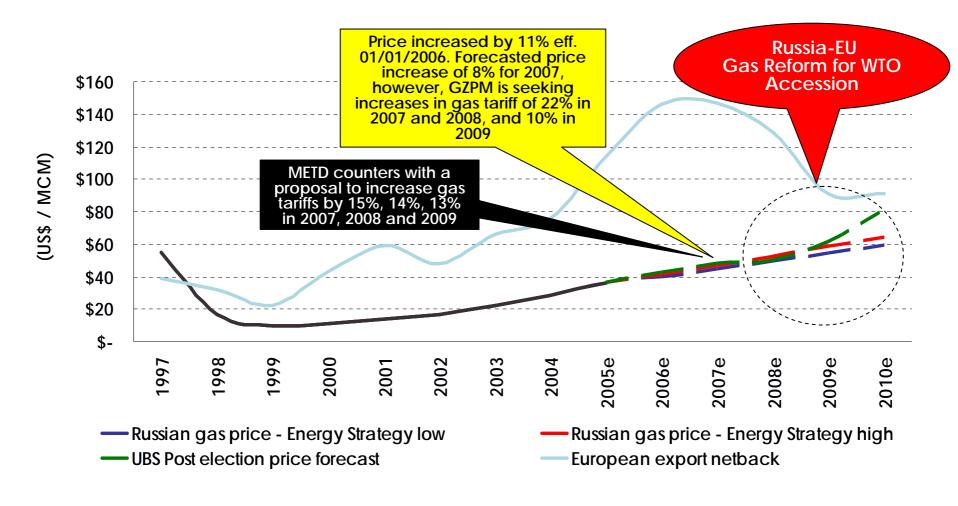
Eastern Siberia

- Minimal investment in E&P and other infrastructure to date
- Major pipeline projects needed for transmission to Asia





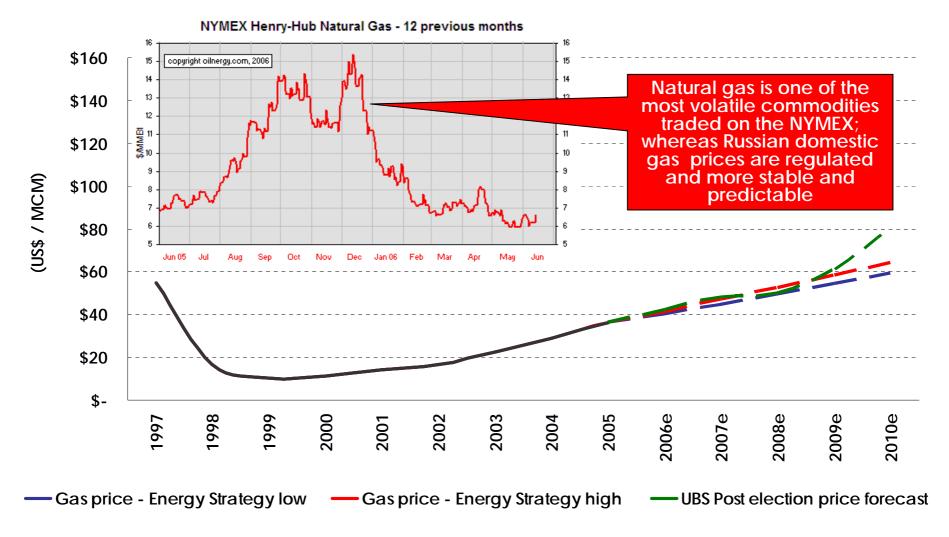
Demand driving prices to export netback parity



Source: Note: Gazprom, Russian Energy Strategy to 2020, UBS Investment Research
Energy Strategy 2020 provides average of residential and industrial/commercial gas prices; Implied curve for Energy Strategy prices in 2006-10



