



Gazprom – Natural Gas for Cleaner European Transport Blue Corridor Rally 2012

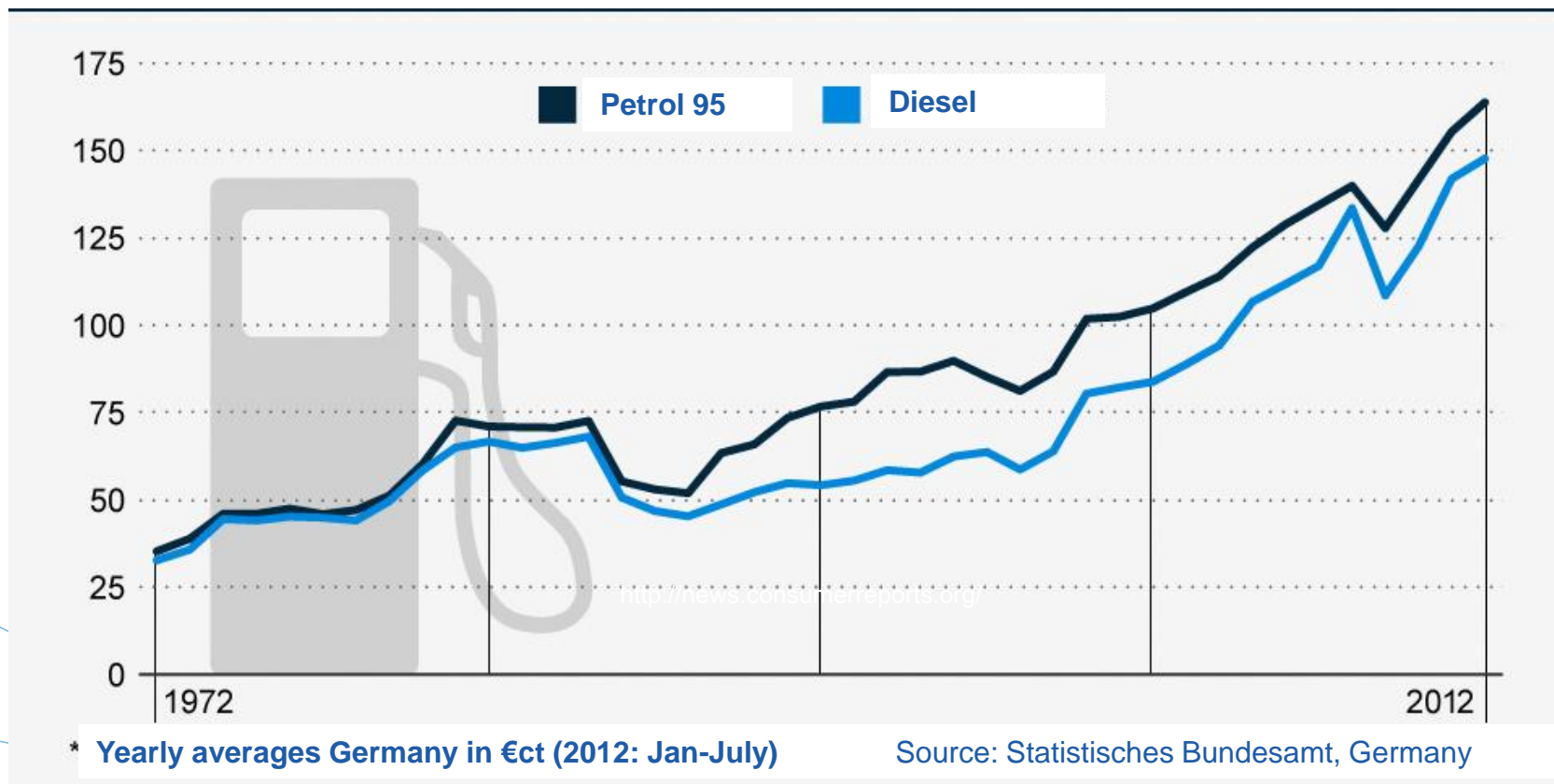
David Graebe, GAZPROM Germania / Igor Maynitskiy, Gazprom export



So where is the problem?



