



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

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YAMAL LNG

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed to ensure the process of continuous interaction with the external public and other interested parties in the course of implementation of the Yamal LNG Project (Russian Federation). This process is essential for the Project's successful implementation, the effectiveness of the Company's business operations and reputational integrity. By undertaking activities proposed in this SEP, JSC "Yamal LNG" (also – "the Company") that is carrying out the Project, demonstrates its openness, responsiveness and willingness to embark on the constructive dialogue with its stakeholders.

JSC Yamal LNG emphasises the significance of close involvement of the communities and their representatives in the Project Area of Influence via the process of informed consultation, participation and good faith negotiation throughout the Project lifecycle. The Company also recognises that its collaboration with the Indigenous Communities residing in the area of its Project activities is of paramount importance to ensuring that this on-going relationship is built on the principles of trust, respect, transparency and mutual consensus. To achieve this, the SEP is intended as a public document that is open for discussion with the stakeholders and will be subject to regular revision to remain up-to-date and to reflect outcomes of the continued engagement.

The first version of the SEP is released for the public review concurrently with the Environmental and Social Scoping Report (Scoping Report) that has been prepared for the Company as part of the process of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) which aims to bring the Project in line with the internationally accepted standards. To ensure consistency of this approach, the SEP has also been developed with due account of the international good practice.

The SEP consists of the following elements:

- Explanation of the SEP scope of application;
- Description of the Yamal LNG Project;
- Outline of the potential environmental and social issues associated with the Project (in conjunction with further details presented in the Scoping Report);
- Overview of applicable standards of stakeholder engagement, including requirements of the Russian Federation and international provisions;
- Identification of Project stakeholders and their categorisation;
- Summary of previous stakeholder engagement activities undertaken by the Project to date;
- Description of methods for future engagement;
- Allocation of internal resources to ensure effective implementation of the SEP;
- Public Grievance Mechanism enabling the lodging and addressing of complaints and feedback from external stakeholders;
- Means of monitoring and reporting; and
- Project's contact information for the public.

The Company invites its stakeholders to take part in ensuring that this SEP functions as a live interactive document and welcomes feedback on the proposed process of engagement.

1 INTRODUCTION

Stakeholder engagement is the basis for building strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are essential for the successful management of the Project's environmental and social impacts. The purpose of stakeholder engagement is to establish and maintain a constructive relationship with a variety of external stakeholders over the entire life of the Project. Initiating the engagement process in early phases helps ensure the timely public access to all relevant information and gives the stakeholders an opportunity to input into the Project design and the assessment of impacts.

Two-way communication between the Company and its stakeholders is a cornerstone of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process. It is to ensure that the impacts are identified, assessed and addressed in consultation with the communities affected by the Project (Affected communities) and that the mitigation/enhancement measures are devised with due consideration of public feedback and active input from the public.

The stakeholder engagement process primarily includes the following:

- Stakeholder analysis and planning, including the identification of any disadvantaged or vulnerable stakeholders;
- The provision of relevant, timely and accessible information to stakeholders in a culturally appropriate and understandable format;
- Consultation with stakeholders on their opinions, concerns, preferences and perceived gains and risks with respect to the Project design, planning and implementation;
- Establishment of a grievance/feedback mechanism to receive and facilitate prompt resolution of stakeholders' concerns and complaints about the Company's environmental and social performance;
- Incorporation of the stakeholder feedback into the impact assessment process and the development of management and mitigation measures to reduce potential negative effects and to enhance possible benefits; and
- On-going reporting to the Affected Communities.

1.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SEP

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is designed to establish an effective platform for productive interaction with the potentially affected communities and other key stakeholders during the construction and commissioning/operation of the Yamal LNG Project.

The SEP is intended to ensure:

- the identification of all stakeholders with an interest in the Project and those who can be affected by the its implementation or can influence the course of the Project, and
- the establishment of mechanisms enabling the Project to proactively, effectively and continuously engage with these stakeholders throughout the Project lifecycle.

This SEP therefore describes the following aspects:

- National and good international practice requirements for public consultation and disclosure that the Project will conform to;
- Project stakeholders that have been identified and will have to be engaged with;
- Strategy and actions for stakeholder consultation and information disclosure;
- Project's resources and management structure for implementing the SEP;
- Mechanism that enables the lodging and addressing of feedback and grievances from stakeholders, and
- Means of reporting on the engagement activities undertaken.

Advance planning of the stakeholder engagement process ensures that the consultation activities are carried out in a culturally appropriate manner, are readily accessible to the affected public, and facilitate informed participation. The SEP draws upon the previous engagement activities that have been undertaken by Yamal LNG to date in the form of public consultations, and details the Project's future plans for stakeholder engagement during further stages of the Project development.

1.2 SCOPE OF APPLICATION

The SEP applies to all activities and facilities that constitute the direct remit of the Project, i.e. under the Yamal LNG's direct jurisdiction and control. Activities that comprise associated facilities (e.g. dredging works for the seaport undertaken by the state enterprise) are not covered in detail in this SEP. This is due to the fact that Yamal LNG does not act as a sole funder or operator of such facilities and therefore cannot assume a leading role on the related engagement process or may not be in a position to fully act upon all feedback received from the consultees. The Company will assist in future statutory consultations for the Project's associated facilities as necessary (see also further clarification in section 2.2 "Project Characterisation" below).

The timeline for the SEP implementation commences in the initial stages of the ESIA process through to the Project's pre-construction and construction phases, and will continue during the commissioning and operations. The SEP will remain a live document throughout the Project lifecycle, including the decommissioning phase.

2 YAMAL LNG PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Yamal LNG Project (The Project) includes a major integrated complex for the liquefaction of natural gas, with the design production capacity of 15.0 – 16.5 million tonnes of liquefied natural gas (LNG) per annum and facilities for production of one million tonnes of gas condensate per annum. The production is based on the available resources of the South Tambey Gas Condensate Field (STGCF).

The Project involves upstream production, as well as processing, liquefaction and offloading/export of natural gas and stabilised condensate from the Project Site in the Yamal Peninsula (Russian Federation). The Project will comprise a network of facilities, including drilling sites, gas collection, conditioning and liquefaction units, LNG storage and loading, the seaport (including the early works seaport for materials offloading during the construction), the airport, as well as the worker residential infrastructure and other auxiliary facilities. The liquefied natural gas production complex (LNG Plant) will consist of the three process lines (or trains) for the liquefaction of gas with the annual production output of 5.0 – 5.5 million tonnes each, with their phased commissioning in 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. The maximum production capacity for stabilised gas condensate is 1 million tonnes per annum.

The STGCF is situated in the north-eastern section of the Yamal Peninsula, 540 km north-east of Salekhard city – the administrative centre of Yamal-Nenets autonomous Okrug (see Figure 1).

The STGCF constitutes a part of the Tambey Field Group which also includes the Western Tambey, Northern Tambey, and the Tassiyskoye Fields¹. The Tambey Field Group is shown in Figure 2 below.

The following parties are the shareholders in Yamal LNG:

- JSC Novatek² – Russia's major independent producer of natural gas that undertakes prospecting, production, processing and marketing of gas and liquid hydrocarbons; and
- Total Exploration & Production³ – a subsidiary of the international energy company whose operations involve prospecting, exploratory drilling, and production of liquid and natural gas.

¹ Western Tambey, Northern Tambey, and the Tassiyskoye Fields with the estimated total reserves of 1.56 billion m3 are developed jointly by GazProm and Novatek as part of a holding entity that is different from the Yamal LNG Project.

² <http://www.novatek.ru/>

³ <http://www.total.com/>

Figure 1: Map of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug and Project Location

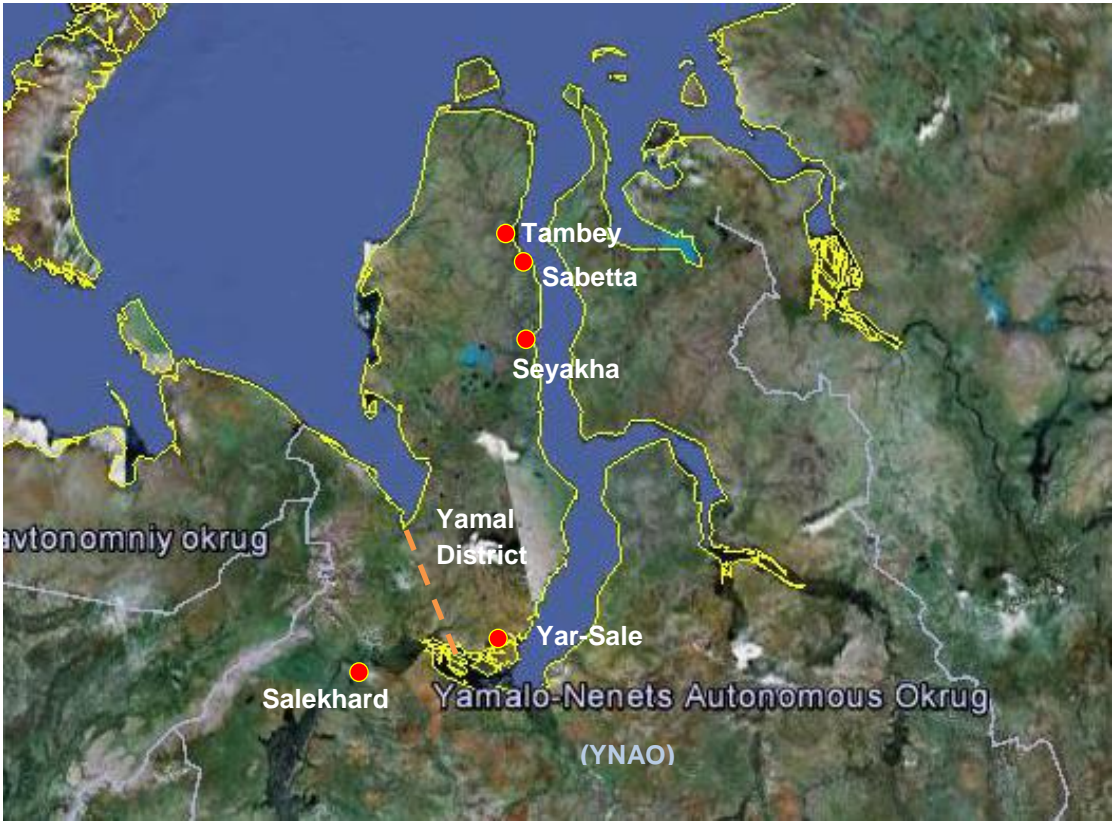
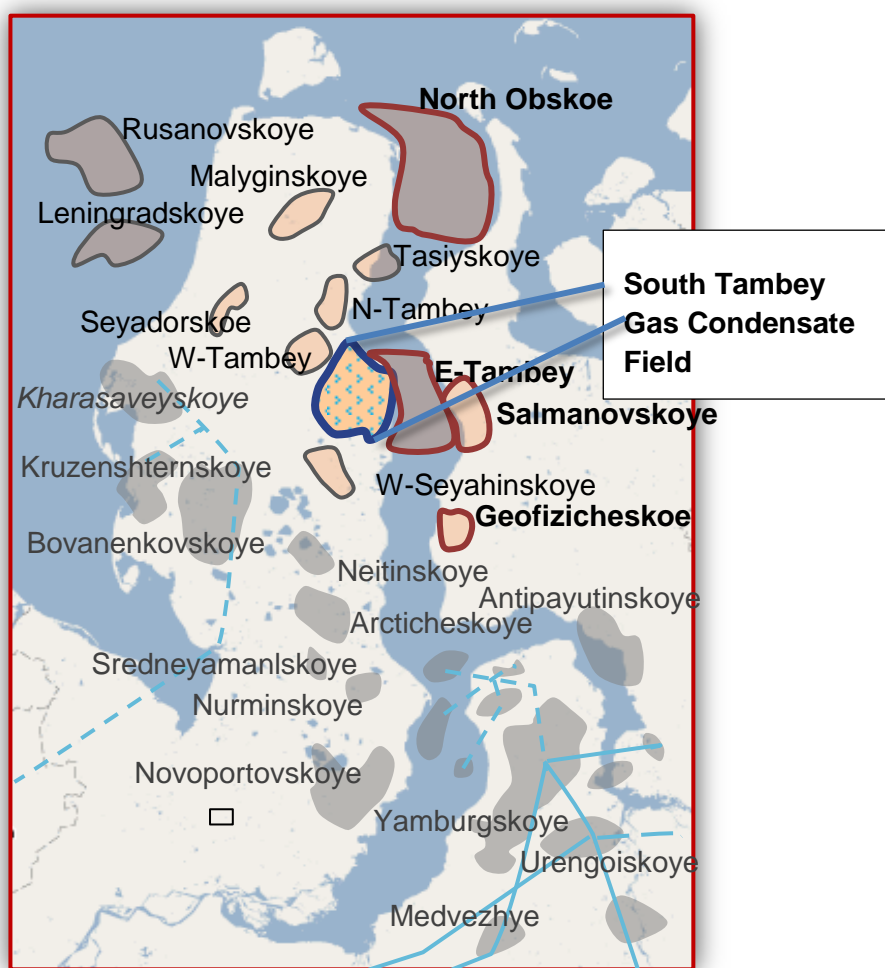


Figure 2: Gas Deposits in the Yamal Peninsula

Source: Gazprom

2.2 PROJECT CHARACTERISATION

The Project will comprise the following main infrastructure:

- Gas and condensate gathering network, including a network of production wells and gathering pipelines;
- Gas pre-processing treatment facilities and a methanol unit (pre-liquefaction treatment);
- The plant for the liquefaction of natural gas (LNG plant) including 3 process trains;
- LNG and condensate storage tanks;
- A 376MW power plant;
- An early seaport or Materials Offloading Facility (MOF) for the delivery of equipment and heavy plant during construction and a permanent seaport for the export of gas and condensate by ship (to be operated by third parties)
- An airport, primarily for the transportation of workforce;

- Supporting infrastructure in the form of local roads, bridges (for crossings of the water bodies) aerial electrical transmission lines, workshops, etc.; and
- Workers' accommodation facilities

The Project will be served by the integrated system of engineering and utility networks arranged within designated segments, which allows the minimisation of the required territory and the close connection with buildings and auxiliary facilities. These networks will be principally above-ground installations, with the location of communication links on trestles and combined into the connection corridors.

The total land take for construction of the Project facilities is estimated at 1,418.585 ha, including 622.527 ha of land in the short-term lease (construction period) and 796.058 ha in the long-term lease (operations phase).

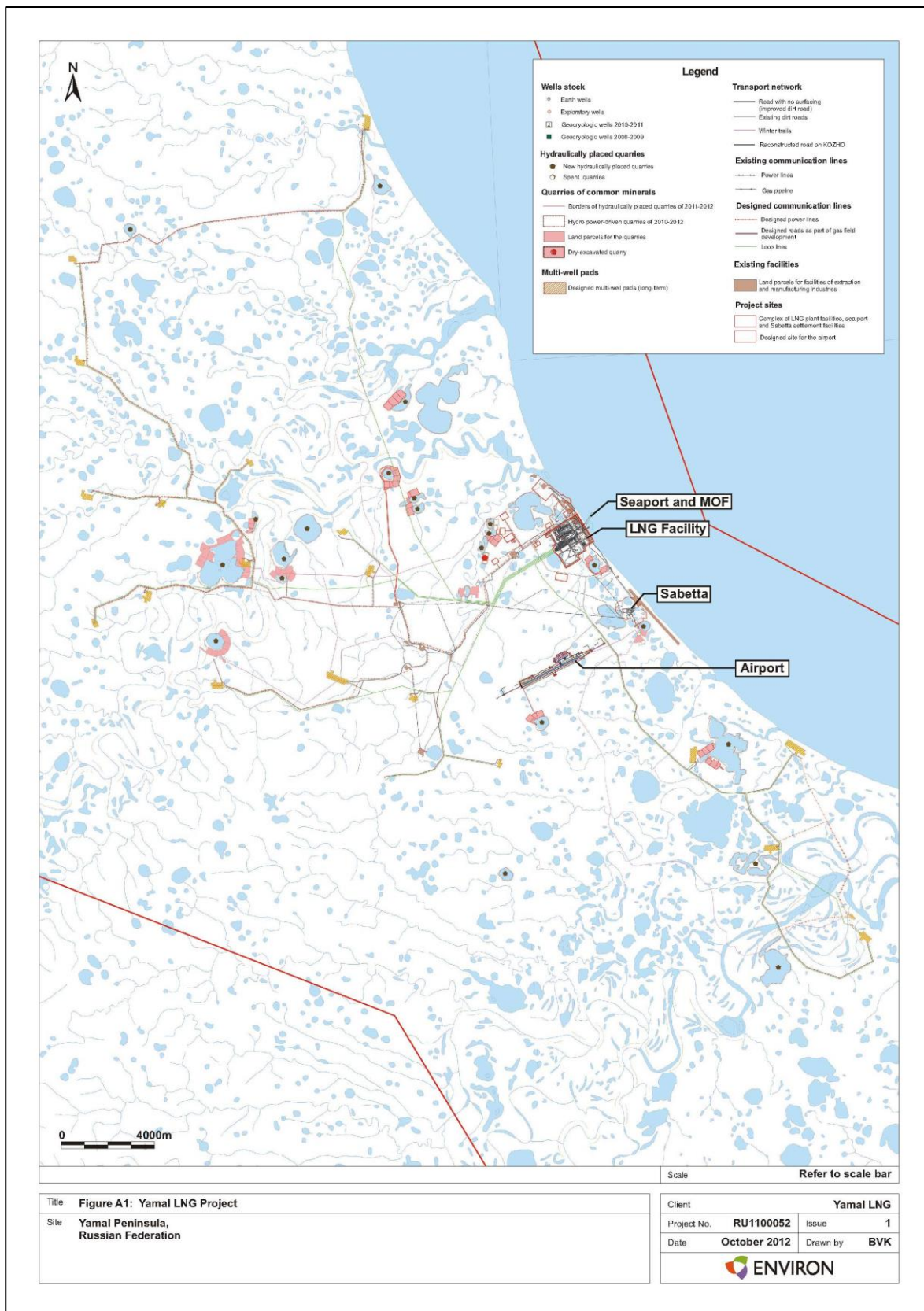
A seaport will also be developed for the import/export of materials and equipment during construction and for the export of produced LNG and condensate during the Project's operations phase. In terms of the seaport, Yamal LNG will only fund and be responsible for the construction of berths for the offloading of construction materials and export of LNG/condensate, receiving terminals, communications systems, and a number of office buildings in the port. Other works in the port area, including dredging of the approach channel and offshore port facilities will be the responsibility of the Federal authorities.

The operations phase seaport will serve the Yamal LNG Project's needs, although it is intended that the seaport will also be used by other enterprises. The seaport itself will not be operated by Yamal LNG but by the State Enterprise for Seaport Management "Rosmorport"⁴ established by the RF Ministry of Transport and the Federal Agency of Sea and River Transport).

Dredging works for the seaport conducted by third parties are referred to as an 'Associated Facility'. Further details on the seaport can be found in the Yamal LNG Environmental and Social Scoping Report (The Scoping Report).

A layout of Project infrastructure is presented in Figure 3 below.

⁴ <http://www.rosmorport.ru/>

Figure 3: General Layout of South Tambey Field Development

2.3 PROJECT TIMELINE

The Project construction phase is expected to be complete by 2018. In order to meet the planned production timeframes, early construction works on infrastructure facilities of the preparatory period already started in June 2012, including worker accommodation facilities in Sabetta Camp, a fuel depot and inter-field roads.

The early works phase (or the Project's preparatory period) primarily consists of the organisational and technical activities to establish the initial infrastructure enabling the reception and handling of cargoes arriving by air and water transport, i.e. materials required for the field development. The early works phase is scheduled for the period of 2012-2013.

The LNG Plant will be commissioned in the three consecutive phases (three LNG process trains). The first LNG train is scheduled for commissioning in Q4 2016, with the second and third trains starting their production one and two years after the launch of the first train, i.e. in 2017 and 2018 respectively.

2.4 PROJECT SETTING

2.4.1 POPULATED AREAS

The Project is situated in the northern segment of Western Siberia, on the north-eastern coast of the Yamal Peninsula and in the western bank of the *Ob'skaya* estuary (also known as the Ob' Bay or the Gulf of Ob', or *Ob'skaya Guba* in Russian)⁵. Administratively, the Project's territory is located within the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (YNAO) of the Russian Federation. According to the regional statistics department⁶, the total population of the YNAO amounted to 525,094 residents based on the 2010 National Census data, including 443,043 urban residents and 79,861 rural population. The most recent data as of July 2012 show that the Okrug's population including registered migrants is 541,100 persons⁷.

The Okrug is the historical homeland of the Indigenous Minorities of the North⁸ – the Nenets, the Khanty and the Selkups. Numbering over 37,000 persons in total within the YNAO, the Indigenous Peoples of the North account for circa 7% of the Okrug's overall population, out of which over 14,000 people (40% of the Indigenous communities) are involved in the traditional nomadic activities, principally the breeding and herding of reindeer.

⁵ Ob'skaya estuary is the mouth of the Ob' River, located between Yamal and Gydanskiy Peninsulas, and is the largest bay in the Karskoye (Kara) Sea.

⁶ Source: <http://yamalstat.gks.ru>

⁷ Source: official website of the YNAO Administration. URL: pravitelstvo.yanao.ru

⁸ The Russian Far North constitutes the areas of the country located to the north of the Arctic Circle, including the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Region, the Nenets Autonomous Region, part of the Republic of Komi, Karelia, Sakha (Yakutia), Tyva and others. The Russian law distinguishes a specific category – the Indigenous Minority People of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation, which inter alia comprises the Nenets, the Khanty, the Selkups, the Nivkhs, the Ulta, and the other peoples. See also: Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East: <http://www.raipon.info/narody.html> and <http://raipon.info/en/history/peoples.html>

The administrative division of the YNAO consists of seven municipal districts, including the Yamal District which hosts the Yamal LNG Project and seven towns of okrug significance. The administrative centre of the YNAO is Salekhard. The Yamal District is situated in the northern section of the YNAO and includes the largest island of the Okrug – the Beliy Island. The entire District is divided into six village settlement administrations (municipal entities) which in turn consist of 14 rural settlements. The district centre – the settlement of Yar-Sale⁹ – has a total population of 6,486 persons and is located at the distance of some 460 km south of the Project License Area (see Figure 1). Out of the total population of Yar-Sale, over 4,000 persons (62% of the entire population of the settlement) are the Indigenous Peoples of the North. The Yamal District Municipal Administration is also based in Yar-Sale.

According to the results of the National Population Census of 2010 (NPC-2010), the total population of the Yamal District was 16,310 persons. The further detailed data from YamalStat¹⁰ show that the total population size of the district was 16,365 people as of 01/01/2011. From the entire population of the district, 11,265 persons (circa 70%) are the Indigenous People of the North and out of which circa 6,000 people (over 50% of the indigenous residents) lead nomadic lifestyle. There are no urban settlements in the Yamal District, as its administrative structure mainly comprises the clusters of rural settlements and the so-called inter-settlement territories. The latter are the intervening areas typical for the regions with low population density where it is not possible to set up boundaries between the far-flung individual settlements. The inter-settlement territories are typically used by the indigenous nomadic population as part of their traditional migration routes.

The construction and development of the Project are implemented on the brownfield site previously used for industrial purposes. There are no agricultural type facilities in the locations of the Project assets. Tambey Factoria which is the nearest settlement that has some basic structures utilised as part of the reindeer breeding practices is located at the 30-km distance from the main Project facilities. The rest of the licence area is free from installations or assets of non-industrial designation. Within the boundaries of the Yamal LNG Licence Area, there is permanent population of a limited size – 34 persons based on the NPC-2010 data¹¹, residing in Tambey factoria.

The licence area is also used by nomadic indigenous reindeer herders, hunters and subsistence fishermen when *en route* in their seasonal migrations. Tambey Factoria¹² is therefore part of the inter-settlement territory and primarily serves as a transient post for nomadic reindeer herders from the indigenous population migrating in the area.