Less volatile Russian domestic gas price



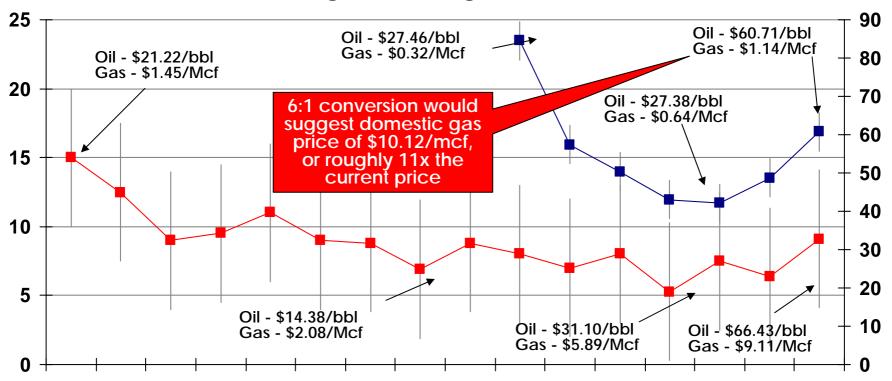
Source: Note: Gazprom, Russian Energy Strategy to 2020, UBS Investment Research, NYMEX natural gas prices for past twelve months

Energy Strategy 2020 provides average of residential and industrial/commercial gas prices; Implied curve for Energy Strategy prices in 2006-10



Price disparity between crude oil and natural gas

Historical Range of Average Oil/Gas Price Ratios



1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 1H06

■ WTI Oil & HH Gas (lhs)

--- 1996-2005 average = 7.6

Ural's Oil & RF Domestic Gas (rhs)

2001-2005 average = 48.36

Source: John S. Herold, EIA and UBS



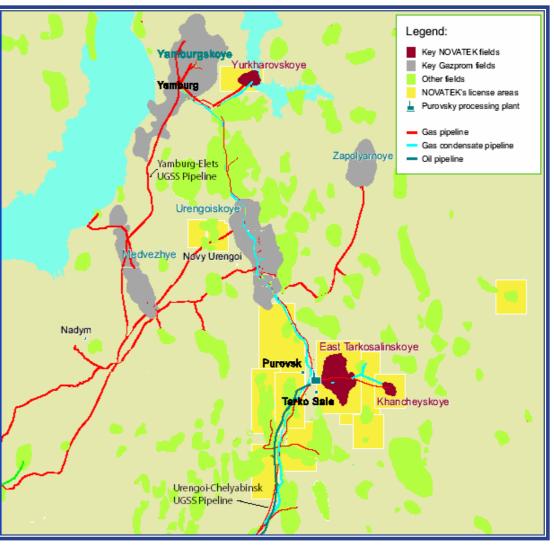
Novatek snapshot



High quality portfolio: low risk, prolific basin

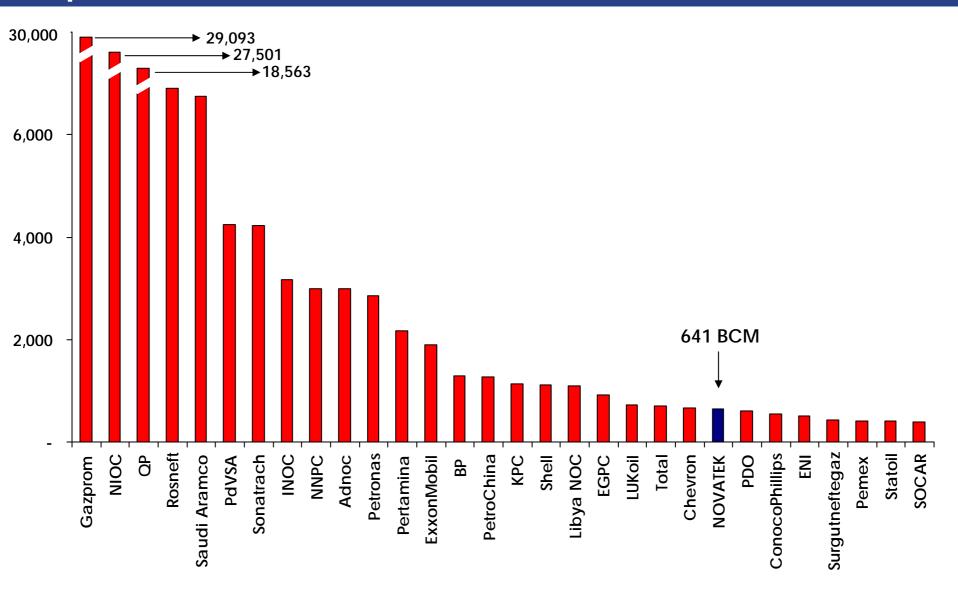
- Basin accounts for approx. 90% of Russian gas production and 20% of the world's gas production
- Resource base
 - 4.6 billion BOE P1 ("proved")
 - 7.4 billion BOE P2 ("proved + probable")
 - R/P ratio of 25 years
- Near existing infrastructure
 - Gazprom fields declining (~21% 2001-2004 at Yamburgskoye and Urengoiskoye fields)
 - Pipeline availability to the Northern, Central and Southern corridors