... this is Europe!



... and this is Europe (America, Japan, ...)!



“Nissan rescues dead electric cars
with gas-guzzling diesel trucks”

(<http://jalopnik.com>)

Competition of alternative technologies – not all technologies are equally suited



(✓)	?	?	X	X	X	✓
(✓)	(✓)	(✓)	?	?	?	?
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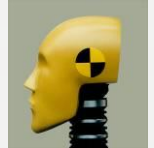
Our firm believe: natural gas is the best fuel!

Clean



- 25% less CO₂- and 75% less CO-Emissions compared to petrol
- Practically no particulate matter and no filters or additives (AdBlue) required
- Use of bio-methane reduces CO₂-emissions even further

Safe



- Crash-Tests prove that natural gas vehicles are as safe as conventional vehicles
- Natural gas available longer than oil

Quiet



- Natural gas engines significantly reduce noise emissions and make 24/7 operations possible

Proven and economic



- Already today many operators run trucks and buses on “CNG”
- Storing natural gas as “LNG” provides even wider driving range
- Economically attractive alternative to comply with environmental regulation

NGV development trends



CNG – Natural gas compressed to 200 bar



LNG – Natural gas liquefied by cooling down to -161 (-137) °C

Established and growing ✓

- Proven technology available here and today
- Cars, busses & trucks available with new models being added by the car industry
- Zero or reduced excise duty

New ★

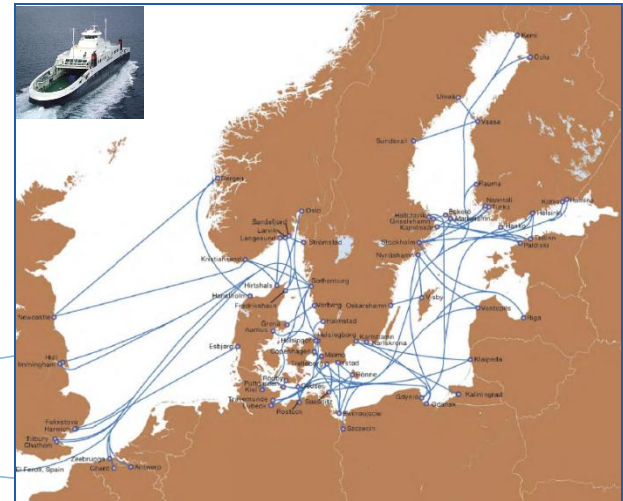
- Targets heavy duty transport
- Refuelling infrastructure yet to be developed
- More complex supply chain than for CNG
- Zero or reduced excise duty



Both “CNG” and “LNG” are natural gas and meet EU6 standards at lower cost than competitive technologies

