



# Preserving the traditions of the North

LUKOIL engagement with the indigenous  
people of the North

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*FANA – Federal Agency for Nationality Affairs*

*Indigenous peoples – Indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of Russia*

# Respectful to indigenous small-numbered peoples



For over 20 years LUKOIL has been supporting and promoting traditional lifestyles of over 80 000 Khanty, Mansi and Nenets peoples, that inhabit the Northern territories of Russia where LUKOIL operates.

LUKOIL considers the regions of its operational activity to be areas of its responsibility. This approach includes a number of different aspects – taking care of the environment, social investment, sponsorship and traditional charity. Furthermore, engagement with the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North is one of the corporate and social responsibility priorities of LUKOIL.

Striving to preserve the cultural diversity and social stability in the regions LUKOIL follows the fundamental principles laid down by international conventions.

Vagit Alekperov  
LUKOIL President

## The priority of state policy

Ensuring peace and harmony in our multinational and multi-confessional country today is impossible without the preservation and development of unique and distinct cultures of peoples. Special place is occupied by indigenous peoples, protection of their rights and interests is among the priorities of state policy.

Certain problems concerning the protection of the original habitat, the preservation of unique languages, interaction with industrial corporations, are still continuing to remain in the focus of attention of authorities at all levels. And only joint activities of the state, society and business can make a tangible contribution to our common cause.

In 2017, the first in the newest history agreement on cooperation in the socio-economic and cultural development of indigenous peoples of the RF was signed between Federal Agency for Nationalities Affairs of Russia and PJSC "LUKOIL". "LUKOIL" is one of the few large companies that approaches its social mission not formally, but thoughtfully, striving for maximum efficiency. Partnership, a constructive dialogue with Federal Agency for Nationalities Affairs of Russia, can only strengthen the mutual result for the benefit of those for whom this work is conducted.

Igor Barinov,  
head of the Federal Agency  
for Nationalities Affairs



## The wealth of a country is, foremost, its people

Among the peoples inhabiting the Russian Federation a special place is taken by the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East. Until today they have succeeded in preserving their unique identity, culture, language, arts and crafts – and they are now the guardians of the traditions of the North.

At the same time the development of the northern territories becomes a strategic task for the country. Natural resources of the Russian northern territories play an increasingly important role in the economic sphere and export potential of our country, in balancing its budgets as well as in the Russian and international energy balance.

In this context, the broad dialogue between authorities, industrial companies and indigenous people arrived at the common understanding that intensive development of the natural resources shouldn't come at the cost of the wellbeing of the peoples of the North. All parties to the dialogue realize that the key to mutual understanding and the preservation of balance are well-designed industrial processes that take into account environmental protection as well as the specificities and interests of the indigenous people.

Grigory Ledkov  
President of the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North,  
Member of the State Duma of the Russian Federation



# Indigenous peoples on the map

In 4 regions LUKOIL operations take place on the territories close to indigenous peoples.

**142,856,536\***  
total population of the Russian Federation

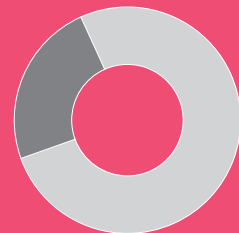
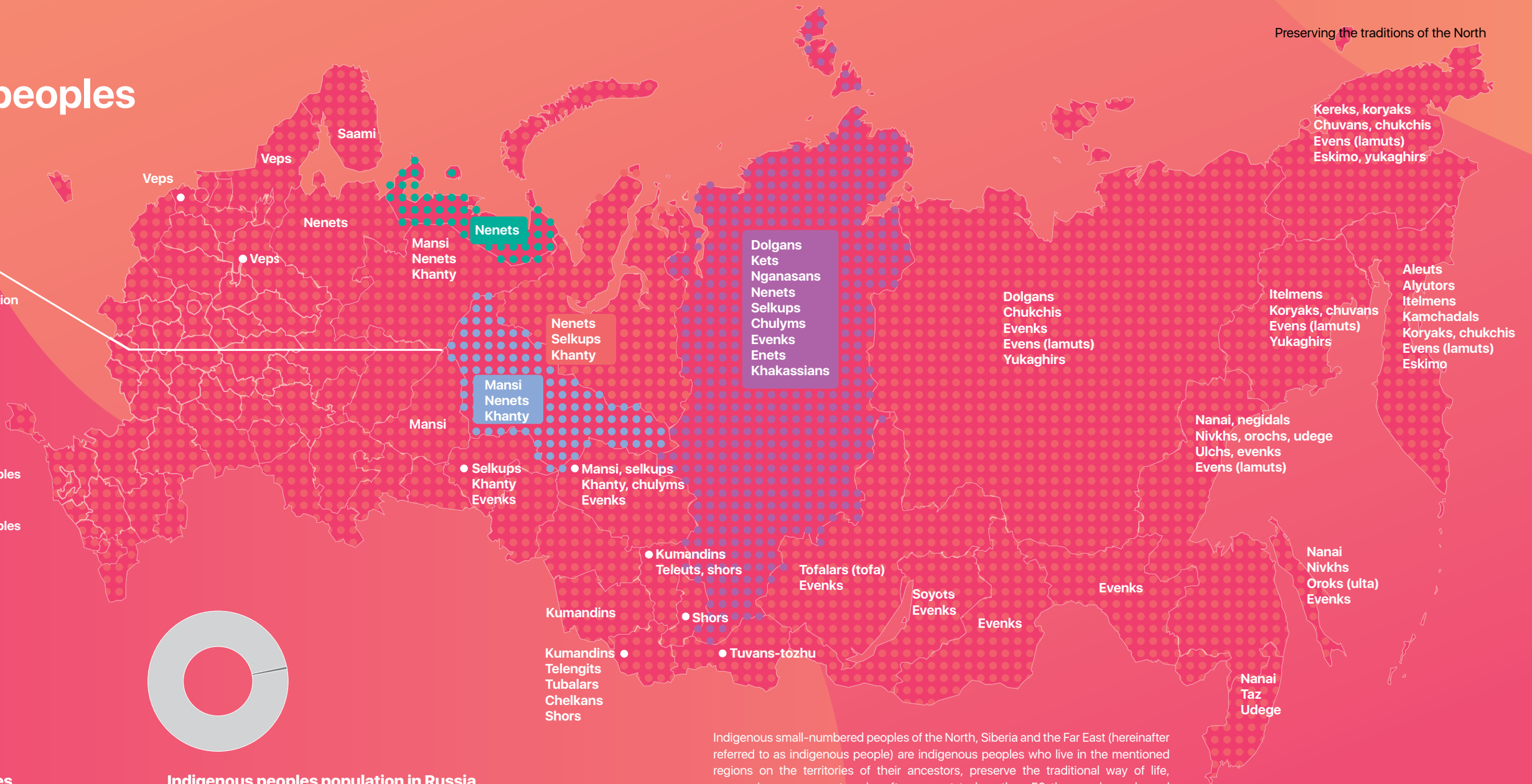
**< 200**  
nationalities / ethnic groups

