

**FINAL PRESS CONFERENCE BY OAO GAZPROM
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND
CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

June 27, 2008

16:30

PARTICIPANTS:

- **Viktor Zubkov**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Gazprom, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation;
- **Alexey Miller**, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chairman of the Management Committee, Gazprom.

MODERATOR: Good afternoon, dear colleagues. The first meeting of the renewed Board of Directors of Gazprom has been held. The meeting adopted the decision to elect Viktor Zubkov as Chairman of the Gazprom Board of Directors. Alexey Miller was named as Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Zubkov is prepared to take your questions.

QUESTION: Alexey Novikov, Interfax agency. Mr. Zubkov, I've got a question for you. It is common knowledge that the corporate practice assumes different styles of a company's day-to-day management by the Chairman of the Board. How do you envisage your role in the Gazprom Board of Directors? How fully and thoroughly will you participate in the Company's day-to-day management? What tasks do you set for yourself as a Chairman?

VIKTOR ZUBKOV: Thank you. It should be noted, and you know it well, that Gazprom is not just a major company of the global level. This company plays a definitive role in the national economy development. For this particular reason the

Government owns the controlling stake in this huge company and pays a very close attention to its business. At the same time, Gazprom is a market structure which must function in line with the market requirements, to be competitive in the global market of energy, to yield profits for shareholders involving not only the Government, but several hundred thousands of minor shareholders as well.

As the Board of Directors' Chairman I will, first of all, consistently pursue the interests of the Government in the Company. As a Cabinet member I see my duty in maintaining an effective balance between the Government interests and the objectives of the company development.

MODERATOR: There is a question from the Internet: how long have you known Alexey Miller?

VIKTOR ZUBKOV: I have known Alexey Miller for a very long time, because we started working together at the Committee for External Affairs in Saint Petersburg in 1992. Since that time (well, look - more that 16 years have passed) we have kept very friendly relations. I think I'm very lucky to work with Mr. Miller, who has become a very efficient manager. I hope we will perform well together.

QUESTION: Maria Tatevosova, PRIME-TASS information agency. Will we have changes in the Gazprom strategy? If yes, then in what way?

VIKTOR ZUBKOV: While working for the Government I was reviewing a lot of Gazprom projects as well as the general strategy of the Company. Gazprom always sets ambitious goals and, it should be admitted, successfully achieves them: it builds up the hydrocarbons production, penetrates new markets and diversifies the gas supply routes. But the most important feature I like in the Company is that it pays assiduous attention to solving the gas supply issue in the domestic market.

The gasification program is a wide-ranging, comprehensive and very important one for development of the national gas market. I should say that Gazprom doesn't view the gasification of Russia just as a commercial project – the program emerges as the Company's social duty.

Gazprom standing is growing still stronger in the global energy market too. The Company was and remains the most reliable partner in the energy supplies to Europe and to other countries. Therefore, the Company strategy is clear to me, and being the Chairman of the Board of Directors, I plan to follow the current strategy.

QUESTION: Yulia Nazarova, RBC-daily newspaper. Mr. Zubkov, what do you think is the most appropriate issue to be considered at the Board of Directors meeting?

VIKTOR ZUBKOV: I have already tasked all the Board of Directors Members today to prepare by July 10 the proposals for the Board's action plan for the 2nd half of 2008. My vision of the top-priority issues to be considered as soon as possible – it is to clarify how our economic entities - that is Gazprom and the economic entities of our cross-border neighbors, Belarus and Ukraine – meet their obligations, as also to assess the path of further development of relations between the economic entities of our countries.

It should be noted that while we have a long-term agreement in-place with Belarus through 2011, our supply agreement with Ukraine expires on December 31, 2008. Both these countries are highly important for the transit of hydrocarbons to Europe; hence, we will watch closely the progress in the dialogue between the economic entities here. Naturally, it is quite necessary for me as the Chairman of the Board to take an active part in this activity.

MODERATOR: Dear colleagues, let's thank Mr. Zubkov. Further on, the Press Conference will continue with the Chairman of the Management Committee as the

main speaker. And we will have many opportunities to meet again and to take your questions then.

VIKTOR ZUBKOV: Thank you very much for asking your questions and listening to my answers.

