



NATIONAL RESEARCH  
UNIVERSITY

# The Energy Complex: Technology, Innovation and Sustainability in Large Firms

**Linkages between Actors in the Innovation System  
Extended Workshop**



June 14, 2012  
Moscow

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## 10 largest Russian companies by net profit, 2010

Ranking by indicator	Ranking in «Finance-500»	Company	Net profit in 2009, bln RUB	Dynamics, %
1	1	Gazprom	779,585	+5
2	2	Lukoil	222,411	-2
3	3	Rosneft	206,644	-25
4	5	TNK-BP International	157,759	+20
5	4	Russian Railways	150,001	+102
6	12	Transneft	120,407	+71
7	7	Surgutneftegas	113,874	-21
8	14	Norilsky Nickel	82,480	
9	11	Tatneft	55,532	+477
10	28	Megafon	45,289	+5

# Innovation activity in Russian extractive industry (1)

## Innovation activity of Russian organizations, mining operations, 2003-2009

	Share of organizations, performing innovation activity in the total no. of organizations, %						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total for the economy</b>	<b>10,3</b>	<b>10,5</b>	<b>9,3</b>	<b>9,4</b>	<b>9,4</b>	<b>9,6</b>	<b>9,4</b>
<b>Mining operations</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>5,8</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>5,8</b>
Extractions of fuel and energy natural resources	7,3	7,4	5,7	8,0	6,6	5,6	7,0
Extraction of natural resources, other than fuel and energy	4,5	4,8	5,6	6,1	4,9	4,4	4,2

## Innovation activity in Russian extractive industry (2)

### Volume of dispatched innovative goods, works and services, Mining operations, 2003-2009

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Million rubbles							
<b>Total for the economy</b>	<b>312692,0</b>	<b>433003,5</b>	<b>545540,0</b>	<b>714024,6</b>	<b>916131,6</b>	<b>1046960,0</b>	<b>877684,8</b>
<b>Mining operations</b>	<b>67259,3</b>	<b>83763,1</b>	<b>81199,0</b>	<b>90969,2</b>	<b>110950,2</b>	<b>133553,9</b>	<b>122998,3</b>
Extractions of fuel and energy natural resources	61296,7	82438,7	75521,7	85304,8	103476,6	109627,6	111636,8
Extraction of natural resources, other than fuel and energy	5962,6	1324,4	5677,3	5664,3	7473,6	23926,2	11361,5
In percent of the total volume of dispatched goods, performed works and services							
<b>Total for the economy</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>5,5</b>	<b>5,1</b>	<b>4,6</b>
<b>Mining operations</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>2,7</b>
Extractions of fuel and energy natural resources	5,6	5,0	2,9	3,0	3,2	2,8	2,8
Extraction of natural resources, other than fuel and energy	2,9	0,5	1,6	1,5	1,6	4,2	2,2

# Technology Audit for Corporate Innovation Strategies

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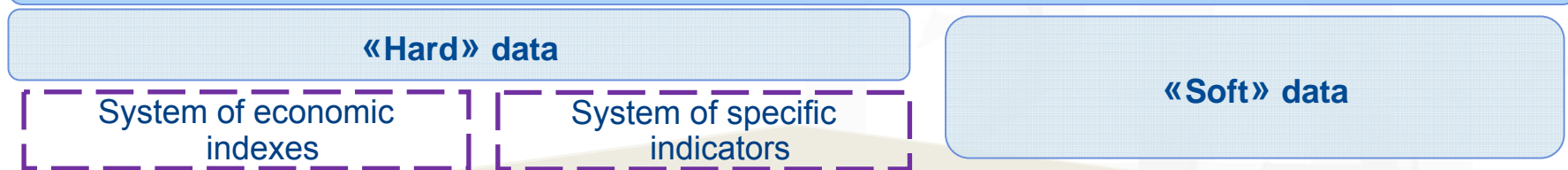
June 14, LEI HSE

# The strategic management system of organization: demands, functions and information flows

## Information support, analysis and application system



## Information support system



## Analysis techniques



## *The concept of technology audit in the corporate innovation strategies framework*

**≠** *Precedent notions*

**=** *Notion updates*

Financial audit (“accounting” )

Technical expertise on equipment or  
a set of technologies

Commercialization and transfer  
potential on technology R&D  
results identification

Innovation and technology level  
assessment

Scope of innovation and technology-  
related activities for competitiveness  
enhancement analysis:

- Equipment and technologies absorption
- Goods and serviced produced, IP employed
- Organization structure and business processes

.... >

2010 2011

.... >

Time horizon

7

# Technology Audit contest within the corporate innovation strategies framework

## Subject of analysis

Long-term development strategy

## The outcomes (tools)

Key challenges and strategic guidelines

***Given the corporate innovation development programme guidelines, technology audit procedures comprise from the following pillars:***

1 Production and innovations performance estimates

2 New technologies employed by companies

3 Innovative and high-technology goods and services

4 S&T and Innovation funding

5 Business structure, business and production-technology processes

Key performance indicators (KPI)