Top 30 Natural Gas Reserve Holders, BCM

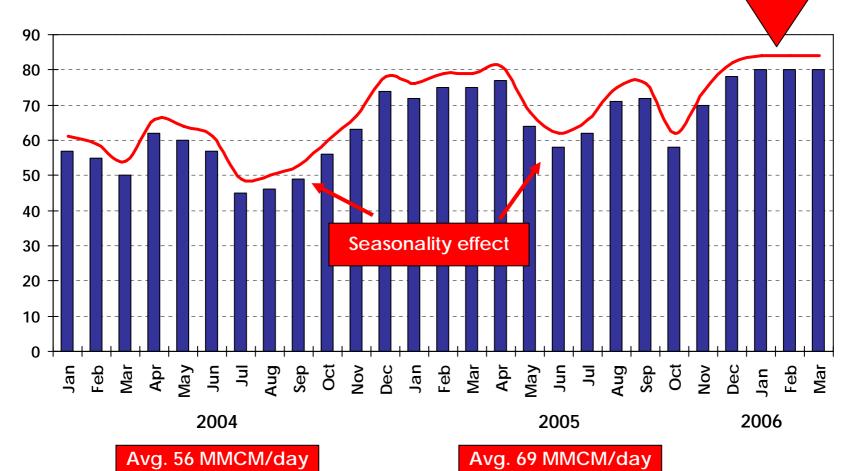




Increasing gas production

Novatek achieves record level of production of 80 MMCM/day

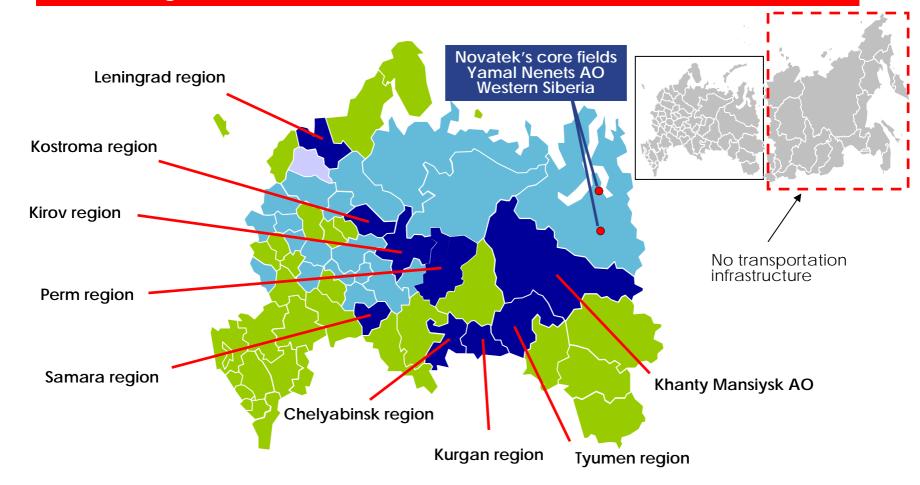
Monthly Gas Production, MMCM/day





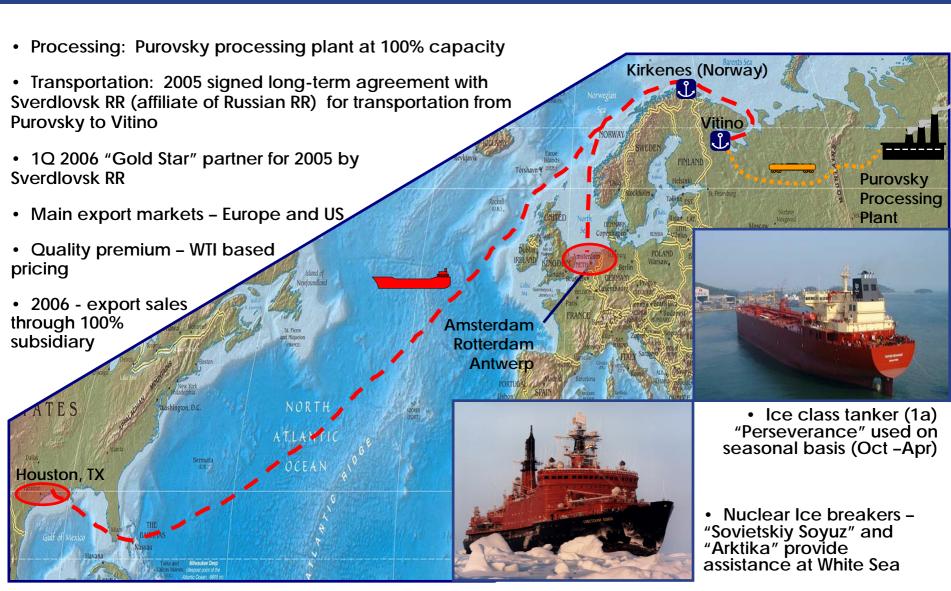
Delivered gas - our main industrial regions

- Novatek delivers gas to 30 regions from Western Siberia to European Russia
- 9 core regions accounted for ~ 80% of 2005 delivered volumes





Gas condensate - maximizing our value chain





Stellar financial performance

1Q 05	1Q 06	+/(-)%	RR million	2004	2005	+/(-)%
8,789	11,504	31%	Total revenues & other income	24,727	42,187	71%
8,482	11,319	33%	Oil & gas sales	21,018	37,246	77%
4,153	5,820	40%	EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	8,785	22,876	160%
nm	nm	nm	EBITDA (net of disposals and other income) (2)	8,342	20,091	141%