**40**  
small-numbered peoples of the North

**257,895**  
persons registered as indigenous peoples

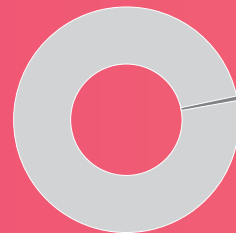
**80,236**  
persons registered as indigenous peoples in the regions of LUKOIL activity

\* According to 2010 census



**LUKOIL & indigenous peoples**

- Indigenous peoples in the regions of LUKOIL activity 31%
- Indigenous peoples in other Russian regions 69%



**Indigenous peoples population in Russia**

- Indigenous peoples 0.18%
- Other nationalities and ethnic groups 99.82%

Indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East (hereinafter referred to as indigenous people) are indigenous peoples who live in the mentioned regions on the territories of their ancestors, preserve the traditional way of life, economic management and crafts, amount to less than 50 thousand people and perceive themselves as autonomous ethnic communities (Russian Federal law № 104 dated by 20.07.2000). The list of such peoples is established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

# International priority

In interaction with indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, LUKOIL is guided by provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and of the Resolution of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples aiming at harmonious development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North. The Company acknowledges and respects all rights of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North set forth by the aforementioned provisions, including land rights.



## The first World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

22–23 September 2014 New York

In 2014 the UN General Assembly Plenary Meeting featured the first World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. The delegation of the KHMAO–Yugra region, including the President of the public organization “Salvation of Yugra” took part in this conference.



## UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Adopted by the UN General Assembly on September 13, 2007

United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples marks the triumph of justice and human dignity as a result of over two decades long negotiations between governments and indigenous peoples’ representatives.

Respecting the rights of the indigenous peoples and supporting them in exercising those rights are fundamental principles of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as well as of LUKOIL policy of engagement with the indigenous peoples.



## UN Global compact

The world’s largest corporate sustainability initiative

- Involves 9,000 companies and 3,000 NGOs worldwide
- In 2008 LUKOIL became the first Russian Oil&Gas company to enter the UN Global Compact

LUKOIL participation in the UN Global Compact demonstrates its commitment to align its strategies and operations with 10 universal principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.



## Aleksandr Noviuhov, member of Assembly of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North representatives of the Duma of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Region – Yugra\*:

“We have been closely cooperating with LUKOIL since 1993. Annually our organization together with the company’s representatives develops a plan of activities to support the indigenous peoples. The key principle behind this work is an individual approach.

In 2014 we took part in the UN Assembly in New York, where we shared our experience of cooperation with LUKOIL and once again found that the company follows all international standards in its cooperation with the small-numbered peoples of the North.”

With the aim to preserve the ethnic identity, language and culture the public organization “Salvation of Yugra” holds the days of national culture in areas where indigenous people traditionally live, community bear games and other traditional rituals, as well as organizes ethnic nomad summer camps for children, ethnographic expeditions, folklore schools and the days of Finno-Ugric peoples.

\* Former President of the public organization Salvation of Yugra

# Leading organisation engaged in indigenous issues



## International organisations

### UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples\*

The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples is an advisory body to the Economic and Social Council with a mandate to discuss indigenous issues related to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights. It consists of 8 members nominated by states and 8 members representing the indigenous peoples' NGOs.

### UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

The Special Rapporteur functions include promoting good practices, including new laws, reporting on the overall human rights situations of indigenous peoples in selected countries, addressing cases of alleged violations of the rights of indigenous peoples, as well as conducting studies to protect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples. The Special Rapporteur reports annually to the Human Rights Council.

### Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is made up of 5 experts appointed by the UN Human Rights Council. Their main task is to study and research the issues related to the rights of Indigenous peoples and to hold annual sessions in which representatives from states, indigenous peoples, indigenous peoples' organisations, civil society, inter-governmental organisations and academia take part.

### Arctic Council

The Arctic Council is the leading intergovernmental forum promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic states, Arctic indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common Arctic issues, in particular on issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic.