Prospective technology absorption methods

Innovation products & services portfolio analysis

Financing of S&T and innovation development

S&T and innovation management, process innovations



# Principles for indicators design

## System of indexes for technology auditing

### Basic requirements

Comprehensiveness

Accessibility

Relevance

Data availability

Objectiveness

### Additional requirements

Flexibility

Firm- and Industry-  
customization

Measurability

Feasibility

Comparability

Non- redundancy

## System of indexes subject areas

Productivity

Costs of production and  
Operating expenditures

User properties

Energy efficiency

Health, safety and  
environment- efficiency

Innovation development

Intellectual property creation and  
transfer

R&D, technology and innovation  
activities financing

# The challenge for indicator system

***A new system of indicators which suit all the requirements and to propose valuation methods for***

Production performance

S&T and innovation development

Market factors

Innovations and technologies embodied into the business processes, operating activities and matching goods and services manufacturing processes

Measuring the ***competitiveness***:  
 $F = f(K, L, M, \text{Technological advance})$

***System of indicators was harmonized with international experience***

International standards, guidelines and recommendations

- International and regional organizations (including industry-specific)
- International, regional and national innovation offices

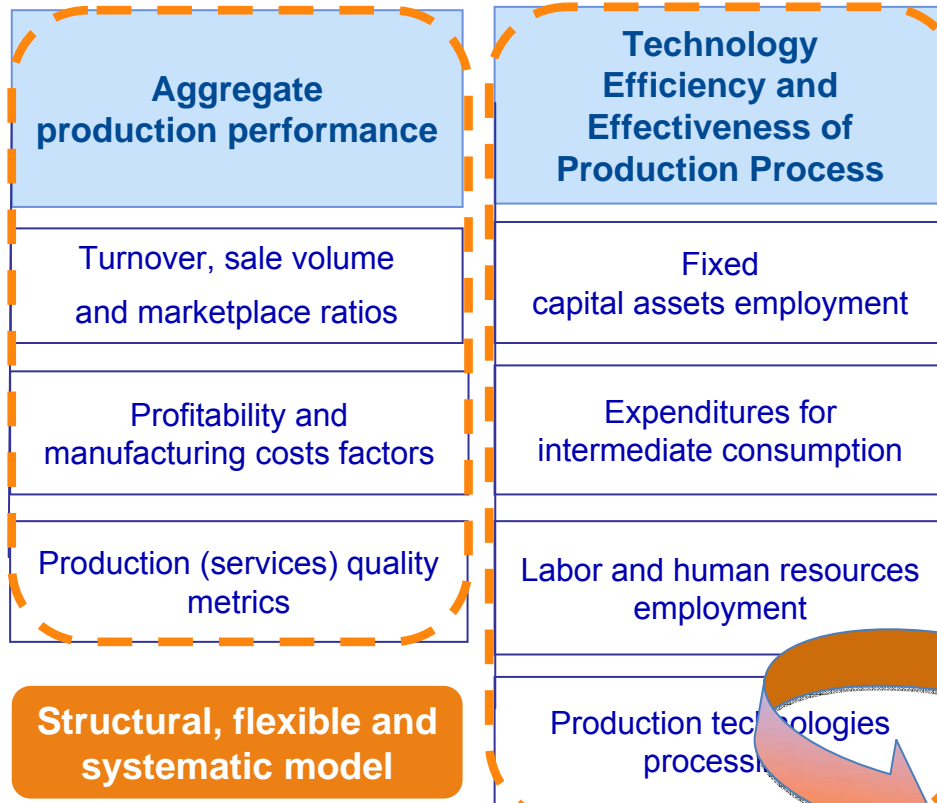
Best practice: Foreign companies

- Key performance indicators
- High-technologies and innovations
- IP objects
- New products and services
- Business structure and processed

# System of statistical indexes for corporate innovation and technology level assessment

## Innovation and technology level assessment

### Production performance indexes



### Science and Technology and Innovation activities indexes



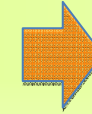
KPI

+

Benchmarking

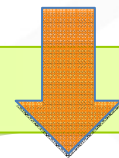
# Comparative analysis: production, technologies and innovation activities

Indexes for innovation and technology level assessment



Key performance indicators

## Benchmarking



### Companies selection criteria

#### Basic requirements

Industry

Type and range of operation activities

etc.

#### Operation activities measures matching

Financials

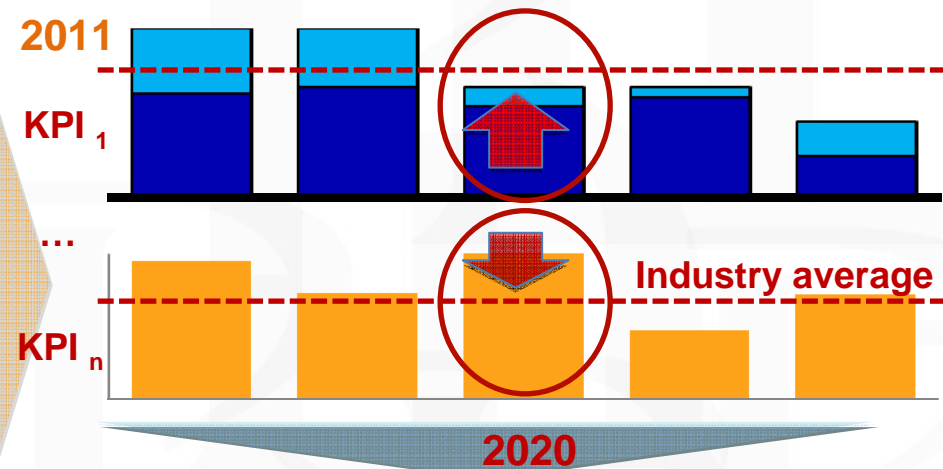
Production performance

etc.