25.8%	24.1%		Effective Tax Rate	28.9%	27.3%	
2,315	3,717	61%	Profit attributable to Novatek	5,694	13,697	141%
762	1,224	61%	Earnings Per Share	2,510	4,511	80%
1,577	1,186	(25%)	Capital expenditures	7,412	6,460	(13%)
6,138 ⁽⁵⁾	1,686	(73%)	Net debt (3)	20,997	6,138	(71%)
8% ⁽⁵⁾	2%		Net debt / Total capitalization (4)	27%	8%	

Note:

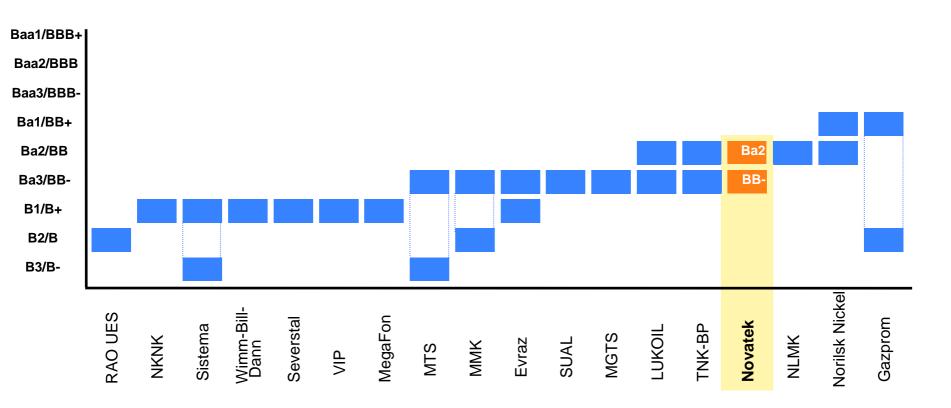
- 1. EBITDA defined as net income plus total finance expense plus depreciation, depletion and amortization plus total income tax expense
- 2. EBITDA less gain on disposal of investments in oil and gas producing subsidiaries and associates and other income (net of taxes)
- 3. Net debt calculated as long-term debt plus short-term debt less cash and cash equivalents
- 4. Total capitalization calculated as total debt plus shareholders equity plus minority interest plus deferred tax liability

