

Script to the APEC Forum on Security in the Oil and Gas Sectors in Russia

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1. As you know, Russia has always paid special attention to ensuring global energy security. The most important outcome of the Group of Eight summit under the Russian chairmanship (St. Petersburg, July 15-17, 2006) was the adoption of the Statement "Global Energy Security", which consolidated the main goals and principles in this area, and a detailed Action Plan for their implementation.

2. A variety of pressure instruments were used against the Russian fuel and energy complex: the imposition of an embargo on the sea supplies of oil and petroleum products to the EU countries, the establishment of a "price cap" for oil cargo and gas exported from Russia to the EU to third countries, as well as the prohibition of supplies to Russia of equipment and technologies necessary for the development of the fuel and energy sector.

3. In addition, sanctions restrictions in the financial and technological spheres, and later the deliberate undermining of the Nord Stream gas pipelines, led to a sharp decrease in the supply of Russian pipeline gas to European countries and the aggravation of crisis phenomena in Europe, the return of energy poverty to the European agenda.

The past year 2022 and the current year 2023 are very difficult and very important for our future. They can rightly be called transitional in the development of the Russian fuel and energy complex and the entire economy of our country.

However, despite this, by the end of 2022, oil and gas condensate production in Russia increased to 535 million tons (+2.0% to the level of 2021), and oil exports updated to a maximum of 242 million tons (+7.6% yoy).

Natural gas production, although it decreased by 11.7% to the level of 2021 (674 billion cubic meters against 763 billion cubic meters in 2021), mainly due to a reduction in Russian gas exports to the European direction, but did not lead to systemic problems in the development of the industry. Moreover, over the past year, Russia has increased exports of liquefied natural gas by 20%, and also set a record for daily gas supplies to China via the Power of Siberia gas pipeline.

4. We continue to work on the diversification of export supplies of Russian energy carriers through the accelerated development of transport and logistics infrastructure in the east of our country.

In the oil sector, a project to expand the capacity of the Kozmino port was implemented in 2022. In the gas sector, the projects of the so-called "Far Eastern" route and the "Power of Siberia - 2" are being implemented, which will ensure the connection of the Asian and European segments of the Russian gas transportation system.

Together with the Power of Siberia, new gas transportation projects will allow to increase the volume of capacities for supplies to China to almost 100 billion cubic meters (actually 98 billion cubic meters).

In the European direction, work is underway to expand capacities for the export of oil and petroleum products in Novorossiysk. In addition, in partnership with Turkish colleagues, we are working on a project to create an international gas hub in Turkey.

5. Russia continues to play a stabilizing role in the current energy crisis not only by increasing supplies to friendly countries, but also by participating in multilateral regulation of the energy market, in particular within the framework of OPEC+.

For example, since March 2023, Russia has voluntarily reduced production by 500 thousand b/d and will adhere to this level until the end of 2023. This decision is aimed at maximizing our export earnings.

6. At the same time, we are by no means planning to ignore the current trends of the global energy transition and the international climate agenda. Moreover, we believe it is necessary to promote the Russian vision of such trends, based on ensuring a reasonable balance between the requirements of energy security and climate neutrality.

7. And of course, we will continue our efforts to improve the quality of risk management in the energy sector, the effectiveness of which largely determines the sustainability of the Russian fuel and energy complex, its adaptability to new challenges of the time and the reliability of its functioning as an important element of the global energy system.

In conclusion, I would like to invite all participants to the Russian Energy Week in Moscow on October 11-13 this year. This is a key event to discuss the current energy agenda, as well as to demonstrate the potential of the Russian fuel and energy sector.

8. Thank you for your attention!