Direct competitors

Best-practice companies

### Companies comparison criteria



Industry average and threshold level



KPI target variables – strategy objectives

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# Comparative analysis: Innovation & technologies, products & services

*When the analysis of statistic indicators is not sufficient...*

**Scoring and indexing**

+

**Expert statement**

Innovations and technology  
absorption matrix

Product and services portfolio analysis

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Projects</li> <li>•Innovation metrics</li> <li>•Maturity</li> <li>•Absorption and application rates</li> <li>•Implementation</li> </ul>	Company 1	...	Company N
Innovation technology <sub>1</sub>	X		
....			
Innovation technology <sub>N</sub>			X

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Innovation and technology metrics</li> <li>•Maturity &amp; technology readiness</li> <li>•Time of production stages</li> </ul>	Company 1	...	Company N
Innovation product <sub>1</sub>	X		
....			
Innovation product <sub>N</sub>			X

**List of preferential technologies and projects that employs the best-practice and matches company's project portfolio and peculiarities**

# Results for innovation strategy development based on technology audit

## Technology audit

Key performance and  
innovation indicators

Innovations and technology  
absorption matrix

Product and services portfolio

## Corporate Innovation Strategy Change

### Strategy Management System and Instruments

Innovation and S&T management

Structure and  
business-processes

Standards and  
regulations

Scenarios and Integration Planning  
Roadmap

### Cooperation and Partnership Programme

Research centers and higher education  
institutes

Small and medium innovation enterprises

Technology platforms participation

# Research and technology organizations in the primary sector

Thomas Gstraunthaler



## Research and Technology Organizations (RTOs) in the primary sector: Providing Innovation to Russia's mines and corn fields







## Research and Technology Organizations (RTOs) in the primary sector: Providing Innovation to Russia's mines and corn fields

- Cost structure of the RTO
- R&D head count
- Income-oriented variables
- Technology Transfer
- Quality control
- Own management priorities
- Memberships of groups and networks



## Research and Technology Organizations (RTOs) in the primary sector: Providing Innovation to Russia's mines and corn fields

- largely oriented towards own knowledge generation and derive much of their information from own literature resources and other customers
- The strong enterprise ownership in the field of mining could be explained through industry specific
- Radical innovation is not only influenced by the ownership and funding structure, but also by the recruitment strategy
- the use of third party quality control negatively related to TT revenues
- competitive funding plays a different role in both industries

# Green growth for the oil and gas industry companies

Thomas Gstraunthaler  
Elena Vetchinkina

## Green economy

UNEP, 2011, Towards a Green Economy

UNEP defines a green economy as one that

«results in improved human well-being and social equity, *while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities*»

## Green management

Khanna and Anton, 2002, p. 539

«Organizational change within corporations and an internationally motivated *effort at environmental self-regulation by adopting management practices that integrate the environment into production decisions identifying opportunities for pollution and waste reductions, and implementing plans to make continuous improvements in production methods and environmental performance*»

**From theoretical goal settings at the general level**

**Our Common Future, 1989**

- Identification of problems
- Reasoning of the ways to run sustainability
- Constitution: the necessity of new approaches

**To tackling the real industrial targets**

**Gulf of Mexico Spill, 2010**

- Paradigm shift: rapid adoption of green elements and practices to strategies and operation
- Long-term assessment
- Stewardship: alternative costs and NPV's concept measurements

1989 >

2010 >

Time horizon

## Research questions

What are the driving forces for Russian Oil- and Gas-producers to adapt green production technologies?

How are they greening their production? Are there any practice variations visible in the Russian Oil- and Gas industry in going green?



## Methodology

analysis of policies and practices of largest companies and their peers?

focus on Environmental Reports (e.g. Kemp, Arundel)

assessment of innovative changes over 3 years (2008-2010) at sectoral level

assessment of contextual factors / framework conditions – socio-economic conditions in Russia and government regulations over time (3 years)



## Literature review

10% of the contributions resource based theory,  
11 % institutional theory and  
15% stakeholder theory.  
32 % of the papers used no theory at all and instead are  
phenomena-driven or practice-orientated





## Literature review

From the perspective of corporate social responsibility (Fetzer, Aaron, 2010; Aras, Crowther, 2008)

Green innovation (in extractive industry) as a source for economic growth in a development perspective featuring specific cases of low-income (Auty, 2007) or developed countries (Alfsen, Greaker, 2007), underlining the need for sound natural resource management, standards and accounting (Auty, 2007; Muradian, Martinez-Alier, 2001)

Case studies from Russia's regions (Yakovleva et al., 2000)



## Theory

building competitive advantages through firm-level efficiency advantages, based on specific capabilities and assets

focus rests on the existence of isolating mechanisms and fundamental determinants of firm performance (Teece, 1984; Wernerfelt, 1984).

hard or impossible to imitate (Barney, 1991; Reed & DeFillippi, 1990).

higher positive returns for shares of companies with advanced green management and reporting procedures (e.g. Ziegler et al., 2011).

## International companies

### Voluntary sustainability guidelines

- Global Reporting Initiative
- etc

### Voluntary International sustainability framework

- UNEP, 2011, Towards a Green Economy
- etc

### Legislation on managing risks

- US Securities and Exchange commission
  - risk-monitoring and risk-securing functions
  - normalizing data flows
- etc.

