



Ministry of Development for Russian Far East and Arctic



# PETROCHEMISTRY IN THE FAR EAST

Review | Advantages | Clusters and projects

### PETROCHEMISTRY IN THE FAR EAST

### POSITIVE DYNAMICS, HIGH POTENTIAL



#### **COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE INDUSTRY:**

#### Rich reserves

1,3 bn t
Oil and condensate

**4,6 tn m³**Natural gas

# Proximity to large markets

>\$200 bn/y

Volume of chemical import to China, Japan and Korea

# Availability of feedstock

58 m t

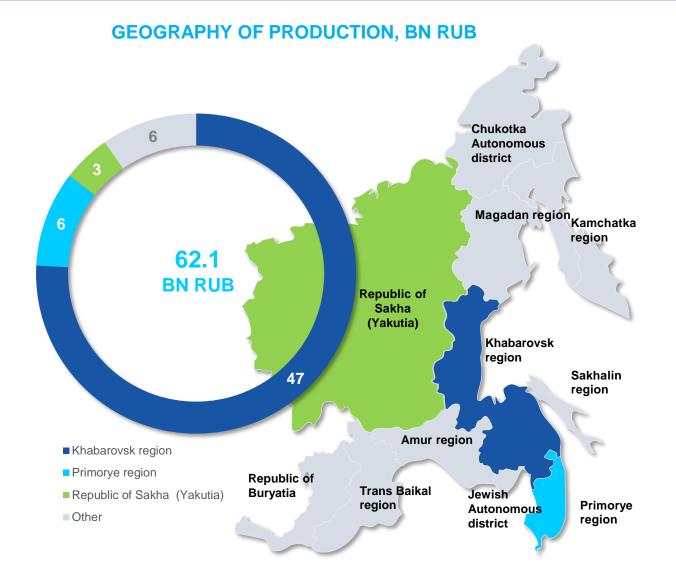
ESPO pipeline

### 38 bn m<sup>3</sup>

Power of Siberia pipeline

### **National support**

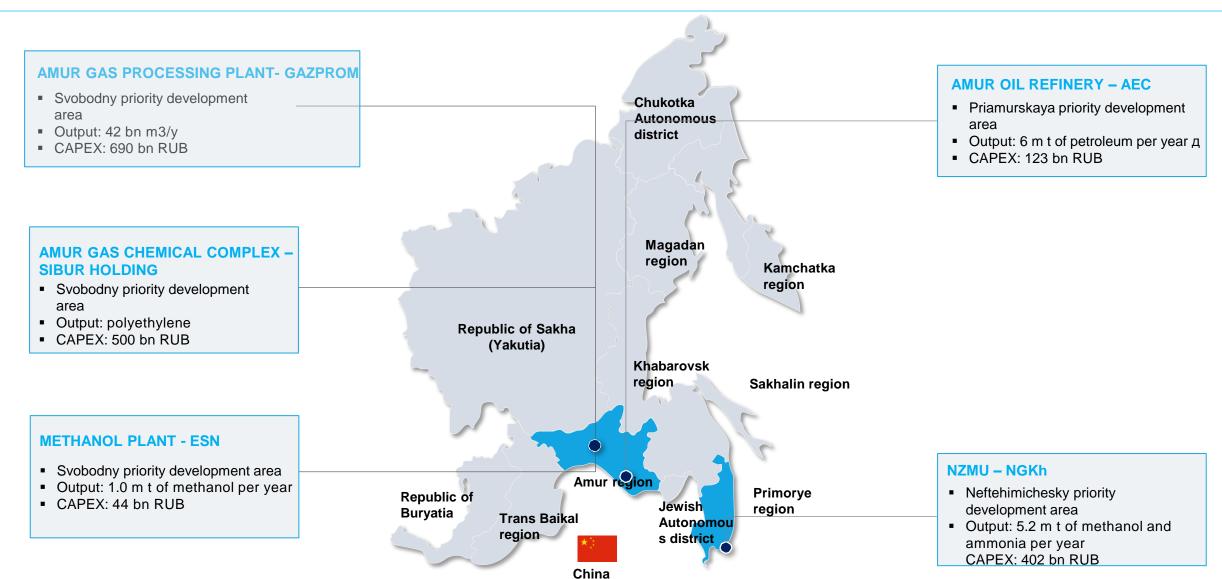
Construction of necessary infrastructure, tax preferences and state cofinancing