ALEXEY MILLER: I am glad to see so many representatives of the mass media here in Gazprom. This testifies to a great interest in our Company and to the Shareholders Meeting. I am ready to take your questions.

QUESTION: Andrey Sidorenko, Vesti TV channel. I have two questions, if you please. The first question is a follow-on to the previously discussed topic – Belarus and Ukraine, in particular it is related to Ukraine. We witness a trend toward price flattening in the domestic and the global markets. We also witness quite complicated relations with Ukraine. Can you foresee a situation when prices for Ukraine may become lower than those for Russia?

The second question is related to the Gazprom Investment Program. We see many large, very costly projects and the Company is borrowing money for their implementation. Will it continue to borrow money or will it be capable to operate relying on its own resources?

ALEXEY MILLER: Thank you for the questions. As far as Ukraine is concerned, this issue, certainly, attracts our close attention now. During the time remaining until the end of the year you will certainly write quite a lot on this subject. The main problem here lies in the fact that until now Ukraine concluded annual contracts for gas supply, at the same time the gas prices were defined as fixed and ultimate ones. Meanwhile, the practice of gas supply to the European countries and to the gas market on the whole assumes that supplies are based on mid-term and long-term contracts and on a price formula, that means they follow the principles

of market pricing. Of course, the issue of signing a contract with Ukraine remains a crucial one, given that the Central Asian countries express their intent to sell their gas at an average European price.

We clearly understand that beginning from January 1, 2009 natural gas will be supplied to Ukraine according to the market principles. It is too early to discuss what the final agreements will look like, since we haven't reached final agreements with the Central Asian countries in the first place. I think agreements with our Central Asian partners will be reached in the near future, and besides that we will work with our Ukrainian counterparts. By now, we have reached an agreement with Mr. Dubina, Head of NAK Naftogaz of Ukraine, where establishment of a standing working group is envisaged so as to deal with the contract preparation in a prompt manner from now on. But we have to take into consideration the real state of affairs and to recognize that the gas price for Ukraine is likely to be close to an average European price from January 1, 2009.

Now, we may pass on to the level of gas price for Ukraine and that for the domestic market of the Russian Federation. As you know, in 2007 within the scope of contractual work Gazprom signed with all current consumers the mid-term contracts effective until 2012 and based on a price formula. For the period after January 1, 2011 these contracts envisage transition to prices equally profitable versus export prices.

The prices to be established from January 1, 2011 will be anyway forty per cent lower when compared to the European prices - given zero export tariffs and significantly lower transportation expenditures. Therefore, domestic gas prices for industrial consumers and for the power generation sector will always remain below the gas export prices. Our producers and our economy will always have a competitive advantage sustained by the abundant gas resources.

Let me remind you that the current price of the Central Asian gas on the Russian-Ukrainian border accounts for USD 179.5. If the Company reaches new gas purchase agreements (based on average European gas prices) with Central Asian countries, then the gas price for Ukraine at the Russian border will probably exceed USD 400. Of course, it also depends on the hydrocarbons pricing environment in the global markets before the end of the current year.

Now, let's pass on to the Investment Program and the Borrowings Program. The current situation is quite favorable for Gazprom, with the gas prices growing faster than it was projected by the Company. Let's remember, that in the end of 2007 we prepared the 2008 Budget and the Investment Program on the basis of USD 310 per 1,000 cu m – the European average price forecast then for gas supplies to Europe. Today's price has surpassed USD 410 and we see a tendency to its further growth. Of course, the Company profits are influenced by this fact. And now we are revising and updating our Investment Program. At this time we are not planning to increase the amount of borrowings. Let me remind you that over the years we have been geared to the RUB 90 bln sum total of borrowings. Consequently, today we do not expect any changes in the Borrowings Program.

QUESTION: Alexander Maryin, DPA agency (Germany). Mr. Miller, tell us a few words about the prospects for the second German partner to join the Yuzhno-Russkoye field project, I am referring to E.ON.

ALEXEY MILLER: As you know, we already have BASF Wintershall from Germany among the shareholders of the Yuzhno-Russkoye field project. Engagement of BASF Wintershall was effectuated on the principles of the assets swap and our strategic vision of cooperation with foreign companies across the entire gas value chain – from exploration and production to marketing of gas to ultimate consumers.