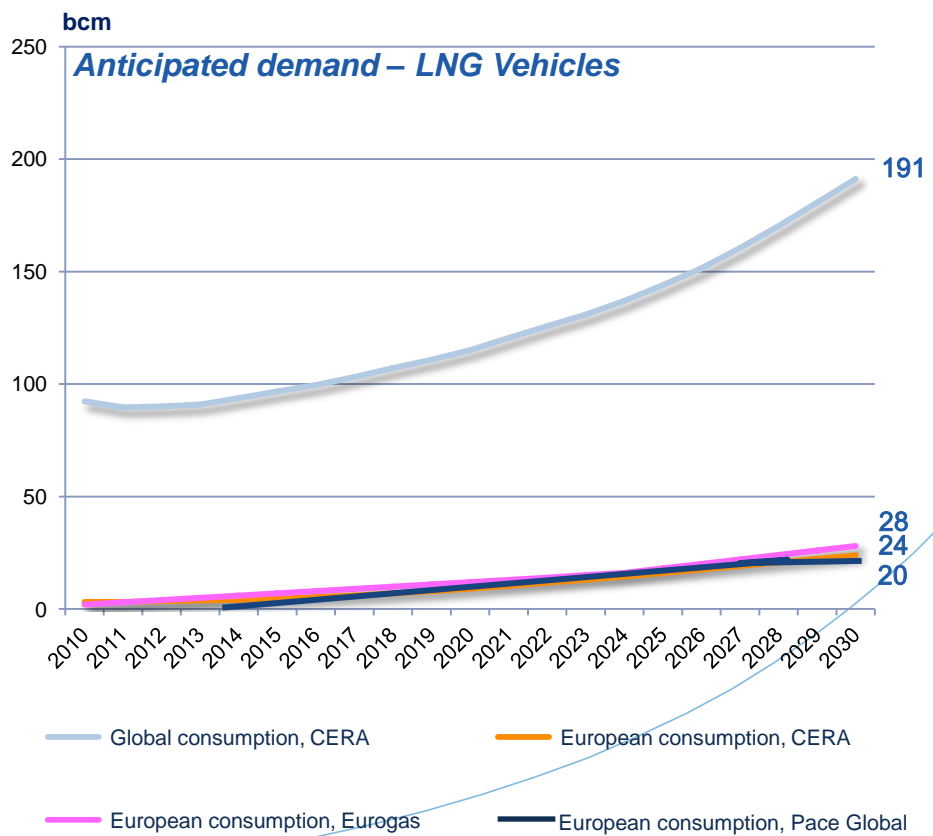
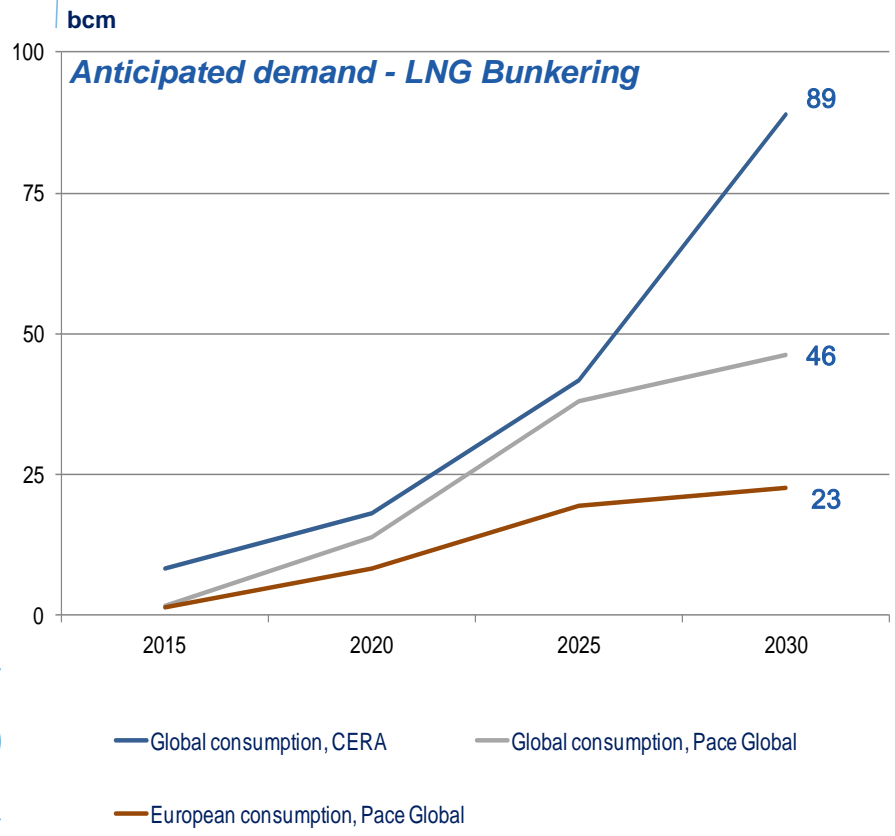
Market drivers influencing Gazprom's European Gas for Transport strategy

- European emissions reduction agenda drives development of alternative fuels: EU-6 (2013/2014) and associated costs drives development of CNG and LNG as fuel for cleaner road transport (CO₂, NO_x, particulate matter)
- Sulphur Emission Control Areas (SECA from 2015 in Baltic and North Sea) and associated costs drive development of LNG as bunker fuel opposed to MGO or scrubber-technology (SO_x)



Expected market potential of Small Scale LNG in Europe

Demand projections derived from Gazprom's export: World NOC Congress, June 18, 2012, London