## Community-based organisations (Arctic Council members)

### Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East (RAIPON)\*\*

RAIPON was founded in 1990 and now represents 40 groups of indigenous peoples – around 250,000 people from Murmansk to Kamchatka. The Association unites 34 regional and ethnic organizations of indigenous peoples in the regions where they live.

### The Arctic Athabaskan Council

At present, AAC members in Alaska (15 traditional villages), Yukon (the Council of Yukon First Nations and the Kaska Tribal Council) and Northwest Territories (Dene Nation) span across 76 communities and represent approximately 45,000 people.

### The Aleut International Association (AIA)

AIA was formed in 1998 in the US by the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association (US) and the Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the North of the Aleut District of the Kamchatka Region of the Russian Federation. It represents Russian and American Aleuts.

### Gwich'in Council International (GCI)

GCI represents the Gwich'in in Canada and USA – around 9,000 people. It was established in Canada in 1999 by the Gwich'in Tribal Council.

### Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)

Founded in 1977 ICC now represents approximately 150,000 Inuit (Eskimo) in Canada, Alaska (United States), Greenland (Denmark) and Chukotka (Russia).

### Saami Council (SC)

SC is a voluntary Saami organization (a non-governmental organization), with Saami member organizations in Finland, Russia, Norway and Sweden. Founded in 1956 it is one of the indigenous peoples' organizations which has existed the longest.

# Regulatory environment in Russia

The rights of the indigenous people in Russia are guaranteed by the legislation adopted both at federal and regional levels.

## Federal regulations

### Specific federal laws and Russian Federation government orders



№ 82-fz, 30.04.1999

On guaranties of the rights for the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation



№ 49-fz, 7.05.2001

On territories of traditional management of the natural environment of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation



№ 104-fz, 20.06.2000

On general principles for organizing the indigenous communities of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation



№ 536-r, 17.04.2006

On the establishment of the list of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation



№ 631-r, 08.05.2009

On the establishment of the lists of the traditional locations of residence and the economic activities of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation and the types of the traditional economic activity of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation



№ 132-r, 04.02.2009

On the approval of the Concepts of sustainable development of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation

And extracts from other legal acts in the areas of hunting, fishing, water bio-resources preservation, sub-soil management, environment, pensions and medical care, etc.

## Regional regulations

The legislative experience of the Russian regions in this area is unique. Some of them adopt additional laws at regional level: on support and development of mother languages, on reindeer breeding, on ethnologic expertise, on sea-hunting industry and so forth.

\* LUKOIL has been a member of the Russian delegation annually since 2017

\*\* LUKOIL has supported the Association in implementation of socially important events for many years

# Cooperation with the Russian Federal Agency for Nationality Affairs



Agreement on cooperation between the Federal Agency on Nationality Affairs and PJSC "LUKOIL" in respect of economic, social and culture development of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North living in the Company's operations areas has been in force since 2017\*. The document provides for development and expansion of the best practices in the area of social and business cooperation of industrial companies and representatives of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North.



\* LUKOIL was the first company the Federal Agency on Nationality Affairs entered into an agreement on cooperation with. The agreement was entered for 2 years with automatic renewal



## United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

LUKOIL has been a member of the Russian delegation led by the Head of Federal Agency on Nationality Affairs of Russia within **United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York** every year since 2017. The Company shares its experience in implementing social projects aimed at support of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North.

In August 2019 the Company acted as a partner of the **10<sup>th</sup> North Caucasus Youth Forum "Mashuk-2019"**. Representatives of LUKOIL Group companies operating in the South and North Caucasus federal regions addressed educational cases.

## Year 2019 was declared as an International Year of Languages of Indigenous Peoples in the Russian Federation.

Preservation of languages was the key cooperation point for LUKOIL in 2019. LUKOIL became a member of the Steering committee for International Year of Languages of Indigenous Peoples in Russia in 2019. In January the Company contributed and was on the Russian delegation to the official opening of the International Year of Languages of Indigenous Peoples 2019 at the UNESCO venue in Paris.

In March Lukoil was a partner of the International Forum "Year of Languages of Indigenous Peoples in Russia" in Khanty-Mansiysk. It was a high-level event and became a milestone for the Russian and foreign experts.

**Within the framework of International Forum for the Year of Languages of Indigenous Peoples in Russia held on March 21, 2019 in Khanty-Mansiysk the three-party Agreement on Cooperation in economic, social and culture development of indigenous small-numbered peoples was signed between the Federal Agency on Nationality Affairs, the Charity Fund in support of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East and PJSC "LUKOIL".**

## All-Russia cultural and educational project "Arctic Talents. Children"

**All-Russia cultural and educational project "Arctic Talents. Children"** is being implemented as part of cooperation and with the Company's support. Innovation project for preserving of traditional culture including national languages for children of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North. The Company supported arrangement of a three-day visit of the winners to Moscow in December of 2019. The program included observation tour of Moscow, including a visit to Neft (Oil) Interactive Training Centre, exhibition pavilion, attendance of the meeting of the Council of Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation chaired by V. I. Matvienko and award ceremony for the winners of the **"Arctic Talents. Children"** project held in the Council of Federation. During event, the Company received a **recognition letter from the Federal Agency on Nationality Affairs for "Contribution to strengthening nationwide peace and conciliation"**. The letter was granted at the Council of Federation after the award ceremony for the winners of the **"Arctic Talents. Children"** innovation project.

# Forms of engagement between LUKOIL and the indigenous people

LUKOIL cooperation with the indigenous minority peoples of the North (hereinafter referred to as indigenous peoples) is based on the multilateral and inclusive dialogue with authorities, relevant agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders.

