Modern Russia's Approach to Energy Cooperation in Northeast Asia

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The 17th Northeast Asia Economic Forum 26-29 October, Tianjin, China

Outline

- Rationale of Northeast Energy Policy of Russia
- New Policy Initiatives of Russia for the Development of Energy Resources of East Siberia and the Far East
- Key Energy Resource and Infrastructure Projects in Eastern Russia
- Problems facing Russia-NEA Energy Cooperation
- Approaches to Russia NEA Energy Cooperation Stimulation

Rationale of Northeast Energy **Policy of Russia**

- Energy import for NEA is and will be necessary and inevitable. Energy import from Russia is important for diversification of energy import sources.
- Russia is interested in diversification of energy supplies to international energy markets. Northeast Asia could be a reliable partner for diversifying Russian energy exports.
- Russia has been emphasizing the importance of developing its Eastern territories (first of all, the RFE). Developing energy resource projects support "endogenous" economic growth of the Far East.

Policy Initiatives of Russia: Shift to Arctic and East Oil-and-Gas Resources

- Enhancement of Arctic and Eastern areas in national oil and gas reserves additions
- ✓ Timano-Pechorskiy basin, East Siberia and Yakutia, and the shelves of the Barents Sea, the Kara Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk are the most promising in producing national oil and gas.
 - ✓ The State Duma adopted the Law on the zero rate of the royalty for oil deposits in East Siberia and Yakutia (mainland).
 - ✓ Special Federal Program for prospecting and development of shelf deposits is underway.

Policy Initiatives: Strengthening National Control over "Strategic Resources"

- ✓ Russia's "strategic deposits" will be developed under national companies control
- ✓ Under the 2008 Law the mineral resources of "federal importance" can be passed to Russian companies for exploration and development without any tenders (by Order of Government)
- ✓ The 2006 Law "On gas exports" identifies the regime of a national "unified export channel" (a single national agent purchasing pipeline natural gas extracted and/ or transmitted in Russia)

Policy Initiatives of Russia: Integrated Concept of "Assets Swapping"

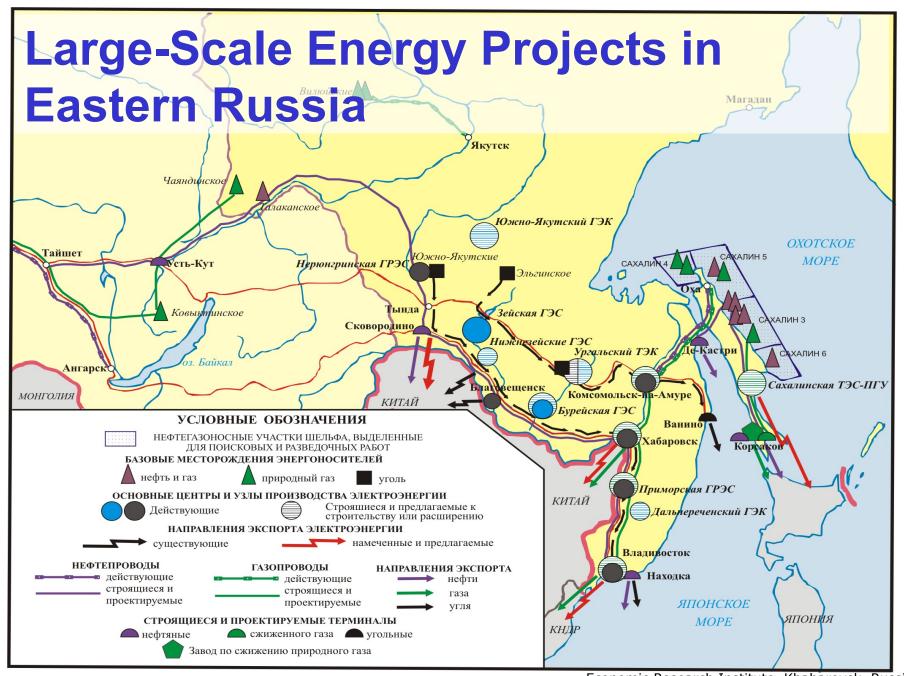
- ✓ During 2006 G8 Summit Russia launched a concept of "Assets Swapping" as an integrated tool for global and regional energy security
- ✓ Key principles of Russia's understanding of "Assets Swapping":
- (1) Uniting and Distributing Risks of Energy Security between Producer/ Consumer countries through mutual participation in Supply-and-Demand of energy
- (2) Assets swapping directly among national and global Energy Majors
- (3) Assets Swapping as a facilitator of technology exchange, managerial expertise, supply-demand side management, capital mobilization

Important Energy Resource and Infrastructure Projects in Eastern Russia (1)

- Sakhalin-1 and Sakhalin-2 oil and gas projects are under production
- East Siberia Pacific Ocean oil pipeline (ESPO project). The 1st stage of the ESPO of 30 mln t will be completed in the 4th quarter of 2009. FS of the 2nd stage of additional 50 mln t is underway
- Investments are made to some oil-gas deposits to feed ESPO: Vankor (Krasnoyarsk), Verkhnechonsk (Irkutsk), Talakan (West Yakutia).
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Important Energy Resource and Infrastructure Projects in Eastern Russia (2)

- Program on Unified Gas Supply System in East Siberia and the Far East (UGSS project). UGSS approved by Russian Government in 2007
- Large-scale project of Russian electricity exports to China (is underway). Targeted export volumes up to 60.0 bln kWh annually.
- The South Yakutia development project (is undeway). The energy related projects include hydro, hard coal, gas, uranium



Problems in the Development of Russia – NEA Energy Projects (1)

- Over 2000s the intensity of Russia-NEA energy cooperation contacts has been enhancing
- Real projects development far behind declared initiatives and plans
- In case of resource projects, problems are not financial or technical in nature. Sakhalin-1, Sakhalin-2 are good evidence
- So far no consistent, comprehensive, noncontradictory mechanisms of energy cooperation in NEA on multi- and bilateral basis

Problems in the Development of Russia – NEA Energy Projects (2)

- The character of the energy cooperative initiative differs strongly among the NEA countries.
- Actual priorities of Russia's energy policy still put more weight to European areas
- Essential divergence in approaches of Russia and NEA to ensure regional energy security
- Russia's "assets swapping" follows Supply-Demand Integration, but interpreted as "Russian Resource Nationalism"
- NEA countries still follow Supply Security Policy

Possible Approaches to Russia – NEA energy cooperation stimulation

- Shift to "assets swapping" integration approach;
- a comprehensive format of cooperation simultaneously involving issues of oil, natural gas, coal, electricity, fuel processing;
- Establishment of strategic alliances for joint development of oil & gas fields in East Siberia and the shelf of Sea of Okhotsk;
- Construction of joint infrastructure for energy resource transportation;
- Mutual participation in traditionally "national" downstream subsectors such as electricity, heat supply, petroleums, energy savingnomic Research Institute, Khabarovsk, Russia

Thank you for attention!

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