European demand for LNG in NGV and bunkering conservatively expected to reach between 22 and 43 bcm p.a. by 2030



Gazprom provides Russian natural gas to Europe: CNG + LNG as fuel for transport

Russia

- OAO Gazprom with 200+ CNG stations in Russia
- Extension of CNG refuelling infrastructure now starting also in remote Russian states
- Developing production and retail infrastructure to promote LNG sales as a motor fuel



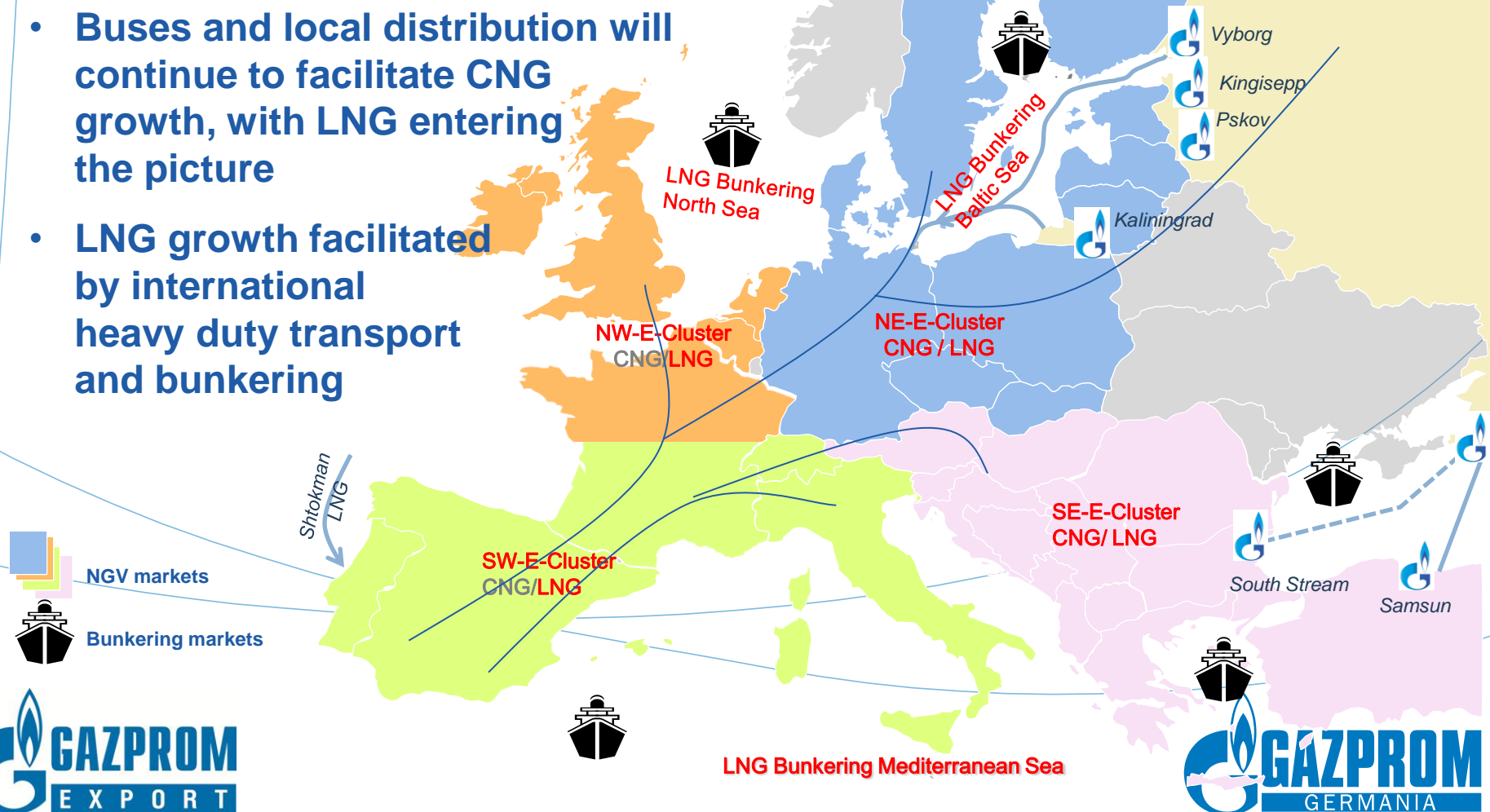
Europe

- GAZPROM Germania Group extending CNG presence in Germany from 4 to 15 stations until end 2014 and in the Czech Republic (via VEMEX) from 4 to 15 stations by end 2013 → further CNG stations to follow
- Gazprom export & GAZPROM Germania developing LNG for European road transport and bunkering for North- and Baltic Sea