Following the international law and best practices, the company cooperates with the institutions which represent the indigenous peoples to obtain their consent before starting activity that could have an impact on them.

LUKOIL also closely cooperates with regional administrations, municipal authorities, the Assembly of the indigenous peoples of the North and with key relevant NGOs.

Given the diversity of stakeholders and regional specificities, LUKOIL develops various forms of engagement with the indigenous people.



## 01

### Cooperation agreements between LUKOIL and regional administrations

- Housing
- Medical facilities
- Social facilities
- Preserving national culture and languages of the indigenous peoples



## 02

### Agreements with the leaders of the territories of traditional management of the natural environment

- Compensatory payments
- Education
- Medical care
- Petrol and other oil products
- Snowmobiles and boats
- Forage food for reindeers



## 03

### Cooperation with non-governmental organizations

- Events and conferences on topic related to indigenous peoples
- National games and competitions



## 04

### LUKOIL's social and cultural projects competition

- Support to local community projects and initiatives



## 05

### Agreements on social and economic development with reindeer farms

- Equipment
- Veterinary medicines and forage for reindeers
- Vitamin-rich foods and medical treatment for reindeer breeders



# Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug – Yugra

## Cooperation agreements with regional authorities

LUKOIL has been joining forces with the KhMAO-Yugra government since 2005. Within cooperation the funds go to large scale projects – to help housing construction, feldsher's stations, culture centers and other social facilities in indigenous settings. Also, efforts are made to preserve the traditions, customs and languages.

## National settlements

Established in 1926, the village of Russkinskaya, 65 km away from Kogalym, celebrated its 90th anniversary in 2016. LUKOIL helped in the construction of the Museum of Nature and Man, the ethnic camp Kar-Tokhi, an open-air hockey pitch that can accommodate 120 viewers and other social facilities and national sports arena.

In the Nizhnevartovsk region LUKOIL annually supports the Agan settlement with the population of 605 people. Funded by the company, the settlement now has the crafts center, chapel, new houses for indigenous peoples and an ambulance station. LUKOIL provides financing for the construction of the heating infrastructure.

## Territories of traditional management of the natural environment

One of the most effective ways to support the Khanty and Mansi, the indigenous peoples of the Okrug, is through cooperation agreements at the level of leaders of the territories of traditional management of the natural environment. The KhMAO-Yugra has advanced greatly, when it comes to territories of traditional management of the natural environment that have the status of areas under special protection of the state.

Since 1993, LUKOIL and leaders of the territories have built their cooperation on economic agreements. The number has grown from 50 agreements in 1993 to 360 agreements in 2019. LUKOIL works with the leaders on a case-by-case basis and allocates funds quarterly to support education expenses, spa treatment, supplies of petroleum products etc. Also, the Khanty and Mansi receive food for reindeers, snowmobiles and boats, equipment, construction materials, etc.

Families that have economic agreements with LUKOIL are provided with comfortable company apartments in the towns of Kogalym, Langepas and Pokachi and the traditional settlements of Agan, Trom-Agan, Russkinskaya and Varyegan.

## Cooperation with non-governmental organizations

LUKOIL partners with the community-based organization Salvation of Yugra. Supported by the company, Kogalym hosted an international research conference, where participants discussed issues of legislative support to the development of languages, literature, art and cultural heritage of the indigenous peoples of the KhMAO-Yugra. The conference gathered government representatives, researchers, writers, artists and ethnographers from Russia, Finland, Hungary and France.

A total of 54 territories of traditional management of the natural environment are located in the LUKOIL operation areas. These territories are home to 1,329 people.

**336.1 mln ₹**

support through economic agreements in 2019

**252,900 ₹**

per family member in 2019

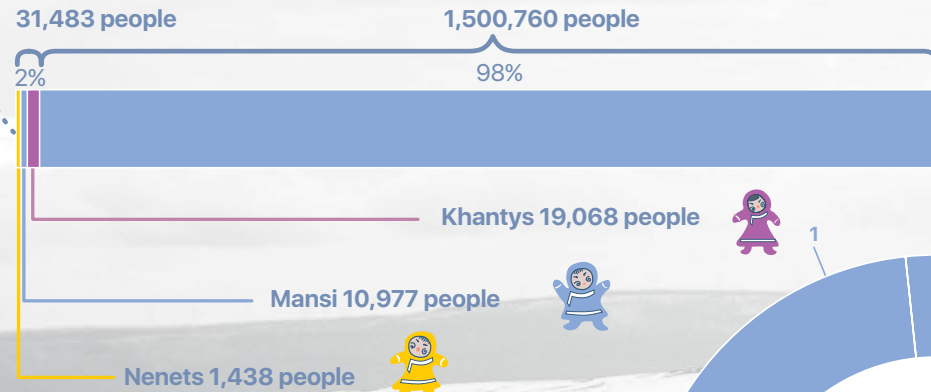
**15 times**

LUKOIL awarded for effective cooperation with the indigenous peoples at the Yugra's Black Gold contest under the auspices

