RUSSIAN ENERGY SECTOR: CURRENT STATUS & PERSPECTIVES

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Major new external challenges for the Russian energy sector

- Stagnant oil and gas demand, changing rules in the European energy sector (main market for Russia)

- Main demand growth moves to Asia, where Russian presence is very limited for the next 5-7 years and where huge new infrastructure development is required

- Increasing competition on the global energy markets, entrance of the new hydrocarbon suppliers (shale from the U.S., Iran, Iraq, Brazil, Australia, East Africa, etc.)

- Oil and gas prices declining trend until 2022-2025 and uncertain further dynamics

- Geopolitical threats, introduction of technological and financial sanctions against Russia, which limit its access to the new technologies, equipment and financial markets
Major new domestic challenges for the Russian energy sector

- Stagnation of the Russian economy slows down domestic energy demand. Lower investment availability and frozen energy prices cut investment programmes in the energy sector slowing down its renovation.
- Worn-out and obsolete energy infrastructure.
- Technological inferiority.
- Low investment attractiveness (low domestic prices, unstable regulation, low efficiency of the current institutional framework in the energy sector).

Sources: Ministry of Economic Development, ERI RAS
Primary energy production is assumed to grow by ~10-20%, primary consumption – by ~10-15%, with the remaining dominant role of gas.

Source: Global and Russian Energy Outlook up to 2040. ERI RAS-AC. 2014.
Energy exports: all growth in the East

Russia’s net exports by energy resource type

Russia’s net energy exports by direction

Source: Global and Russian Energy Outlook up to 2040. ERI RAS-AC. 2014.
Sustaining oil production is a challenge

Russian oil production by Federal District

Source: Global and Russian Energy Outlook up to 2040. ERI RAS-AC. 2014.
Oil sector is becoming more and more concentrated under the state control

Oil production in Russia by company in 2003-2014, mln t

Source: ERI RAS.
Oil exports to Asia are replacing European supplies

Crude oil exports from the Russian Federation, million tonnes

Source: Global and Russian Energy Outlook up to 2040. ERI RAS-AC. 2014.
Increasing pressure in the domestic gas market

- Bovanenkovo: +70-80 bcm by 2020
- Novatek production: +60 bcm by 2020
- Rosneft production: +40 bcm by 2020
- APG production growth by VIOCs: +15 bcm by 2020
During the last decade IGPs are expanding their market share, providing already for more than 30% of Russian gas production.

**Russian gas production structure in 1990-2014, bcm**

**Russian domestic gas sales by company in 2013, bcm**

Sources: Rosstat, Interfax, companies data, ERI RAS
Gas prices were frozen in 1991-2002, then they were growing by 15-25% pa to reach netback parity and now they are frozen again, making export an extremely attractive alternative for the IGPs.
Russian gas production is demand-constrained, only part of the production potential will be utilized, assuming growth of production by ~25-40%.
The main increase in Russian gas exports will be to Asia
Conclusions

- More competitive external environment and domestic challenges are creating less favorable conditions for the Russian energy sector.

- Oil production in Russia can be maintained for a period of time, but it demands serious reform of taxation and industrial structure.

- Russian gas industry still has a huge potential for production and export growth.

- Asia is obviously becoming the main Russia`s energy trade partner.
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