⁹ Yar-Sale is translated as “Sandy Cape” from the Nenets language. Yar-Sale was originally formed as a factoria (trading station) in 1927 and has gradually developed into the District centre. It currently has a status of a village settlement (municipal entity) with a total area of circa 460 ha. See also: Official web-site of Yar-Sale Municipal Administration <http://yar-sale.ru/>

¹⁰ Territorial branch of the Federal State Service for Statistics in Yamal-Nenets autonomous region.

¹¹ Yamalstat. Population registered as part of the All-Russia Population Census 2010. Yamal-Nenets autonomous region. Rural settlements within the Yamal District jurisdiction.

¹² Trading post or trading station, also known as “Factoria” in Russian, is a local hub for sales, purchasing and provision, typically set up in remote production regions of the North. Factoria is an integrated supply-sale unit that allows barter operations by nomadic indigenous population and provision of credits. Factorias are important sources of communications, distribution of periodical press, availability of some medical help, as well as places of gathering for indigenous population residing in remote areas of the tundra. Tambey Factoria has been operational since circa the 1930s.

As a hub for migrating residents of the tundra¹³, the Factoria typically serves reindeer brigades, private herders and hunters who visit the area on a seasonal basis to procure foodstuffs and staple commodities, as well as provides facilities for preparation and processing of reindeer produce (meat, antlers, skins), means of communication and distribution of some local press. Typical facilities available at the Factoria include a convenience shop, a bakery, a corral (a stock pen) for reindeer, a power generator, some snowmobiles, and a radio station. The Factoria is also a common place for seasonal gatherings of the nomadic population of the tundra and medical check-ups.

According to the currently available data, the overall number of migrating population using the Tambey Factoria trading station is in the range of 600 people (or circa 120 nomadic households), with nearly 100% of population represented by the Nenets indigenous reindeer herders. The Company is currently verifying the exact number of nomadic population that use Tambey Factoria seasonally, i.e. predominantly twice a year – in spring and late autumn as part of their routine migrations. The confirmed data will be presented as part of the ESIA documentation for the Project.

A larger settlement located in the relative vicinity to the Project's Licence Area is Seyakha village under the Seyakha municipal village administration, located at approximately 120-km distance south of the Project Site. The official statistical data for 2010 show that the permanent population of Seyakha village settlement is 2,605 residents in total, including over 2,000 people of the indigenous population out of which 99.6% are the Nenets people and 0.4% are the Khanty people.

Sabetta Camp, which is situated 6 km south of the LNG Plant, is a worker residential facility used for accommodating Project personnel, including construction workers of the early phase. The number of residents in Sabetta Camp currently amounts to nearly 1,200 rotation-based personnel and there is no permanent/non-workforce population in this shift workers camp. All-year-round transport connection between Sabetta and the regional centre of Salekhard and the regional major hub of Novyi Urengoi is only possible by means of a helicopter. Water transport via the Obskaya estuary is feasible during the navigation season which normally lasts from the end of May-beginning of June to mid-October, while motor transport could be used on temporary winter tracks that are usually laid during the cold period (November-April). The transportation of personnel is therefore predominantly by air, i.e. with the use of chartered helicopters.

The current area of the Sabetta workers' camp within the Project Licence Area has previously been utilised for factoria-related purposes¹⁴ by a number of reindeer herders, mainly the local communes and families migrating through the Seyakha tundra (in the range of 20-30 families). The Company has carried out negotiations with representatives of the local "Ilelbs" commune that was using the Sabetta Factoria in the past in order to establish the most suitable option for relocation of this trading station. Based on the agreement reached with the "Ilelbs" commune and consent from

¹³ Tundra ecosystems are treeless regions found in the Arctic, with harsh climatic conditions where the average temperature is -12 to -6°C, scant rainfall, and lands being snow-covered for most part of the year. See also: <http://environment.nationalgeographic.co.uk/environment/habitats/tundra-profile/>

¹⁴ It is understood that the Sabetta Factoria developed in the early 1990s on the basis of a geologists' exploration camp (which is presently the Sabetta workers' camp) as the then camp facility provided all necessary utilities. Unlike Tambey Factoria, Sabetta was not a traditional trading post.

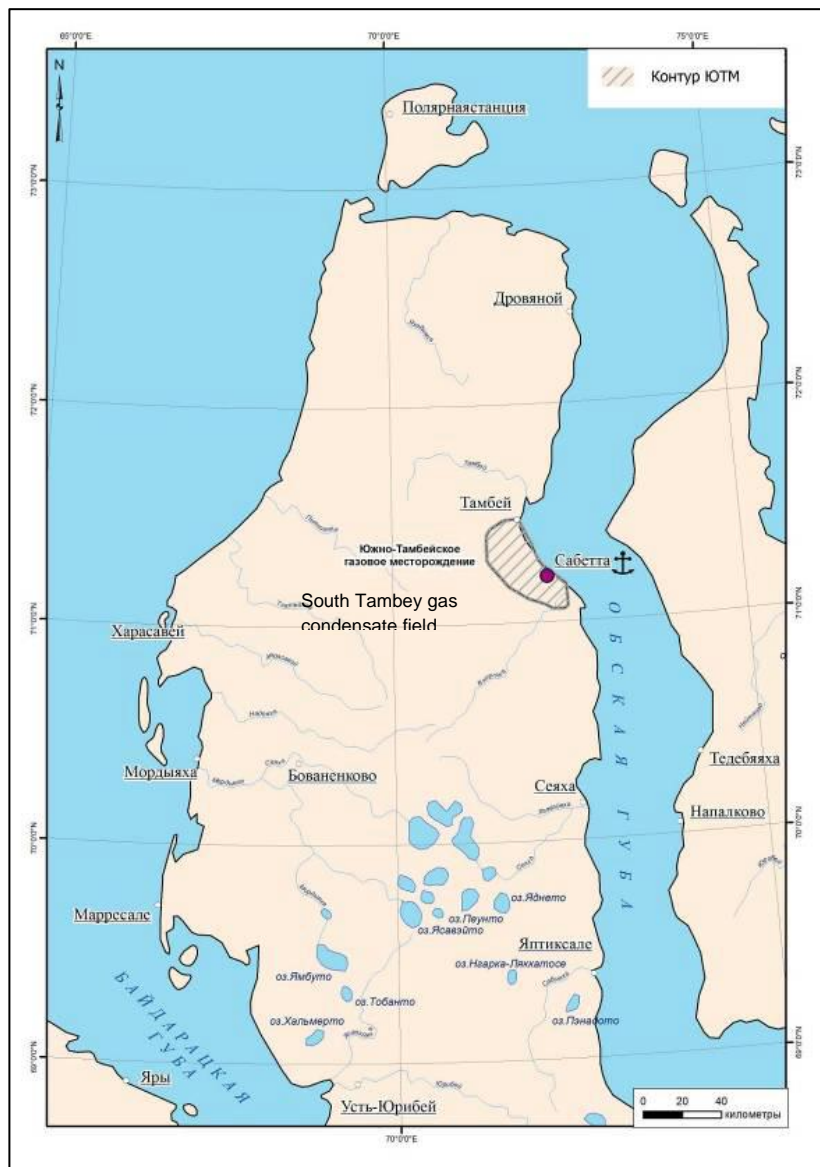
the commune leadership, the relocation of the Sabetta Factoria has been arranged to the site located 35 km north-west from the original site. The new site operates as a seasonal factoria and does not include permanent residential areas.

The Tazovskiy settlement in the neighbouring Tazovskiy district is in the proximity of the dredging works planned as part of the construction of an approach channel in the northern section of the Obskaya estuary. As stated in Chapter 2.2, these dredging works are funded and undertaken by third parties and are not the primary responsibility of Yamal LNG. Therefore, related consultations with the communities in Tazovskiy are not within the Project's direct remit. Nonetheless, outline information on these communities is provided as follows.

The Tazovskiy District is an administrative unit of the YNAO and is the largest district of Tyumen Oblast. The largest part of the District is located on the Gydanskiy Peninsula which is to the east of the Yamal Peninsula across the Obskaya estuary. Tazovskiy settlement is the district's centre, situated 200km north of the Arctic Circle. The population of Tazovskiy settlement amounted to 7,544 residents in 2010, including 7,300 of the Indigenous Peoples of the North. A considerable proportion of the indigenous communities are involved in the all-year-round nomadic activities associated with reindeer herding.

The location directly affected by the Project (the 'Project Area of Influence') is broadly the Licence Area which extends over an area of 2,031 km² and includes direct physical impacts from the well pads, gathering pipelines, connecting roads, the materials offloading facility and main seaport, main LNG facilities, workers' camp, airports and other auxiliary facilities such as the waste management facility. (In addition, areas in the vicinity of the Project's associated facilities, in particular dredging activities for the seaport and approach channel, may also be affected.) The populated areas in the vicinity of the Project are shown in Figure 4 below.

Further details on the Project Area of Influence and potential associated impacts are provided in the Yamal LNG Environmental and Social Scoping Report.

Figure 4: Populated Areas in the Project Locality

2.4.2 INDIGENOUS POPULATION AND TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES

The population of the Yamal District comprises the following three main ethnic groups:

- Indigenous Minorities of the North, primarily the peoples of the Nenets and Khanty;
- Descendants of Russian rural people that settled in lower reaches of the Ob' River from the end of the 16th century; and
- Other ethnic groups that were brought to the Okrug as a result of the mass migrations of population from continental Russia (Soviet Union) during the development of the West Siberia oil and gas province (WSOGP) in the 1970-1980s.

The first village-type settlements were formed as part of the Seyakha village administration only during the 1930s on the basis of primary associations of reindeer breeders merging with trading posts.

The Nenets (also known as 'Nentsy') are one of the most sizeable of the Samoyede peoples that originated from a semi-nomadic people of Asian descent¹⁵. The Nenets constitute the largest majority of the Indigenous Peoples of the North that reside in the Yamal Peninsula. The Nenets communities have been traditionally involved in reindeer breeding and herding which entail round-the-year pasturing of animals tended by herders and shepherd dogs and the seasonal migrations using reindeer-led sledges. The routine migrations of the livestock are typically triggered by the need to move to different pastures due to depletion of available lichen that is reindeer's staple forage. The migrating reindeer herd is accompanied by herders' families who also transport their portable dwellings (*chums*) and household items as they move between the pastures. Traditional activities performed by Nenets women include the processing of reindeer hides and skin of other fur animals, making clothes, bags and protective fabrics for the dwellings.

The Khanty People have traditionally been semi-sedentary hunters and fishers, also involved in reindeer herding. Their reindeer breeding in the tundra and forest tundra is of the Samoyed type, i.e. with the focus on meat and hide production and reindeer herds typically numbering 1,000-1,500 head, migrating in the north-south direction (to the north in spring and to the south in autumn). Skis as well as sledges drawn by reindeer and dogs serve as the traditional means of transportation. The traditional nomad dwellings (*chums*) used by Indigenous Peoples in the Project locality are shown in Figure 5 below.

The Okrug's agribusiness is the principal economic sector that provides employment for the indigenous communities and supports their livelihoods. Due to the specifics of the local climatic and environmental conditions, the agricultural sector in Yamal is primarily focused on the activities that have historically been part of the traditional indigenous remit, including the following:

- reindeer breeding,
- fur farming,
- fisheries and fur game hunting,
- processing of meat, fish, skins, down and fur, and
- preparation of and trade in reindeer antlers.

¹⁵ The Samoyed, also known as the *Samoyedes*, is the collective name for the modern Nenets, Selkup, and some other peoples of the North. There exist a number of theories on the origin and historical migrations of these peoples. As the population of Asia grew in the historical past, some smaller tribes were driven away to other regions to allow sufficient subsistence for those remaining. The Samoyede peoples were part of this migration, moving northwest. The Samoyed migrated to their current location in the first millennium and inhabited lands in the vast stretches of tundra reaching from the White Sea (an inlet of the Barents Sea/Arctic Ocean in the north of continental Russia) to the Yenisei River (the greatest river system flowing to the Kara Sea in the Arctic Ocean), east of the Yamal Peninsula. The name "Samoyede" translates as "living off themselves" which reflects their strong, self-sufficient culture. Source: "The Origin of the Breed - The Samoyede People and Their Dogs", SnowAngels Samoyeds, Copyright 2008-2012. Lisl Wilkinson.
URL: http://www.snowangelssamoyeds.com/The_Samoyed.html

Figure 5: Traditional Indigenous Dwellings in Yamal District

The Yamal District is the world's leader in the livestock numbers of domesticated reindeer that amounted to over 290,000 head as of January 2010. The nomadic reindeer herding in the District has been sufficiently resilient to withstand the economic crisis of the 1990s in Russia. This may have been accounted for by a strong combination of the two different but interlinked forms of reindeer husbandry: private family-based and state-led breeding, with the latter being conducted by large municipal enterprises operating on the basis of state or communal ownership of the reindeer.

Fishery is another important activity that plays a considerable role in the local economy of the Yamal District. Fishing enterprises include both municipal and state-owned entities as well as private associations (communes, cooperatives and small private undertakings). Indigenous people constitute the largest workforce in the fishing industry. Presently, the fishing still draws significantly on traditional methods using nets and the migration of indigenous fishermen between the fishing areas accompanied by their families.

Subsistence hunting also represents the traditional activity that is used by the Yamal's indigenous communities for the purposes of food supply. Unlike the more profitable reindeer breeding and fishing, indigenous people generally resort to hunting only on an occasional basis in order to diversify the family diet.

Socio-economic issues characteristic of the Okrug include:

- Difficulty for the indigenous population to find employment in sectors other than related to their traditional agricultural activities.
- Low levels of income in the Yamal District as compared with the rest of the YNAO and the low level of the living standards.
- The problem of obsolescent housing which sees about 70% of dwellings in the rural areas of Okrug in extremely poor condition. The housing stock that was mainly built during the 1950–1960s does not satisfy the modern sanitary norms and often lacks water supply and basic utility networks. A housing deficit remains of the most acute issues.
- Limited accessibility of specialised medical services to the nomadic population.

- Underdeveloped social infrastructure and lack of fuel supply.

3 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES

The nature of the Project means that it has the potential to result in adverse environmental and social impacts if not appropriately managed and is therefore subject to a full-scale statutory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or 'OVOS' in the Russian regulatory practice, as required under the Russian law, which must be publicly disclosed.

The statutory OVOS¹⁶ documentation that has been prepared for the Yamal LNG Project includes the comprehensive impact assessment studies conducted for the LNG Plant, the seaport, the shift workers' camp and associated facilities, as well as the detailed plans for the implementation of impact mitigation measures.

As noted in Chapter 2, dredging works are not the direct responsibility of Yamal LNG. As such, Yamal LNG is not responsible for the assessment and management of the potential impacts associated with these activities. Nonetheless, as 'associated facilities' to the Project, such impacts will be addressed to the extent possible within the Project's ESIA process. In addition, Yamal LNG has assisted the Federal authorities with the statutory assessment and consultation requirements associated with the seaport and will continue to provide further assistance if requested.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

Environmental impacts that may potentially result from the Yamal LNG Project are expected to be associated with the following:

- atmospheric emissions;
- impacts of noise, vibration and illumination;
- impacts on surface water bodies in the course of water abstraction from surface water bodies and wastewater discharge to these bodies;
- impacts on soils, geology and hydrogeology; and
- risks to biodiversity, including terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems.

A detailed outline of the predicted environmental impacts and associated mitigation measures is presented in the Scoping Report.

¹⁶ OVOS – Оценка Воздействия на Окружающую Среду ("ОВОС"), or Environmental Impact Assessment in the Russian regulatory/permitting practice.

3.2 SOCIAL EFFECTS

Potential social impacts from the realisation of the Project are categorised as follows:

- Community health, safety and security of Company personnel, contractors and local communities, including the potential for impacts associated with:
 - safety aspects associated with the construction and operation of the Project infrastructure and transportation (including emergency preparedness and response);
 - the presence of security services to guard the Project infrastructure and related assets;
 - community exposure to adverse health effects, such as a potential risk related to the introduction of transmissible or non-endemic¹⁷ diseases through the presence of Project's construction workforce in the area, as well as any psychological effects that may be experienced by the local community as a result of the Project;
- Population Influx, i.e. an inflow of non-local population into the Project area, including the workforce and the possibility of opportunistic economic migrants arriving in the area in search of employment and business prospects;
- Land acquisition for the establishment of the Project infrastructure and associated transport routes, including the potential for the impacts associated with:
 - economic displacement.
 - effects on indigenous lands and traditional land use practices, primarily the reindeer herding and related pastures and migration routes.

Physical resettlement is not considered as a potential direct impact since the nearest permanent populated settlement (Tambey Factoria-village) within the Project Licence Area is located at the distance of 30km from the Project's main facilities. The Licence Area is traversed by seasonal migration routes of the nomadic reindeer herders and includes reindeer pasture areas. Those impacts will be examined in the ESIA as part of economic displacement and effects on the traditional economic activities mentioned above.

- Economic impacts, including the potential for impacts on:
 - direct and indirect employment and spin-off effects in the associated service and business sectors;
 - indigenous livelihoods based on the use of natural resources;
 - fishing, hunting and gathering.
- Labour and working conditions, including the consideration of:
 - occupational health and safety, with the account of the climatic conditions of the Arctic region;
 - ethics at the workplace;

¹⁷ Diseases that are not typical for the population in the region or in a particular locality within the Project Area of Influence.

- worker accommodation and amenities;
- workforce demobilisation upon completion of the main Project phases;
- contractor labour practices
- Cultural heritage, including:
 - tangible heritage;
 - intangible cultural heritage;
 - cultural resources of indigenous peoples.
- Potential socio-economic benefits, including:
 - regional and local economic development;
 - tax proceeds to the regional state budget;
 - direct and indirect employment opportunities;
 - business development and spin-off effects;
 - construction and upgrade of the social infrastructure and housing;
 - educational opportunities for local community, including vocational training;
 - reversing out-migration trends from the Project locality;
 - major improvement of the regional and local transport infrastructure resulting from the development of sea routes and construction of the airport (as the latter is also planned to serve civil aviation).

The main mitigation measures for the predicted impacts include:

- consideration of road safety measures and the design of crossing points for reindeer herders on the linear infrastructure facilities (including access roads and the communications-utility corridor) in suitable locations to be agreed directly with the herders;
- provision of the on-site residential facilities within the shift camp and near construction sites for the Company personnel and the enforcement of a rigorous code of conduct;
- aerial road and pipeline crossings of rivers to minimise disturbance of rivers (as compared with ground trenching);
- control (enforcement of codes of conduct) of fishing, hunting and gathering by Company's workers and contractors;
- appropriate control of dredging activities (as far as reasonably practicable for the Company);
- preservation of lichen and vegetation layers;
- laying of the communications and utility infrastructure in one designated corridor;
- detailed field surveys to determine the presence of cultural and historical heritage sites in the Project locality and to ensure the avoidance of impact, including through the development of a procedure for handling chance finds.

Potential impacts on the fisheries will be mitigated by the fact that all crossings of the water courses by the linear infrastructure facilities (access roads, gas pipelines, power transmission

lines, etc.) will be mainly by means of trestles and bridges. This approach allows reduction of the impact on water bodies as compared with trenching.

Traditional hunting activities can be affected through the disturbance to wildlife that will arise from the Project works. The disturbance effect is expected to be the greatest during the construction period as a result of operating equipment and machinery, vehicular movements and the presence of construction workforce, and is likely to diminish during the Project operations due to the decreasing number of disturbance sources. The Company will apply a number of measures aimed at the mitigation of this impact, including:

- prohibition of possession and import of any hunting gear to the Project Site and its territories;
- movement of construction vehicles and equipment only along strictly designated routes;
- prohibition of untethered dogs and free-ranging of other domesticated animals;
- site fencing.

A detailed outline of the key potential impacts and approaches to impact mitigation is provided in the Scoping Report.

Assessment of the environmental and social impacts that are likely to be triggered by the Project is presented in the OVOS documentation that was prepared for the national permitting and regulatory purposes, and will also be undertaken in detail in the International ESIA Report that is currently being prepared for the Project. The International ESIA will draw on the findings of the abovementioned Scoping Report and the public review thereof. Appropriate mitigation and management measures intended to reduce the anticipated impacts will be provided in the Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) that will accompany the ESIA Report.

4 APPLICABLE STANDARDS OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Further engagement process will be implemented in the spirit of the relevant requirements enshrined in the Russian Federation legislation as well as with due consideration of principles of international good practice.

Specifically, public engagement activities that are outlined in this SEP and will be undertaken to support the Project implementation will be carried out in pursuance of:

- Russian national regulations; and
- requirements established by International Finance Institutions, including the guidance by International Finance Corporation (IFC) and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

National Requirements for Public Participation

The Russian regulatory requirements for taking the public (community) opinion into consideration in the process of the siting, design, construction and upgrade of the capital construction projects and infrastructure are set forth by Federal Law No. 7-FZ “On Environmental Protection” as of 10.01.2002, which stipulates that:

- Commercial or another activity that gives rise to an environmental impact shall be carried out following the principle of public participation in decision making based on citizens’ right for healthy environment (Article 3),
- Public opinion shall be taken into account in decision making on the siting of facilities, a business or other activities which may adversely impact the environment (Article 13).

The process of environmental impact assessment (EIA, or ‘OVOS’ in the Russian practice) comprises public consultations concerning the intended activity.

IFI Requirements

International Finance Corporation (IFC), which is incorporated within the World Bank Group, invests in private projects not guaranteed by the national governments, and assists in attracting investments from other sources. The IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012) set out certain recommendations with regard to stakeholder engagement (as part of Performance Standard # 1 “Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts”), which includes identification of stakeholders, provision for various means for adequate engagement with affected communities, taking into account the outcome of the engagement process, etc.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) also requires that mandatory and informative consultations be held between the project developer and stakeholders concerning the findings of an environmental and social impact assessment, together with ensuring public access to the ESIA results. These requirements, described mainly in Performance Requirement #10: “Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement”, serve as a basis for an open, direct and culture-oriented mechanism of effective interaction with individuals and groups that could be affected by the project implementation.

More detailed information on the relevant Russian regulations and international requirements is given in the Annex D.

Yamal Project Internal Policies and Standards

The Company's key internal environmental, health and safety documents include HSE Policy, HSE Management System standard as well as standards for transport safety, personal protection equipment, etc.

The Company has also adopted the Ethics Charter regulating ethical aspects of the Company's activities.

5 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

Project stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups or other entities who:

- are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely, by the Project (also known as 'affected parties'); and
- may have an interest in the Project ('interested parties'). They include individuals or groups whose interests may be affected by the Project and who have the potential to influence the Project outcomes in any way.

Cooperation and negotiation with the stakeholders throughout the Project development also requires the identification of persons within the groups who act as legitimate representatives of their respective stakeholder group, i.e. the individuals who have been entrusted by their fellow group members with advocating the groups' interests in the process of engagement with the Project. Community representatives may provide helpful insight into the local settings and act as main conduits for dissemination of the Project-related information and as a primary communication/liaison link between the Project and targeted communities. The legitimacy of such representatives stems both from their official elected status and their informal and widely supported standing within the community that allows them to act as focal points of contact in the Company's interaction with its stakeholders. Examples of legitimate stakeholder representatives in the Project Area include:

- elected officials of the regional and village councils and self-governance bodies – government authorities of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug and municipal administrations of Yamal District, Yar-Sale and Seyakha village settlements;
- traditional leaders of the indigenous communes using the lands and natural resources in the Project locality, heads of local agricultural enterprises and representatives of the Union of Reindeer Breeders of Yamal;
- leaders of community-based organisations and local NGOs;
- the elders and veterans within the communities;
- religious leaders, including those representing traditional faiths; etc.

5.1 STAKEHOLDER CATEGORISATION

For the purposes of effective and tailored engagement, stakeholders of the Yamal LNG Project can be divided into the following core categories:

- *Affected Parties* – persons, groups and other entities within the Project Area that are directly influenced (actually or potentially, positively or adversely) by the Project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the Project, and who need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures;
- *Other Interested Parties* – individuals/groups/entities that may not experience direct impacts from the Project but who consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the Project and/or who could affect the Project and the process of its implementation in some way; and
- *Vulnerable Groups* – persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the Project as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable

status¹⁸, and that may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the Project.