## Russian companies

### Legislation

- Law on Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency Improvement
  - energy cuts
  - energy audits
- Law on associated gas employment
  - fines
  - volumes of employment
  - timing

### Industrial strategies documentary

- 2030 Energy complex strategy
- General Schemes on Oil and Gas Sector Development until 2020
- Russian Gas and Petrochemistry Development Plan until 2030

### Voluntary sustainability guidelines and International framework

# Key «green» drivers for oil and gas companies: factors to shape green metrics on strategies

## External Factors

- Macro- and sectoral conditions
- Legislation
- Stakeholders consensus
  - Regulators
  - Policymakers
  - General public (society)
  - Shareholders
  - Venders
  - Customers
  - Partners
  - Employees

## Internal factors

- Companies' priorities
- Business activities
- Operational structure
- Organizational structure
- Management culture
- Risk management
- Environmental footprint
- Compliance costs
- etc.

## Data sources

Federal agency for state statistics (Rosstat)

largest companies' reports (financial & environmental)

National and international policy documents

Russian rankings and other studies

## Literature review

Previous research about how and why companies are going green throughout different sectors & countries

## Methodology

Change of socio-technical systems, innovation theory, green growth paradigm

A theory distinguishes between change from inside and change triggered by outside factors (market demand, etc.)

## Greening of production

Preferred method	Innovation	Modernization	
Drivers	Government regulation	Foreign Clients	Own Management
Specification	Legislative framework	International orientation	• Efficiency improvements • Safety concerns

## Drivers of Environmental Management and Keywords

Regulators	Government (государство) Legislation (законодательство)
Management	Corporate governance/ management (корпоративное управление)
Customers	Consumers (клиенты) Corporate governance/ management (корпоративное управление)
Company's international orientation	International (международный)

- 2009, “We will continue to work efficiently in the future for the good of the country and of our shareholders, adhering to the highest business standards with respect to production, the environment and society”.
- “Energy and fuel savings in 2010 thanks to our efficiency program were over 350,000 tonnes of conditional fuel, or 4% of total consumption. Progress in reducing fuel and energy use in production is continuously monitored”.



# Rosneft

“Protecting the unique natural environment of Krasnoyarsk Territory is of great concern to Rosneft, and the Company therefore has comprehensive measures in place for ecological protection at the Vankor field. All storage facilities and buildings as well as the pipeline are equipped with special systems for thermal stabilization of the ground which prevents the ground from thawing. This technology is being used for the first time in Russia

# Rosneft

Also in 2010, “to transform Rosneft from a national player, applying traditional technologies at traditional oilfields, into an international oil & gas leader with a diversified field portfolio including shelf reserves, and applying the latest technologies, including many of our own invention”.

# Surgutneftegas

- 2008: “the company bets on the use of modern equipment and advanced technologies, support to forward-looking solutions and innovations”.
- 2009: “the accent is on development and usage of new environmentally friendly technologies and equipment, which is the result of innovation activity of Surgutneftegaz.
- 2010: “investments in environment protection activity amounted RUB 20 bln”, which resulted in high output indicators, such as “96% use of associated gas, which is the highest indicator value across the industry”.

- 2008: Sustainable “despite the crisis, the company's investment plans and obligations remain the same”.
- 2009: “to be the leader in environmental and industrial safety”.
- In 2010, “environmental stewardship, the development of human capital and social responsibility remain key priorities for TNK-BP. In 2010, we continued to implement a range of measures designed to ensure the safety of our people and protect the environment. This has resulted in a substantial reduction in the number of lost-time accidents and oil spills”

	Gazprom	Lukoil	Rosneft	Surgutneftegas	TNK-BP	Tatneft
Government and regulation	2	2	3	3	1	2
International orientation	1	1	1	2	2	1
Consumers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Own management	3	3	2	1	3	3

	government	own management	international orientation	customers
industry-wide driving forces	11	17	8	3

# Green performance measurement concept for oil and gas companies

Indicator's Group	British Petroleum	Exxon Mobil	Shell	Rosneft	Lukoil	TNK-BP
Air emissions	X	X	X	X	X	X
Water spills	X	X	–	–	–	–
Other incidents	X	X	X	X	–	–
Flaring volumes	X	X	X	–	–	–
Energy efficiency	–	X	X	X	X	X
Resources use	–	–	X	X	X	X
Waste disposal	–	X	X	X	X	X
Losses	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fines	X	–	–	X	–	–
Green investments	X	X	–	X	X	X