We continue negotiations concerning E.ON Ruhrgas' joining the project. These negotiations continue for over a year now, and there are objective grounds for that. Assets evaluation data become outdated very quickly unfortunately, and it is obvious that the asset swap scheme is, after all, linked to the price of assets based on the price per barrel of oil.

I can also add here that recently we have had another meeting with the E.ON Ruhrgas top managers at the International Economic Forum in Saint Petersburg. Within the meeting we heard new proposals related to the deal implementation. The proposals aroused our interest, I should say. There are no formal proposals submitted to Gazprom yet, but we expect to receive them in the near future. The negotiations will continue. I would like to reiterate that the proposal arouses our interest, and I think that during 2008 we could achieve certain results in our negotiations with E.ON.

QUESTION: Elena Mazneva, Vedomosti newspaper. Mr. Miller, a couple of questions, if you please, in particular concerning the price of Central Asian gas. If you can already make a forecast – in case you come to terms with Central Asia, then the gas price for Ukraine may exceed USD 400. What will be then the price of gas from Central Asia?

The second question is related to Gazprom Neft. Alexander Dyukov, the company's President stated recently that Gazprom Neft was aspiring to obtain oil licenses of Gazprom soon, and there are three scenarios for their transfer. We just try to understand the following thing – Gazprom was deliberating for a while on how to better develop Gazprom Neft after purchasing a call option for the right to buy 20 per cent of shares of the Italian ENI. Is Gazprom determined to consolidate 100 per cent of Gazprom Neft and to make it a nonpublic company, or will Gazprom Neft remain a public company with a possible stock promotion? As far as oil licenses are concerned, in terms of shares transfer, is it significant for Gazprom

that the company is not a 100 per cent Gazprom subsidiary? Or it is not significant for you and the shares will be transferred to Gazprom Neft anyway?

And still another question concerning E.ON. Could you just approximately describe the proposal that the E.ON management submitted to your company at the Saint Petersburg Forum, and was the issue of Gazprom shares owned by E.ON touched upon there? If it wasn't, would it be potentially interesting to Gazprom?

ALEXEY MILLER: Thank you, as to the gas price for Ukraine and prices for the Central Asian gas purchase: in your question you based your logical chain on the gas price for Ukraine. Nevertheless let's look on the gas price for Central Asia and first agree it with the Central Asian countries, then see what the price for Ukraine will be like, USD 400 or not ...

Speaking of Gazprom Neft and transfer of licenses. True, this task was assigned to Gazprom Neft and the Gazprom Administration. Exactly in this direction we are moving - to consolidate our entire oil business within this subsidiary company.

As to the 20 per cent call option with ENI of Italy, it will be duly executed with no deviations from the plan. At present, all our activities on Gazprom Neft are planned taking into account that it is a public company. Concerning E.ON: No comment on the progress of negotiations. I'd like to point out that we have had negotiations in Saint Petersburg, but we received no formal proposal yet. Anyway, it's not our manner to comment on the progress of negotiations.

QUESTION: Valentin Alexandrov, VIP-Premier magazine. You have cooperated with Mr. Dmitry Medvedev for quite a long time. What is his impression of work in this sector?

ALEXEY MILLER: As to the impressions the President got from Gazprom, I think it would be better to ask Mr. Dmitry Medvedev directly.

As to our joint work with Mr. Medvedev, I have the most favorable impression. I can say our cooperation was a very constructive one. You know, very important decisions of the Government were taken in the period when Mr. Medvedev was Chairman of the Board. First of all, these decisions involved consolidation of the 50 per cent plus one share package by the Government of Russia and, accordingly, they removed limitations on the purchase of the Company's shares by foreign investors. And you remember very well that exactly these governmental decisions have enabled Gazprom to achieve the current level of capitalization. The role of the Chairman of the Board was of great importance when these strategic decisions were taken. We also discussed at our meetings the progress in the implementation of the decisions taken, and you know, the final assessment of the strategic decisions made by the Board of Directors – when Mr. Medvedev visited us here before he left, he said in his farewell speech to the Board of Directors that he was leaving Gazprom with a light heart and wasn't ashamed of his work as Chairman of the Board. And indeed, many goals were reached and a lot of work was done, and I will point it out once again – the Board of Directors managed to implement successfully the Government decisions and to fulfill our strategic plans thanks to Mr. Dmitry Medvedev as Chairman of the Board.