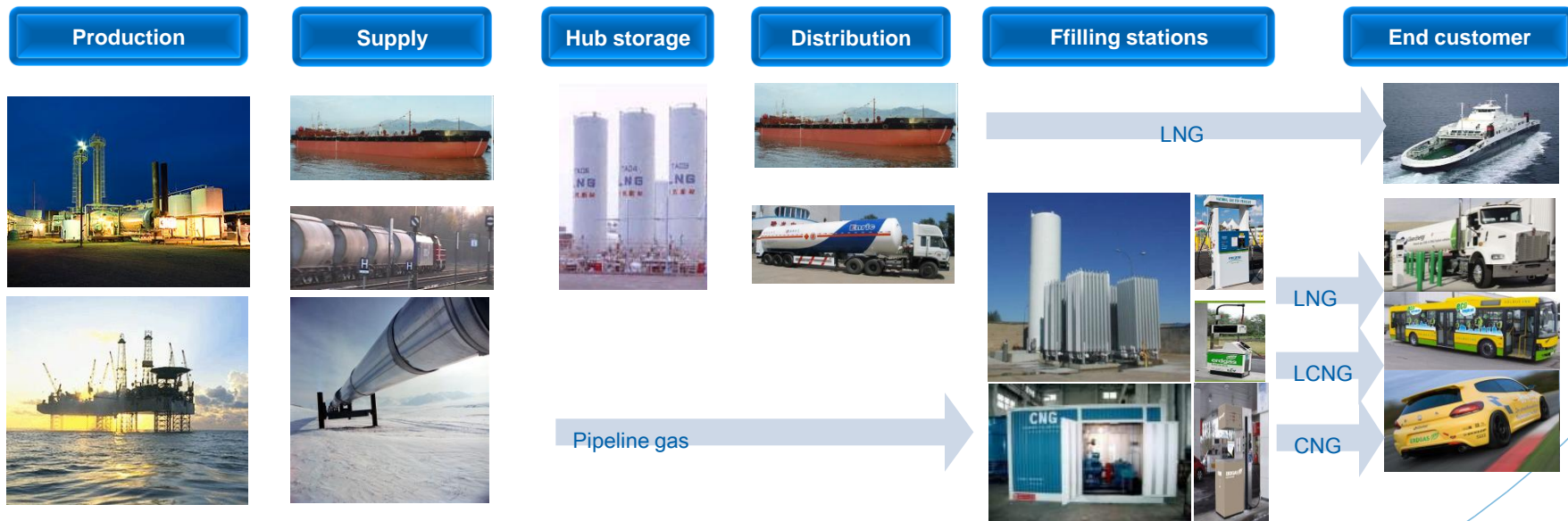


European market clusters in CNG and LNG

- Light duty vehicles and personal cars with continuing growth in CNG
- Buses and local distribution will continue to facilitate CNG growth, with LNG entering the picture
- LNG growth facilitated by international heavy duty transport and bunkering



Substantial investments required to complete the value chain – Gazprom will not hold back!



Strategic alliances

M&A growth

Organic project based growth

And what about Poland?