# Green performance measurements: indicators for world oil and gas leaders (1)

British Petroleum	Exxon Mobil	Shell
<b>Air emissions</b>		
<b>Greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs)</b>		
<p><b>Direct GHGs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct GHGs, mln tonnes (Mte) CO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>• Direct CO<sub>2</sub>, Mte</li> <li>• Direct methane, Mte</li> </ul> <p><b>Indirect GHGs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indirect CO<sub>2</sub>, Mte</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GHGs , absolute (direct equity, CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions), Mte</li> <li>• GHGs, normalized (direct equity, CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions, excluding cogeneration...), Mte per 100 Mte of throughput or production:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upstream</li> <li>- Downstream</li> <li>- Chemical</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Direct GHGs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total GHGs emissions, Mte CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent</li> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, Mte</li> <li>• Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) emissions, thousand tones (Tte)</li> <li>• Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) emissions, Tte</li> </ul>
<b>Acid gases and Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and other emissions</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer emissions, Mte CO<sub>2</sub></li> </ul>	<p><b>Acid gases and VOCs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emitted, Mte</li> <li>• Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) emitted, Mte</li> <li>• VOCs emitted, Mte</li> <li>• VOCs emitted, metric tons per 100 metric tons of throughput or production:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upstream</li> <li>- Refining</li> <li>- Chemical</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Acid gases and VOCs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SO<sub>2</sub> emissions Tte</li> <li>• NO<sub>x</sub> emissions Tte</li> <li>• VOCs emissions, Tte</li> </ul> <p><b>Ozone-depleting emissions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFCs/halons/trichloroethane, tonnes</li> <li>• Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), tonnes</li> </ul>
<b>Oil spills</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of oil spills – to land and water, mln litres</li> <li>• Volume of oil spilled, mln litres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volume of spills (thousands of barrels)</li> <li>• Marine vessel spills (owned and long-term leased), number of hydrocarbon spills &gt; 1 barrel</li> <li>• Other spills (not from marine vessels), number of oil, chemical, and drilling fluid spills &gt; 1 barrel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of oil spills to land and water</li> <li>• Volume of oil spilled, mln litres</li> <li>• Operational spills – volume, thousand tonnes               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nigeria</li> <li>- Rest of world</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Operational spills – number               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nigeria</li> <li>- Rest of world</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Other incidents</b>		
–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other spills (oil, chemical, and drilling fluid spills), thousands of barrels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sabotage spills – volume, Tte</li> <li>• Sabotage spills – number</li> <li>• Hurricane spills – volume, Tte</li> </ul>



# Green performance measurements: indicators for world oil and gas leaders (2)

British Petroleum	Exxon Mobil	Shell
<b>Flaring volumes</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flaring, Tte (kte) of hydrocarbons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydrocarbon flaring (worldwide activities), Mte</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flaring, Tte (kte) of hydrocarbons</li> <li>Flaring (Upstream), Mte CO2 equivalent</li> </ul>
<b>Energy efficiency</b>		
–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy intensity, normalized versus Global Energy Management System (GEMS) base year               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- refining</li> <li>- chemical steam cracking</li> <li>- oil sands</li> </ul> </li> <li>Cogeneration capacity, gigawatts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy intensity, normalized versus GEMS base year               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- refining</li> <li>- chemicals</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Resources use</b>		
–	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fresh water use, mln cubic metres</li> </ul>
<b>Waste disposal</b>		
–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total waste, Tte</li> <li>Total hazardous waste disposed from operations, Mte</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous, Tte</li> <li>Non-hazardous, Tte</li> <li>Total waste, Tte</li> </ul>
<b>Losses</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total number of losses of primary containment</li> <li>Number of oil spills – loss of primary containment</li> <li>Volume of oil unrecovered, mln litres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydrocarbons spilled (oil spilled), thousands of barrels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volume of oil unrecovered, mln litres</li> </ul>
<b>Fines</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental and safety fines, \$ million</li> </ul>	–	–
<b>Green Investments</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental expenditures, \$ million</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental expenditures, billions of dollars</li> </ul>	–



We are determined that BP will be a safer, more risk-aware business. We will deliver on our commitments from the Gulf Coast incident and work hard to earn back the trust in our operations. We will rebuild value for our shareholders by re-establishing our competitive position within the sector by playing our part in meeting the world's growing demand for energy, as well as participating in the transition to a low-carbon economy.

## Environmental Indicators BP

- Number of oil spills – to land and water
- Volume of oil spilled (million litres)
- Volume of oil unrecovered (million litres)
- Direct carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) (million tonnes (Mte))
- Indirect carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) (Mte)
- Direct methane (Mte)
- Direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Mte CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Flaring (E&P) (thousand tonnes (kte) of hydrocarbons)
- Customer emissions (Mte CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Environmental and safety fines (\$ million)
- Environmental expenditure (\$ million)

earn the admiration of all our stakeholders — investors, customers, host governments, local communities and our employees — not only for the goals we achieve but how we achieve them;

## Environmental Indicators Chevron

- GHG Emissions by Source - Millions of metric tons of CO2 equivalent
- Total GHG Emissions by Type - Millions of metric tons of CO2 equivalent
- Energy Efficiency Performance - Percentage improvement since 1992 baseline
- Air Emissions - Metric tons
- Air Emissions by Sector - Metric tons
- Average Oil Concentration in Discharges to Water - Parts per million
- Petroleum Spills - Volume in barrels
- Petroleum Spills - Number of spills
- Fines and Settlements



## Environmental Indicators, International

Sustainable development for Shell means considering both short- and long-term interests and integrating economic, environmental and social considerations into our decision making. Sustainable development helps govern the way we develop new projects and run our facilities, how we manage our supply chains, and how we share benefits where we operate. It also helps us to make better products for our customers.

## Environmental Indicators Shell

- **Direct greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs)**
  - Total GHGs (million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)
- **Flaring**
- **Energy intensity**
  - Upstream excluding Oil Sands (gigajoules per tonne production)
  - Oil Sands (gigajoules per tonne production)
  - Refineries: Refinery Energy Index
  - Chemical plants: Chemicals Energy Index
- **Acid gases and VOCs**
- **Ozone-depleting emissions**
- **Spills and discharges**
  - Sabotage spills – volume (thousand tonnes)
  - Sabotage spills – number
  - Operational spills – volume (thousand tonnes)
    - § Nigeria
    - § Rest of world
  - Operational spills – number
    - § Nigeria
    - § Rest of world
  - Hurricane spills – volume (thousand tonnes)
  - Oil in effluents to surface environment (thousand tonnes)
- **Fresh water use**
  - Fresh water use (million cubic metres)
- **Waste disposal**

# Gazprom

## GOALS AND COMMITMENTS

Guaranteeing compliance with all standards set by the Russian Federation legislation and international legal acts related to environmental protection, as well as observing the principles of the Russian Federation Ecological Doctrine.