QUESTION: Lucien Kim, Bloomberg agency. Mr. Miller, you claimed in your speech today that Gazprom had offered its European partners to create a network of gas filling stations. Could you specify – to whom exactly this proposal was made and when can we expect any agreements or just an answer?

ALEXEY MILLER: The proposal was made exactly today at the Shareholders Meeting. Consequently, we shall start working with our potential partners immediately. On the other hand, I would like to add that both Gazprom and a

number of European companies showed interest in the plans of such kind, therefore, we are confident that a constructive dialogue will be initiated now. The formal proposal from Gazprom was made exactly today at the Shareholders Meeting.

QUESTION: Olga Mordushenko, Kommersant newspaper. With your permission I would like to ask a question related to the energy sector: it was stated at one of the press conferences that Gazprom was reviewing some ten energy projects in Europe at the moment. Could you specify the essence of the matter and in which form Gazprom is going to execute the transactions: cash payments or assets swap? What assets could Gazprom offer to its European partners in exchange for power plants?

ALEXEY MILLER: As to power generation and assets swap, nowadays it's a matter of talks with our Italian partners, particularly with ENI. On the other hand, Gazprom is surely considering the possibility of penetrating into the European energy sector through the acquisition of shares in the existing companies and new planned capacities.

We have a vision of the countries of interest for the Company, and I have already mentioned it today in my speech at the Shareholders Meeting. Anyway, these countries are our major gas consumers: the UK, Germany, Italy and others.

Our strategy for foreign markets relies on the fact that power generation is identified a high-priority business direction for Gazprom on the whole. Be aware of the sequence of priorities – these are gas, oil and power.

Respectfully, as a vertically integrated company we shall establish value chains both in our country and abroad. This relates to natural gas, oil and electricity generation.

QUESTION: Pavel Kushnir, Deutsche Bank. Mr. Miller, I would like to return to the issue of Gazprom Neft. You stated that the entire oil business of Gazprom Group would be consolidated on the basis of this company. Nevertheless, I would like to know about the terms of licenses transfer, in other words – should Gazprom Neft make payments to Gazprom or issue shares for Gazprom or is there any other possible scenario?

ALEXEY MILLER: I will give a simple answer: let's wait until the option is purchased and then discuss the details of the transaction. The primary and compulsory condition today is the purchase of 20 per cent of the call option.

QUESTION: Anastasia Goreva, Argus Media agency. I have got two questions. The first question: Ukraine wants to participate in the negotiations between Gazprom and the Central Asian countries. Is it possible for Naftogaz representatives to participate in the negotiations? And the second question: in which projects does Gazprom allow foreign partners to participate besides the Shtokman project?

ALEXEY MILLER: As to Ukraine as a party in negotiations with the Central Asian countries, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that it depends not only on Gazprom. First of all, it depends on the parties we are negotiating with. As to our negotiations with Ukraine, I can say that we are absolutely transparent in regard with the Central Asian gas purchasing terms. It's the only way for us to form our relationships with the Ukrainian counterparts. Recently, our Ukrainian colleagues seemed to notice that. They noticed an absolutely clear and honest position of Gazprom. At the same time, you are aware that during the recent period of time the price of the Central Asian gas has remained extremely low for Ukraine, and nowadays it differs greatly from the average European prices.

As to our activities on the Shtokman project and the model that is used there, we are prepared to consider a similar approach to other projects. By now, we haven't made a decision yet, but it will probably be made in the near future in relation to another LNG project. In case such a decision is taken we are ready to consider a Shtokman-based cooperation scheme with foreign companies. Let me remind you that this scheme hinges on the exclusive right of Gazprom to develop the subsurface resources of the field. The foreign partners are minor shareholders of the company that develops the infrastructure. Gazprom holds a controlling stake in this joint venture. Such a scheme is likely to be applied to several other projects.

QUESTION: Anna Shiryaevskaya, Platts agency. Mr. Miller, could you tell us please about possible participation in the TransAmerican pipeline (Venezuela – Brazil section). Are you already considering this proposal and what are the terms for your participation there?

The second question is related to the Libyan assets. Could you specify the assets list offered to Gazprom? Is it going to be just a share in the field or participation in the entire gas value chain including the construction of a pipeline to Italy?