## ONGOING PROJECTS IN THE FAR EAST

### **OVERALL INVESTMENT EXCEEDS 1.7 TN RUB**





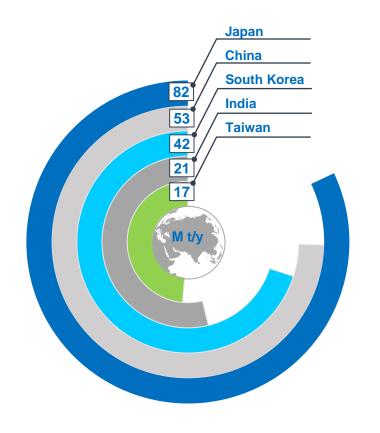
Sources: analysis of the Agency, applicants' materials

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# MARKET TRENDS LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS



#### **TOP 5 LNG IMPORTERS:**



#### LNG PROJECTS IN THE FAR EAST: Sakhalin 2 (1 and 2 lines) **OPERATING** Sakhalin island **PLANNED** 11,4 m t +4 m t LLC LNG (1 line) R. of Sakha (Yakutia) OPERATING 0,01 m t **PLANNED** + 0.5 m tFar Eastern LNG Khabarovsk region **PLANNED** +1 m t YATEC Khabarovsk region **PLANNED** +1 m t Longshang, Sakhalin island **PLANNED** +0,3-1,0 m t Dalgazresurs, Khabarovsk region **PLANNED** +0.4 m t Sakhatransneftegaz R. of Sakha (Yakutia) **PLANNED** +0,5 m t

- Today gas is the most promising power source among traditional ones, only gas has a chance to compete with renewable sources.
- □ Capacity increase of LNG in the world by 2030 will amount to 4,5% per year, and reach 580 m t.
- Russia is the global leaders by gas reserves, the country accounts for 20% of global reserves.
- By 2035 Russia plans to produce 80-120 mt of LNG per year.
- By 2030, Far Eastern capacities of LNG will reach 17,5 m t per year.





## **PETROCHEMISTRY**

- ➤ COVID-19: IMPACT ON OIL MARKET
- > INFLUENCE OF OIL AND GAS PRICE DECREASE : PROS AND CONS
- > SUPPORT MEASURES

# OVERALL IMPACT ON OIL-FIELD SERVICES AND O&G SECTOR | COVID-19 AND OIL PRICE WAR



АГЕНТСТВО ДАЛЬНЕГО ВОСТОКА ПО ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЮ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ И ПОДДЕРЖКЕ ЭКСПОРТА

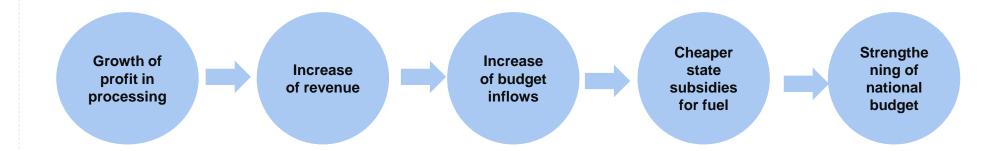
Virus consequences	Channels of influence on the sector	Influence of GDP fall of the sector
Reduction of consumption and decline of	Decrease of demand for oil and petroleum for more than 5% can lead to the reduction of production and processing, that in its turn will have negative impact on companie (fall of demand can reach over 1 million BPD).	es' revenue
oil prices	Demand in the export market can decline by 5-20%.	
	Demand for pipeline transport is expected to fall alongside with the demand for oil and petroleum.	
	Decrease of oil and petroleum prices, provoked by the decline of demand, leads to the reduction of free cash flow, and with the price lower than ~\$40 per barrel it will lead to decline of investment and postponing/cancelling of new projects for extraction / modernisation of oil refineries, investment programmes of O&G companies will be cut.	•
	Postponing/cancelling of new projects can result in reduction of production for the upcoming 3-4 years (if oil price stays lower than \$30-40 per barrel), as well as in failing oil refineries modernisation plans (oil basket will not improve, as was planned).	
Outages in supply chain	With the reduction of demand, suppliers are interested in fulfilling contract liabilities and staying in good relations with customers.	
	If there are any outages in supplies, transport costs can rise.	
Change of costs	Devaluation of rouble will increase competitiveness of O&G companies in the global market due to relatively lower operational costs in money value.	
	Growth of foreign equipment prices will lead to new initiatives promoting import substitution.	
Quarantine of employees	Quarantine will mostly influence office staff. It will not impact the output in mid-term perspective. However, insignificant cut back of staff can occur (less than 5%).	
	Pessimistic scenario with a long quarantine of blue collars may cause reduction of production / processing by additional ~ 10% at an annual rate.	