Engagement with all identified stakeholders will help ensure the greatest possible contribution from the stakeholder parties toward the successful implementation of the Project and will enable the Project to draw on their pre-existing expertise, networks and agendas. It will also facilitate both the community's and institutional endorsement of the Project by various parties. Access to the local knowledge and experience also becomes possible through the active involvement of stakeholders.

A description of the aforementioned stakeholder groups is provided in the following subsections below.

5.1.1 AFFECTED PARTIES

Affected Parties include local communities, community members and other parties that may be subject to direct impacts from the Yamal LNG Project during pre-construction activities, construction phase and commissioning, as well as the Project's operations and decommissioning.

Specifically, the following individuals and groups fall within this category:

- population in the immediate vicinity of the Project's planned facilities and infrastructure (see Section 2.2 and Figure 3). This group primarily comprises those nomadic families and the reindeer breeding communes that have utilised the Sabetta Factoria trading station (which is currently within the Project's Licence Area);
- population in Tambey Factoria trading station within the northern boundary of the Project Licence Area (located 30-km north from the main Project facilities);
- residents in the village of Seyakha, situated circa 120-km south from the Project Licence Area;
- the local indigenous population and local communes¹⁹ whose traditional lifestyle (reindeer herding, fishing and hunting activities) as well as seasonal migratory routes can be impacted as a result of the Project. These include collective enterprise-based, commune-based and private reindeer breeders, as well as fishermen and hunters operating in the Project Area and in Yamal District in particular, such as the agricultural cooperative 'Nare Commune', the indigenous communes 'Yedei-il', 'Il', 'Ilts', 'Nyanduk Khanavei', and 'Tussyada', and others;
- reindeer breeding enterprises whose migration routes fall within the Project License Area or may traverse other project associated infrastructure. The majority of reindeer pastures in the northern section of Yamal Peninsula formally belong to the Municipal Reindeer Breeding Enterprise "Yamalskoye" (MRBE Yamalskoye), although a number of other entities also

¹⁸ Vulnerable status may stem from an individual's or group's race, national, ethnic or social origin, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, property, age, culture, literacy, sickness, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and dependence on unique natural resources.

¹⁹ Also known as "Obtshiny" in Russian – indigenous communes that are a form of local self-organisation based on the family/kin connections or territorial/neighbourhood principle, and established for the purposes of collective production and execution of traditional activities, as well as protection of traditional habitats and cultural customs. Source: Federal Law No. 104-ФЗ as at 20 July 2000 on "General Principles and Organisation of Communes of Indigenous Minorities of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation"

operate in the area, including the agricultural consumer-trading cooperative «Ilepts», the communes «Yarokhoj» and «Tusyada», commercial enterprises «Northern Reindeer Breeding Enterprise Yamal», Valaama LLC, territorial public administration Union of reindeer breeders of the Seyakha tundra «Tesavey Yamal»;

- other entities involved in the traditional activities such as reindeer meat processing, e.g. the processing enterprise «Yamalskiye Oleni»;
- government officials, including staff of the Municipal Administration of the Yamal District, village administrations, etc.; and
- Yamal LNG employees and contractors, including shift workers residing in the Sabetta Camp.

Local NGOs and initiative groups represent a considerable capacity that the Project may utilise for disseminating the information and raising awareness of the planned activities among the potentially affected communities in Yamal. NGOs typically have well established interaction with the local communities, are able to propose the most effective and culturally appropriate methods of liaising based on the local customary norms and prevailing means of communication, and possess the facilitation skills that may be utilised as part of the Project's consultations. In addition, NGOs may lend assistance in disseminating information about the Project to the local communities, including in the remote areas (e.g. by placing information materials about the Yamal LNG Project in their offices, distributing the project information lists during events that they are organising), and provide venues for the engagement activities such as focus-group discussions.

The Project has already been actively engaging with a number of local NGOs, including Public Association for Indigenous Minorities of the North "Yamal" (Yamal District) and Public Association of Indigenous Minorities of the North in the Yamal Autonomous Okrug "Yamal – Potomkam!" and its District division in Yar-Sale settlement.

5.1.2 OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES

The Project stakeholders also include parties other than the directly affected communities, including:

- regulatory and executive governmental bodies at the Federal and regional levels, including divisions and territorial administrations for Indigenous affairs, natural resource use and environmental protection (also those related to water resources, forestry, hydrometeorology and subsoil resource use), protection of consumer rights and human welfare, technical supervision, emergency response, social protection and employment, cultural heritage, as well as authorities headquartered in the cities of Salekhard and Noviy Urengoy;

- residents of the other rural settlements within the Yamal District, including the district centre of Yar-Sale, as well as the transport hub of Mys (Cape) Kamenniy, villages of Novyi Port, Panayevsk, Salemal, who can benefit from employment and training opportunities stemming from the Project and improvement of the District's and regional social and transport infrastructure supported by the Project;
- the Ethno-ecological council of the Yamal District²⁰, based in Yar-Sale;
- civil society groups on the regional, national and international levels that pursue environmental and socio-economic interests as well as the protection of indigenous people's rights and may become partners of the Company in the realisation of its community-oriented initiatives or that have an advocacy interest in the Project. Many organisations within this group are likely to be located outside the Project's Direct Area of Influence; the Project is engaging with some international NGOs, in particular WWF Russia on aspects related to the protection of Atlantic walrus;
- business owners and providers of services, goods and materials within the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (YNAO) and other parts of Russia that will be involved in the Project's wider supply chain or may be considered for the role of Project's suppliers in the future;
- international lenders and finance institutions that may become prospective partners of the Yamal LNG Project in the future, export credit agencies, and entities of commercial and investment finance; and
- mass media and associated interest groups, including local, regional and national printed and broadcasting media, digital/web-based entities, and their associations.

The Yamal LNG Project has already established collaboration links with a wide range of publishers and media broadcasters, both on the local and national levels as well as internationally. A full list of the Project's media partners is provided in Annex A "List of Stakeholders", together with the other stakeholders mentioned in the preceding sections.

Table 1 outlines the types of Project impacts/benefits likely to apply to affected stakeholders. Detailed assessment of Project impacts will be provided in the ESIA.

²⁰ Ethno-ecological council concept was devised in 2008 as a model of environmental co-management in areas of residence of the Indigenous Peoples of Russia's North, Siberia and Far East. The Council is intended as an advisory public body to develop recommendations for environmental protection on the municipal (district) level as well as monitoring issues related to natural resource use, environmental safety of the population, preservation of indigenous habitats, traditional way of life and traditional economic activities of the indigenous peoples.

Table 1: Potential Impacts and Benefits Specified for Affected Stakeholder Groups

Location	Stakeholder name/group	Description of Impact/Benefit
Project licence area (and surrounding tundra)	Project Workforce	Risks to workers' Health and Safety resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • environmental conditions (temperatures, day light hours etc) • construction activities • environmental quality (air, noise etc.)
	Nomadic communities within the Project Licence area (reindeer breeders, as well as fishermen and hunters (within the Project LA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of access to Sabetta Factoria • Land take and restricted access primarily applicable to the reindeer herding, pastures and migration routes • Noise and light disturbance to herders and reindeer • Exposure to risks from construction activities
	Reindeer breeding enterprises (MRBE Yamalskoye, «Ilebs», «Yarokhoj», «Tusyada», «Northern Reindeer Breeding Enterprise Yamal») whose migration routes fall within the Project licence area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land take and restricted access primarily applicable to the reindeer herding, pastures and migration routes • Noise and light disturbance to herders and reindeer
	Population in Tambey Factoria trading station	The same impacts above plus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in services provided at Tambey Factoria • Construction and upgrade of the infrastructure
Yamal District level (away from the immediate vicinity of the licence area) Seyakha	Residents in the village of Seyakha located approximately 100km south of the licence area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and educational opportunities • Upgrade of the social infrastructure and housing • Impacts associated with construction of new housing
Yamal District level - (away from the immediate vicinity of the licence area)	Residents of the other rural settlements within the Yamal District (Yar-Sale, the transport hub of Mys (Cape) Kamenniy, villages of Novyi Port, Panayevsk, Salemal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and training opportunities • Improvement of the District's and regional social and transport infrastructure in the long term

Yar-Sale, the transport hub of Mys (Cape) Kamenniy, villages of Novyi Port, Panayevsk, Salema		
Yamal District level - (away from the immediate vicinity of the licence area)	Entities involved in the traditional activities such as reindeer meat processing, e.g. the processing enterprise «Yamalskiye Oleni» based in Yar-Sale	Potential change in business productivity
Okrug/ Federal level	Related enterprises and businesses - Business owners and providers of services, goods and materials within the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (YNAO) and other parts of Russia	Employment and generation of additional job opportunities / opportunities for cooperation
Note. Other afore mentioned stakeholders that are not directly affected by the Project (rather can influence the Project), such as NGOs, Authorities and financial institutions, are not included in this table.		

5.1.3 VULNERABLE GROUPS

A significant factor in achieving inclusiveness of the engagement process is safeguarding the participation of vulnerable individuals in public consultations and other engagement forums established by the Company. The vulnerability may stem from person's origin, gender, age, health condition, economic deficiency and financial insecurity, disadvantaged status in the community (e.g. minorities or fringe groups), dependence on other individuals or natural resources, etc. Engagement with the vulnerable groups and individuals often requires the application of specific measures and assistance aimed at the facilitation of their participation in the Project-related decision making so that their awareness of and input to the overall process are commensurate to those of the other stakeholders.

Within the Project Area of Influence, the vulnerable groups may include and are not limited to the following:

- elderly people and veterans of war;
- persons with disabilities and their carers;
- low-income families dependent on state support;
- women-headed households (including indigenous households) or single mothers with underage children;
- non-registered land users or those who use land on the basis of traditional/customary claims that may be not legally recognisable;
- migrants and migrant workers;
- traditional nomadic families migrating in remote and not readily accessible areas of the tundra that may require specifically tailored channels of communication; and
- the unemployed persons.

It is recognised that the majority of the population of Yamal District (nearly 70%) is represented by the Indigenous Peoples and the considerable proportion of the total population (in the range of 50%) are people engaged in the traditional nomadic activities. Despite the majority status, the indigenous communities are considered vulnerable due to their dependence on natural resources, close linkage of their livelihoods with the fragile natural environment, and their limited access to the conventional mechanisms of engagement due to their location and migration in remote areas of the tundra. The Project is also currently identifying any other subgroups of the population, also including within the indigenous communities, who may be particularly susceptible to changes in their environment, such as the categories of vulnerability outlined in the list above.

Vulnerable groups within the communities affected by the Project will be further confirmed through discussions with the relevant authorities (District and village administrations, administrations for indigenous affairs, regulation of nature resource use, employment and social protection) as well as through the leaders of indigenous communities (heads of the communes, the elders) and will be consulted through dedicated means, as appropriate.

A detailed list of the Project stakeholders is presented in Annex A to the SEP, and a description of the methods of engagement that will be undertaken by the Yamal LNG Project is provided in the following sections.

6 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The Yamal LNG Project has facilitated communication of its on-going and forthcoming activities both internally within the Company and to its external stakeholders. The following sections describe the consultation and engagement activities implemented by the Project to date.

6.1 INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

The information about the Project's activities is disclosed to personnel and staff in the following ways:

- circulation of regular email updates;
- information posted on the Company's internal web-site and at information boards;
- regular meetings with the staff;
- reports, leaflets, information sheets; and
- telephone – in case response is urgently required.

Aspects of internal interaction with personnel are coordinated by Yamal LNG's Document Management Unit and the Director's Unit for Personnel.

6.2 EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT

The Yamal LNG Project strives to build and maintain effective relationships with the public, government, non-government organisations (NGOs) and other stakeholders on the basis of trust, openness and cooperation. To date, consultation in the form of public hearings and public discussions has been used as the key method of involving the communities residing in the areas impacted by the Project. The primary purpose of the public hearings has been to maintain a regular and frequent dialogue with the communities, keep them informed about the Project developments and identified potential impacts, and provide opportunities for community involvement in the development of appropriate mitigation measures.

6.2.1 PUBLIC HEARINGS ON PLANNED PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Statutory public hearings (i.e. those mandated by the Russian law²¹) have been the key means employed by the Yamal LNG Project for engagement with its stakeholders, including the communities in the Project locality and local authorities. All aspects of the Project's planned activities that required a statutory environmental impact assessment (OVOS) and the state environmental expert review were accompanied by public hearings as part of the formal review process.

Along with the communities of Yamal District and the local public associations, the hearings were attended by heads and representatives of the local municipal administration, the Administration for

²¹ As per the Decree "On Assessment of Environmental Impact from Planned Economic and Other Activity in the Russian Federation" (as of 16/05/2000)

natural resource use, the Administration for affairs of the Minority Peoples of the North, and Municipal Administration of the Yamal District. All the public hearings are preceded by the advance dissemination of formal announcements of the meetings in the local, regional and national printed media about the proposed activity and the hearing venue, as well as about the availability of the Project's OVOS materials for public review in designated locations. The public disclosure process was in the form of prior distribution of the relevant information, including printed copies of the Project materials, the OVOS documentation and the accompanying environmental action plans at the local public venues, including village libraries, local administrations and the local NGO office. The disclosure materials comprised the Project's documentation for construction of the LNG production and export complex, the drilling of production wells, construction of the seaport and the workers' camp, and dredging operations, and were made available for public review in easily accessible locations.

The main conclusions and recommendations drawn as a result of the public hearings were recorded and have been taken into account in the course of a decision-making process.

The following consultation activities have been undertaken by the Company to date:

- A public hearing to support the release of the Declaration of Intent for the Yamal LNG Project "Production of liquefied natural gas from the South Tambey Gas Condensate Field in the Yamal Peninsula", held in Yar-Sale on 27 May 2010;
- A public hearing on the project design documentation for the construction of seaport facilities in Sabetta, including a shipping approach channel in the Obskaya estuary, held in Seyakha on 6 December 2011
- A public hearing on the project design documentation for the worker camp facilities for the development of the South Tambey Gas Condensate Field, held in Seyakha on 19 December 2011;
- A public hearing on the OVOS for drilling of production wells (3,550m and 4,350m depth) at the South Tambey Gas Condensate Field, held in Seyakha on 20 March 2012;
- A public hearing on the project design documentation for the construction of the Facility for production, processing, gas liquefaction, and export of liquefied natural gas and gas condensate from the South Tambey Gas Condensate Field, held in Seyakha on 13 August 2012;
- A public hearing on the test dredging programme in the northern section of the Obskaya estuary, held in Seyakha on 13 August 2012;
- A public hearing on the test dredging programme in the northern section of the Obskaya estuary, held in Tazovsky settlement on 16 August 2012;
- A public hearing the project design documentation for the construction of early seaport and main seaport facilities in Sabetta, including a shipping approach channel in the Obskaya estuary, held in Seyakha on 11 December 2012;
- A public hearing the project design documentation for the construction of early seaport and main seaport facilities in Sabetta, including a shipping approach channel in the Obskaya estuary, held in Tazovsky settlement on 13 December 2012.

The formal registers of comments and suggestions were also made available for at least one month in advance of the hearing, allowing the public to leave their feedback on the presented materials prior to the actual public event. Written minutes of the meetings were produced during each public hearing conducted (these can be made available on request). The statutory procedure also requires that at the end of the public hearing participants vote in favour or against the discussed activities. The minutes of the public hearings conducted by the Project show that no votes opposing the Project activities were received from the attendees.

An overview of the aforementioned public discussions carried out by the Yamal LNG Project over the period of 2010-2012 is summarised in a tabular format in Annex E.

6.2.2 REGIONAL ENGAGEMENT

The launch of the International ESIA process and development of the SEP for the Yamal LNG Project have re-emphasised the importance of the on-going engagement with the Project stakeholders, to ensure that the ESIA is duly informed of the stakeholder preferences and concerns and takes account of the stakeholder input.

To this effect, the Project has conducted a series of meetings with the YNAO regional authorities based in the city of Salekhard and head of the Yamal District Municipal Administration, as well as with representatives of the NGO representing interests of the Indigenous Peoples of the North, head of the reindeer breeder commune "Ilelbs", and the regional ethnographic museum. The primary purpose of this engagement exercise was to explain the nature of the Project, to inform the stakeholders of the commencement of the ESIA preparation and the development of the SEP in line with the good international practice, to provide a discussion forum enabling stakeholders to express any comments or suggestions related to the Project, and to establish a platform for further interaction going forward.

All the meetings took place in Salekhard in October 2012. A summary of the meetings conducted on the regional level is given in a tabular format in Annex E.

6.2.3 LOCAL ENGAGEMENT

During 9-12 December 2012, a series of local-level meetings were conducted in the Project area, in the format of discussions with representatives of the local nomadic population, indigenous communes and reindeer breeding enterprises as well as other stakeholders, i.e. the municipal authorities (Administration of the Yamal District, including the Administration for natural resource use regulation, Department for Labour and Social Security and the Employment Centre) and the local NGO (Yamal District public association of Indigenous Peoples of the North "Yamal"). Due to the remote location of the local nomadic communities and a very limited daylight period which hindered a comprehensive helicopter flyover, it was possible to visit two herder camps and Tambey Factoria-village as part of the tour.

During the meetings, background information on the Project and an overview of potential impacts were presented, along with a discussion on further opportunities for collaboration and the provision

of Company's support. In addition, supplementary socio-economic information related to the traditional land use was also collected for the purposes of the ESIA.

A summary of the meetings held at the local level is presented in Annex E.

6.2.4 ENGAGEMENT AND SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR YAMAL DISTRICT INDIGENOUS POPULATION

In addition to the engagement activities carried out as part of the statutory public review process, the Yamal LNG Project has launched the Engagement and Support Programme for Indigenous Population of the Yamal District in cooperation with the Municipal Administration of Yamal District and the Yamal District Public Association of Indigenous Minorities of the North "Yamal". The purpose of the Programme is to enable the Company to provide active contribution in supporting the local indigenous communities and in preservation of their history, culture, traditions and the way of life. The Engagement and Support Programme is also aimed to improve living conditions and the quality of life of the local population through creating opportunities for development and the implementation of targeted social programmes.

Specifically in relation to engagement, the Programme provides for the development of a procedure that will utilise the following mechanisms:

- tracking the utilisation of earmarked funds in accordance with the compensation agreements that have been signed between the Yamal LNG Project and the regional/district's administrations;
- cooperation with the local communities and the indigenous population to ascertain the level of their satisfaction with the measures implemented by the Project;
- participatory monitoring involving representatives of the local and indigenous communities.

The first stage in the development of the Engagement and Support Programme pursues the following goals:

- Prevention and minimisation of potential adverse impacts that may be associated with the Project, including on the natural environment and indigenous people's cultural heritage and traditions;
- Contribution to the improvement of living conditions and the quality of life for the local population through providing the opportunities for development and realisation of the targeted social programmes; and
- Preservation of the traditional way of life of the indigenous communities that reside in the Project Area of Influence.

Initiatives carried out within the Programme's framework are funded with the use of the following channels:

- Compensation agreement as an indemnification for any unavoidable damages to the natural environment and marine ecosystems that may be sustained as a result of the Project activities;
- Implementation of the annual cooperation agreements with the Municipal Administration of the Yamal District, aimed at the provision of assistance with the organisation of cultural

events, as well as with the supply of fuel, foodstuffs, equipment and machinery for the local population;

- Continuous interaction with the non-governmental organisations and groups representing interests of the indigenous communities.

6.2.5 COMPENSATION AGREEMENTS

The Company has established a compensation framework based on the agreements with the YNAO Regional Administration and the Yamal District Municipal Administration. These compensation agreements are described in more detail below.

- Compensation Payment Agreement with the YNAO Regional Government to address Project's impacts on the natural environment of the Yamal Peninsula (including adjacent aquatic areas), as well as to protect rights of the Indigenous Peoples residing in the Okrug, including their traditional habitat and traditional economic activities. The payments are also to be allocated for the purposes of assisting with housing development in rural areas of the Okrug and necessary engineering, social and transport infrastructure. The Agreement provides for Project payments of RUB 3 billion in total to be made over the period of 2011-2013. All the payments are to be administered by the YNAO Regional Government.
- Compensation Payment Agreement with the Yamal District Municipal Administration that provides for payments to be made by the Company in the following forms: provision of services and in-kind support to the indigenous communities, targeted financial assistance, or allocation of facilities for use by the indigenous communities. The specific amounts of payment and types of expenditure are stipulated in supplementary agreements to this Compensation Agreement. The following services by the Project to the indigenous communities are allowed within this compensation framework:
 - transportation assistance with delivering fuel wood and timber to the tundra residents;
 - assistance with the provision of emergency medical help;
 - provision of emergency means of communication;
 - land reinstatement in the lease areas within the Project Licence Area, including the rehabilitation of reindeer pastures within the Licence Area.

Typical expenditures under Yamal LNG's Compensation Agreement with the Yamal District Municipal Administration include the following types of assistance:

- Allocation of funds for purchase and delivery of diesel fuel and kerosene for migratory population of Yamal District;
- Financial assistance for medical care for representatives of migratory population of Yamal District, particularly in cases of expensive surgeries that are not covered by the mandatory health care insurance;
- Financial assistance for the organisation of activities/events related to the indigenous cultural traditions;

- Allocation of funds for a survey expedition to identify sacred, worship, and burial sites of importance to the Indigenous Peoples of the North located in the northernmost segment of the Yamal Peninsula (Malygin Strait area)²²;
- Allocation of funds for the purchase of a diesel generator for Tambey Factoria;
- Financial assistance for the purchase of staple goods and fuel wood and assistance in their transportation to remote areas of the tundra; utility payments assistance to pensioners in the indigenous communities and multi-child families involved in nomadic activities;
- Provision of assistance to Yamal District's Public Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the North "Yamal";
- Assistance with professional education/training to the indigenous communities;
- Financial assistance for the provision of materials and facilities for educational and culture institutions in the District;
- Assistance with provision of aero-transportation for the needs of nomadic reindeer herders and fishermen migrating in the inter-settlement territories of Yamal District.

6.2.6 FOUNDATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF YAMAL RURAL TERRITORIES

Funding by Yamal LNG also contributes to the activities by the Foundation for Development of Yamal Rural Territories²³ aimed at modernisation of the Seyakha rural settlement and the implementation of the Programme for Seyakha Settlement Development for 2011-2015.

The Programme is aimed to achieve the following:

- Optimisation of the spatial arrangement of built-up areas in the settlement and expansion through the removal of dilapidated dwellings and buildings in poor condition;
- Enhancement of the architectural layout of the settlement;
- Construction of new buildings and residential housing with the use of modern technologies and the quality construction materials.

As part of this modernisation initiative, it is planned to construct a range of housing and social infrastructure facilities in Seyakha with the total area of over 18,000 m² as well as over 20,000 m² of housing stock. The commissioning of the following facilities (the construction being funded with about RUR 1 billion investment allocated by the Company) is planned by the end of 2013: six 3-storeyed residential apartment blocks, two 1-storeyed residential apartment blocks, a diesel power station with 5.6 MW capacity, a boiler plant with 12 MW capacity, a bakery-store, a trade/retail unit,

²² This activity was planned while considering alternative location sites for the LNG Plant. As this area is now at a considerable distance north from the selected Project site and is therefore outside the current Project Area of Influence, the Project will therefore focus on identifying sites of cultural, spiritual and historical importance within the Project Licence Area and its vicinity, including the sites and features that are of significance to the local indigenous communities.

²³ Foundation for the Development of Yamal Rural Territories is a non-for-profit organisation that was established by the YNAO Government in January 2011. The main purpose of the Foundation is to facilitate the implementation of state policy on the development of rural areas, improvement of social infrastructure in the rural settlements, enhancement of quality of life in the region as well as the realisation of environmental protection measures related to industrial development in the Yamal Peninsula. Source: *Regional Legislation portal* <http://www.regionz.ru/index.php?ds=999445>

water treatment facilities, as well as water supply and heating supply utilities. An upgrade of the Seyakha local hospital together with the polyclinic and the ambulance is also planned in 2013.