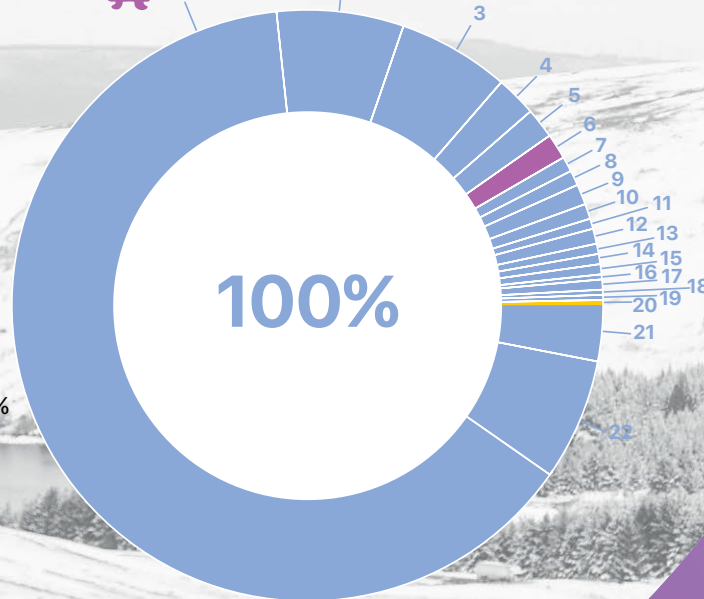
Khanty-Mansiysk 99,385 people

Total KhMAO population, people

**1,532,243\***



- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Russians 63.6%      | 14. Mansi 0.7%                                      |
| 2. Tatars 7.1%         | 15. Mari people 0.5%                                |
| 3. Ukrainians 6%       | 16. Chechens 0.4%                                   |
| 4. Bashkirs 2.3%       | 17. Germans 0.4%                                    |
| 5. Azerbaijanis 1.7%   | 18. Armenians 0.4%                                  |
| 6. <b>Khantys 1.2%</b> | 19. Komi 0.2%                                       |
| 7. Belarusians 1%      | 20. <b>Nenets 0.1%</b>                              |
| 8. Kumyks 0.9%         | 21. Other nationalities & ethnic groups 3.2%        |
| 9. Chuvash 0.9%        | 22. Not reported national or ethnical identity 6.7% |
| 10. Lezgians 0.9%      |   |
| 11. Uzbek 0.7%         |   |
| 12. Tajik 0.6%         |   |
| 13. Moldavians 0.6%    |   |



\* According to 2010 census



**Stepan Kechimov, President of the Reindeer Breeders' Union of KhMAO-Yugra:**

"In the winter of 2007 due to unfavorable weather conditions we ran out of feed for reindeers. We reached out to a number of oilmen asking to buy forage. The first and the only ones who responded that time were the oilmen of LUKOIL. Since then they annually provide forage".

Since 2007 the company provided over 1,244 tons of forage. This support provided incentives for more Khanty and Mansi breeders to enlarge their herds. Today the reindeer breeders families on the territories of LUKOIL operation own herds amounting to over 4,000 reindeers.

**Traditional celebrations**

Every year LUKOIL allocates funds to support folk celebrations Reindeer Breeder's Day, Fisherman and Hunter's Day as well as Crow Day in the villages of Russkinskaya, Agan and Trom-Agan.

In 2015, the town of Kogalym hosted the 8th meeting of the Reindeer Breeder's Council and ethnographic fest "Tunes of Nomadic Camps" that gathered artisans and craftsmen from the Yamal and Yugra areas.

LUKOIL also supports the international Yugra Governor's cup – a prize in the oblas race and reindeer breeders professional skills competition, and the forum of the indigenous youth in the village of Russkinskaya, held at the base of Kar-Tohi national camp.



**LUKOIL social and cultural projects competition**

LUKOIL grants helped the Langepas chapter of the community-based organization Salvation of Yugra develop an electronic handbook on the culture of the Obsk-Ugric peoples.

# Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrug

With a territory around 1.5 times the size of France, the YaNAO is located above the Arctic Circle. YaNAO has a lot of reindeer farmers and nomadic reindeer breeders.

## Cooperation agreements with regional authorities

**Cooperation agreements between the company and the government of the region are signed since 2007 and traditionally feature a number of initiatives to support indigenous people.**

LUKOIL support to indigenous people in the region is mainly provided through cooperation with the YaNAO government. Company is actively engaged in the implementation of the regional long-term target programmes aimed at developing agriculture, preserve the culture, language and traditions of the northern indigenous peoples. In the village of Nakhodka LUKOIL helped construct houses and a feldsher-midwife station. The hospital in the Tazovsk settlement was expanded and now has a nursing facility, where mothers from nomadic communities together with newborns receive medical care.

Funded by LUKOIL, the Purovsk region receives equipment and petroleum products to help fisheries and reindeer breeders. Thanks to LUKOIL Shuryshkarsk region has seen the construction of a building to deliver and process wild herbs, a garage for the Muzhevsk farm and a dormitory for agriculture workers.

## Cooperation with the non-governmental organizations

**Eduard Yaungad, President of the association Yamal for Future Generations:**

"Listen, discuss and look for common ground. LUKOIL never breaches this principles. As part of joint efforts by the association and the company, LUKOIL partakes in the implementation of important social initiatives in our severe region, where the infrastructure has just started to evolve.

LUKOIL allocates financial aid to the indigenous people of the Yamal region. The company is always open to requests for transport support. We appreciate that LUKOIL-West Siberia provides open access to its sites and encourages monitoring of how the national environmental legislation is implemented.

Long-term joint efforts by the association and LUKOIL resulted in dozens of the projects and targeted aid to many northerners. Tailored approach, integrity and openness to dialogue are major company's principles that are in line with international practices of interaction between business and indigenous peoples. We intend to continue our effective cooperation".