### **INFLUENCE OF OIL AND GAS PRICE DECREASE: PROS AND CONS**

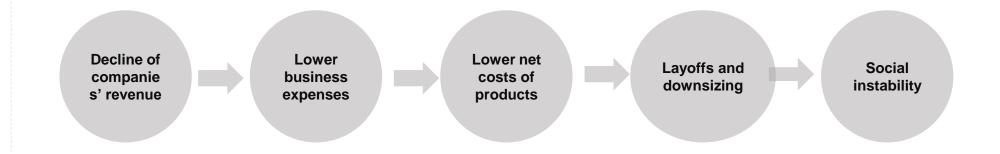




O&G PROCESSING







### FISCAL MEASURES OF SUPPORT



### Fiscal measures, offered by the government



### Category

# Examples of initiatives

Reduction of taxes

Revenue taxes

Taxes on payments for labour

VAT and sales taxes

Delay of tax payments up to 3-9 months



## Support measures for employees

Training centers

Training programmes

Financing of services aiding with employment

Compensation of sick lists during self-isolation

Compensation of salaries up to 80%



# Stimulation of demand and financial help to people

Direct payments

Unemployment allowance, child care allowance

Exemption from rent for social housing

Postponing of mortgage and utility payments

Preferential loans for those who lost jobs



## Increase of budget spending

Programmes for infrastructure maintenance.

Expansion and acceleration of budget spending, for example on infrastructure construction programmes

Other state spending (e.g. medicine, subsidies)



## Support measure for companies

Direct aid to banks and facilities

Delay/cancelation of rent for state property.

Credit guarantee up to 80% from the loan interest rate-free loans.

Source: BSBG, Financial Times, Forbes, Investopedia, Reuters, The Guardian, New York Times, The Local, CBC, CNBC, ING

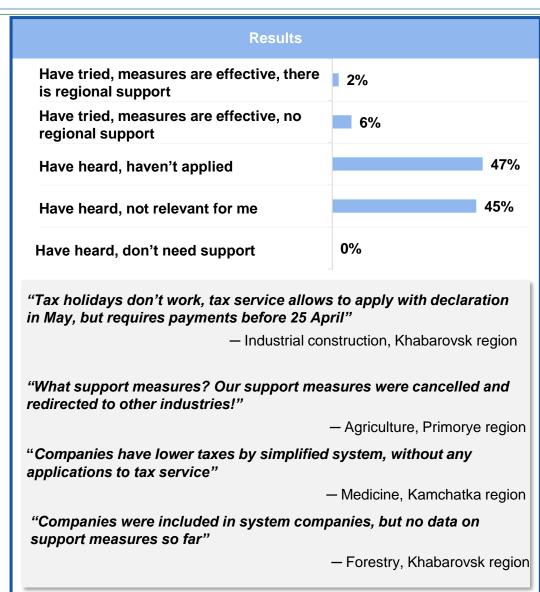
# OUTCOMES OF HOT LINE ON LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SUPPORT MEASURES



#### Survey for FE investors

The Agency questioned >50 in the FE

- Have you heard about new support measures from the government? (e.g. interest rate-free loans for salaries, postponing of tax and credit payments)
- Have you used the support measures?
  - If YES was it effective?
  - If NO why?
- Are there enough support measures?
- Does your company need other measures?



# PLANNED PROJECTS IN THE FAR EAST IN 2020: UNDER COVID-19 AND GLOBAL CIRCUMSTANCES



#### Possible risks:

- · Price fluctuations of end products in export markets;
- Rouble devaluation caused by low oil prices makes large projects more expensive;
- Prolongation of construction terms for the time of restrictions in Russia, Europe, Asia-Pacific countries;
- Possible negative change of preferential programme in O&G industry;
- · High rate of credit financing;
- Increase of tax burden is the key risk for O&G industry;
- · Lack of labour force due to closed borders, mass layoffs in O&G industry;

#### **Anticipated advantages:**

- Low prices of feedstocks allowed to improve economic situation in gas processing, increase profit;
- Focus on domestic distribution due to changes in foreign market;
- With present prices, Russian companies will have more profit if process oil by themselves;
- Increase of self-sufficiency in Russian O&G industry. Possibilities for win-win cooperation in foreign market.