The Company has also been engaging with the local administration and the community as part of the Seyakha Settlement Development Programme. Figure 6 shows the current view of the Seyakha village (on the left) and the future layout of this settlement in the prospect for 2016 (on the right).

Figure 6: Seyakha Current and Future Layout, as per Seyakha Development Programme



7 FUTURE CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

This section describes stakeholder engagement activities that will be implemented by the Yamal LNG Project going forwards, including activities tailored to the specific Project phases/developments as well as the on-going routine engagement.

7.1 ENGAGEMENT METHODS, TOOLS AND ACTIVITIES

The Project intends to utilise various methods of engagement that will be used by as part of its continuous interaction with the stakeholders.

7.1.1 GENERAL APPROACH

For the engagement process to be effective and meaningful, a range of various techniques will be applied that are specifically tailored to the identified stakeholder groups. The format of every consultation activity will meet general requirements on accessibility, i.e. the consultation events will be held at venues that are easily reachable for all representatives of the community, including nomadic herders and the sedentary population, do not require entrance fee, and are culturally appropriate (with due respect to the local customs and norms, including those exercised by the indigenous peoples). The consultation activities will also be based on the principle of inclusiveness, i.e. engaging all segments of the local society, including disabled persons, the elderly, minority groups, and other vulnerable individuals as specified in section 5.1.3 above. If necessary, logistical assistance would be provided to enable representatives from the remote areas, persons with limited physical abilities and those with insufficient financial and transportation means to attend public meetings scheduled by the Project.

The Project will use its best efforts to ensure the participation of vulnerable individuals in Project-related consultations. In cases where vulnerable status may lead to people's reluctance or physical incapacity to participate in large-scale community meetings, visiting such individuals/ families at their homes (household visits) or holding separate small group discussions with them at an easily accessible venue is a way for the Project to reach out to the groups who, under standard circumstances, may be insufficiently represented at general community gatherings.

7.1.2 DESCRIPTION OF ENGAGEMENT METHODS

Various methods of engagement will be used as part of the Yamal LNG Project's interaction with the stakeholders, to ensure that different stakeholder groups are successfully reached and are involved in the process of consultation, decision-making and the development of impact management solutions.

International standards increasingly emphasise the importance of a consultation being 'free, prior and informed', which implies an accessible and unconstrained process that is accompanied by the timely provision of relevant and understandable information. In order to fulfil this requirement, a range of consultation methods are applied that specifically focus on this approach.

Information that will be communicated in advance of public consultations primarily includes an announcement thereof in the public media – local, regional and national depending on the context and purposes of a specific event, as well as the distribution of invitations and full details of a

forthcoming meeting well in advance, including the agenda. The advance prior notification will allow a sufficient period of time to enable the nomadic members of the community to attend a planned event. When organising community meetings, the Company will take a special account of the seasonal availability of the indigenous reindeer herders who migrate in the tundra for most part of the year and typically return to the permanent settlements twice a year: in late autumn/beginning of winter and in mid spring. Contact with the nomadic population during their migrations in the tundra will be maintained via the community representatives in the local authorities, chiefs of the communes and the elders who tend to reside in the permanent settlements and who have direct links of communication with the migrating persons and households.

It is crucial that the information of planned public events is widely available, readily accessible, clearly outlined, and reaches all areas and segments of the community. This will be achieved by implementing the following:

- *Advance public notification* of forthcoming consultation meetings via publicly accessible locations and channels. The primary means of notification include the local, regional and national mass media (as appropriate) and the dissemination of posters/ advertisements in public places. As a rule, the Company keeps proof of the publications (e.g. copies of the newspaper announcements) for the accountability and reporting purposes. Any public notice boards that already exist in the communities will be particularly useful for distributing the announcements, such as boards adjacent to the widely visited public premises – municipal administrations, post offices, stores, transport links, libraries, cultural centres, and offices of the local NGOs. When the notifications are placed on public boards in open air, it will be taken into account that the posters are exposed to adverse weather conditions, may be removed by by-passers or covered by other advertisements. The Company's staff will therefore maintain regular checks in order to ensure that the notifications provided on the public boards remain intact and in an appropriate condition.
- Another critical aspect of the meeting preparation process is selecting the *methods of communication* that reach the potential audience who may not be readily available for contact due to the nomadic nature of traditional activities they perform. Given the accessibility limitations, oral communication will be one of the options enabling the information to be readily conveyed to such persons. This includes involving the commune representatives, village leaders, and local NGOs to relay up-to-date information on the Project and planned consultation meetings to other members of the community, particularly to those nomadic herders that migrate frequently or are stationed in remote areas of the Yamal District for a larger part of the year. Advertising the Project and the associated meetings via radio or television and making direct calls (in case fixed-line or mobile phone communication is available) will be among the methods that allow reaching out to the remote audiences. The announcement of a public meeting or a hearing will be made sufficiently (at least two weeks, and whenever possible – one month) in advance, thereby enabling audience to schedule their participation, and will provide all relevant details, including date, time, location/venue and contact persons.
- Placement of the Project materials in the public domain will be accompanied by making available a *register of comments and suggestions* that can be used by any member of the affected community and general public to provide their written feedback on the contents of the presented materials. The register will be made available for the entire duration of the requisite disclosure period (see also section "Description of Information Disclosure Methods")

below). Where necessary, Company's representatives or appointed consultants will be made available to receive and record any verbal feedback in case some stakeholders experience a difficulty with providing comments in the written form.

- Where necessary, the Company will strive to provide transportation service to and from the venue of public meetings in order to facilitate participation of community representatives from remote locations, particularly the chiefs of nomadic households or people with special needs, e.g. elderly persons.

In the Company's engagement with its stakeholders, due consideration will be given to *the cultural appropriateness* of the consultation settings so that the process respects the traditions and customs prevailing in the Project Area, particularly those practised by the Indigenous Peoples of the North. To this effect, knowledge and advice of the indigenous affairs authorities, community representatives, ethnographic experts and local NGOs will be sought to ensure that these aspects are fully observed. If necessary, separate meetings and focus group discussions will be held in addition to the general collective events.

An *attendance list* will be made available at the commencement of a consultation/hearing in order to record all participants who are present at the meeting and their affiliation. Wherever possible, attendees' signatures will be obtained as a proof of their participation.

As a general practice, the introductory part of the meeting or a hearing will be delivered in a format that is readily understandable to the audience with no specialised knowledge and will be free of excessive technical jargon. Whenever possible, preference will be given to the oral and visual methods of communication (including presentations, pictorials, illustrations, graphics and animation) accompanied by hand-out materials imparting the relevant information in understandable terms to ensure that the conveyed information is easily comprehensible to all the participants. Wherever technical specifics of the Project's particular activities or solutions need to be explained in a greater level of detail, it will be ensured that the information is adapted to the audience and is accompanied by clarifications of participating Company's specialists to enable productive feedback and effective discussion.

Keeping a record of all public comments received during the consultations meetings will enable the Company to initiate necessary actions based on stakeholders' concerns and priorities. Taking records of the meeting is essential both for the purposes of transparency and the accuracy of capturing the feedback. At least three ways of recording may be used as appropriate to the situation, including:

- taking written minutes of the meeting by a specially assigned person or a secretary;
- audio or video recording²⁴; and

²⁴ The audience in attendance will be informed about the audio- or video recording of a meeting. If necessary and when required in particularly sensitive cases (e.g., due to the confidentiality reasons or at the request of groups participating in the discussion), a prior permission for filming and audio recording will be sought from the attendees. As a rule, such materials are used for the purposes of internal documenting of the process by the Company and are not subject to mandatory wide dissemination. If required and with the emergence of some disputable issues, a request for providing copies of the available materials may be addressed to the Company.

- photographing.

Combination of these methods assures that the course of the meeting is fully documented and that there are no significant gaps in the records which may result in some of the important comments received from the stakeholder audience being overlooked. Thorough documentation of the engagement events will also facilitate subsequent reporting on the activities undertaken.

In addition to the regular Questions & Answers session nearer the close of a large-scale public meeting/hearing where it may not be possible to solicit active participation of each attendee, evaluation (feedback) forms will be distributed to participants in order to give them an opportunity to express their opinion and suggestions on the Project. This is particularly helpful for capturing individual feedback from persons who may have refrained from expressing their views or concerns in public. Questions provided in the evaluation form will cover the following aspects:

- Participant's name and affiliation
- How did the participant learn about the Yamal LNG Project and the consultation meeting?
- What is their general perception of the Yamal LNG Project?
- What are their main concerns or expectations/hopes associated with the Project or the particular activity discussed at the meeting?
- Do they think that the Yamal LNG Project will bring them some advantages as a whole?
- Is there anything in the Project and its design solutions (or in the discussed activity) that they would like to change or improve?
- Do they think that the consultation meeting has been useful in understanding the specific activities of the Project, as well as the associated impacts and mitigation measures?
- What aspects of the meeting have they particularly appreciated or would recommend for improvement?

Bearing in mind that some of the participants prefer to refrain from completing the evaluation form due to various reasons, the distribution of the feedback forms will be accompanied by an indication that filling the form is optional and that it helps the Company to better gauge the effectiveness of its consultation endeavours in general. Some participants may be willing to express their feedback verbally and in this case a Company's representative will be allocated to take notes.

A summary description of methods and techniques that will be applied by the Company in the course of its engagement with the stakeholders is provided in Table 2 below. The summary presents a variety of approaches to facilitate the processes of information provision, information feedback as well as participation and consultation.

Table 2: Methods, Tools and Techniques for Stakeholder Engagement – Yamal LNG Project				
Method / Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Dissemination Method	Target Groups
Information Provision				
Distribution of printed public materials: Project information leaflets, brochures, fact sheets	Will be used to convey general information on the Project and to provide regular updates on its progress to local, regional and national stakeholders.	Printed materials will present illustrative and written information on Project activities, facilities, technologies and design solutions, as well as impact mitigation measures. Presented contents will be concise and adapted to a layperson reader. Graphics and pictorials will be widely used to describe technical aspects. Information will be presented in Russian for local and national stakeholders, and in English for international audience.	Distribution will be carried out as part of consultation meetings, public events, discussions and meetings with stakeholders, as well as any household visits. Placement at the offices of local administrations and NGOs, libraries and other public venues.	Households in Project Area of Influence, including indigenous nomadic herders and other local population residing and migrating within the Project Area. Residents of Seyakha, Yar-Sale settlements, Tambey Factoria, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, as well as wider stakeholders in Russia and abroad.
Printed advertisements in the media	Inserts, announcements, press releases, will be placed in the printed media to accompany public events – newspapers and magazines	Notification of forthcoming public events and meetings or commencement of specific Project activities. General description of the Project and its initiatives for local development.	Placement of information in local, regional and national printed media, including those intended for general reader and specialised audience (e.g. oil and gas sector).	Residents of Yamal District, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, as well as wider stakeholders in Russia and abroad.
Radio or television entries at later stages of the Project	Short radio programmes, video materials or documentary broadcast on TV.	Description of the Project, Project development updates, solutions for impact mitigation. Advance announcement of the forthcoming public events or commencement of specific Project	Collaboration with media producers that operate in the region and can reach local audiences.	Residents of Yamal District, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, as well as wider stakeholders in Russia and abroad.

Table 2: Methods, Tools and Techniques for Stakeholder Engagement – Yamal LNG Project

Method / Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Dissemination Method	Target Groups
		activities.		
Visual presentations	Presentations will be used to visually convey Project information to affected communities and other interested audiences.	Description of the Project and related solutions/impact management measures. Updates on Project development.	Presentations have already been used as part of the statutory public hearings and will continue to be utilised for other consultation events with various stakeholders.	Affected communities in Yamal District, participants of the public meetings, consultations, rounds tables, focus group discussions and other forums attended by Project stakeholders. Authorities and other governmental bodies.
Notice boards	Displays of printed information will be provided on notice boards in public places.	Advance announcements of the forthcoming public events, commencement of major Project activities, or changes to the scheduled process.	Printed announcements and notifications will be placed in visible and easily accessible places frequented by the local public, including libraries, village cultural centres, post offices, shops, local administrations.	Affected communities in Yamal District, including settlements of Seyakha, Yar-Sale and Tambey Factoria trading station.
Obtaining Feedback on Information				
Information repository (information office) accompanied by a feedback mechanism	Placement of Project-related information and printed materials in dedicated/designated locations that will also provide visitors and readers with an opportunity to leave their comments in a feedback register.	Various Project-related materials, Scoping Report, SEP, ESIA documentation, environmental and social action plans.	Relevant materials will be deposited in the Project's public reception office, and in other publicly available places (offices of local NGOs, local administrations, libraries) and the Company's representative office in Salekhard for the duration of a required disclosure period or permanently. Audience will also be given an opportunity to leave feedback in a register of comments and	Affected communities in Yamal District, including settlements of Seyakha, Yar-Sale, Tambey Factoria trading station, as well as in the administrative centre – the city of Salekhard.

Table 2: Methods, Tools and Techniques for Stakeholder Engagement – Yamal LNG Project				
Method / Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Dissemination Method	Target Groups
			suggestions.	
Dedicated telephone line	A designated and manned telephone line will be set up that can be used by the public to obtain information, make enquiries, or provide feedback on the Project.	Any issues that are of interest or concern to the local population and other stakeholders.	Telephone number will be specified on the printed materials that will be distributed to Project stakeholders and will also be mentioned during public meetings. Company's designated staff will be assigned to answer and respond to the calls, or to offer a call-back if a question requires detailed consideration.	Local population within the Project Area of Influence. Any other stakeholders and interested parties.
Internet/Digital Media	Launch of Company's official website to promote various information and updates on the overall Project, impact assessment and impact management process, procurement, employment opportunities, as well as on Company's engagement activities with the public. Web-site will have a built-in feature that will allow viewers to leave comments or ask questions about the Project. Website will initially be available in Russian for the local and national audience, and at later stages in English for international stakeholders.	Information about Project operator and shareholders, Project development updates, health and safety, community relations, community updates, employment and procurement, environmental and social aspects.	A link to the Company web-site will be specified on the printed materials distributed to stakeholders. Limitation: Not all parties/stakeholders have access to the internet, especially in the remote areas and in indigenous communities.	Affected communities, Project stakeholders and other interested parties that have access to the internet resources.

Table 2: Methods, Tools and Techniques for Stakeholder Engagement – Yamal LNG Project				
Method / Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Dissemination Method	Target Groups
Interviews and Questionnaires	The use of interviews and questionnaires to obtain stakeholder views and to complement the statutory process of public hearings.	Description of the proposed Project and related solutions/impact management measures. Questions targeting stakeholder perception of the Project, associated impacts and benefits, concerns and suggestions.	Soliciting participation in interviews with specific stakeholder groups or community-wide.	Directly affected households in Yamal District, including settlements of Seyakha, Yar-Sale and Tambey Factoria trading station. Indigenous population in the Project Area of Influence.
Feedback & Suggestion Box	A suggestion box will be used to encourage residents in the affected communities to leave written feedback and comments about the Project. Contents of the suggestion box will be checked by Company's designated staff on a regular basis to ensure timely collection of input and response/action, as necessary.	Any questions, queries or concerns, especially for stakeholders that may have a difficulty expressing their views and issues during public meetings.	A suggestion box will be placed in the Company's public reception office and to make it readily accessible for the community. Information about the availability of the suggestion box will be communicated as part of Project's regular interaction with local stakeholders.	Population in Yamal District, including settlements of Seyakha, Yar-Sale and Tambey Factoria trading station.
Consultation & Participation				
Public meetings	Convention of Project representatives, the affected public, authorities, regulatory bodies and other stakeholders for detailed discussion on a specific activity or facility that is planned by the Project and which is subject to the statutory expert review.	Detailed information on the activity and/or facility in question, including a presentation and an interactive Questions & Answers session with the audience.	Wide and prior announcement of the public meeting will be made together with the relevant details, including notifications in local, regional and national mass media. Targeted invitations will be sent out to stakeholders as necessary. Public disclosure of Project	Affected communities in Yamal District, including settlements of Seyakha, Yar-Sale and Tambey Factoria trading station, as well as in the administrative centre of Salekhard (depending on the location of a public hearing venue). Stakeholders in Salekhard – the

Table 2: Methods, Tools and Techniques for Stakeholder Engagement – Yamal LNG Project				
Method / Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Dissemination Method	Target Groups
			materials and associated impact assessment documentation in advance of the hearing. Viewers/readers of the materials will also be given free access to a register of comments and suggestions that will be made available during the disclosure period.	centre of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, as well as wider stakeholders in Russia and abroad.
Household visits	Household-level visits can be conducted to supplement the statutory process of public hearings, particularly to solicit feedback from community members and vulnerable persons who may be unable to attend the formal hearing events.	Description of the Project and related solutions/impact management measures. Any questions, queries or concerns, especially for stakeholders that may have a difficulty expressing their views and issues during formal community-wide meetings.	Limitation: logistical challenges in reaching households in remote locations of the tundra or indigenous families migrating on a regular basis. Local climatic conditions are also likely to prevent household visits at some times of the year, particularly during the winter period.	Population in Yamal District, including settlements of Seyakha, Yar-Sale and and Tambey Factoria trading station. Indigenous communities in the Project Area of Influence.
Focus Group Discussions and Round Table Workshops	Used to facilitate discussion on Project's specific issues that merit collective examination with various groups of stakeholders.	Project's specific activities and plans, design solutions and impact mitigation/management measures that require detailed discussion with affected stakeholders.	Announcements of the forthcoming meetings will be widely circulated to participants in advance. Targeted and advance invitations will be sent out to stakeholders as required.	Affected communities in Yamal District, including settlements of Seyakha, Yar-Sale and and Tambey Factoria trading station. Stakeholders in Salekhard – the centre of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug.
Site Tours	Visits to Project Site and facilities organised for local communities,	Demonstration of specific examples of Project's design	Targeted invitations distributed to selected audience offering an	Local population within the Project Area of Influence.

Table 2: Methods, Tools and Techniques for Stakeholder Engagement – Yamal LNG Project

Method / Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Dissemination Method	Target Groups
	<p>authorities and the media to demonstrate Project solutions.</p> <p>Visitors are accompanied by the Company's staff and specialists to cover various aspects and to address questions arising from the public during the tour.</p>	solutions and approaches to managing impacts.	<p>opportunity to participate in a visit to the Project Site.</p> <p>Limitation: possible safety restrictions on the site access during active construction works.</p>	<p>Elected officials.</p> <p>Media groups.</p> <p>NGOs and other initiative groups.</p>
<i>Note: This summary has been informed by the IAP2 Public Participation Toolbox "Techniques to share information"²⁵</i>				

²⁵ The International Association for Public Participation, IAP2, 2000-2004.

7.1.3 DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION DISCLOSURE METHODS

The key methods applied for public disclosure of the Yamal LNG Project's environmental and social documents to date have primarily included public reviews of the OVOS documentation and the associated environmental action plans, as required by the statutory review process (see also section 6.2.1 'Public Hearings on Planned Project Activities' for the list of OVOS materials that have been disclosed to the public over the period of 2010-2012 and which were subject to the formal public hearings). As a standard practice, the Project materials released for disclosure were accompanied by making available the registers of comments and suggestions from the public that were subsequently documented by the Company in a formal manner.

Yamal LNG will continue applying the similar approach to disclosure for any additional ESIA/OVOS materials that will be prepared as part of the Project development on later stages. Thus, the International ESIA report, together with the associated environmental and social action plan – ESAP, and the environmental and social management plan – ESMP, in Russian and English will be made available for public review for the period of 60 days in accordance with the international requirements. Subject to the disclosure will also be a Non-Technical Summary (NTS, a summary of the International ESIA report and its main findings) that will be prepared as part of the International ESIA to convey the main findings and solutions in a readily understandable manner, as well as this Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The NTS and the SEP will be released in the public domain simultaneously with the International ESIA report and will be available for stakeholder review during the same period of time, i.e. 60 days.

Distribution of the disclosure materials will be through making them available at venues and locations frequented by the community and places to which public have unhindered access.

As a means of disseminating information, the Company is planning to install bulletin boards in accessible places in Seyakha village and Tambey Factoria trading station, as well as on the boundary of the Project Licence Area (on the typical migration routes used by reindeer herders). Such information boards will be used for placing Project-related notices and announcements. Yamal LNG will also establish public reception offices in Yar-Sale, Sabetta and Salekhard that will serve as repositories of Project-related information and displays of relevant materials.

Free printed copies of the ESIA report (including the Environmental and Social Action Plan), NTS and the SEP in Russian will be made accessible for the general public at the following preliminary locations:

- Yamal LNG's office in Salekhard;
- Yamal LNG's public reception office in Sabetta;
- Post office premises in Seyakha (with provision for free public access);
- Yamal LNG's public reception office in Yar-Sale (at the premises of Yamal District Public Association of Indigenous Minorities of the North "Yamal");
- Municipal administration office of the Yamal District in Yar-Sale settlement.

Prior to the ESIA disclosure, the Project's Scoping Report will also be made available for public review in the aforementioned localities.

Electronic copies of the Scoping Report, International ESIA, the NTS and SEP will be placed on the Project web-site: www.yamalspg.ru. This will allow stakeholders with access to Internet to view information about the planned development and to facilitate their involvement in the public consultation process. The web-site will be equipped with an on-line feedback feature that will enable readers to leave their comments in relation to the disclosed materials. This SEP will be updated periodically and will remain publicly available on the Project web-site.

A series of public meetings will be organised by the Project first to discuss findings of the Scoping Report and subsequently - conclusions of the International ESIA report and the impact mitigation measures proposed therein.

The mechanisms that will be used for facilitating input from stakeholders will include press releases and announcements and notifications of the aforementioned disclosed materials in the media, via municipal administrations and NGOs, as well as to migrant population through their community leaders/elders and other community representatives who remain in direct contact with the nomadic reindeer herders throughout the year.

7.1.4 TIMETABLE FOR DISCLOSURE

The disclosure process associated with the release of the Yamal LNG Project Environmental and Social Scoping Report (Scoping Report), the International Environmental and Social Assessment Report (International ESIA Report), as well as the accompanying NTS and SEP will be implemented within the following indicative timeframe:

- Making the SEP and Scoping Report available for public review and for discussion with the nomadic communities in the Project locality, and subsequently with a wider range of stakeholders – Q1 2013;
- Consultation meetings in Project affected communities²⁶ to present and discuss main findings of the Scoping Report, as well as to discuss the planned process of stakeholder engagement based on the SEP – with the nomadic communities in the Project locality, and further consultations with a wider range of stakeholders – Q1 2013;
- Placement of the International ESIA package (including Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Environmental and Social Action Plan, Environmental and Social Management Plan, and Stakeholder Engagement Plan) in the public domain – Q3 2013;
- 60-day disclosure period for the aforementioned International ESIA package – Q3 2013;
- Public consultation meetings in Project affected communities and with other stakeholders to present and discuss findings of the International ESIA and measures proposed in the ESAP and ESMP – Q3 2013;
- Addressing stakeholder feedback received on the entire disclosure package by the Company - Q3-Q4 2013;

²⁶ Taking into account the nomadic lifestyle of the local population, the meetings will be primarily organised in the local settlements during the periods of migrating reindeer herders' arrival.

- Publication of the final suite of the disclosure materials, including the NTS, International ESIA, ESAP and ESMP, and the SEP) – Q4 2013.

The SEP will remain in the public domain for the entire period of Project development and will be updated on a regular basis as the Project progresses through its various phases, in order to ensure timely identification of any new stakeholders and interested parties and their involvement in the process of collaboration with the Company. The methods of engagement will also be revised periodically to maintain their effectiveness and relevance to the Project's evolving environment.

7.2 ON-GOING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Yamal LNG will continue to actively engage with its stakeholders throughout the realisation of the Project and will initiate public consultations in relation to any further environmental and social impact assessment studies in case of expansion, modernisation or variations to the proposed Project activities, as required.