**3,000**  
reindeer breeding  
brigades

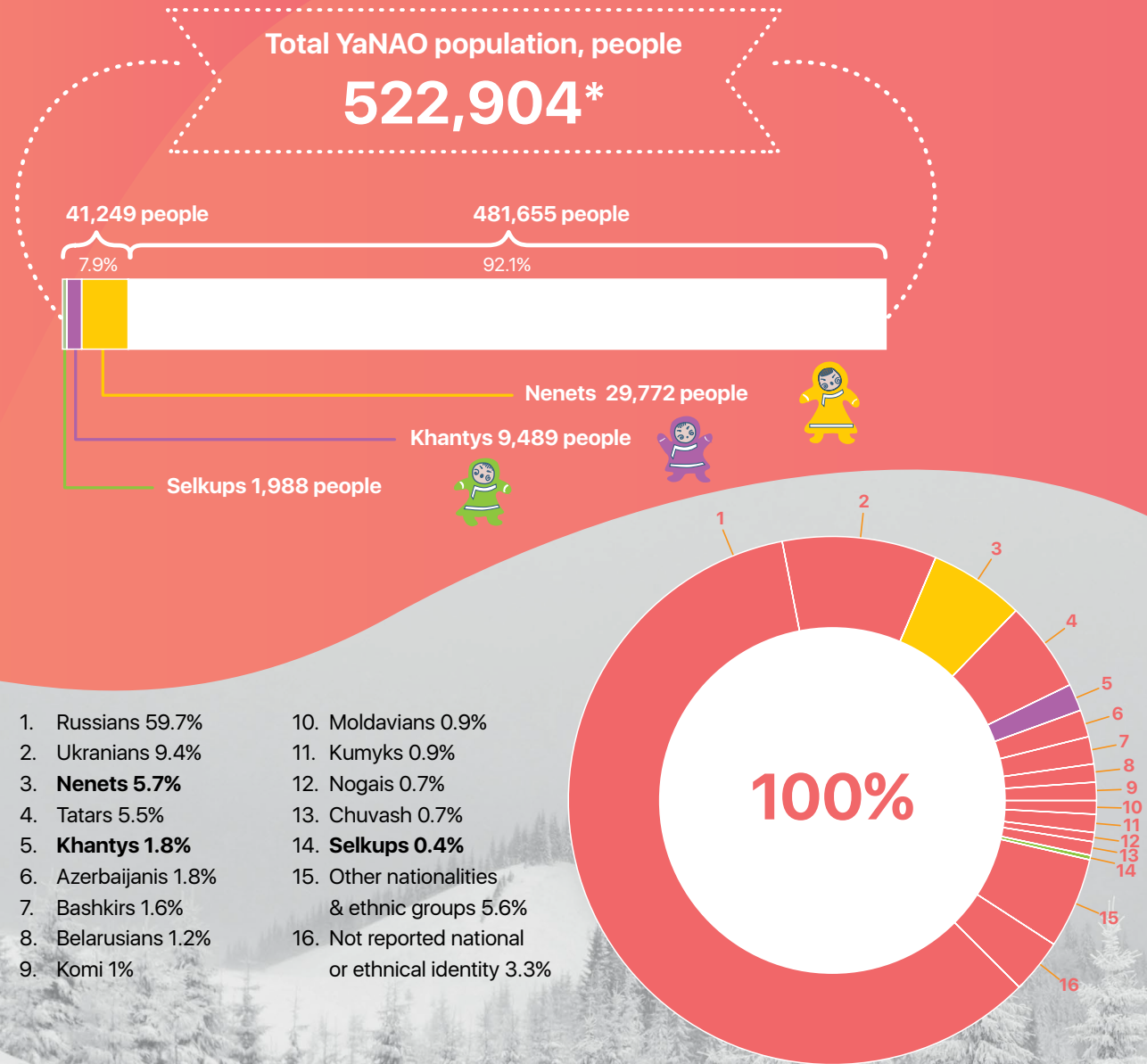
**730,000\***  
(semi)  
domesticated  
reindeers

Salekhard 50,064 people

**44%**  
of the Russia's  
reindeer livestock

**35%**  
of the world's  
reindeer livestock

\* According to the data of the YaNAO administration web-site



\* According to 2010 census



**LUKOIL Social and Cultural Projects Competition**

Projects of indigenous peoples have received numerous LUKOIL grants in YaNAO.

- A LUKOIL grant helped establish the eco-theater located in the rural settlement Antipayuta.
- Salekhard-based organization Myniko was able to provide support to disabled children.
- Tazovsk-based organization Women of Tasu Yava assisted children on long-term treatment.
- Cartoon studio "Mamontenok" operates in Tazovsky village, where anyone can try and create animated films based on Nenets folklore.



# Nenets autonomous okrug

NAO is home to over 7,500 Nenets people, the guardians of a style of reindeer farming that is the last of its kind. LUKOIL has been helping preserve and develop their identity for over 15 years in cooperation with NAO administration and reindeer breeders' cooperatives.

## Cooperation agreements with regional authorities

Since 2005, LUKOIL has had framework agreements on social and economic cooperation with the NAO administration. Joint efforts have resulted in the construction of new modern boarding schools, where kids of reindeer breeders study and reside. Family-based communities Illebs, Neruta, Tapseda, Opseda, Vark, Vy Tu and Yalumd are equipped with mobile frame cranes and machinery.

## Agreements with reindeer farms

From 2007 to 2019, LUKOIL allocated a total of RUB 288.3 million under social and economic agreements to develop agriculture and production cooperatives which share territory with the company's operations sites. Through the agreements the reindeer breeders' cooperatives purchase machinery, fuels, construct corrals, houses for farmers, provide holiday getaways for breeders and their children. In 2015, LUKOIL funds helped the Yerv cooperative build a new butchering station, whereas the Kharp cooperative received snowmobiles and helicopter services. People are provided with vitamin-rich foods.