- 47 (33 public) CNG stations / 2,082 NGVs*
- NGV market share: 0.01%
- Natural gas fuel sales: ca. 0.01 bcm in 2008*
- Main player: PGNiG
- Currently focus on LPG; CNG buses in some Polish cities, demand growth can be observed
- Local automotive manufacturer taking initiative in LNG fuelled vehicles (Solbus)
- **“Level playing field” for LNG as fuel for long-distance and urban transport**

CNG stations	47 (33 public)*
NGVs	2,082*
Ø CNG price	3.30 PLN (0.79€)/kg
Energy tax CNG→ 2013 LNG	0.00 PLN (0.00 €)/kg 0.82 PLN (0.18 €)/kg



Development of NGV refuelling station network in Europe

Poland is part of the transport corridor from East to West with a high share of HD trucks and buses

Just the start: Joint roadshow of GAZPROM Germania and Solbus presenting LNG-fuelled buses in 6 Polish cities

European transport

Network of refuelling stations to serve long-distance routes („Blue Corridors“)

Inter-regional transport

First connections between refuelling stations

Regional transport

Single refuelling stations

Pilot-Projects

“First movers” benefit from market chances



Any questions?

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Backup in case needed



Source: auto.de

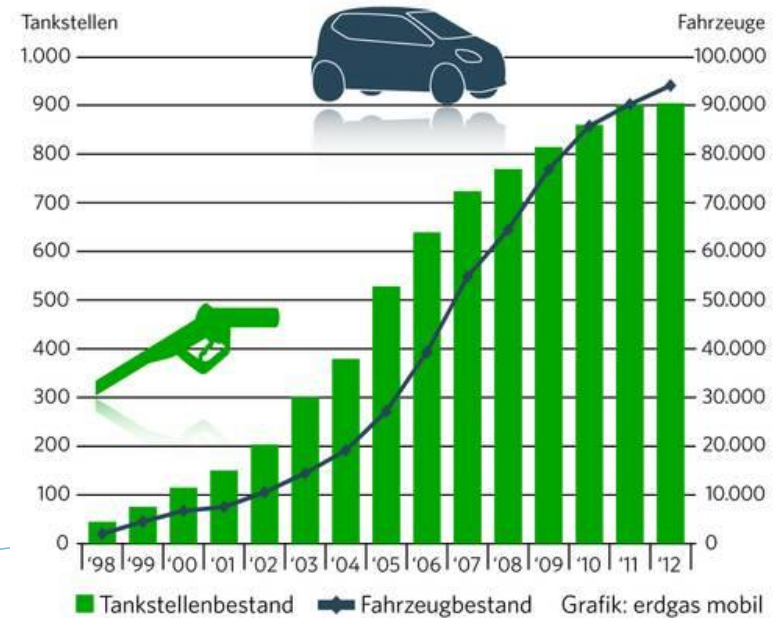
Facts & figures NGV market Germany

- 910 CNG-stations / 95.000 NGVs
- NGV market share: 0.21%
- Natural gas sales: ca. 0.25 bcm in 2011
- Main players: E.ON, EWE, VNG, GASAG, Gazprom
- German government sees possibility to extend share of natural gas as fuel to 2.5 bcm by 2020
- Natural gas and bio-methane is part of the Energy concept of the German government (09/2010)
- Number of CNG stations now again growing
- Target: 1.000 CNG stations until end 2013



CNG-stations	910
NGVs	95,000
Ø CNG price	1.07 €/kg
VAT	19%
Energy tax → 2018	0,2099 €/kg
2019 →	0,4802 €/kg

Tankstellen- und Fahrzeugbestand 1998-2012



Comparison CNG and LNG



Pro's

- **Proven technology** available here and today
- Choice of **vehicles available** with new models being added by the automotive industry
- Generally able to **meet EU 6** standards
- “Zero” or **reduced excise duty** in many European countries, expected to last until 2030

Con's

- Extra weight of gas cylinders decreases fuel efficiency and driving performance
- For buses: sometimes height restrictions for low bridges due to mounting of storage on the roof
- Lower energy density than conventional fuels or LNG
- Excise duty regimes converge towards traditional fuel taxation