In addition to the disclosure and public consultations on the disclosure package described above, Yamal LNG will also:

- Timely inform Affected communities located in the vicinity of the Project facilities about preparatory, construction, transportation, and operational activities that may cause significant disturbance to the residents, the local indigenous communities and their traditional and day-to-day occupations. Information will be provided to the communities at least two weeks in advance of such activities;
- Regularly and timely update the Affected communities on the progress of Project implementation and significant variations/alterations to the previously disclosed schedule;
- Proactively solicit feedback from members of the Affected communities and other stakeholders on the effectiveness of environmental mitigation and social enhancement measures carried out by the Project;
- Implement a Public Grievance mechanism allowing the lodging and addressing of enquiries and complaints from the stakeholders in accordance with the procedure stipulated by the Project, including all necessary communications to maintain stakeholders' awareness of the Procedure and their ability to utilise the Project's grievance mechanism (as described in section 9 below); and
- Identify and appoint persons within the Company's internal structure who will be responsible for maintaining the on-going interaction and liaison with members of the Affected communities and other stakeholders, including the receiving and processing of enquiries and grievances from the public and finding ways for effective resolution of the issues raised. This staff will also ensure that the stakeholder feedback is communicated to the Company's senior management.

Information about available job vacancies with the Company will be distributed via the local employment bureaus/job centres through cooperation with the YNAO Department of Employment, as well as by publicising in the local and regional media and on the Yamal LNG web-site: www.yamalspg.ru.

Throughout the Project lifecycle, Yamal LNG will continue to update stakeholders via the various engagement means. The Public Grievance Procedure enabling the receipt and processing of

enquiries and grievances from the stakeholders as described in Section 9 will also remain in place throughout the Project's lifespan.

Table 3 summarizes the means of communication and disclosure which will be used by the Company during the engagement process, as well as lists Project information packages specified for each stakeholder category.

Table 3: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure Methods		
Stakeholder Category	Project Information Disclosed	Means of communication/ disclosure
<p>Local population engaged in traditional activities within the Project license area, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nomadic indigenous population (both individual reindeer herding households and commune members), utilising the area for their traditional activities; - reindeer breeding enterprises whose migration routes traverse the Project license area; - Population in Tambey Factoria; - Residents of the village of Seyakha. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEP (initial draft) and Scoping Report; • Draft ESIA package (ESIA, ESAP, ESMP, SEP (updated version), Non-Technical Summary of the ESIA (NTS); • Public Grievance Procedure; • Provision of regular updates on Project development; • Finalized ESIA package. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal notices to public; • Electronic publications and press releases on the Yamal LNG Project web-site; • Dissemination of printed copies at designated public locations; • Press releases in the local media; • Consultation meetings; • Information leaflets and brochures; • Separate focus group meetings with; vulnerable groups, as appropriate.
Non-governmental and community based organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEP (initial draft) and Scoping Report; • Draft ESIA package (ESIA, ESAP, ESMP, SEP (updated version), Non-Technical Summary of the ESIA (NTS); • Public Grievance Procedure; • Provision of regular updates on Project development; • Finalized ESIA package. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal notices to the public. • Electronic publications and press releases on the Yamal LNG Project web-site. • Dissemination of printed copies at designated public locations. • Press releases in the local media. • Consultation meetings. • Information leaflets and brochures.
Government authorities and agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEP (initial draft) and Scoping Report • Draft ESIA package (ESIA, ESAP, ESMP, SEP (updated version), Non-Technical Summary of the ESIA (NTS); • Provision of regular updates on Project development; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of printed copies of the Scoping Report and SEP to the municipal administrations (district and village) in Project Area of Influence; • Dissemination of printed copies of the ESIA package and NTS to the municipal (district and village) administrations in Project Area of Influence;

Table 3: Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure Methods		
Stakeholder Category	Project Information Disclosed	Means of communication/ disclosure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalized ESIA package. Additional types of Project's information if required for the purposes permitting and statutory reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project status reports; Meetings and round tables.
Related businesses and enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESIA package (ESIA, ESAP, ESMP, SEP), and ESIA Non-Technical Summary; Public Grievance Procedure; Updates on Project development and tender/procurement announcements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic publications and press releases on the Yamal LNG Project web-site; Information leaflets and brochures; Procurement notifications.
Project Employees, including both Yamal LNG and contractors' employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESIA package (ESIA, ESAP, ESMP, SEP), and ESIA Non-Technical Summary will be made available through Company's internal document database; Employee Grievance Procedure; Updates on Project development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff handbook; Email updates covering the Project staff and personnel; Regular meetings with the staff, including representatives of contractor personnel; Posts on information boards in the offices and on site; Reports, leaflets.

Table 4 in effect provides an indicative schedule of activities that are aimed at the continuous engagement with Project stakeholders and provides information on the results of each action planned.

Table 4: On-Going Stakeholder Engagement by Yamal LNG

Action no.	Action	Timeframe/Venue	Output
Forthcoming disclosure and consultation activities – the International ESIA documentation			
1	<p>To organise meetings with specific stakeholder groups in order to gather additional data required for development of ESIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yamal LNG staff, including in respective localities; • Round table discussion/workshop with government authorities and agencies (was held in October 2012, in Salekhard city); • NGOs and representatives of local indigenous peoples of Yamal region, including chiefs of the indigenous communes (meeting with the regional NGO “Yamal-potomkam!” and leader of “Ilepts” commune was held in Salekhard in October 2012); • Further meetings with the indigenous chiefs and indigenous community representatives were conducted in December 2012; • Administration of the Yamal District and Seyakha municipal administrations; • With vulnerable groups, if any [to be identified, see also action 5 below] 	<p>October 2012, Salekhard (Round table with the government authorities – conducted, see also Annex E).</p> <p>December 2012: Seyakha, Yar-Sale (fly-over of the selected camps of nomadic reindeer herders, meetings with the chiefs of the local indigenous communes).</p>	<p>Minutes of the meetings.</p> <p>Attendance lists.</p> <p>Questionnaires filled in by the IP representatives.</p> <p>Written requests to authorities for additional information essential for ESIA development.</p>
2	To place hard copies of Project information sheet, the Scoping Report and SEP in public places for public disclosure.	First quarter of 2013 Yar-Sale, Seyakha, Sabetta, Salekhard	Register of comments and suggestions.
3	To place electronic copies of Project information sheet, the Scoping Report and SEP on the Yamal LNG Project web-site www.yamalspg.ru .	First quarter of 2013 Moscow	-
4	To place announcements with the Project contact details, notifications of the construction activities, availability of Scoping Report and SEP, as well on public meetings on the Scoping Report and SEP in visible places in the local communities in Seyakha, Yar-Sale and Tambey Factoria	First quarter of 2013 Yar-Sale, Seyakha, Sabetta,, Salekhard	Printed announcements.

Table 4: On-Going Stakeholder Engagement by Yamal LNG

Action no.	Action	Timeframe/Venue	Output
	(information boards, public places - store, library, culture centre)		
5	To identify specific vulnerable groups residing within the Project Area of Influence.	Fourth quarter of 2012 Yamal District, Administrations of Seyakha settlement and Yamal District in Yar-Sale.	List of specific vulnerable groups.
6	To develop and distribute printed leaflets/ brochures with detailed information about the Project in public places (village libraries, culture centres, local administrations) in an understandable non-technical format - for the local community	First quarter of 2013 Yar-Sale, Seyakha, Sabetta, Salekhard	Printed leaflets/ brochures.
7	To organise public meetings for discussion of Scoping Report and SEP	First quarter of 2013 - Yar-Sale, Sabetta, Seyakha, Salekhard	Minutes of the meetings. Attendance lists. Evaluation (feedback) forms.
8	To place hard copies of the entire disclosure package (International ESIA report, ESAP, ESMP, NTS, SEP) for a 60-day period in public locations for public disclosure.	Third quarter of 2013 Yar-Sale, Seyakha, Sabetta, Salekhard. (the specific timeline will be dictated by lenders' approval of the ESIA documentation package for public disclosure).	Register of comments and suggestions.
9	To place electronic copies of the entire disclosure package (description of the Project, ESIA, ESAP, ESMP, NTS, SEP) on the Yamal LNG Project web-site www.yamalspg.ru	Third quarter of 2013, Moscow	-
10	To place press releases and announcements in the printed media in relation to the ESIA package disclosure, to place electronic publications and press releases about the ESIA package disclosure on the Yamal LNG	Third quarter of 2013, Moscow	Printed press releases and announcements.

Table 4: On-Going Stakeholder Engagement by Yamal LNG

Action no.	Action	Timeframe/Venue	Output
	Project web-site.		
11	To post announcements in the Project's public reception office, as well as in visible places in the local communities (information boards, factories, public buildings- store, library. etc.) about public hearings to be held on the International ESIA package.	Third quarter of 2013 Yar-Sale, Seyakha, Sabetta, Salekhard.	Printed announcements.
12	To organise public hearings to discuss the entire International ESIA package in accordance with the international standards.	Third quarter of 2013 Yar-Sale, Seyakha, Sabetta, Salekhard.	Minutes of the meetings. Attendance lists. Evaluation (feedback) forms.
13	To disclose paper and electronic versions of the final International ESIA package (ESIA, ESAP, ESMP, NTS, SEP) with public feedback taken into account.	Fourth quarter of 2013	Register of comments and suggestions.
14	To provide reporting to state authorities and agencies (including local Administrations) as required by the Project documentation permitting and regulatory process.	Within timeframes stipulated by the RF legislation, and defined by state authorities in relation to the Project documentation development and approval process.	Reports.
15	To inform Yamal LNG staff about the Project's ongoing disclosure process (including preparations of the Scoping Report, SEP and ESIA documentation), with the use of the existing mechanisms of internal distribution of information and significance criteria.	Fourth quarter of 2012 – Fourth quarter of 2013 Moscow, Company's other offices in YNAO: Salekhard, Sabetta, Yar-Sale	--
16	To include Project information in tender documentation/ general procurement notices for partner enterprises and subcontractors.	First quarter of 2013, Moscow	--
Activities for further engagement and information disclosure during the entire Project life cycle			
17	To establish and maintain Project's public reception office.	First quarter of 2013.	Register of comments and

Table 4: On-Going Stakeholder Engagement by Yamal LNG

Action no.	Action	Timeframe/Venue	Output
		Yar-Sale, Sabetta, Salekhard.	suggestions. Attendance lists.
18	To organise meetings and discussions with representatives of the indigenous communities in the nearest settlements - Seyakha, Yar-Sale and Tambey (for Project updates, information on the Engagement and Support Programme, discussion of land use-related issues, etc.) Prior public notification (at least 2-3 weeks in advance) of forthcoming meetings to be provided through representatives of reindeer herders/community chiefs/elders residing in the rural settlements, in order to distribute advance information among nomadic reindeer herders.	<i>Periodicity:</i> Annually (taking into account seasonal migrations of reindeer herders) + As part of the Engagement and Support Programme implementation	Minutes of the meetings. Attendance lists. Evaluation (feedback) forms.
19	To conduct meetings/ focus-group discussions with representatives of the Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups (impacts discussions, Project updates, land use issues, cooperation programme, employment opportunities - also involving regional/local employment agencies, etc.)	As part of the Engagement and Support Programme implementation	Minutes of the meetings. Attendance lists. Evaluation (feedback) forms.
20	To conduct meetings with the local authorities and other relevant government bodies on the Project's measures for emergency preparedness, response and planning.	<i>Periodicity:</i> Annually	Minutes of the meetings. Attendance lists.
21	To regularly update the SEP (identification of any new stakeholders, tailored methods of their involvement in the consultation process, etc.)	<i>Periodicity:</i> Annually during construction (or more frequently if required e.g. where significant changes in the stakeholder list, engagement methods, disclosure and consultations timeframe necessitate more frequent updates)	-

Table 4: On-Going Stakeholder Engagement by Yamal LNG

Action no.	Action	Timeframe/Venue	Output
22	To provide regular updates of Project information on Yamal LNG web-site: www.yamalspg.ru	<p><i>Periodicity:</i></p> <p>At least two weeks in advance of the Project activities which may cause significant disturbance to the local communities and/or were not previously disclosed; or if there are significant variations/alterations to the previously disclosed schedule</p> <p>General updates – twice a year</p>	-
23	To place press releases and announcements in the media about Project activities and works that can impact various groups of stakeholders or activities in which the public can participate.	<p><i>Periodicity:</i></p> <p>At least two weeks in advance of such activities.</p>	Printed press releases and announcements.
24	<p>To disseminate information on available job vacancies with the Project through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local employment bureaus/job centres • local and regional job search web-sites • local and regional media • Yamal LNG web-site: www.yamalspg.ru 	<p><i>Periodicity:</i></p> <p>When new job positions appear within the Company</p>	<p>Job advertisements.</p> <p>Requests to the local job centres</p> <p>Employees database.</p>
25	To participate in and financially contribute to local community events, including those related to cultural traditions of the Indigenous Peoples.	<p><i>Periodicity:</i></p> <p>Ad hoc – upon requests of local communities</p>	Reports on the events.
26	To arrange meetings / discussions on Project development with lending finance institutions.	<p><i>Periodicity:</i></p> <p>According to the schedule agreed with</p>	<p>Minutes of the meetings.</p> <p>Attendance lists.</p>

Table 4: On-Going Stakeholder Engagement by Yamal LNG

Action no.	Action	Timeframe/Venue	Output
		lending financial institutions	
27	To provide regular updates to Project staff and personnel by email or via other means - using available internal mechanisms of information distribution, including intranet and meetings with the staff.	<i>Periodicity:</i> Quarterly	--
28	To hold meetings / discussions with the communities residing or conducting their activities within the Project Area of Influence, as well as with local authorities (to discuss issues related to the Compensation Agreements).	<i>Periodicity:</i> As per the Compensation Agreements	Minutes of the meetings. Attendance lists. Evaluation (feedback) forms.
29	To interact with Federal / Regional / Local authorities on regulatory and permitting aspects of the Project.	<i>Periodicity:</i> Within timeframes stipulated by the RF legislation.	Reports.
30	<p>To install bulletin boards in public places in the local communities that can be used for regular placement of Project information: in Sabetta, Seyakha and Tambey (<i>providing the obtaining of required agreements</i>).</p> <p>To place regular posts on the information boards and in the Project's public reception office with notices about the Project activities and works that can have a perceptible impact on various groups of stakeholders, and activities that the public could participate in.</p> <p>To provide announcements / leaflets on the Public Grievance Procedure on information boards as well as in the Project's public reception office.</p>	<p>First quarter of 2013</p> <p><i>Information update periodicity:</i></p> <p>At least two weeks in advance of such activities</p> <p>First quarter of 2013.</p>	Printed announcements/leaflets
31	To conduct indigenous/local communities opinion surveys	Annually (taking into account seasonal migrations of reindeer herders)	Questionnaires.

Table 4: On-Going Stakeholder Engagement by Yamal LNG

Action no.	Action	Timeframe/Venue	Output
32	To arrange meetings / discussions with public associations and NGOs	<i>Periodicity:</i> Twice a year + As part of the Engagement and Support Programme implementation	Minutes of the meetings. Attendance lists.
33	To conduct household visits to vulnerable families (to determine special needs and concerns, provide Project updates) [<i>vulnerable persons and groups are to be identified, as per item 5 above</i>]	<i>Periodicity:</i> Annually	Field notes. Reports. Evaluation (feedback) forms.
34	To conduct press-conferences / meetings with the media	<i>Periodicity:</i> Annually	Reports.
35	To organise site tours to Project Site and facilities for local communities, authorities and the media to demonstrate Project solutions (taking into account safety restrictions, e.g. during active construction phase, etc.).	Depending on the schedule of main Project activities allowing site visits.	Field notes. Reports.
Other requisite management/organisational activities			
36	To identify dedicated staff within the Project (department/persons) responsible for the SEP implementation and coordination of the stakeholder engagement process, including an assessment of the staff sufficiency and provision of required manpower resources for implementation of the stakeholder engagement activities.	Fourth quarter of 2012, Moscow	-
37	To establish and maintain grievance mechanism for the external public, which includes:		Grievance register.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placing feedback form on the Project web-site www.yamalspg.ru Installing a suggestion box in the Project's public reception office 	First quarter of 2013, Moscow First quarter of 2013	

Table 4: On-Going Stakeholder Engagement by Yamal LNG

Action no.	Action	Timeframe/Venue	Output
	in Seyakha and Tambey, as well as in the Project's representative office in Salekhard		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up a dedicated telephone number for public contact Developing and distributing Public Grievance Leaflets with an accompanying grievance form in the Project's public reception office and Tambey as well as in the Project office in Salekhard; 	First quarter of 2013, Moscow First quarter of 2013	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placing information about the Public Grievance Mechanism in district and local Municipal Administrations within the Project Area of Influence; Placing information about the Project's public reception office to be located in Seyakha in public places of Seyakha and Yar-Sale settlements. 	First quarter of 2013	
	To establish and implement Employee Grievance Procedure (internal Grievance mechanism) for YLNG staff, ensuring anonymity and confidentiality of complaints lodged and allowing grievances to be reviewed by management staff other than a complainant's direct supervisor.	First quarter of 2013, Moscow	
38	To provide external reporting on the Project's stakeholder engagement process (environmental and social performance report to be made public)	<i>Periodicity:</i> Annually (from 2013)	Reports.
39	To provide for regular monitoring of the Project's stakeholder engagement process based on Key Performance Indicators	Monitoring periodicity and key performance indicators will be finalised in the first quarter of 2013	Reports.
40	To process external enquiries and grievances in accordance with the correspondent Public Grievance Procedure	<i>Periodicity:</i> Upon acceptance of enquiries and	Grievance register.

Table 4: On-Going Stakeholder Engagement by Yamal LNG			
Action no.	Action	Timeframe/Venue	Output
		grievances	
41	To report to the Project's senior management on performance of the Grievance Mechanism - cases submitted and results of their review and resolution.	<i>Periodicity:</i> Quarterly Immediate reporting to senior management in case of an incoming enquiry or feedback of high significance and potential risk. Significance and risk criteria for external feedback screening will be developed in first quarter of 2013.	Reports.
42	To organise introductory training on SEP implementation for the Project staff involved in direct interaction with the external public in Project locality and preparation of relevant information materials, as well as on the receipt and processing of enquiries and grievances.	First quarter of 2013	Training agenda. Report.

7.3 FPIC

Throughout the Project lifecycle the Company is committed to an informed consultation and participation process (ICP) which requires in-depth exchange of views and information, organized and iterative consultation, leading to the incorporation of stakeholders' views in the decision-making process.

As stipulated in IFC PS 7, ICP forms a basis for obtaining Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the affected communities of Indigenous Peoples who are likely to be subject to various Project impacts. There is no universally accepted definition of FPIC, however, it assumes good faith negotiation between the Company and the affected indigenous communities and a mutually accepted process of negotiations and agreements that should be documented.

In order to fulfil the requirements for consultations to be 'free, prior and informed', as well as to ensure obtaining FPIC of affected IPs, a range of engagement methods have been applied by the Company. These methods are described in detail in Section 6 of this document and are also summarized in the Table 5 below.

Table 5. Actions performed to demonstrate FPIC		
Consultation Method	Notification	Evidence of the Agreement
Public hearings as a part of formal review process of Project's planned activities (OVOS)	Announcements in the media	Register of comments Minutes of meetings reflecting the voting process
Working sessions with representatives of IP NGOs, IP communes and breeding enterprises, informal talks with IF representatives	Advance letters of request for a meeting	Minutes of meetings Field notes Video/audio recordings
IP herder camps visits	Prior personal agreements with households	Questionnaires Field notes Video/audio recordings
Engagement and Support Programme for Indigenous Population of the Yamal District	Agreed schedule for work sessions with all the parties involved	Signed agreement on planned activities
Public hearings on Seyakha rural settlement development programme	Announcements in the media	Minutes of meetings reflecting the voting process

An important component of FPIC is 'Consent', and more specifically the need to demonstrate broad consent amongst affected IP communities. This is achieved in part through the actions highlighted under 'Evidence of Agreement' in Table 5 above, as well as by cooperation with the Ethno-ecological council of Yamal District (see section 5) and a series of meetings and discussions on Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP).

8 RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section specifies designated Company's staff that will be responsible for the implementation of the SEP, indicates a key person(s) at the Yamal Project who will coordinate the stakeholder engagement process.

The Company has direct and overall responsibility for the implementation and regular update of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including the undertaking and supervising of engagement with all stakeholders in relation to the Project, and draws upon the available internal resources to ensure that the planned activities are conducted effectively and to the appropriate standard. The responsible persons coordinate the disclosure of Project information; public consultation activities and the management of the Public Grievance Procedure (which is described in Section 9 below).

The principal responsibility for engagement with the stakeholders rests with the Yamal LNG Department for Public Relations.

Stakeholder engagement activities are coordinated by the Project's Environmental and Sustainability Manager:

Mr. Valery Votrin

12A, Nametkina Street

117420 Moscow, Russian Federation

Phone: +7 495 228 98 50

Email: v.votrin@yamalspg.ru

9 PUBLIC GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

This section describes a transparent procedure/process that the Company will employ to deal with enquiries and complains received from the affected communities and other stakeholders. This grievance mechanism is intended for the external stakeholders and is separate from the employee grievances that are internally addressed by the Director's Unit for Personnel in accordance with a separate procedure. This SEP does not address the internal procedure for work related grievances as this will be dealt with as part of the Project's Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP).

The Public Grievance Procedure presented below will remain an important element of the SEP throughout the Project entire lifespan.

9.1 WHAT QUALIFIES AS A GRIEVANCE

Grievance is a concern or complaint raised by any stakeholders in relation to the Project. Both concerns and complaints can result from either real or perceived impacts of the Company's operations²⁷.

The following criteria may be applied in order to distinguish complaints and grievances among other types of communication received from the external stakeholders:

- Reports about harmful impacts, disturbance, disruption, injury and damage caused by the activities associated with the Company, including contractor operations (such as noise, traffic, pollution, restricted access to natural resources without prior notification from the Company, damage to common amenities and private assets, sustained losses, impacts on the natural environment and community health, etc.);
- Dissatisfaction with outcomes of the compensation process as part of the land acquisition for the Project purposes;
- Dissatisfaction with some aspects of the Project recruitment and hire process (e.g. limited number of positions available to the local population, insufficient advertising of vacancies);
- Reports about misconduct by the Company's personnel, security or contractor workers.

The above list is not exhaustive and does not exclude other types of communications from the public that the Company's responsible staff may categorise as a complaint.

9.2 WHAT IS AN ENQUIRY

An enquiry is defined as a more generic term that signifies any requests, suggestions or complaints which are initiated by Project stakeholders and result from the actual or perceived impact as experienced by such parties or sustained by their property from the Company's operations.

²⁷ International Finance Corporation (IFC). Good Practice Note. Addressing Grievances from Project-Affected Communities. September 2009.

9.3 PROCEDURE

The Company addresses incoming complains and enquiries submitted through the following means:

- an online facility for placing any stakeholder feedback on the Yamal LNG corporate website: www.yamalspg.ru;
- dedicated telephone number enabling contact with the designated Company staff ((+7 495 228 98 50 – Moscow office));
- electronic mail vopros@yamalspg.ru;
- information leaflets on the Public Grievance Procedure with an accompanying grievance form (see Annex B);
- as well as other means, including via suggestion boxes installed in the Project's public reception office in Seyakha village that will be established in Q1 2013.

When a public enquiry or a grievance are received, these will be managed through a series of pre-determined steps (see Annex B for details). In summary, requests for information/complaints will be acknowledged to an initiating party. Timescales for the provision of response or for further consideration will depend on the complexity of information requested or an issue raised, however, not later than within a month period after receiving an enquiry/ grievance.

All incoming enquiries and grievances will be reflected in a dedicated grievance register to assign an individual reference number. The grievance register is also used to track the status of an enquiry/grievance, analyse the frequency of complaints arising, their geographic distribution, typical sources and causes of complaints, as well as to identify prevailing topics and any recurrent trends.