5. As of 12/31/2005



Achieved first-time corporate credit rating

NOVATEK's first-time ratings are in line with the first-time ratings of the Russian oil majors

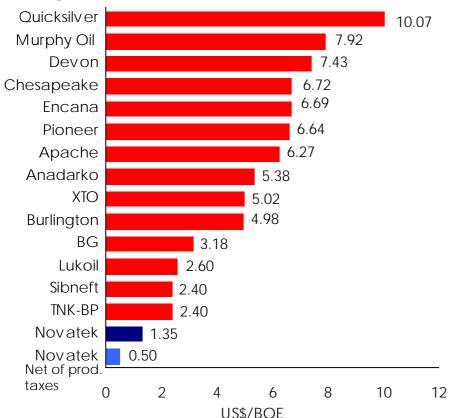


Source: Standard & Poor's, Moody's. Rating levels reflect Corporate Ratings only

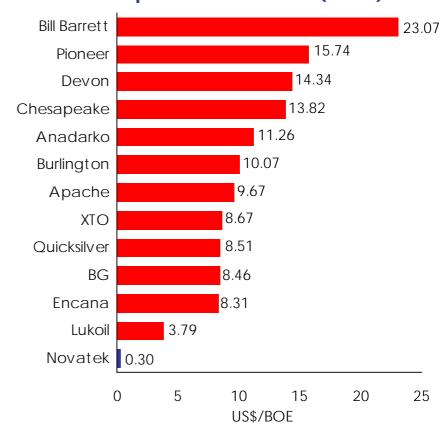


World class efficiency





Reserve Replacement Cost (2005) ³



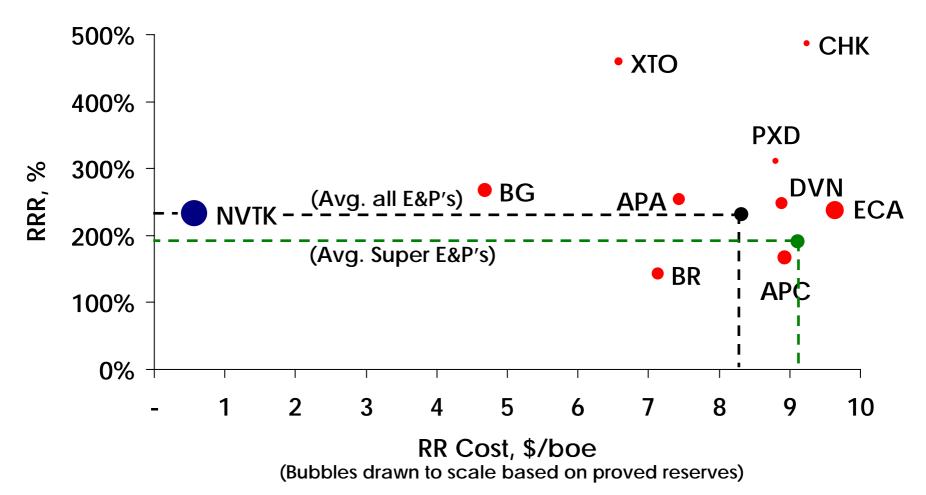
Source: 2005 Supplemental oil and gas disclosures, Company data

Notes:

- Calculations for NOVATEK lifting costs based on 2005 MD&A and reserve replacement cost based on 2005 unaudited supplementary oil and gas disclosure
- ² Lifting costs include production taxes. Lifting costs for Lukoil, Sibneft and TNK-BP as of 12/31/2004 and net of production taxes
- 3 Calculated as: (Acquisition costs (proved reserves + unproved reserves) + exploration costs + development costs) / (Oil & Gas revisions + extensions + discoveries + improved recovery + purchases)