And one more clarification regarding your last answer – does it mean the decision will be made first on the Yamal and then on Vladivostok, and which of these two projected LNG plants will have the priority?

ALEXEY MILLER: As to the TransAmerican gas pipeline, I would say that gas trunklines are the Company's core business activity, and therefore we look with interest at such kind of projects all over the world: this relates to Africa, North America, Asia and South America. In this regard, such a major project as the Venezuela-Brazil pipeline does exist. We keep in touch with the project initiators and our participation, indeed, depends generally on the practicability and the implementation terms of this project.

As to Libya, we have lately achieved significant progress in a new stage of cooperation with our Libyan partners in the oil and gas sector. As you know, the President of the Russian Federation visited Libya and was accompanied by a Gazprom delegation. In the near future a delegation from Gazprom is going to visit Libya again to elaborate on the principal agreements reached during the President's visit. Our interest to Libya is related to our consideration of all Libyan projects across the entire gas value chain from exploration to the ultimate consumer. This also covers a project involving the construction of a gas pipeline to Italy. It is understood that the position of our Italian partners is essentially important as well. ENI of Italy is known to be the largest and strongest player among foreign companies in the Libyan market. ENI is also a strategic partner of Gazprom, therefore we see a very good potential for developing a tripartite cooperation in the country.

As to Yamal and Vladivostok issue, I'll respond briefly. If we talk about what decision could be taken earlier, then Yamal is most likely to be given the priority.

QUESTION: Interfax agency. Mr. Miller, let me ask two questions for clarification purposes. The first question: you have mentioned today a new gas production target for this year - 563 instead of 561 bcm. Can you tell us the changes in demand of what consumers made Gazprom reconsider the figure? Maybe, you will also give us a new benchmark for the gas exports? Early this year it was 150 bcm for Western countries, could you confirm this figure or mention another one for this period?

And the second question with regard to the Investment Program. Yesterday Mr. Kruglov stated that it would be increased approximately by RUB 100 bln, and now you said that it can be increased proportionally to a change in the forecast gas price, that is from RUB 300 bln to 400 bln. So the program may require RUB 200

bln of additional allocations instead of 100 bln. Is it 100 or 200 bln, after all? I mean, will you spend 800, 900 bln or a trillion this year?

ALEXEY MILLER: As to the changes in the production forecast, they are primarily driven by an increase in the domestic gas demand. In our country gas demand is growing faster compared to that in the European Union and in Europe on the whole. The reasons are well-known: higher rates of the Russian Federation economic development. The Russian economy develops very intensively. The energy consumption growth indicates the economy growth. Consequently, the economy growth doesn't exist without that of energy consumption.

As to the gas export figures, let us wait until the end of the year, anyway, we should remember that Gazprom will supply as much gas as consumers need, since Gazprom production capacities prevail over the annual production volume approximately by 40 bcm of gas. In this respect, there are no limitations for Gazprom in relation to gas production. As to these figures: 561 or 563 bcm... I can say that 610 and even more – 620 bcm of gas represent a certain maximum limit when assessing the Company's production abilities, particularly with regard to its available capacities.

Therefore, we supply gas to the domestic and the European market in the amount strictly corresponding to gas demand, especially in the European market. It has been a warm winter and we supplied, you know, not too much, we even accumulated significant gas volumes in UGS facilities. We thought it would affect seriously production volumes this year, but it didn't. Gas demand inside the country is growing rapidly, and if we speak about the gas production dynamics today, i.e. 563 bcm of gas in 2008, it is related to the domestic market.

As to the adjustment of the Investment Program and the Budget: as it stands now, proposals for adjustment have been prepared by the Company's business units, but

the decision hasn't been taken yet. I believe it will be taken in the next few weeks, but it is still missing. I'd like to reiterate: in terms of the program adjustment the potential sum was related to the hydrocarbon price changes. The price figures fixed initially in the Budget and the Investment Program differ from the current export price. And in the domestic market, as you know, we have no changes.

QUESTION: Maria Tatevosova, PRIME – TASS information agency. Gazprom announced its plans to increase production of oil up to 100 mln t by 2020. Will it be achieved only through Gazprom Neft efforts or via acquisition of additional oil assets? And the second question: do you plan to attract partners while developing the fields of Sakhalin and the Ob and Taz Bay?