The grievance register will contain the following information:

- the unique reference number;
- date of incoming grievance;
- location where the grievance was received/submitted and in what form;
- complainant's name and contact details (in case of non-anonymous enquiries and grievances);
- contents;
- identification of parties responsible for the addressing and resolution of the issue;
- dates when the investigation of the complaint was initiated and completed;
- findings of the investigation;
- information on proposed corrective actions to be sent to the initiating party (unless it was anonymous) and the date of the response sent on measures of redress;
- deadlines for internal actions required from Company's staff;
- indication of whether a statement of satisfaction was received from the person who lodged the grievance, or a reason for non-resolution of the grievance;
- the date of close-out;and
- any outstanding actions for non-closed grievances.

The Project will appoint responsible staff for collating and registering enquiries/ grievances, maintaining the grievance register, coordinating responses and managing the process of issue resolution.

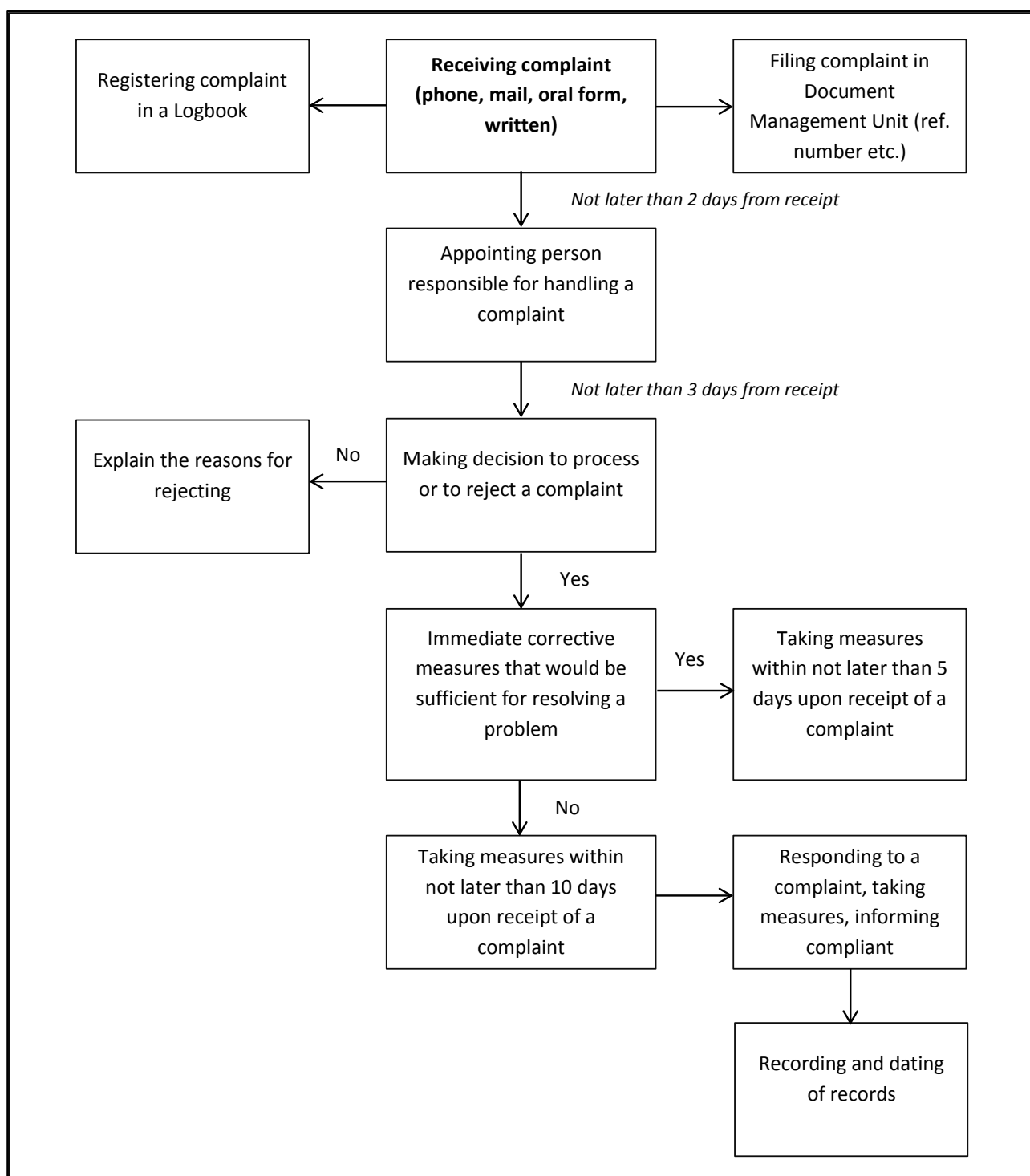
Where a resolution to the identified issue cannot be provided within the specified timescales, designated staff of Yamal LNG will inform the initiating party accordingly. Once all necessary investigations have been completed, the Yamal LNG staff will contact the aforementioned person to discuss further actions and to agree on a possible resolution.

Parties initiating an enquiry or a grievance will also have an opportunity to lodge their case in a confidential manner. The Company will ensure that the name and contact details of the initiating party are not disclosed without their consent and that only the team directly working on the investigation of the issue will have access to such information. In cases when an investigation necessitates passing some or all of the information on to third parties for the purposes of resolving the situation (e.g. when it is ascertained that the enquiry/grievance resulted from certain actions by a contractor company), the complainant's agreement to information disclosure will be sought in an appropriate manner.

The availability of the Public Grievance Procedure will not prevent complainants from seeking alternative legal remedies in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the Russian Federation. The grievance procedure will be operational from the moment of this SEP's public disclosure. A graphic outline of the Procedure is shown in the flow diagram below.

The Company will strive to complete the process of investigating the incoming enquiries and grievances and identifying a resolution within 30 calendar days, and in more complex cases – within 45 calendar days of the receipt of a grievance. The complainant will be informed if a decision has been made by the Company to extend the complaint processing period for cases of greater complexity.

Figure 7: Yamal LNG Public Grievance Procedure



10 MONITORING AND REPORTING

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be periodically revised and updated as necessary in the course of Project implementation. This will help to ensure the validity and adequacy of the information presented herein, and that the identified methods of engagement remain appropriate in relation to the legislative requirements and specific phases of the Project development. Any major changes to the Project activities and to its schedule will be duly reflected in the SEP.

Summarised monthly reports on enquiries and grievances received from stakeholders, as well as on incidents and events that caused the case will be collated by Company's responsible staff and referred to the senior management of Yamal LNG. These internal monthly summaries will be accompanied by the information on the implementation status of associated corrective and preventative actions.

Information on public engagement activities undertaken by the Company is also planned to be conveyed periodically to the external stakeholders, at least with an annual frequency. In cases of significant changes to the Project design and technology, the impact mitigation approaches or to the management plans (ESMP), the Affected communities will be informed as part of the Project's on-going interaction with those communities and other stakeholders.

A number of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will also be monitored by the Company on a regular basis in relation to the engagement measures proposed in this SEP, including the following indicative parameters:

- Number of public hearings, consultation meetings and other public discussions/forums conducted within a reporting period (e.g. monthly, quarterly, or annually);
- Frequency of public engagement activities;
- Number of external public grievances received within a reporting period (e.g. monthly, quarterly, or annually) and number of those resolved within the prescribed timeline;
- Type of public grievances received, including those submitted by representatives of the Indigenous Peoples or directly relating to their traditional activities and lands used by the indigenous population;
- Number of press materials published/broadcasted in the local, regional, and national media; and
- Amount of Company's social development investments in the local communities in the Project Area of Influence.

11 TRAINING

Yamal LNG will arrange necessary training associated with the implementation of this SEP that will be provided to the members of staff who, due to the specifics of their professional activities, may be involved in interactions with the external public and other stakeholders, as well as to the senior management of the Company. Specialised training will also be provided to the staff appointed to deal with stakeholder grievances as per the Public Grievance Procedure, described in Section 9 above.

Project contractors will also receive necessary instructions for the Grievance Procedure and in relation to the main principles of community relations.

12 PROJECT CONTACT DETAILS FOR THE PUBLIC

This section specifies Company's contact information that allows individuals and the public to get in touch with the Project:

JSC "Yamal LNG"

Russian Federation, 629700

Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug

Yamal District

Yar-Sale Settlement, 25A Khudi-Seroko street

Tel.: +7 (495) 228-9850

Fax: +7 (495) 228-9849

E-mail: vopros@yamalspg.ru

Annex A: Stakeholder List

STAKEHOLDER LIST FOR YAMAL LNG PROJECT (GENERAL)**I. International Stakeholders**

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details	Description
Intergovernmental organisations	The Arctic Council	Ms. Linnea Nordström Information Officer Phone: +47 77 75 01 44 Mobile: +47 94 87 88 98 linnea.nordstrom@arctic-council.org www.arctic-council.org	High level intergovernmental forum to promote interaction among the Arctic States, with involvement of the Arctic Indigenous communities. Member States are Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and US.
Indigenous peoples	Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat (IPS)	Strandgade 91, 2th floor - 1014 Copenhagen K Denmark - Tel. +45 3283 3790 - Fax +45 3283 379 Email: ips@ghsdk.dk Ms. Alona Yefimenko Technical Advisor Phone +45 3283 3796 Email: alona.yefimenko@arcticpeoples.org http://www.arcticpeoples.org/	A support secretariat for the International Indigenous Peoples' Organisations that are Permanent Participants to the Arctic Council. In order to help communication with the Russian Indigenous Peoples, communications are in both English and Russian.
Environmental organisations	IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature Arctic Marine Ecosystem-Based Management Project	Headquarters/ Regional Office for Europe: Rue Mauverney 28 1196 Gland Switzerland <i>(No office in Russia. Regional Office for Europe in Switzerland controls activities in Russia)</i> +41 22 9990000 (Work) +41 22 9990002 (Fax) mail@iucn.org ; http://www.iucn.ru/	Largest professional global conservation network, focused on global biodiversity protection. Has an observer status at the UN General Assembly. The Organisation unites 82 states, including the Russian federation represented by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. Regional Office for Europe covers the European continent, Russia, and Central Asia.

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details	Description
Environmental organisations	WWF Russia WWF Arctic Programme	Mr. Mikhail Babenko Coordinator of Oil & Gas Global Arctic Programme Moscow office Office phones: +7 (495) 727 09 39 +7 (495) 727 09 38 E-mail: russia@wwf.ru Address for correspondence: 109240, PO box 3, Moscow, World Wildlife Fund Actual address: 109240 Moscow, Nikoloyamskaya street, Building 19 Building 3	The purpose of WWF - the prevention and reduction of the negative impact on the nature of the oil and gas sector companies through increasing their environmental responsibility, as well as improving the legal framework in the country. WWF performs a complex project "The new future for the Russian Arctic" http://www.wwf.ru/about/where_we_work/arctic/arctic/
Environmental organisations	Greenpeace Russia, "Save the Arctic" Program	The main office (postal address): 125040, Moscow, Leningradsky Prospect, 26, building 1 Additional office: 125040, Moscow, Novaya Bashilovka street, 6 Telephones: (495) 988 74 60 Fax: (495) 988 74 60, ext. 106 E-mail: info@greenpeace.ru (general issues) http://www.greenpeace.org/russia/ru/campaigns/protect-the-arctic/	Greenpeace supports the preservation of wilderness in the Arctic. "Save the Arctic" campaign has achieved its 1 million signature threshold.
Environmental organisations	The Socio-Ecological Union	sovetsu@rambler.ru http://www.seu.ru/	International environmental organisation that unites over 10,000 members from 19 countries of Europe, Asia and North America.

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details	Description
Indigenous peoples	Arctic Network for the Support of the Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Arctic (ANSIPRA)	<p>Dr. Winfried K. Dallmann, Network Coordinator Phone: (+47)-77 75 06 48 Phone switchboard: (+47)-77 75 05 00 Fax: (+47)-77 75 05 01 E-mail: dallmann@npolar.no</p> <p>Ms. Elena Krikunenko, Assistant Coordinator Moscow Phone/fax: (+7)-095-780-87-27 E-mail: regions_ritc@km.ru http://ansipra.npolar.no/english/Index.html</p>	A communication network linking Russian Indigenous Peoples' Organisations (IPOs) with international institutions and organisations alarmed about the future of the indigenous peoples of the Russian North. ANSIPRA's main goal is to spread information and to mediate contacts.
Indigenous peoples	The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)	<p>Independent experts from Russia: Mr. Andrey Nikiforov (Russian Federation) Mr. Pavel Sulyandziga (Russian Federation) http://social.un.org/index/IndigenousPeoples/ContactUs.aspx http://www.un.org/russian/hr/indigenousforum/forum_brochure.htm http://www.un.org/russian/hr/organs/indforum/index.html#1</p>	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.
Environmental organisations	Biodiversity Conservation Centre (BCC)	<p>Russia, 117312, Moscow, Vavilova st., 41, office 2 Phone / fax (499) 124-71-78 Telephone (499) 124-50-22 E-mail: biodivers@biodiversity.ru http://www.biodiversity.ru/</p>	<p>Charitable Foundation to address environmental issues in the former Soviet Union, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of environmental projects in Northern Eurasia; • Providing information, guidance and advisory support to environmental initiatives; • Coordination of environmental organisations' activities in Russia and abroad; • Provision of support to nature reserves, national parks and other protected areas; • Developing mechanisms for the financing of

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details	Description
			charitable initiatives of nature protection.

II. Federal Stakeholders

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details	Description
Environmental authority	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation	123995, Moscow, Bol'shaya Gruzinskaya st., 4/6 (499) 254-48-00 – Telephone line of Ministry of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation (499) 254-46-56, (499) 254-67-22 - Public Reception of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation minprirody@mnr.gov.ru	Functions of public policy and legal regulation development in the area of study, use, reproduction, and protection of natural resources.
Environmental authority	Federal Service for Natural Resource Use Supervision (RPN)	123995 Moscow, Bol'shaya Gruzinskaya st., 4/6, D-242, GSP-5 www.rpn.gov.ru Fax: (499) 254-58-88 Contact phone for incoming mail questions: (499) 254-50-72 Contact phone for outgoing mail questions: (499) 254-67-38 Responsible duty: (499) 254-05-93 http://rpn.gov.ru/node/802	The main tasks of the State control and supervision in the sphere of environmental management and environmental protection are the detection, suppression and prevention of offenses related to illegal and unsustainable use of natural resources, negative impact on the environment during implementation of all types of natural resource use, including environmentally hazardous activities. Regulation of issues related to subsoil resource use.
Federal authority	Federal Agency for Subsoil Resources	123995 Moscow, Bol'shaya Gruzinskaya st., 4/6, D-242, GSP-5 E-mail: rosnedra@rosnedra.com http://www.rosnedra.com/	Regulation of issues related to subsoil resources use.

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details	Description
Federal authority	Federal Agency for Water Resources	117292, Moscow, Kedrova st., house. 8, Bld. 1 Phone: (499) 125-52-79 Fax: (499) 125-22-36 E-mail: water@favr.ru http://voda.mnr.gov.ru/	Providing of State services and management of federal property in the sphere of water resources.
Environmental authority	Federal Forestry Agency	115184, Moscow, Pyatnitskaya st., 59/19 Phones: for information (general) - (495) 953-37-85 on orders, incoming and outgoing documents - (499) 230-86-86, (499) 230-85-96, (499) 230-85-72 Fax: (499) 230-85-30 E-mail: lesinfor@aha.ru	Functions of public policy and legal regulation development in the sphere of forest relations (with the exception of forests located in protected natural areas); Control and supervision in the remit of forestry (with the exception of forests located in protected natural areas).
Federal Authority	Federal Service for Environmental, Technological and Atomic Supervision (RTN) The North-Ural Administration of RTN	625000, Tyumen. 10 Khokhryakova st. Tel.: (3452) 46-31-03, факс: (3452) 45-32-07 Internet: http://sural.gosnadzor.ru Mr. Leonid Losev, Head	Responsible for control and supervision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety of activities related to subsoil use; • Industrial safety; • Safe use of nuclear energy; • Safety of electrical and heating systems and networks; • Safety of dams; • Safe production, storage and use of industrial explosives; • Protection of the environment to reduce negative effects of industrial activities.

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details	Description
Federal Authority	Federal Agency for Fisheries and Preservation of Aquatic Biological Resources (Rosrybolovstvo) Lower-Ob' Territorial Administration	Address: 625016, Tyumen, 30 Let Pobedi str., 52 Mr. Andrey Chernyakov, Director Phone: +7 (3452) 338-566, 338-545, 333-902, 334-218 (accounting) 333-603 (F) Website: http://www.noturfish.ru/ E-mail: notur@mail.ru	Main functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop and implement public policy and legal regulation of fisheries; • Control and supervision of aquatic biological resources and their habitats in the inland waters of the Russian Federation; • State property management in fisheries, conservation, management, research, preservation and reproduction of aquatic bioresources and their habitat.
Federal Authority	Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Roshydromet) Yamal-Nenets Territorial Division	Postal address: 629001 Salekhard city, st. Igarskaya, 17 Fax: 4.8.11, 4.9.40 E-mail: cgms@yamalinfo.ru Mr. Konstantin Kostagladov, tel: 4-79-14, 4-40-81	Executive authority responsible for providing public services in the field of hydrometeorology and related areas, environmental monitoring, pollution monitoring, supervision of activities that affect meteorological and other geophysical processes.
Federal Authority	Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare (RPN) Territorial Administration for the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (YNAO)	Novy Urengoy, Novaya Street, Building 26 Phone: 8 (3494) 237-056, 237-036	Oversight and enforcement of legal requirements in the sphere of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, and ensuring the protection of consumers rights.

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details	Description
Federal Authority	Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) Territorial Administration for the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (YNAO)	629,007 Salekhard city, 7 Respubliki st., Tel/fax: 4-10-99, 4-11-15 Mr. Mikhail Skryago, Head Web-site address: http://yamalstat.gks.ru/ E-mail: okrstat@yamalinfo.ru	Meeting the needs of governing bodies, the media, the public, the scientific community, businesses and entrepreneurs, and international organisations in a variety of live and complete statistical information.
Federal Authority	Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Response (Emercom) Territorial Administration for the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (YNAO)	629007, Salekhard city, 28 7 Respubliki st. Press-service telephone: (34922) 3-50-39	Works in conjunction with local and municipal emergency response services, fire protection and other services.
Indigenous peoples	Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East (RAIPON)	Mr Sergey Kharyuchi, President. Mr. Rodion Sulyandziga, First Vice-President. Mr. Dmitry Berezhkov, Vice-President Vice-presidents in the Ural Federal District: Mr. Alexander Evay, president of the Association of Indigenous Peoples "Yamal - potomkam" http://www.raipon.info/ str. Bol'shaya Polyanka st., 44/2 Moscow, 119415 raipon@raipon.info + 7 (495) 748-31-24 +7 (495) 748-49-59	Public organization, which aims to protect human rights and uphold the interests of the indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of Russia, contribute to the solution of social and economic issues, environmental issues, cultural development and education. RAIPON working to provide for the protection of the rights of the native environment and traditional way of life of the indigenous peoples of the North, and to ensure their right to self-government in accordance with national and international legal standards. Permanent participant of the Arctic Council.

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details	Description
Indigenous peoples	Union of Reindeer Breeders of Russia	<p>Organization Management:</p> <p>Khorolya D.O. - President, Vice-President and member of the Association of World Reindeer Herders</p> <p>Komarov A.V. - Vice-President</p> <p>Amerkhanov H.A. - Deputy Director</p> <p>Legal address: 129010, Moscow, Bol'shaya Spasskaya st., 10/1</p> <p>Actual address: 107139, Moscow, B-139, Orlikov per., 3, Building 1, Room 429.</p> <p>Tel: 207-42-59</p>	<p>Nonprofit Partnership, brings together more than 220 individuals and businesses from all of the Russian Arctic reindeer areas. The highest governing body - the Congress of Russian reindeer herders, and between Congresses – the Board and the Executive Board. The Union has also established Research Coordination Council. The Union has no permanent sources of funding other than a small membership fee.</p> <p>Also cooperates with the administrations of the northern regions, as well as with associations of indigenous peoples of the North.</p>

III. Regional Stakeholders

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details
Municipal Administration	Municipal Administration for Salekhard City	<p>Mr. Ivan Kononenko, Head of Administration of the Salekhard municipality</p> <p>Mr. Evgeny Semikhin, Deputy Head of the Administration on the Social Policy</p> <p>http://www.salekhard.org/sostav</p> <p>Salekhard, Sverdlova st., 48</p> <p>Tel:+7 (34922) 2-55-11, +7 (34922) 2-56-05, +7 (34922) 2-56-10</p>
Environmental Authority	Regional Administration of Federal Service for Nature Use Supervision (RPN) for Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	<p>Salekhard, Mira st., 40</p> <p>Tel.: 8(34922)3-10-41, Fax: 8(34922)4-79-03</p> <p>http://www.ufsp-yanao.salr.ru/</p>
Environmental Authority	Department for Special Protection Areas and Permitting (RPN body) for Yamal-Nenets	<p>Salekhard, Mira st., 40</p> <p>Tel: +7 (34922) 4-78-64</p>

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details
	Autonomous Okrug	http://salekhard.russiacatalog.ru/organy-vlasti/22167.html
Environmental Authority	Department for agricultural sector development of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	629008, Salekhard city, 26 Respubliki st. reception: tel.: (34922) 4-13-04 Fax: (34922) 3-13-69 tel. / fax: (34922) 4-09-37
Environmental Authority	Department of Natural Resources Regulation, Forestry and Development of Oil and Gas Sector of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	629,008, Salekhard, st. Matrosov, 29 Ms. Julia Chebotareva, Director Phone: +7 (34922) 4-16-25, fax: +7 (34922) 4-46-30
Regional Executive Agency	Veterinary Service of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	629008, Salekhard, st. Yamalskaya, 5a
Cultural Heritage Authority	Service for the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Resources in the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	str. Podshibyakina, 25-a, Salekhard, YNAO, 629008. E-mail: sokn@gov.yamal.ru. tel. (8-349-22) 3-60-78 Ms. Elena Dubkova, Acting Head of Service Phone: (8-349-22) 4-69-79
Regional Executive Agency	Department for Civil Defence and Fire Safety of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	629003, Salekhard, st. Chapaeva 8 Telephone: (34922) 4-85-80
Social Protection Authority	Department for Labour and Social Protection of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	Salekhard, B. Podshibyakina st., 15 Tel: +7 (34922) 4-64-00 http://dtszn.gov.yanao.ru
Labour Authority	Department for Employment of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	Salekhard, Chapaeva st., 42 Tel: +7 (34922) 4-33-10, +7 (34922) 4-20-52 http://zanyanao.ru

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details
Labour Authority	Employment Bureau (Job Centre)	Salekhard, Mayakovskaya st., 24 Tel / fax (34922) 4-93-89, Email: salczn@dz.gov.yanao.ru Director: Mr. Boris Sannikov, 4-33-35 Deputy Director: Ms. Irina Serbenko, 4-34-86
Indigenous Affairs Authority	Department for Indigenous Minorities of the North of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	Sotruueva Inna - Director Salekhard, Gavryushina st., 17 Tel: +7 (34922) 3/10/16, 2-27-96, 2-27-97, 2-27-99 http://salekhard.russiacatalog.ru/organy-vlasti/22175.html
Indigenous Representative Organisations	Public Association of Indigenous Minorities of the North 'Yamal – Potomkam!', Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	Mr. Edman Nerkagi, president of Public Association of Indigenous Minorities of the North in YNAO 'Yamal – Potomkam' 629,001, Salekhard, Gubkina st., 13, of. 8. Tel. / Fax: (34922) 3-46-64, 3-57-53 E-mail: numgi@yandex.ru http://www.llr.ru/razdel4.php?id_r4=2506&id_r3=67&simb=%C0&page=2 District division in the village of Yar-Sale
Indigenous Representative Organisations	The Youth Branch of "Yamal – Potomkam!" Public Association	Tel: 8-951-984-21-04 (TBC) Ms. Yabne Wango, Chairman http://www.salekhard.org/obschestvennie-organizatsii
Indigenous Representative Organisations	Union of Reindeer Breeders of Yamal	Mr. Leonid Khudi, Chairman 629008, Tyumen Region, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District, Salekhard, st. Republic, 72 Telephone (s): 34922-32053, Fax: 3-20-53
Indigenous Representative Organisations	Association of indigenous communities of the Minorities of the North "Our Land"	Salekhard, Igarskaya st., 55. http://iskalko.ru/1078900001784