Enhancing energy efficiency of production processes at all stages.

Indicators	Description
Accepted program	The Energy Saving Program for 2009-2013
Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The program, based on the as</li> </ul>
Expenditures	Between 2009 and 2013, the expenditures on the program should be decreasing by approximately 10%.
Cost-effectiveness	According to the Company's estimates, these expenditures will be offset by energy savings.
Prior activities of the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>introduction of economic incentives</li> <li>energy audits, implementation of measures on the saving of energy</li> <li>introduction of energy efficient equipment and energy saving technologies</li> <li>installation of metering devices for electricity, heat, gas, water, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Complying with the Federal Law "On Energy Saving and the Improvement of Energy Efficiency"</b>	
Number of subsidiaries participating	49
Saved electricity, GW*h	815
Saved heat, GCal	354 thousand
Saved fuel, tonnes	13 thousand
Total savings, GJ	9 million
Instruments reducing energy consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>oil production sector</li> <li>using more efficient pumps in reservoir pressure maintenance systems</li> <li>refining and petrochemical sector</li> </ul>
total consumption of energy and energy resources, GJ	232 million

# Green behavior of leading oil and gas companies in terms of strategies, operations and organization



## safety

- to maintain the present upstream and downstream competitive advantages
- to launch new excellences
  - in exploration basins
  - in markets
  - in products (renewables)
  - in collaboration
- special organizational unit



## balance

- stakeholders'-targeted
- to maintain the present upstream and downstream competitive advantages
- to launch new excellences
  - investments
  - capitalization
  - collaboration
  - in products (renewables)



## strategy-linkage

- performance in the near term (safety, communities and environment)
- growth in the medium term
- project initiatives in the long term

# Green behavior of leading Russian oil and gas companies in terms of strategies, operations and organization



ROSNEFT

- transparency
- resource sustainability
- energy efficiency
- ecological safety
- associated gas employment
- infrastructure and production facilities modernization



LUKOIL

- resource sustainability
- investment in new technologies
- operational effectiveness (upstream and downstream)
- energy cuts
- operational expenses cuts
- renewables



- diversification
  - resources
  - Infrastructure
  - production capacities
- operational efficiency
- new energy capacities
- technologies



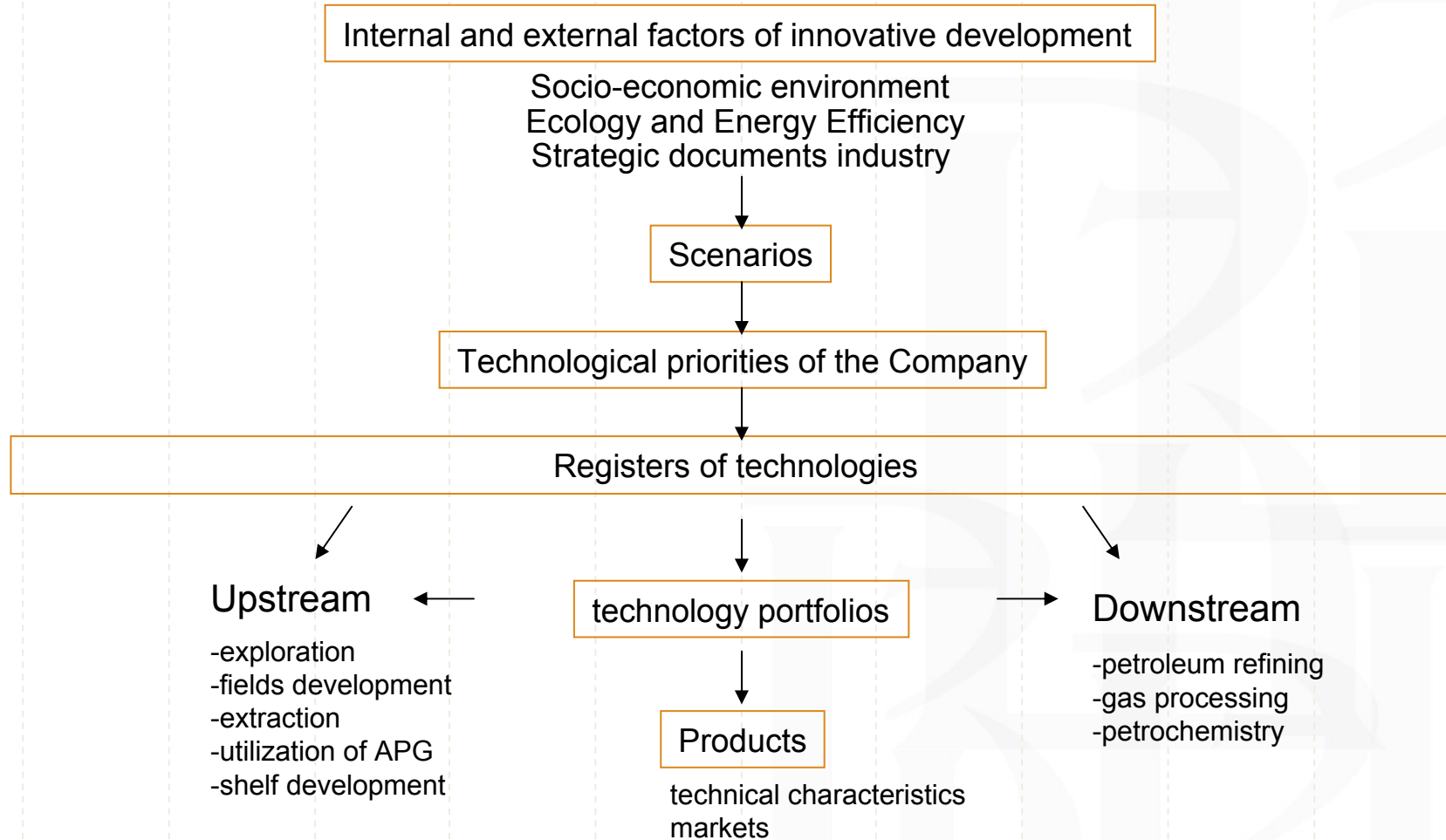
# Green modes in terms of oil and gas companies strategies