Efficiency indicators - 3 year average RRR & RRC



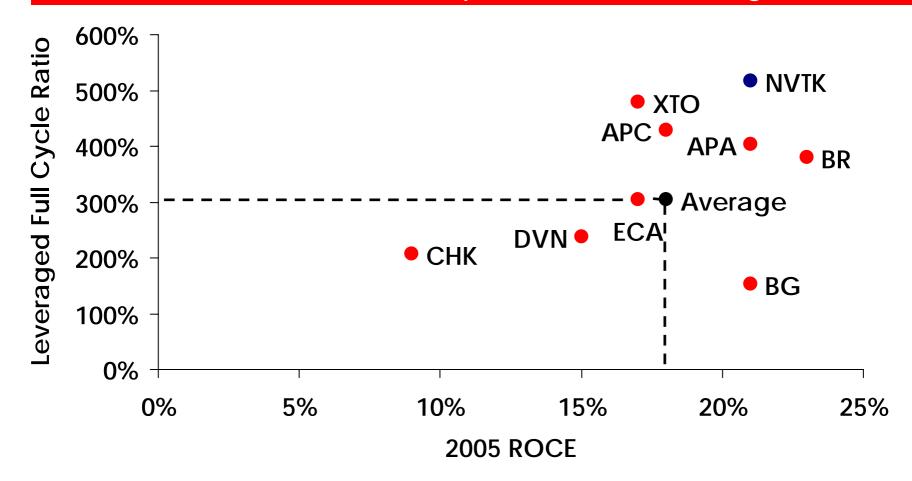
Source: John S. Herold and Company data

1. 3yr average from 2002 – 2004 except for Novatek 2003 - 2005



Efficiency indicators

NOVATEK's efficient use of capital and cost discipline in a regulated price environment underscores the potential for sustainable growth

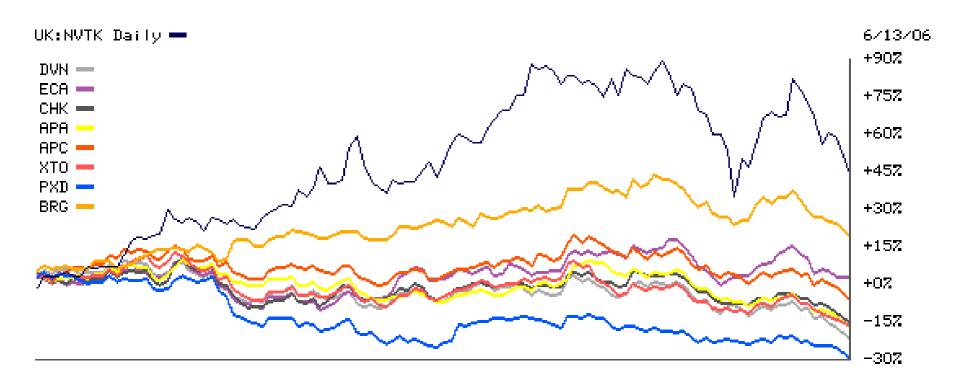


Source: FAS 69 disclosures and Company data

^{1.} Full cycle ratio equals cash margin per BOE divided by 3 yr avg. F&D costs per BOE



NVTK share price comparison to peer group - 2006



NOVATEK's share price movement in 2006 demonstrates our solid underlying fundamentals in an environment of volatile global energy prices and supply considerations

Source: MarketWatch - Big Charts



Concluding comments



NOVATEK: turning opportunity into strategy

- Substantially increase our production of hydrocarbons, especially natural gas
 - Targeting 45 BCM of natural gas production and 4.6 MMT of liquids by 2010 from our key fields
- Maintain our low-cost structure and leverage competitive cost advantage
 - Proven production technology & techniques
 - Tightly controlled overhead costs
- Maximize margins on the sale of natural gas and liquids
 - Optimize netbacks on gas sales between end users and wholesalers, liquids sales between export and domestic
 - Penetrate new regional markets
 - Increase proportion of sales under long-term contract
 - Improved netbacks from Purovsky Processing Plant
- Prove up reserves through ongoing field development and exploration activities
 - Prove up reserves as production grows and field development expands
- Continued improvement in transparency and corporate governance
- Build the company based on sustainable development principles
 - Commitment to prudent financial management and shareholder returns policy
 - Sound environmental business practices compliant with international and World Bank standards