## Cooperation with the non-governmental organizations

Since 2002, LUKOIL has been cooperating with Yasavei, the association of the Nenets people. The partnership has revitalized the Red Chum initiative and enabled a series of roundtables with reindeer breeders – the first discussions of the impact of the oil industry on the traditional ways of life of the indigenous peoples.

The discussions resulted in organizing the traditional winter games Kanin Mebeta (Friendship belt) in the village of Oma that gather reindeer breeders and chumkeepers from NAO, Arkhangelsk region and Finland.

## Traditional celebrations

LUKOIL continuously funds the largest festival in the region – the snowmobile race for the Cup of USSR and Russia Hero Artur Chilingarov.

This competition in Naryan-Mar, the capital of the NAO, is a landmark event for the region. It gathers several thousands local participants and guests from other regions and countries.



Naryan-Mar 24,827 people

With about 179,000 reindeers in 2018, the NAO is commonly oriented towards reindeer farming.\*

\* According to the data of the NAO administration web-site



## LUKOIL social and cultural projects competition

The company's grant enabled the school-based scientific society in the village of Krasnoye to do research in the Nature Reserve Nenetskiy, explore history of the region and ethnography along with the traditions and customs of the indigenous peoples of the Russian north.

# Continuing the traditions of the Soviet polar explorers

The Red Chum ("Naryana mya" in the Nenets language) is a unique social&healthcare project implemented by LUKOIL and supported by the NAO administration. It is a continuation of the "red tents" created in the late 20's of the XXth century, which in 1975 had ceased to exist.

In 2002 the project was revived with support by LUKOIL. Remoteness of settlements from the urban centers, poor infrastructure, lack of human resources and the nomadic lifestyle inhibit access to qualified healthcare and timely medical check-ups for the herders' families and the inhabitants of remote settlements. The Red Chum project was re-launched to fix this problem.

Every year a professional medical crew sets off to tundra by helicopter to conduct medical check-ups and provide primary healthcare to nomadic herders. Doctors also train medical assistants, a must in every reindeer-breeding brigade, so that they can provide emergency help.

The project was highly praised by Leonid Roshal, a well-known Russian pediatrician, and Sergey Mataev, Member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences and Director of the Scientific Center for Preventive Care & Clinical Nutrition in Tumen, who also recommended to transfer the NAO experience to the other regions of Russia with remote settlements.

The project was highly appraised in 2017 by the chairman of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues Mariam Wallet Med Aboubakrine, who suggested spreading it to all other ethnic regions which have an insufficient healthcare infrastructure.

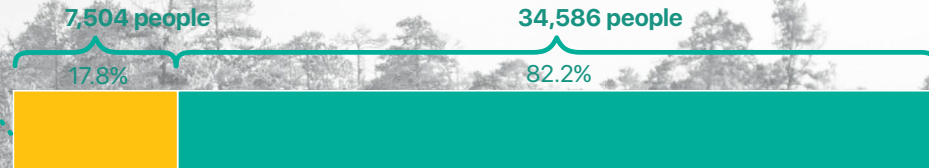
**89 years** the Red Chum project anniversary in 2019

**over 7,000** people examined between 2008 and 2019

**about 20,500,000** invested into the Red Chum project from 2008 to 2019

Total NAO population, people

**42,090\***



Nenets 7,504 people



1. Russians 63.3%
2. **Nenets 17.8%**
3. Komi 8.6%
4. Other nationalities & ethnic groups 6%
5. Not reported national or ethnical identity 4.3%

\* According to 2010 census

# Krasnoyarsk Krai

## Cooperation agreements with regional authorities

LUKOIL supports indigenous peoples in the region within cooperation with the government of Krasnoyarsk Krai. Within this cooperation the Company invested into construction of socially significant facilities in Nosok and Khatanga national settlements.

## Nosok settlement

The settlement of Nosok is located at the Yenisei river exit to the Kara Sea. The majority of local residents belong to indigenous peoples and follow nomadic lifestyle. The domesticated reindeer livestock here amounts to 30,000 reindeers.

The settlement celebrates tradition folk events – Reindeer Breeder’s Day, Fisherman Day and Indigenous Peoples Day. There are competitions for the best folk dress and the best reindeer sleigh as well as concerts and sport competitions for reindeer breeders and fishermen.

**To keep these traditions alive LUKOIL supports annually a Hunter, Reindeer Breeder & Fisherman Day.**

The first boarding school in Nosok accommodating 250 children was built in 2019. LUKOIL invested RUB 240 million in construction. The school is for school age children whose parents lead nomadic lives.

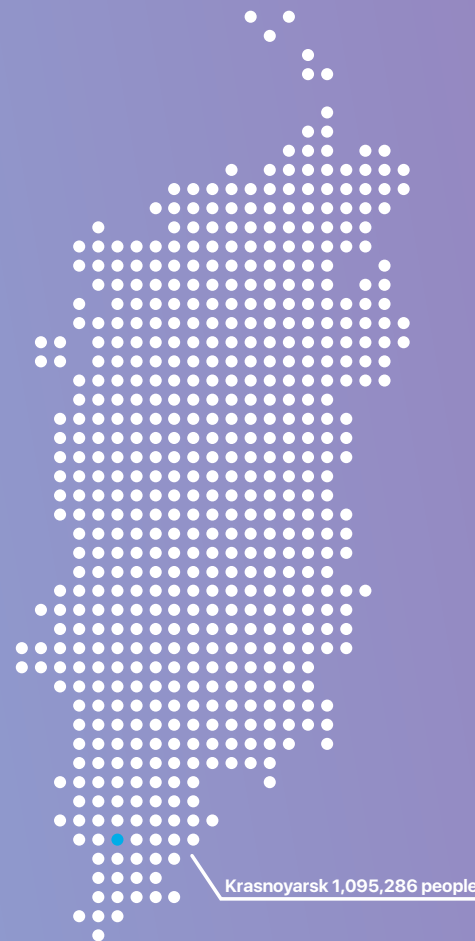
## Khatanga community

Khatanga translated into Evenks language means “big water”, “lots of water”. The community is located at Khatanga river which follows into the Laptev Sea.