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details
NGO	Association of Women's organizations of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug "Yamal Women"	Ms. Elena Zlenko, Chairman 629000, Tyumen Region, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District, Salekhard, st. Gubkin, 13a, Apt. 3

IV. Local Stakeholders

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details
District Municipal Administration	Yamal District Municipal Administration	Mr. Andrey Kugaevsky, Head of Municipality Deputy Chief of Staff for Social Affairs, head of the department of labor and social protection of the population Galanin Marina Yamal district, Yar-Sale, Mira st., 12. Tel. (34996) 03.03.34 Fax 03.08.04. The Department of Labor and social protection of the population. Tel. / Fax: (34996) 05/03/32, 03/08/76. E-mail: adm_yamal@rambler.ru; adm@yamal.ytc.ru http://region-yamal.ru/content/view/481/138 http://www.mo-yamal.ru/
District Municipal Administration	Administration of Environmental and Natural Resources Regulation in Yamal District	629700, Yamal District, Yar-Sale settlement, st. Mira, 12 E-mail address: uprr-2006@mail.ru Web-site: mo-yamal.ru Mr. Vladimir Nikiforov, Head of Department, 3-07-74
District Municipal	Department of Land Resources and Land Use	629700, Yamal district, Yar-Sale settlement, st. Mira, 12

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details
Administration		E-mail address: uprr-2006@mail.ru Site Address: mo-yamal.ru Mr. Alexander Vashurkin, Deputy Head of Department, tel. 3-09-75
Indigenous Affairs Authority	Administration for Minorities of the North, Yamal District	Mr. Semen Vanuyto, Director: Yar-Sale, Mira st., 12 Tel.: (34 996) 30 534 specialists (34996) 30952 Head E-mail: yamal-mns@rambler.ru www.mo-yamal.ru http://www.mo-yamal.ru/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=276:2011-02-04-05-30-24&catid=73&Itemid=173
Labour Authority	Employment Bureau (Job Centre), Yamal District	Ms. Natalia Kukh, Director Yamal district, Yar-Sale, Khudi Seroko st., 39b Tel./3-01-86 Tel. / Fax: (34996) 03/04/17, E-mail: czn@yarsale.yamal-usi.ru http://zanyanao.ru/content/49
Settlement Municipal Administration	Seyakha Settlement Municipal Administration	Mr. Igor Okotetto, Head of Municipality Seyakha, Bamovskaya st., 16 Tel. (34996) 2-55-60, 2-55-77, fax 2-55-42 e-mail: cd7@mail.ru ; http://region-yamal.ru/content/view/481/138/1/5/
Indigenous Representative Organisations	Yamal district public association of indigenous minorities of the North "Yamal"	Mr. Yury Khudi, Chairman of the Board - 629700, Tyumen Region, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Yamal district,. Yar-Sale, st. Mira, 6A, Phone: +7 3499630412
Indigenous Representative Organisations	Community of Indigenous Peoples of the North "Ilebs"	Mr. Mikhail Okotetto 629 705, Seyakha, Beregovaya st., 1. Tel. 8 (34996) 2-55-42, 2-55-87 629,008, Salekhard, Respubliki st, 62, flat 38. Tel / fax: 8 (34922) 3-16-04, 7-

Category	Organisation/ Entity	Contact Details
		57-83 e-mail: ilebts@narod.ru http://ilebts.narod.ru/obschina.htm http://ilebts.narod.ru/
Indigenous Representative Organisations	State-owned Unitary Reindeer Breeding Enterprise “State Farm Yamalsky” (municipal reindeer breeding enterprise “Yamalskoye”)	Mr. Timofey Laptander Yamal district, Seyakha, Vanuyto st., 1 Phone: (34 996) 25 518, (34 996) 25 532 Fax: (34 996) 25 532
Indigenous Representative Organisations	The Ethno-ecological council of the Yamal District	Yar-Sale settlement
Indigenous Communities	The communes «Yarokhoj», «Tusyada», commercial enterprises: Northern Reindeer Breeding Enterprise of the Yamal Peninsula «Yamal», Valaama LLC, Union of reindeer breeders of the Seyakha tundra «Tesavey Yamal»	Seyakha and inter-settlement territories http://www.rusprofile.ru/id/1274058

Annex B: Leaflet on Public Grievance Mechanism

Mechanism for lodging and addressing enquiries and grievances from external stakeholders

JSC Yamal LNG (“the Project” or “the Company”) is striving to ensure that their activities and operations do not cause any problems for those living near to the Project facilities and associated infrastructure or for other potentially affected stakeholders. However, we would like to hear about any concerns or particular complaints that you may have in relation to the activities of the Project, so that any of those issues can be noted and duly addressed.

What kind of enquiry can I lodge?

Anyone can contact the Company if they feel that activities and operations of Yamal LNG are negatively affecting them, their place of residence, their assets and property, or the environment. Examples of grievances could include:

- Negative impacts on local residents (such as excessive noise, traffic, and other types of disturbance)
- Damage to private and common assets and properties
- Environmental damage resulting from construction or operations activities as part of the Project
- Practices or technologies that endanger the health, safety and security of Company employees and/or local population

How can I contact the Company?

Anyone can submit a grievance to the Company in the following ways:

- **By phone to: +7 495 228 98 50 – Moscow office.**
- **By e-mail on: vopros@yamalspg.ru**
- **Via the Company’s website at: <http://www.yamalspg.ru/>**
- **Via the Project’s public reception offices in Salekhard, Yar-Sale and Seyakha [to be established], or through a representative of Yamal LNG in Yar-Sale settlement (Mr. Yury Shapovalov, tel.: +7 908 862 4241), as well as via the reception of the Manager of gas and gas condensate production unit at the South-Tambey Licence area in Sabetta.**
- **By completing the attached grievance form and posting it to/dropping it in person at the following addresses:**

Mr. Valery Votrin

12A, Nametkina Street

Moscow, Russian Federation, 117420

Or to:

JSC “Yamal LNG”

Russian Federation, 629700

Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug

Yamal District

Yar-Sale Settlement, 25A Khudi-Seroko street.

How will the Company deal with my enquiry?

The Company will go through the following steps to deal with your issue:

Step 1: Acknowledgement: Yamal LNG will contact you to acknowledge and, where possible, to inform you of a resolution to the issue raised (unless the enquiry was anonymous) within the following timescales:

- immediately for a verbal complaint; and
- within 3 to 5 business days from the receipt of a written complaint.

This acknowledgment will include a reference number for your enquiry, the person at Yamal LNG responsible for tracking your case, and the expected date for completing the investigation of the issue raised (where appropriate).

Step 2: Investigation: Yamal LNG will then set up an investigation into your grievance. We may need to contact you during this investigation.

Step 3 Resolution: When we have completed the investigation of your issue we will contact you with our findings and our proposed response. If our investigations find that the issue raised does not relate to the Company's activities, or if Yamal LNG is working within the relevant Russian and applicable International Standards in relation to subject of your enquiry, we will explain this in writing to you. Otherwise, we will propose a response to address the issue raised in your enquiry. If you consider our response and its implementation to be satisfactory we will ask you to sign a statement of satisfaction if you are happy to do so. If you are not satisfied with our response we will have further discussions with you to see if there are other possible steps which can be taken to resolve the grievance.

Step 4 Follow up: Yamal LNG may contact you at a later stage to confirm that our activities pose no further problems.

Confidentiality: If you would like your enquiry to remain confidential, Yamal LNG will ensure that your name and contact details are not disclosed without your consent and that only the Yamal LNG team directly working on the investigation of your case will have access to such information. If it is not possible for the team to fully investigate or resolve the problem without revealing your identity or the contents of your enquiry (for example, if you are required to give evidence in court), the "Yamal LNG" staff directly working on your case will have prior discussions with you on how you would prefer to proceed.

Anonymity: If you would like to lodge an enquiry anonymously, please indicate so in the attached form. The subject of your enquiry will in any case be examined, however it may be more difficult for the Company to conduct the investigation and we will not be able to give you feedback on the result of our examination of the issue that you raised.

Annex C: Public Enquiry Form

Public Enquiry Form			
Reference Number <i>[to be filled in by responsible person at Yamal LNG]:</i>			
Full Name <i>Note: If you prefer so, you could keep this field anonymous or request non-disclosure of your identity information to a third party (tick an appropriate box)</i>	I request non-disclosure of my identity information. I would like to submit an ANONYMOUS enquiry.		
Contact Details	Address:		
	Tel:		
	e-mail:		
How would you prefer to be contacted? <i>Please tick a box</i>	By post	By phone	By e-mail
No. of your ID document: <i>[this field is optional]</i>			
Details of your grievance: <i>[Please describe the problem, whom it happened to, when, where and how many times, as relevant]</i>			
What is your suggested resolution for the grievance, if you have one:			
How to submit this form to Yamal LNG	By Post to: Mr. Valery Votrin 12A, Nametkina Street 117420 Moscow, Russian Federation <i>Or to:</i> JSC "Yamal LNG" Russian Federation, 629700 Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug Yamal District Yar-Sale Settlement, 25A Khudi-Seroko street		
	By hand: please drop this form at the addresses specified above		
	By e-mail: Please email your grievance, suggested resolution and preferred contact details to: vorpos@yamalspg.ru		
Signature		Date	

Annex D: Applicable Standards for Stakeholder Engagement

NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

This Annex describes regulatory and legal requirements for public participation in the environmentally important decision making that are stipulated in the Russian Federation legislation.

The Russian regulatory requirements for taking the public (community) opinion into consideration in the process of the siting, design, construction and upgrade of the capital construction projects and infrastructure are set forth by Federal Law No. 7-FZ “On Environmental Protection” as of 10.01.2002, which stipulates that:

- Commercial or another activity that gives rise to an environmental impact shall be carried out following the principle of public participation in decision making based on citizens’ right for healthy environment (Article 3),
- Public opinion shall be taken into account in decision making on the siting of facilities, a business or other activities which may adversely impact the environment (Article 13).
- The process of environmental impact assessment (EIA, or ‘OVOS’ in the Russian practice) comprises public consultations concerning the intended activity.

Public consultations (or ‘public discussions’) are defined as a set of activities accompanying the EIA process to ensure that the public is informed of the proposed development. Among main goals of these activities is to identify public priorities and preferences and to take them into account during the impact assessment in order to prevent and/or mitigate environmental impacts stemming from the proposed project, as well as the associated social, economic and other consequences.

In accordance with the Russian legislation, public consultations are organised by the local government bodies, with support from the project initiator:

- The project initiator informs the public and provides access to the relevant information, addresses questions, covers all the related expenditures and holds the overall responsibility for the process;
- The local authorities assist in arranging and holding meetings with the public (public hearings, referenda, conciliation committees, etc.).

Public discussions is another form of public participation in a decision making process related to urban development and spatial planning issues. The public discussions process is regulated by the RF Urban Development Code No. 190-FZ from 22.12.2004 and regulations of the local authorities (in this case, by the Charter of Yamal region municipality from 01.01.2006 and corresponding legal acts of the Yamal Region Duma). According to the RF Urban Development Code, as well as in local regulations mentioned above, organization and conducting of public hearings is within the responsibility of local authorities that act either as a client for specific design documentation development or are authorized to issue relevant permits.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

International Finance Corporation (IFC), which is incorporated within the World Bank Group, invests in private projects not guaranteed by the national governments, and assists in attracting investments from other sources. The IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012) set out the following recommendations with regard to stakeholder engagement (as part of Performance Standard # 1 “Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts”):

- To promote and provide means for adequate engagement with Affected communities throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disclosed and disseminated;
- To take account of the outcome of the engagement process with Affected communities in the identification of risks and impacts associated with the project;
- To maintain stakeholder engagement as a continuous process that involves stakeholder analysis and planning, disclosure and dissemination of information, consultation and participation, grievance mechanism, and the on-going reporting to Affected communities;
- To identify the range of stakeholders that may be interested in project activities and to facilitate a dialog with all stakeholders through a process of external communications;
- To provide affected communities with access to relevant information on: (i) the purpose, nature, and scale of the project; (ii) the duration of proposed project activities; (iii) any risks to and potential impacts on such communities and relevant mitigation measures; (iv) the envisaged stakeholder engagement process; and (v) the grievance mechanism;
- To undertake a process of consultation in a way that provides the affected communities with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts and mitigation measures, and allows the client to consider and respond to them;
- For projects with potentially significant adverse impacts, to conduct an Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) process that will result in the affected communities’ informed participation. This process should be documented, in particular the measures taken to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on affected Communities, and will inform those affected about how their concerns have been considered;
- To establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of stakeholders’ concerns and complaints about the Company’s environmental and social performance.

EBRD PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Timely and meaningful consultation throughout the life of the project, commensurate with the size and duration of the project and the scale of associated impacts, is a requirement of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Information disclosure and stakeholder engagement are pivotal to the EBRD’s Environmental and Social Policy (2008):

"The EBRD considers stakeholder engagement as an essential part of good business practices and corporate citizenship, and a way of improving the quality of projects. In particular, effective community engagement is central to the successful management of risks and impacts on communities affected by projects, as well as central to achieving enhanced community benefits."

EBRD requires that mandatory and informative consultations be held between the project developer and stakeholders concerning the findings of an environmental and social impact assessment, together with ensuring public access to the ESIA results. These requirements serve as a basis for an open, direct and culture-oriented mechanism of effective interaction with individuals and groups that could be affected by the project implementation.

In particular, Performance Requirement #10: “Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement” sets out the Bank’s requirements for clients to identify stakeholders potentially affected by their projects, disclose sufficient information about issues and impacts arising from the projects and consult with stakeholders in a meaningful and culturally-appropriate manner.

The following principles should also be followed:

- Written and oral communication with the local population should be in the local language, while the methods and forms of such communication should be clearly understood by the communities;
- The stakeholders should have a free and readily accessible access to project’s written information and the consultation process;
- Tailored communication means should be used to facilitate access to consultation;
- The public consultation process should be respectful of the local traditions related to discussion and decision making;
- Care should be taken to establish clear and transparent grievance and response mechanisms to address feedback received from the public.

EBRD requires that the ESIA documentation be made publicly available for comment in a format which is accessible to the majority of people potentially affected by the Project. EBRD further requires that the ESIA shall remain in the public domain for a defined period of time (normally 60 days) which constitutes a public disclosure period.

Annex E: Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Overview of public hearings on Planned Project Activities (OVOS) carried out by the Yamal LNG Project over the period of 2010-2012

Nature and dates/ location of engagement	Individuals, groups, and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns and suggestions raised	Type of information disclosed	Format of disclosure
A public hearing on Declaration of Intent for the Yamal LNG Project Yar-Sale, District Centre for Culture and Arts 27 May 2010	Yamal District Municipal Administration Local administration Administration for Minority Peoples of the North (under the Yamal District Municipal Administration) Public Association for Indigenous Minorities of the North "Yamal" Administration for natural resource use (under the Yamal District Municipal Administration) Yamal LNG Design organisations Local residents and representatives of reindeer breeding enterprises and households Total: 31 participants	YLNG's intention to commence development of South Tambey gas condensate field. Collection of suggestions for OVOS's Terms of Reference. Information on the numbers of indigenous communities – reindeer herders in the area, and their livestock. Possible options for compensation in case of a resettlement.	Land take and associated impacts on traditional land use, including on reindeer grazing areas. Potential impacts on subsistence fishing. Effects of linear infrastructure (pipelines, access roads) on traditional migration routes used by local reindeer herders. Availability of reindeer crossings on the linear infrastructure facilities. Potential impacts of contractor activities on areas in traditional use by reindeer herders. Availability of job opportunities and professional training for the local indigenous population, particularly for the youth. Use of local construction materials. Code of conduct for Project personnel, including prohibition of the use of firearms and dogs. Environmental monitoring of the	Pre-project documentation – Declaration of Intent for the Yamal LNG Project Disclosure period: 12 April – 26 May 2010	Announcements of public hearing in local press – <i>Vremya Yamala</i> , web-site of local administration, on TV and in local libraries. Availability of the Declaration of Intent for review at designated public venues – District Centre for Culture and Arts (Yar-Sale) and in the Seyakha village hall. Presentation at the public hearing.

Nature and dates/ location of engagement	Individuals, groups, and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns and suggestions raised	Type of information disclosed	Format of disclosure
			<p>development.</p> <p>Bilateral Cooperation Agreement between the Company and local administration.</p> <p>Support and assistance to the local indigenous population (fuel and food supply, availability of flights to Seyakha settlement).</p> <p>Compensation schemes for affected population.</p>		
<p>A public hearing on the OVOS for seaport facilities in Sabetta village, including shipping approach channel in the Obskaya estuary</p> <p>Seyakha, village cultural centre</p> <p>6 December 2011</p> <p><i>(NB: this public hearing included discussion of certain associated facilities of the Project)</i></p>	<p>Yamal District Municipal Administration</p> <p>Local administration</p> <p>Public Association for Indigenous Minorities of the North “Yamal”</p> <p>Administration for Minority Peoples of the North (under the Yamal District Municipal Administration)</p> <p>Administration for natural resource use (under the Yamal District Municipal Administration)</p> <p>Yamal LNG</p> <p>Design organisations</p> <p>Local residents and</p>	<p>Proposed project solutions for construction of seaport facilities.</p> <p>Timeline for channel construction – summer navigation seasons of 2012-2013.</p> <p>Construction of facilities of the preparatory phase – mooring area and the approach channel,</p> <p>– existing jetty to be upgraded for oil tankers,</p> <p>– cargo and Roll-On/Roll-Off jetties, tailored to receive large-size modules.</p> <p>Environmental impact assessment for the</p>	<p>Availability of job opportunities and training for the local indigenous population, particularly for the youth.</p> <p>Preferential recruitment of local population.</p> <p>Regular reporting on the activities being undertaken.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of disturbed lands.</p> <p>Organisation of a fish hatchery for sturgeon and muksun in Novy Port area.</p> <p>Observance of all environmental safeguards during construction and further implementation of works.</p>	<p>Project documentation, including OVOS materials</p> <p>Disclosure period: 03 November – 05 December 2011</p>	<p>Announcements of public hearing in local press – <i>Vremya Yamala</i> (on 03/11/2011) and in national/regional printed media – <i>Rossiyskaya Gazeta</i> and <i>Krasny Sever</i> (on 03/11/2011 and 05/11/2011 respectively).</p> <p>Availability of OVOS materials for review at designated public venues – office of Public Association for Indigenous Minorities of the North “Yamal” (Yar-Sale) and in the Seyakha village library.</p>

Nature and dates/ location of engagement	Individuals, groups, and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns and suggestions raised	Type of information disclosed	Format of disclosure
	representatives of reindeer breeding enterprises and households Total: 54 participants	proposed project. Potential impact on marine biota and restoration rate of the impacted species, including commercially valuable whitefish. Planned Programme of reconstruction and development of Seyakha settlement.	Include within the scope of seaport works dredging of the local rivers to allow the receipt of dry cargo vessels, specifically at the request of local herders. Develop response measures in case of emergencies in the open sea area. Future prospects of gas supply to the local settlements. Disposal of wastes. Compensation for damage to marine resources, particularly fish.		
A public hearing on the OVOS for the worker camp at the South Tambey Gas Condensate Field Seyakha, village cultural centre 19 December 2011	Yamal District Municipal Administration Local administration Public Association for Indigenous Minorities of the North "Yamal" Administration for Minority Peoples of the North (under the Yamal District Municipal Administration) Administration for natural resource use (under the Yamal District Municipal Administration)	Project design solutions for the worker camp facilities and associated impacts. Land use and compensation for damages. Opportunities of socio-economic development for the Yamal District.	Cleaning of the Project area from wastes left as a result of activities by the previous subsoil resource user . Rehabilitation of disturbed lands. Temporary access roads during construction and associated impact on agricultural lands. The use of existing winter roads and passages, as well as the responsibility for their maintenance. Maintenance and repair of the	OVOS materials Disclosure period: 3 November – 19 December 2011	Announcements of public hearing in local press – <i>Vremya Yamala</i> (on 11/11/2011) and in national/regional printed media – <i>Rossiyskaya Gazeta</i> (14/11/2011) and <i>Krasny Sever</i> (16/11/2011). Availability of OVOS materials for review at designated public venues – office of Public Association for Indigenous Minorities of the North "Yamal" (Yar-Sale) and in the Seyakha

Nature and dates/ location of engagement	Individuals, groups, and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns and suggestions raised	Type of information disclosed	Format of disclosure
	<p>Yamal LNG</p> <p>Design organisations</p> <p>Local residents and representatives of reindeer breeding enterprises and households</p> <p>Total: 48 participants</p>		<p>summer road/passage.</p> <p>Future prospects of gas supply to the local indigenous settlements.</p> <p>Availability of job opportunities and professional training for the local indigenous population, particularly for the youth.</p> <p>Preferential recruitment of local population.</p> <p>Regulation/restriction of alcohol sales in Sabetta village.</p> <p>Assistance to local indigenous population with fuel supply and diesel generator, as well as with transportation to remote areas of reindeer herding and availability of helicopters for local residents' needs (to facilitate access to medical and educational facilities).</p> <p>Reindeer crossings on the linear infrastructure facilities (transport routes and pipelines).</p> <p>Carrying out the environmental monitoring with participation of stakeholders.</p> <p>Compensation for any damages sustained.</p>		<p>village centre of culture.</p>

Nature and dates/ location of engagement	Individuals, groups, and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns and suggestions raised	Type of information disclosed	Format of disclosure
			Housing programme for the indigenous population.		
<p>A public hearing on the OVOS for drilling of production wells (3,550m and 4,350m depth) at the South Tambey Gas Condensate Field</p> <p>Seyakha, Village centre of culture</p> <p>20 March 2012</p>	<p>Yamal District Municipal Administration</p> <p>Local administration</p> <p>Public Association for Indigenous Minorities of the North "Yamal"</p> <p>Administration for Minority Peoples of the North (under the Yamal District Municipal Administration)</p> <p>Administration for natural resource use (under the Yamal District Municipal Administration)</p> <p>Yamal LNG</p> <p>Design organisations</p> <p>Local residents and representatives of reindeer breeding enterprises and households</p> <p>Total: 34 participants</p>	<p>Well design and construction.</p> <p>Associated environmental impacts and mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Environmental and safety precautions during implementation of the project.</p> <p>Potential impacts on fish as a result of drilling.</p> <p>Taking into account interests of the local indigenous population, including gathering up-to-date information about sacred worship and burial sites.</p> <p>Compensation for any damages sustained.</p> <p>Opportunities for socio-economic development, including for herders.</p> <p>Reindeer crossings on the linear infrastructure facilities.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of disturbed lands after the completion of the works.</p> <p>Future prospects of gas supply to the local settlements.</p> <p>Refrain from using pits for drilling waste and using alternative solutions for disposal, e.g. capsulation of</p>	<p>OVOS materials</p> <p>Disclosure period: 19 February – 20 March 2012</p>	<p>Announcements of public hearing in local press – <i>Vremya Yamala</i> (on 17/02/2012) and in national/regional printed media – <i>Rossiyskaya Gazeta</i> and <i>Krasny Sever</i> (on 17/02/2012 and 18/02/2012 respectively).</p> <p>Availability of OVOS materials for review at designated public venues – office of Public Association for Indigenous Minorities of the North "Yamal" (Yar-Sale) and in the Seyakha village centre of culture.</p>

