



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1975	The USSR and Japan sign an agreement on joint development of oil and gas fields offshore Sakhalin Island and prospecting starts
1991	The USSR declares an international tender to obtain the right to prepare a feasibility study for developing the Piltun-Astokhskoye and Lunskeye fields under the project later named Sakhalin II
December 1992	The MMMMS Consortium (Marathon, MacDermott, Mitsui, Mitsubishi, and Shell) submit a feasibility study for consideration.
1993	The feasibility study is approved by the Russian Federation
April 1994	Sakhalin Energy Investment Company Ltd. is incorporated. The Company's first shareholders are: Marathon, MacDermott, Mitsui, Mitsubishi, and Shell
June 1994	A Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) is signed by the company shareholders, the Sakhalin Oblast Administration and the Government of the Russian Federation to develop the Piltun-Astokhskoye and Lunskeye oil and gas fields
January 1996	The Federal Law On Production Sharing Agreements comes into legal force
July 1997	The Supervisory Board approves the Plan of Development for the Astokh feature of the Piltun-Astokhskoye field (Phase 1)
December 1997	The Company announces the Start Date of the Sakhalin II Phase 1 Project implementation
September 1998	The Molikpaq platform is installed in the Sea of Okhotsk, the first Russian, fixed, ice class production platform
July 1999	Commercial oil production begins from the Molikpaq platform under Sakhalin II Phase 1
December 2000	Shell becomes the majority shareholder of Sakhalin Energy, having signed an agreement with Marathon on assets exchange
September, December 2000	Contracts are awarded to design offshore and onshore facilities needed for full development of the Piltun-Astokhskoye and Lunskeye oil and gas fields
February 2001	At the Lunskeye gas field, a 40% increase in the geological resources of natural gas is recorded
July 2001	Integrated Plan of Development for the Piltun-Astokhskoye and Lunskeye oil and gas fields is approved
May 2003	The Company announces the Start Date of the Sakhalin II Phase 2 implementation



- May 2003 The first long-term LNG supply agreements are signed with Japanese energy companies
- June 2003 The foundation is laid for building the first Russian liquefied natural gas plant
- January 2004 Construction starts on the TransSakhalin pipeline system, one of the world largest systems
- July–August 2005 The first Russian concrete gravity base structures are successfully installed at the Lunskoye and Piltun-Astokhskoye fields
- June 2006 The Lun-A platform is installed, the first Russian, ice class gas production platform
- April 2007 Russia's largest company Gazprom becomes the major shareholder of Sakhalin Energy.
The shareholders and their shares in the company assets are now: Gazprom—50% +1 share, Shell—27.5% -1 share, Mitsui & Co. Ltd.—12.5%, Mitsubishi Corporation—10%
- July 2007 The PA-B platform is installed, the third offshore ice class production platform
- October 2007 Two new gas tankers to transport Sakhalin-produced LNG are given the names of Grand Aniva and Grand Elena at a launching ceremony in Japan
- April 2008 The third new gas tanker, also built in Japan, is given the name of Grand Mereya
Drilling of the first Russian offshore gas production well begins from the Lun-A Platform
- May 2008 By the RF Government Decree, the Prigorodnoye sea port is opened for the entry of foreign vessels
- June 2008 The Japanese Bank for International Cooperation and a consortium of international banks sign a project funding agreement amounting to US\$ 5.3 billion. This is the largest Russian project finance deal
- December 2008 Sakhalin Energy starts year-round oil export through the Oil Export Terminal (OET) in Prigorodnoye
- January 2009 For the first time in Russia, gas production is started from an offshore platform - the Lunskaya-A ice-resistant platform
- February 2009 Official ceremony of inauguration of the first LNG plant in Russia
- March 2009 The first cargo with Russian LNG shipped to Japan