ALEXEY MILLER: As to 100 mln t and Gazprom Neft plans for 2020, this figure doesn't account for any new acquisitions.

As to Sakhalin and the Ob and Taz Bay activities, there is no decision to attract any companies so far. I reiterate (in relation to the question posed a bit earlier) that we consider this approach (analogous to Shtokman) as the one to be used first of all for a new LNG project of Gazprom at Yamal, which could be approved.

QUESTION: The broadcast of our Press Conference is viewed and listened to. We have a question from Irina Reznik, Vedomosti newspaper. She is asking if we are conducting negotiations about the purchase of TNK-BP's shares and whether we are planning any personnel reshuffle in Gazprom.

ALEXEY MILLER: As to personnel reshuffle in Gazprom – we are not planning any.

As to TNK-BP's shares, this question has been frequently asked lately for obvious reasons, taking into account the conflict, which occurred between the company's

shareholders. Gazprom neither made nor received any proposals to purchase TNK-BP's shares and has nothing to do with the conflict in the company.

QUESTION: Mikhail Klasson, World Energy magazine. Mr. Miller, please explain, on what grounds has Gazprom included the coal sector into its business area? I mean the failed attempt to acquire a controlling stake in SUEK as well as the signing of the Agreement on Strategic Partnership. Are there any similar examples in the world practice demonstrating engagement of the gas energy sector into the coal business?

ALEXEY MILLER: I would say that the transaction we planned with SUEK can be referred to the area of power generation sector rather than to the coal sector. The question about the strategic partnership is not quite clear to me. I can say that we cooperate and interact with SUEK quite positively, and I don't see any issues or problems here. We have been maintaining very good business relations. The current state of affairs related to the transaction by no means influenced the nature of our relations with SUEK, and will not influence it.

Now about the coal issue. Speaking of our interest in power generation, then Gazprom being a most efficient investor in power generation is also aware that significant amounts of gas can be saved thanks to power generation using coal. We certainly see great potential here due to the efficiency increase at combined cycle plants. We are already working in this direction, in particular, within the Mosenergo investment program. But the use of coal for power generation offers much more potential for saving large amounts of gas. It is in this area that we can see our undisputable advantage, because it goes without saying that power generation is the main consumer of gas in the domestic market. If we increase the share of coal in power generation then a certain amount of gas will remain unclaimed by the power industry. It's much more profitable for us to invest in coal used for power generation rather than to invest into hard-to-access fields or to build new gas transmission capacities running from faraway regions.

QUESTION: Evgenia Sokolova, RIA Novosti agency. You mentioned in your speech that Gazprom had already reached agreements with Austria and Slovenia with regard to the South Stream. Would you tell us when these agreements can reach the stage of document signing?

ALEXEY MILLER: Yes, we have reached agreements with Slovenia and Austria. We have been cooperating with Slovenia for several months already while preparing the Intergovernmental Agreement. The Agreement is in a high degree of readiness and is expected to be signed in the nearest future.

Agreements with Austria were reached a bit later, but they are reached as well. The parties have already exchanged views on the main provisions of the Intergovernmental Agreement. We also expect the Intergovernmental Agreement with Austria to be signed in the foreseeable future. As to our Austrian partners, nowadays we can see their disposition towards joint work and cooperation within the South Stream project.

QUESTION: Ekaterina Golubkova, Reuters agency. Mr. Miller, I would like to inquire about the progress in the actions surrounding the formation of an alliance with the UK British Petroleum. What may be the terms for its completion? What assets have been chosen for this strategic alliance? Is Gazprom interest in the construction of the gas pipeline from Alaska to the USA with the participation of ConocoPhillips and British Petroleum a part of this strategic alliance? And who puts forward this initiative?

ALEXEY MILLER: As to the negotiations with British Petroleum, they are underway. Concerning the gas pipeline from Alaska, the pipeline can be considered as a project where Gazprom would take part avoiding a strategic partnership with BP, taking into account that pipelining is a core business for the

Company - as I have already mentioned. Still, speaking of a strategic alliance with BP, this gas pipeline can as well be addressed as a part of these agreements. At the same time, it is absolutely self-sufficient from the point of view of our interest in such projects.

Thank you.