### **Support measures:**

- Accelerate decision of reverse excise tax for LHG;
- · Subsidies for large gas-to-chemicals projects;
- Introduce one-time subsidies with 50%-reimbursement of construction costs for the period when bank credit rates and financial loans have restrictions:
- Allocate capital grants for infrastructure projects (gas stations in Yakutia);
- Accelerate state permission procedures for ongoing projects in the upcoming 4 years, in order to compensate delays caused by coronavirus and complete development as scheduled
- Expand preferences for priority development areas, to compensate for long-term negative effects (7+7 years instead of 5+5 years);
- Approve so-called "grandfather clause": non-worsening of tax, financial and tariff conditions for priority development areas;
- Temporarily cancel customs fees for components for high value-added products.





## PETROCHEMICAL CLUSTER:

> Cluster synergy as a driver for O&G chemistry growth

# PRODUCTION CLUSTER ALLOWS TO OPTIMISE CAPITAL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS IN INCREASE COMPETITIVENESS

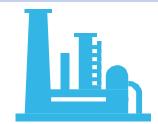


## **Characteristics** Driver • Cluster is a big group of participants. This allows to establish and profitably operate large infrastructural facilities: ports, pipelines, power stations, highways, railways, telecommunication lines, high voltage lines and many more. **Unified cluster structure** Group of residents enables to operate transport system more and effective – supply of feedstock, unload of end products, management of big amount of employees. Participants are depend on each other but do not compete directly. Cooperation allows to establish large R&D centers and share experience. **Cooperation of participants** Waste of one production can be utilized by another. inside the cluster Temporarily exchange of labour force. • With the time being, the market considers a cluster to be a united company where a wide assortment of products can be purchased (one-window concept). **Marketing and sales** • Promotion of one participant benefit for others. Thus, with cluster development marketing costs go down.

Source: Agency analysis

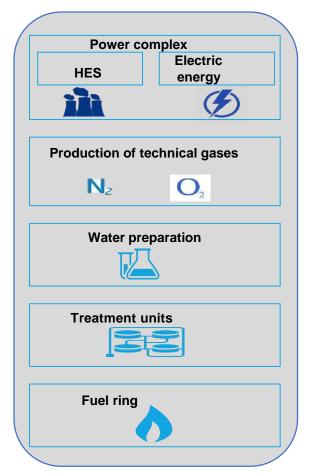
### **EXAMPLE OF A PETROCHEMICAL CLUSTER**

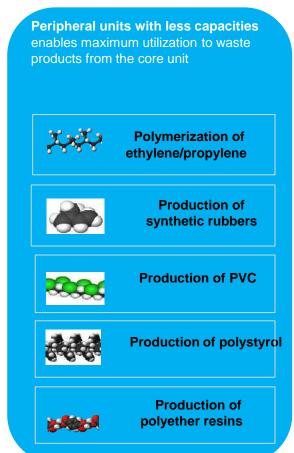


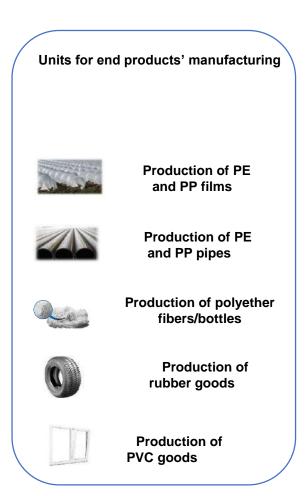


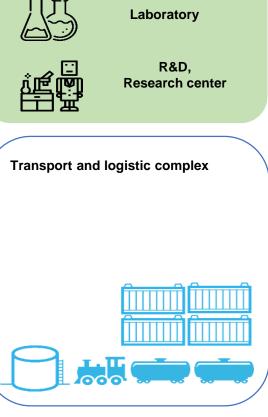
**Cluster core** – establishment of base petrochemical production

Capacity reserves of power of core unit are used for linking of peripheral units with less capacities









**R&D** center

### HOW FAR EAST INVESTMENT AND EXPORT AGENCY HELPS INVESTORS



#### **PROJECT SELECTION:**



- ✓ Development priorities
- ✓ Regional resource base
- ✓ Investment potential

### **FINANCING:**



- Cooperation with banks, Russian and foreign investors
- ✓ State subsidies

# COOPERATION WITH FEDER EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY:

- √ Federal level
- ✓ Regional level
- Ministry of Far East Development and development institutes of Far East

### **PREFERENCES:**



- ✓ Status of residents of specialized economic areas for projects
- ✓ Measures of national support
- ✓ Agreement of special conditions

#### **EXPORT EXPANSION:**



- Search of contractors
- Initiatives on export restrictions changing





## Министерство Российской Федерации по развитию Дальнего Востока и Арктики



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