5,416 residents live here. Among them – representatives of various indigenous peoples: Dolgans, Nenets, Nganasans, Evenks and Enets.

There is a unique manmade item in Khatanga – the only one in the world ice barrier which is build in the Khatanga sea port every year to protect ships from ice drift.

RUB 110 million – LUKOIL invested into building a new sports hall and rooms for various hobby groups for the Khatanga children. Construction was completed in 2020.



Total Krasnoyarsk Krai population, people

2,828,187\*

20,328 people

0.72%

2,807,859 people

99.28%

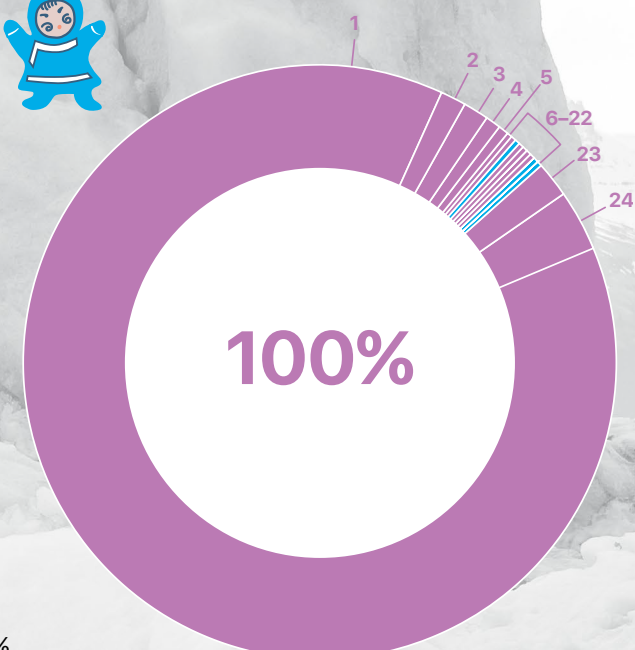
Indigenous people 20,328 people



350 mln ₺

Invested in social projects in 2015–2019

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Russians 88.07%           | 14. <b>Nenets 0.13%</b>                              |
| 2. Ukrainians 1.34%          | 15. Mari people 0.12%                                |
| 3. Tatars 1.23%              | 16. Bashkirs 0.10%                                   |
| 4. Germans 0.79%             | 17. Tuvans 0.10%                                     |
| 5. Azerbaijanis 0.58%        | 18. <b>Kets 0.03%</b>                                |
| 6. Armenians 0.38%           | 19. <b>Nganasans 0.03%</b>                           |
| 7. Belarusians 0.35%         | 20. <b>Selkups 0.01%</b>                             |
| 8. Kyrgyz 0.30%              | 21. <b>Enets 0.01%</b>                               |
| 9. Tajik 0.22%               | 22. <b>Chulymys 0.01%</b>                            |
| 10. <b>Dolgans 0.21%</b>     | 23. Other nationalities & ethnic groups 1.99%        |
| 11. <b>Evenks 0.15%</b>      | 24. Not reported national or ethnical identity 3.56% |
| 12. Mordovians 0.15%         |  |
| 13. <b>Khakassians 0.15%</b> |  |



\* According to 2010 census

# Perspectives

LUKOIL keeps improving the mechanisms and forms of its interaction with the indigenous peoples to preserve their precious and authentic culture.



**Key priorities of future interaction between LUKOIL and the indigenous peoples of the North**

**01** Preservation of the traditional way of living of the indigenous peoples in the territories of operational activity

**02** Development of multilateral and comprehensive dialogue involving authorities and NGOs

**03** Further research of indigenous peoples issues and joining forces for problem solving

**04** Full compliance with the legislative acts and standards concerning the indigenous peoples and respect of indigenous peoples' rights set forth in the international treaties

**05** Further improvement of environmental safety

## Code of responsible conduct

### Comencement of activities

Prior to field development each field is examined by archeologists who complete necessary historical and cultural research.

### Planning stage

It is essential for the company to ensure that the indigenous population approves the site layout of service and production facilities. The company seeks to avoid involuntary resettlement if such approval was not obtained. LUKOIL aims to apply principle of Free And Prior Informed Consent and to minimize the consequences for those, who were affected by resettlement measures.

### Throughout the period of projects implementation

At the key stages of projects implementation the Company consults with the representatives of the indigenous people, whose interests may be affected. The internal documents, effective in the company, limit the access to the territories of communal family lands for the company's and contractors' employees.

Limitations include barrier gates and information stands on limitation of access to the territory of the traditional national resource use, prohibition of aviation over nomad camps and reindeers pasture areas etc. The layouts of the territories of the traditional national resource use are provided to the production sites and contractors. Disciplinary and monetary penalties are applied for non-compliance with limitations set.



**LUKOIL**