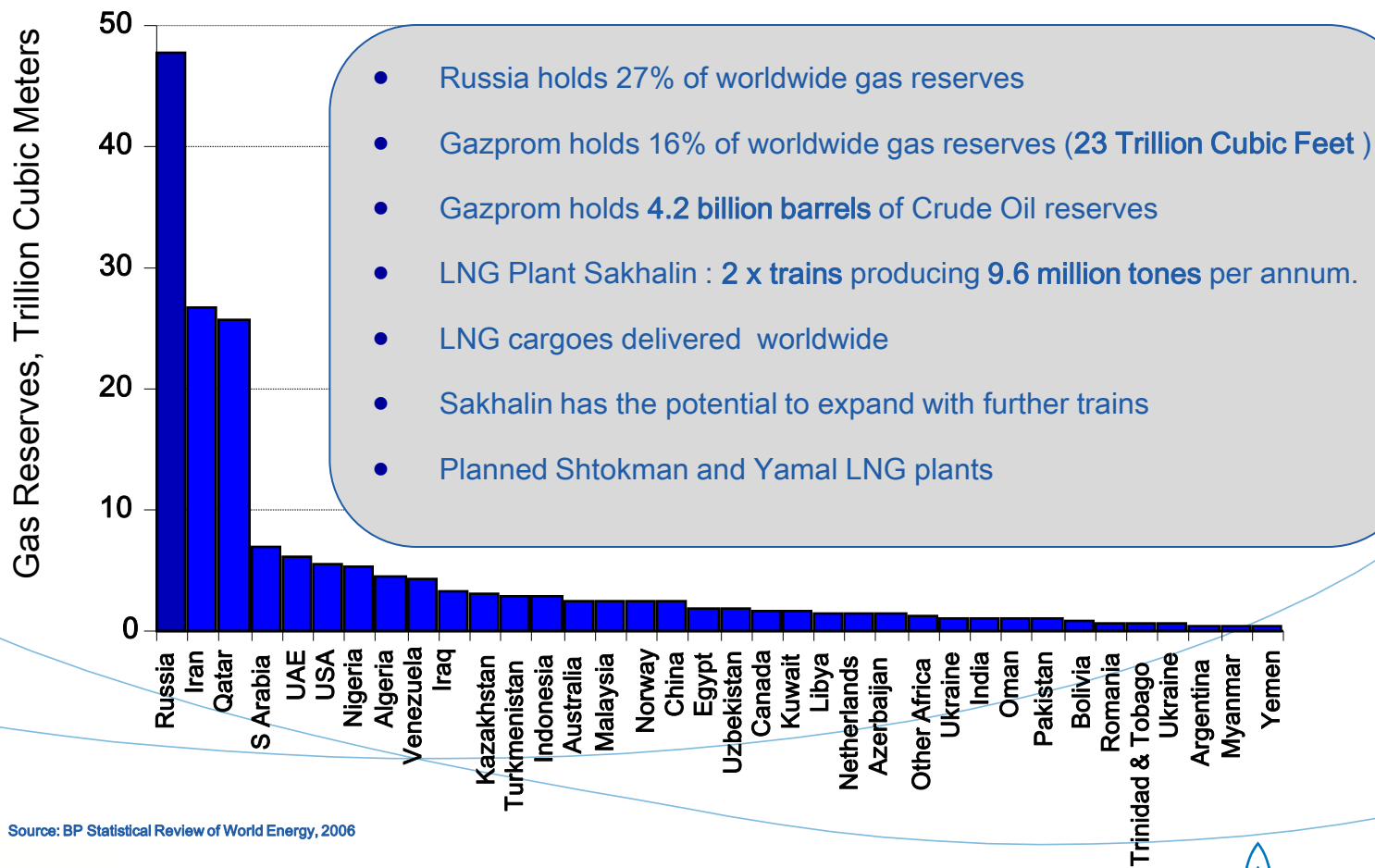
Pro's

- **Higher energy density** than CNG resulting in smaller tanks, less weight and higher mileage
- **Lower weight of vehicles** resulting in higher utilization of fuel efficiency
- For buses: **lower centre of gravity** due to lighter fuel tank mounted inside the vehicle results in higher driving comfort
- **Reduced excise duty** with high chances of sustainability until 2030 (as for CNG, but in some countries CNG and LNG are treated differently)

Con's

- New and well tested technology, but refuelling infrastructure yet to be developed
- More complex supply chain than for CNG requires reliable partners for supply + refuelling
- Choice of OEM-vehicles still limited

Gazprom - world's largest gas reserve holder



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 2006