Nature and dates/ location of engagement	Individuals, groups, and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns and suggestions raised	Type of information disclosed	Format of disclosure
			drilling waste.		
<p>A public hearing on the OVOS for construction of the Facility for production, processing, liquefaction, and export of liquefied natural gas and gas condensate from the South Tambey Gas Condensate Field</p> <p>Seyakha, village cultural centre</p> <p>13 August 2012</p>	<p>Municipal Administration</p> <p>Local administration</p> <p>Public Association for Indigenous Minorities of the North “Yamal”</p> <p>Administration for Minority Peoples of the North (under the Yamal District Municipal Administration)</p> <p>Administration for natural resource use (under the Yamal District Municipal Administration)</p> <p>Yamal LNG</p> <p>Design organisations</p> <p>Residents of Yamal District, Seyakha village, Seyakha tundra, including community of reindeer herders</p> <p>Total: 54 participants</p>	<p>Technical description of the Project, incl. discussion of: site layout, water intake, facilities for flaring of gas condensate, transportation, land use, detailed characteristics of construction sites.</p> <p>Industrial waste landfill of South Tambey gas-condensate field</p> <p>Environmental protection measures, incl. environmental impact assessment for the Project of construction of the Complex for production, processing, liquefaction, and export of liquefied natural gas and gas condensate from the South Tambey Gas Condensate Field</p>	<p>Provision for mitigation measures to reduce environmental risks of the Project</p> <p>Land use: to take into account and avoid negative impact on reindeer crossings and migration areas</p> <p>Ways of compensation of impact on fish stock (penalties, juvenile fishes release, etc.)</p> <p>Ways of interaction with local indigenous population (compensations, development, education, etc.)</p> <p>Noise levels during spring-summer periods and proposed measures to avoid noise impacts on fawning, bird arrival, spawning season</p> <p>Plans for village development, youth education, labour opportunities</p>	<p>OVOS materials and environmental action plan</p> <p>Disclosure period: 14 July – 14 August 2012</p>	<p>Announcements of public hearing in regional and district press – <i>Krasnyi Sever</i> on 14/07/2012 and <i>Vremya Yamala</i> on 13/07/2012, as well as in national printed media – <i>Rossiyskaya Gazeta</i> (on 13/07/2012).</p> <p>Availability of the OVOS materials for review at designated public venues – office of Public Association for Indigenous Minorities of the North “Yamal” (Yar-Sale), in the Seyakha village library.</p>

Nature and dates/ location of engagement	Individuals, groups, and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns and suggestions raised	Type of information disclosed	Format of disclosure
<p>A public hearing on the test dredging programme in the northern section of the Obskaya estuary</p> <p>Seyakha, village cultural centre</p> <p>13 August 2012</p> <p><i>(NB: this public hearing included discussion of certain associated facilities of the Project)</i></p>	<p>Municipal Administration</p> <p>Local administration</p> <p>Public Association for Indigenous Minorities of the North “Yamal”</p> <p>Administration for Minority Peoples of the North (under the Yamal District Municipal Administration)</p> <p>Administration for natural resource use (under the Yamal District Municipal Administration)</p> <p>Yamal LNG</p> <p>Design organisations</p> <p>Residents of Yamal District, Seyakha village, Seyakha tundra, including community of reindeer herders</p> <p>Total: 53 participants</p>	<p>Possibilities to expand LNG Plant.</p> <p>Potential risks and hazards associated with the operation of LNG Plant.</p> <p>Proposed compensation measures for damage to marine resources.</p> <p>Methods of engagement with indigenous communities.</p> <p>Development of Seyakha community.</p>	<p>Potential risks and hazards associated with the operation of LNG Plant.</p> <p>Proposed compensation measures for damage to marine resources.</p> <p>Methods of engagement with indigenous communities.</p> <p>Plans for village development, youth education, labour opportunities.</p>	<p>OVOS materials and environmental action plan</p> <p>Disclosure period: 14 July – 14 August 2012</p>	<p>Announcements of public hearing in regional and district press – <i>Krasnyi Sever</i> on 14/07/2012 and <i>Vremya Yamala</i> on 13/07/2012, as well as in national printed media – <i>Rossiyskaya Gazeta</i> (on 13/07/2012).</p> <p>Availability of the OVOS materials for review at designated public venues – office of Public Association for Indigenous Minorities of the North “Yamal” (Yar-Sale), in the Seyakha village library.</p>

Nature and dates/ location of engagement	Individuals, groups, and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns and suggestions raised	Type of information disclosed	Format of disclosure
<p>A public hearing on the test dredging programme in the northern section of the Obskaya estuary</p> <p>Tazovsky, settlement cultural centre</p> <p>16 August 2012</p> <p><i>(NB: this public hearing included discussion of certain associated facilities of the Project)</i></p>	<p>Municipal Administration</p> <p>Local administration</p> <p>Regional Association <i>Yamal – potomkam</i></p> <p>Department of Property and Land under the Tazovsky District Administration</p> <p>Yamal LNG</p> <p>Design organisations</p> <p>Residents of Tazovsky District</p> <p>Total: 29 participants</p>	<p>Locations and methods of disposal of dredge spoil.</p> <p>Environmental monitoring</p>	<p>Job opportunities for the local population.</p> <p>Prevention of hydrocarbon spills.</p> <p>Environmental care.</p> <p>Support for the tundra indigenous population.</p> <p>Regulation/restriction of alcohol sales in Sabetta.</p>	<p>OVOS materials and environmental action plan</p> <p>Disclosure period: 14 July – 16 August 2012</p>	<p>Announcements of public hearing in regional and district press – <i>Krasnyi Sever</i> on 14/07/2012 and <i>Vremya Yamala</i> on 13/07/2012, as well as in national printed media – <i>Rossiyskaya Gazeta</i> (on 13/07/2012).</p> <p>Availability of the OVOS materials for review at designated public venues – children library in Tazovsky and in local administrations in Gyda and Antipayuta villages. A series of interviews were also held with local population in Gyda, Antipayuta and in the inter-settlement areas in the Gyda and Antipayuta tundra (by a third party on behalf of Yamal LNG).</p>

Nature and dates/ location of engagement	Individuals, groups, and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns and suggestions raised	Type of information disclosed	Format of disclosure
<p>A public hearing the project design documentation for the construction of early seaport and main seaport facilities in Sabetta, including a shipping approach channel in the Obskaya estuary</p> <p>Seyakha, village cultural centre</p> <p>11 December 2012</p> <p><i>(NB: this public hearing included discussion of certain associated facilities of the Project)</i></p>	<p>Municipal Administration</p> <p>Local administration</p> <p>Public Association for Indigenous Minorities of the North “Yamal”</p> <p>Administration for Minority Peoples of the North (under the Yamal District Municipal Administration)</p> <p>Yamal LNG</p> <p>Design organisations</p> <p>Residents of Yamal District, Seyakha village, Seyakha tundra, including community of reindeer herders</p> <p>Total: 44 participants</p>	<p>Proposed solutions for the construction of seaport facilities.</p> <p>Environmental impacts assessment for the proposed project.</p> <p>Potential impacts on fish resources in Sabettayakha River.</p> <p>Proposed compensation measures for damage to marine resources.</p>	<p>Conservation of fisheries used by indigenous communities.</p> <p>Health of indigenous nomadic and semi-nomadic population.</p> <p>Strict compliance with environmental laws and regulations during the construction and operation phases.</p> <p>Ways of compensation of impact on fish stock.</p>	<p>OVOS materials and environmental action plan</p> <p>Disclosure period: 10 November – 11 December 2012</p>	<p>Announcements of public hearing in regional and district press – <i>Vremya Yamala</i> on 09/11/2012, <i>Sovetskoe Zapolyarye</i> on 10/11/2012 and <i>Krasnyi Sever</i> on 10/11/2012 as well as in national printed media – <i>Rossiyskaya Gazeta</i> (on 09/11/2012).</p> <p>Availability of the OVOS materials for review at designated public venues – office of Public Association for Indigenous Minorities of the North “Yamal” (Yar-Sale), in the Seyakha village library.</p>

Nature and dates/ location of engagement	Individuals, groups, and/or organizations consulted	Key issues discussed	Key concerns and suggestions raised	Type of information disclosed	Format of disclosure
<p>A public hearing the project design documentation for the construction of early seaport and main seaport facilities in Sabetta, including a shipping approach channel in the Obskaya estuary</p> <p>Tazovsky, traditional culture centre</p> <p>13 December 2012</p> <p><i>(NB: this public hearing included discussion of certain associated facilities of the Project)</i></p>	<p>Municipal Administration</p> <p>Local administration</p> <p>Regional Association <i>Yamal – potomkam</i></p> <p>Department of Property and Land under the Tazovsky District Administration</p> <p>Yamal LNG</p> <p>Design organisations</p> <p>Residents of Tazovsky District</p> <p>Total: 41 participants</p>	<p>Potential impacts on fish resources.</p> <p>Proposed compensation measures for damage to marine resources.</p> <p>Establishment of a fish hatchery in the Ob or Taz Estuaries.</p>	<p>Ban on hunting and fishing for contractor personnel.</p> <p>Prevention of hydrocarbon spills into the Ob estuary.</p> <p>Performance of construction works strictly within the designated areas.</p> <p>Continuous monitoring of the state of marine resources with participation of local NGOs.</p> <p>Compliance with environmental laws and regulations.</p> <p>Delivery of cargos for the construction of important social infrastructure.</p> <p>Construction of fuel stations for indigenous population.</p> <p>Job opportunities and medical services for the local communities.</p> <p>Education opportunities for young indigenous people and subsequent employment with the Company.</p> <p>Establishment of a fish hatchery for sturgeon and muksun in the district.</p>	<p>OVOS materials and environmental action plan</p> <p>Disclosure period: 10 November – 13 December 2012</p>	<p>Announcements of public hearing in regional and district press – <i>Vremya Yamala</i> on 09/11/2012, <i>Sovetskoe Zapolyarye</i> on 10/11/2012 and <i>Krasnyi Sever</i> on 10/11/2012 as well as in national printed media – <i>Rossiyskaya Gazeta</i> (on 09/11/2012). Additional information was published in <i>Sovetskoe Zapolyarye</i> on 06/12/2012.</p> <p>Availability of the OVOS materials for review at designated public venues – children library in Tazovsky and in local administrations in Gyda and Antipayuta villages. A series of interviews were also held with local population in Gyda, Antipayuta and in the inter-settlement areas in the Gyda and Antipayuta tundra (by a third party on behalf of Yamal LNG).</p>

Summary of Regional Engagement Activities, October 2012

Format and Date of Engagement	Individuals, groups, organisations consulted	Key topics, comments and suggestions raised
<p>Meeting/ Presentation/ Open Discussion</p> <p>10 October 2012</p>	<p>Department for Affairs of the Indigenous Peoples of the North, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug</p> <p>Representatives of the Legislative Assembly, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug and Yamal District</p> <p>Representatives of the Association of Indigenous Minorities of the North in Yamal Autonomous Okrug 'Yamal – potomkam!'</p> <p>Head of the Commune of Indigenous Peoples of the North "Ilebs", Seyakha</p> <p>Representative of State Institution "Association for Economic Development of the Indigenous Peoples of the North"</p>	<p>The importance of close and on-going interaction with the local indigenous communities as part of Project implementation. The format of interaction may be in the form of a joint working group or a monitoring committee.</p> <p>The need for detailed field surveys to determine and document the presence of sacred cultural places and worship/sacrificial features within the Project Area, and the best ways to undertake such surveys. Implementation of appropriate measures to protect such sites.</p> <p>Protection of interests of reindeer breeders operating in the Project locality, particularly in relation to the use of pastures and herding migration routes that traverse the Project License Area.</p> <p>Understanding the available information and mapping data for the pasture use and herder migration routes in the Project Area.</p> <p>The need for regular consultations between the Company and public organisations representing the Indigenous Peoples of the North on important aspects that may affect interests of those parties.</p> <p>Protection of valuable fish resources in the coastal and river estuary areas near Sabetta so that indigenous fishing activities are not compromised.</p> <p>Availability of access to the Factoria trading stations, or provision of assistance with establishing alternative factorias in case of a direct impact.</p> <p>Provision of educational support to children of reindeer herders.</p> <p>The importance of assessing potential cumulative impacts, also related to the Project's associated facilities.</p> <p>Understanding the aspects of reindeer insurance and related compensation mechanisms, particularly in cases of withdrawal of reindeer pasture lands for the industrial development.</p> <p>Importance of taking into account the land use zoning of territories in traditional use.</p>

Format and Date of Engagement	Individuals, groups, organisations consulted	Key topics, comments and suggestions raised
<p>Meeting/ Presentation/ Open Discussion</p> <p>10 October 2012</p>	Representative of the Governor of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug in Yamal District	<p>The importance of interaction and close dialogue between the Company and the local indigenous communities for the ESIA process.</p> <p>Protection of the traditional living environment, especially in cases of land withdrawal for the needs of the oil and gas sector.</p> <p>The importance of taking into account the existing land tenure and reindeer herders' migration patterns within the Project License Area and surrounding locations, including commune-based and private individual herders.</p> <p>Assess potential impacts on reindeer pastures and migration paths due to the Project, including a possible resultant effect of the shifting and overlapping between the existing migration routes as a result of the displacement.</p> <p>Take into consideration the existing data on cultural heritage s within the Project License Area and the need for additional surveys to determine sites of cultural and spiritual importance, including those of significance to local families and clans.</p> <p>Proactive dissemination of the Project-related information to the nomadic population migrating in the tundra. The contact with these remote communities may be maintained via their representatives in local village administrations and through distribution of advance notifications of Project-related events.</p> <p>Consider a possibility of assigning a public relations representative in Sabetta to ensure day-to-day interaction between the Company and local communities, or regular participation of a representative of the local population in the interaction with the Project.</p> <p>Provision of support to education opportunities and protection of community health in the Project Area, including the prevention of importing non-endemic diseases through rigorous medical examination of Company's and contractor personnel, as well as restriction on the import and consumption of alcohol.</p>
Meeting/ Open Discussion	Department for Agricultural Sector Development, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	The importance of identifying the entire range of land users in the Project Area, including the existing enterprises and communes, the established

Format and Date of Engagement	Individuals, groups, organisations consulted	Key topics, comments and suggestions raised
10 October 2012		<p>patterns of customary land use and traditional migration routes.</p> <p>Assess any potential losses resulting from the land take for the Project purposes and understand the associated compensation/offset mechanisms.</p>
<p>Meeting/ Open Discussion</p> <p>10 October 2012</p>	Territorial Administration of Federal State Statistics Service for the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (Yamal Stats)	<p>Understanding the range and extent (level of detail) of officially available statistical data, particularly on the level of individual districts, villages and households.</p> <p>The quality of statistical information collected at the village level.</p> <p>Understanding the data collection methods for tracking the nomadic population and the size of reindeer herds, especially those owned by individual households and private breeders.</p>
<p>Meeting/ Presentation/ Open Discussion</p> <p>11 October 2012</p>	Service for the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	<p>Conducting surveys to identify sites of historical and cultural importance in the areas subject to planned construction.</p> <p>Limitations related to a short field period due to the climatic constraints need to be taken into account when planning the field studies.</p> <p>The importance of developing appropriate measures to ensure protection of cultural heritage in areas affected by the Project works and implementation of the Chance Finds Procedure.</p>

Format and Date of Engagement	Individuals, groups, organisations consulted	Key topics, comments and suggestions raised
<p>Meeting/ Open Discussion</p> <p>11 October 2012</p>	Head of the Yamal District Municipal Administration	<p>Understanding the existing land tenure arrangements in the Project locality, including the local communes and households of reindeer breeders and herders and their migration routes.</p> <p>Understanding the typical use patterns for Factorias (trading stations), including the Tambey Factoria that has historically been operating since the 1930s.</p> <p>Optimal timing for engaging with the nomadic reindeer herders, to take account of their seasonal migration patterns and arrival in the settlements.</p> <p>The need for preventing negative phenomena such as a possibility of unauthorised hunting and fishing by construction personnel through appropriate measures of control.</p>
<p>Meeting/ Open Discussion</p> <p>11 October 2012</p>	Department of Employment, Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	<p>Understanding the current situation on the labour market, both on the regional and district/settlement levels.</p> <p>Understanding typical demographics of the unemployed.</p> <p>Typical job vacancies available in the Okrug.</p> <p>Existing quotas for importing non-local workforce from outside of the Okrug.</p> <p>The importance of balancing jobs in the industry sector with the need for preserving traditional activities of the local indigenous communities and the associated patterns of work and traditional household management.</p> <p>Existing requirements for equal opportunities at work, including employment of the disabled persons.</p> <p>Professional training and opportunities for graduate recruitment, including the availability of graduates with relevant technical skills and qualifications.</p> <p>Potential attractiveness of the shift-based/rotation working mode and related</p>

Format and Date of Engagement	Individuals, groups, organisations consulted	Key topics, comments and suggestions raised
		<p>jobs.</p> <p>Employment prospects associated with the Project development.</p> <p>Possibilities for further cooperation between the Company and the Department for employment, also through job centres operating across the Okrug.</p>
<p>Meeting/ Presentation/ Open Discussion</p> <p>11 October 2012</p>	The Regional Ethnographic Museum	<p>Identification and documentation/mapping of cultural and natural heritage sites in the Project Area to ensure the avoidance of negative impacts.</p> <p>Preliminary findings of the Yamal-Arctic research expedition that took place in 2012, which included health monitoring of the Seyakha village population (physiological and psychological parameters), the climatic factors of health in the Arctic environment, the specifics of workforce health care and labour conditions in the Arctic – adaptation syndrome, productivity and psychological well-being.</p> <p>Opportunities for future cooperation and interaction between the Company and the Museum's array of specialists, including possibilities for workforce health studies, assistance with cultural orientation to the local context for workers, appropriate code of conduct etc.</p>

Summary of Local Engagement Activities, December 2012

Format and Date of Engagement	Individuals, groups, organisations consulted	Key topics, comments and suggestions raised
Meeting/ Presentation/ Open Discussion Sabetta camp 09 December 2012	Representatives of the nomadic indigenous communities migrating in Seyakha tundra Head of the Commune of Indigenous Peoples of the North "Ilebs" Director of municipal reindeer breeding enterprise "Yamalskoye" Head of the Commune "Valaama", Acting Director of the reindeer breeding enterprise "Yamal" Adviser on indigenous affairs to the Head of Yamal District Municipal Administration on indigenous affairs Legal Counsel on interaction with indigenous communities and oil and gas companies under of the Administration of Yamal District Authorised representative of the Yamal District Administration in Seyakha settlement	Providing information about the Project and on international requirements for Project implementation. The importance of close and continuous interaction with the local indigenous communities as part of the Project. Protecting the interests of reindeer herders migrating near the Project area, particularly in relation to the use of pastures and reindeer migration routes traversing the Project license area. Gathering information on the living conditions and traditional land use, pasture use and migration routes of reindeer herders within the Project area. Providing access to factorias for herders and local population.
Meeting/ Presentation/ Open Discussion Tambey Factoria 10 December 2012	Representatives of the nomadic indigenous communities residing in Tambey Factoria and migrating in its vicinity Director of municipal reindeer breeding enterprise "Yamalskoye" Head of the Commune "Valaama", Acting Director of the reindeer breeding enterprise "Yamal" Adviser on indigenous affairs to the Head of Yamal District Municipal Administration Legal Counsel on interaction with indigenous communities and oil and gas companies under of the Administration of Yamal District Authorised representative of the Yamal District Administration in Seyakha settlement	Providing information about the Project and on international requirements for Project implementation. The importance of close and continuous interaction with the local indigenous communities as part of the Project. Gathering information on the living conditions and traditional land use, pasture use and migration routes of reindeer herders within the Project area. Providing access to factorias for herders and local population. Organisation of a refuelling point.

Format and Date of Engagement	Individuals, groups, organisations consulted	Key topics, comments and suggestions raised
Meeting/ Open Discussion Herder camp 10 December 2012	Head of Tusyada commune Director of municipal reindeer breeding enterprise "Yamalskoye" Head of the Commune "Valaama", Acting Director of the reindeer breeding enterprise "Yamal" Adviser on indigenous affairs to the Head of Yamal District Municipal Administration Legal Counsel on interaction with indigenous communities and oil and gas companies under of the Administration of Yamal District Authorised representative of the Yamal District Administration in Seyakha settlement	Providing information about the Project and on international requirements for Project implementation. The importance of close and continuous interaction with the local indigenous communities as part of the Project. Gathering information on the living conditions and traditional land use, pasture use and migration routes of reindeer herders within the Project area. Protection of sacred sites and restrictions on the use of heavy machinery during the warm season. Organisation of a refuelling point. Organisation of reindeer crossings on Project's infrastructure facilities. Continuation of operation of Tambey Factoria.
Meeting/ Open Discussion Herder camp 11 December 2012	Reindeer breeding family belonging to Valaama indigenous commune Director of municipal reindeer breeding enterprise "Yamalskoye" Head of the Commune "Valaama", Acting Director of the reindeer breeding enterprise "Yamal" Adviser on indigenous affairs to the Head of Yamal District Municipal Administration Legal Counsel on interaction with indigenous communities and oil and gas companies under of the Administration of Yamal District Authorised representative of the Yamal District Administration in Seyakha settlement	Providing information about the Project and on international requirements for Project implementation. The importance of close and continuous interaction with the local indigenous communities as part of the Project. Gathering information on the living conditions and traditional land use, pasture use and migration routes of reindeer herders within the Project area. Sacred sites and their protection.

Format and Date of Engagement	Individuals, groups, organisations consulted	Key topics, comments and suggestions raised
<p>Meeting/ Open Discussion</p> <p>Sabetta camp</p> <p>11 December 2012</p>	<p>Yamal LNG field manager</p> <p>Director of municipal reindeer breeding enterprise "Yamalskoye"</p> <p>Head of the Commune "Valaama", Acting Director of the reindeer breeding enterprise "Yamal"</p> <p>Adviser on indigenous affairs to the Head of Yamal District Municipal Administration on indigenous affairs</p> <p>Legal Counsel on interaction with indigenous communities and oil and gas companies under of the Administration of Yamal District</p> <p>Authorised representative of the Yamal District Administration in Seyakha settlement</p>	<p>Need for the agreement on locations of passages for nomadic herders and their herds, as well as arrangement of planned crossings at "Yamal LNG" communications and infrastructure facilities in the area of Sabetta camp.</p> <p>Development of environmental regulations for "Yamal LNG" operations in the areas of residence and traditional activities of the indigenous communities.</p> <p>Mandatory requirements for environmental and social performance by the Company's contractors.</p> <p>Need for the agreement on the route and procedure for cargo transportations by road to Tambey Factoria via the Project licence area.</p> <p>Discussing ways of placing fuel wood in Sabetta area (on "Yamal LNG" jetties) for the needs of the tundra population.</p> <p>Confirmation of a possibility of receiving emergency medical treatment for the tundra population at Yamal LNG Sabetta operations.</p> <p>Discussing the possibilities of support from Yamal LNG in terms of allocation of resources for the needs of the tundra population (e.g. timber materials for traditional burial ceremonies).</p>
<p>Meeting/ Open Discussion</p> <p>Yar-Sale settlement</p> <p>12 December 2012</p>	<p>Head of the Yamal District municipal administration, Head of Administration for natural resource use regulation (Yamal District municipal administration), Head of Labour and Social Security Department, and Director of the Employment Centre</p> <p>Adviser on indigenous affairs to the Head of Yamal District Municipal Administration on indigenous affairs</p> <p>Legal Counsel on interaction with indigenous communities and oil and gas companies under of the Administration of Yamal District</p>	<p>Discussion of the existing land use structure within the Project area, including local reindeer herding communes and families and their migration routes.</p> <p>Discussion on herders concerns' about the future status of local factories.</p> <p>The need for appropriate control measures to prevent negative impacts such as unauthorised hunting and fishing by construction workers.</p> <p>Local employment opportunities.</p> <p>Expectations of local communities in relation to an upgrade of Tambey Factoria.</p> <p>The need for a prompt agreement on reindeer herders' migration routes through the Project licence area, together with the reindeer breeding enterprise "Yamalskoye".</p> <p>Yamal LNG's engagement with the Ethno-ecological council of Yamal District.</p>