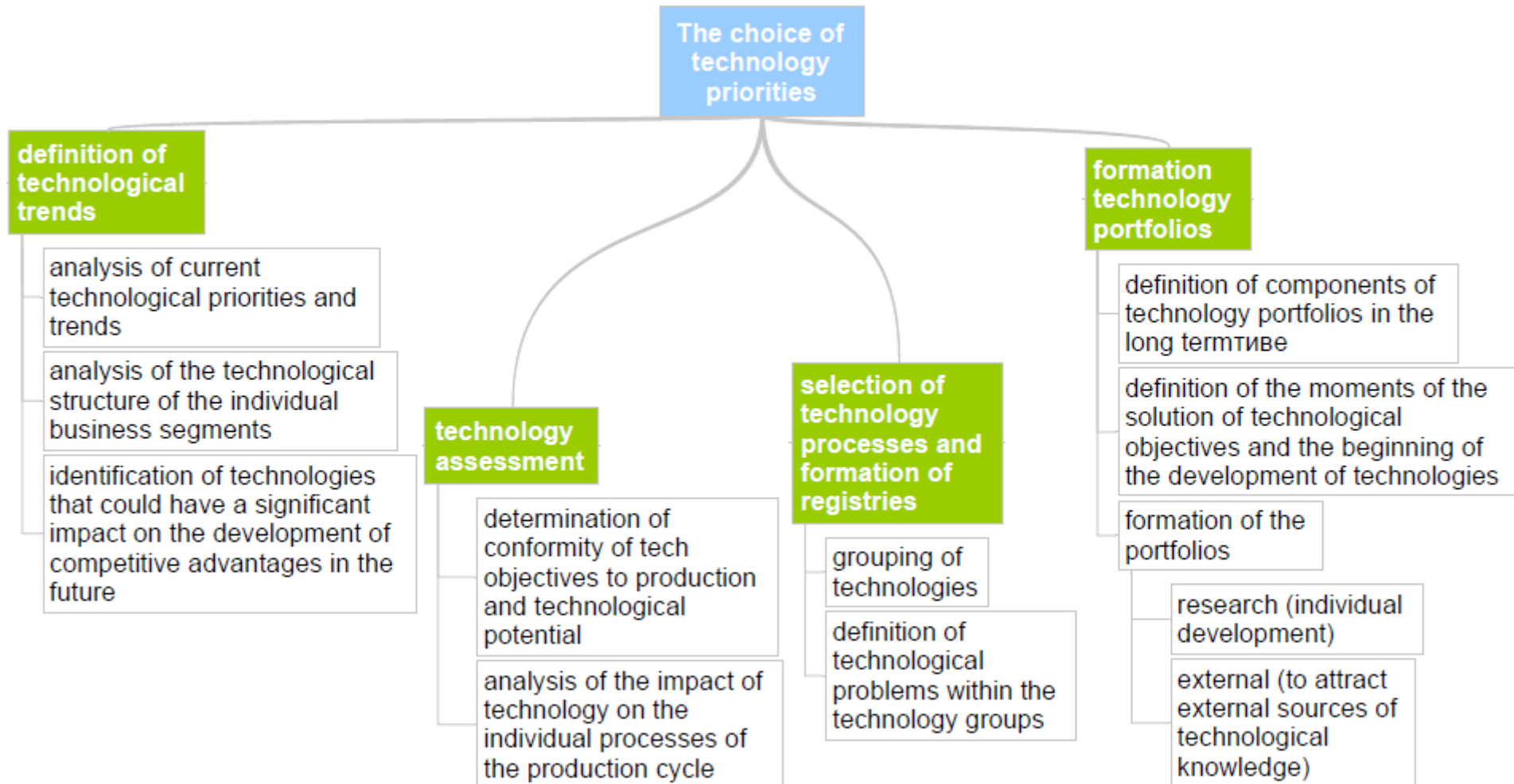


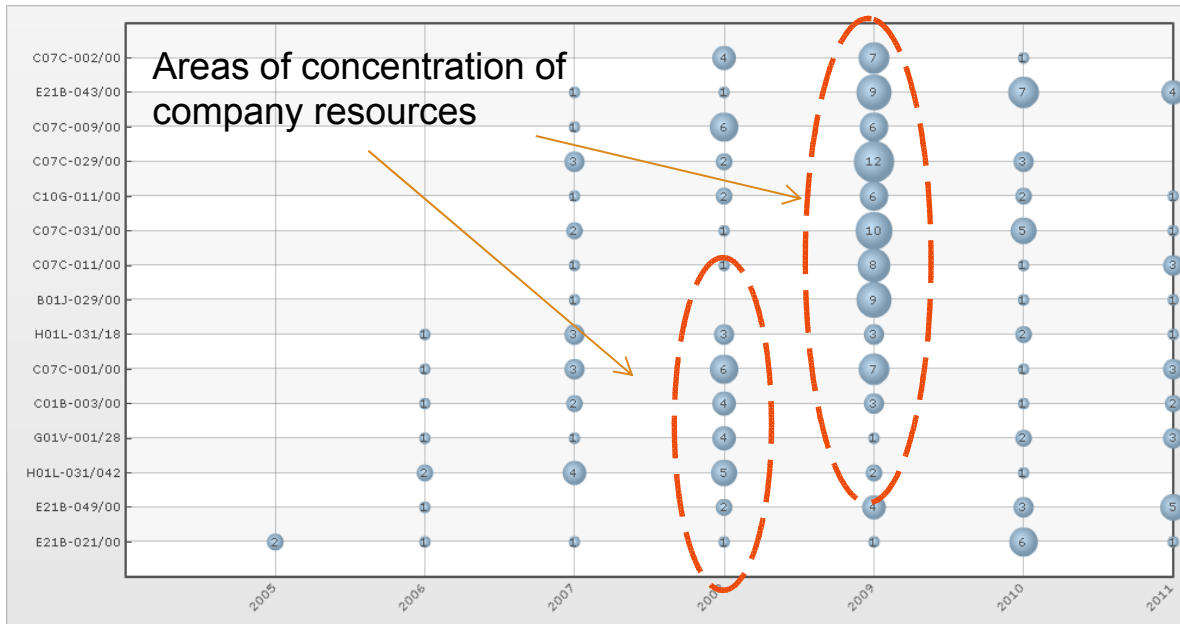
# INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY STRATEGY AND MODEL OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN OIL AND GAS COMPANIES: METHODS AND PRACTICE

Vitaly Lavrov

June 14, LEI ISSEK

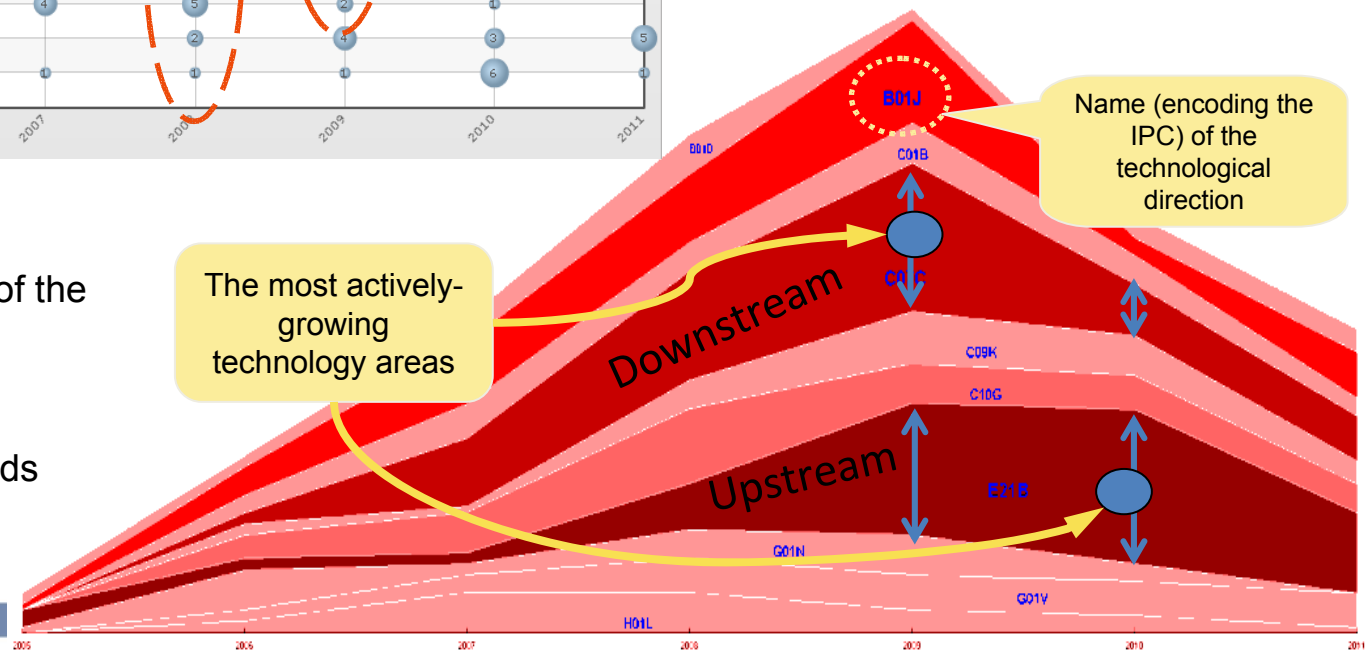




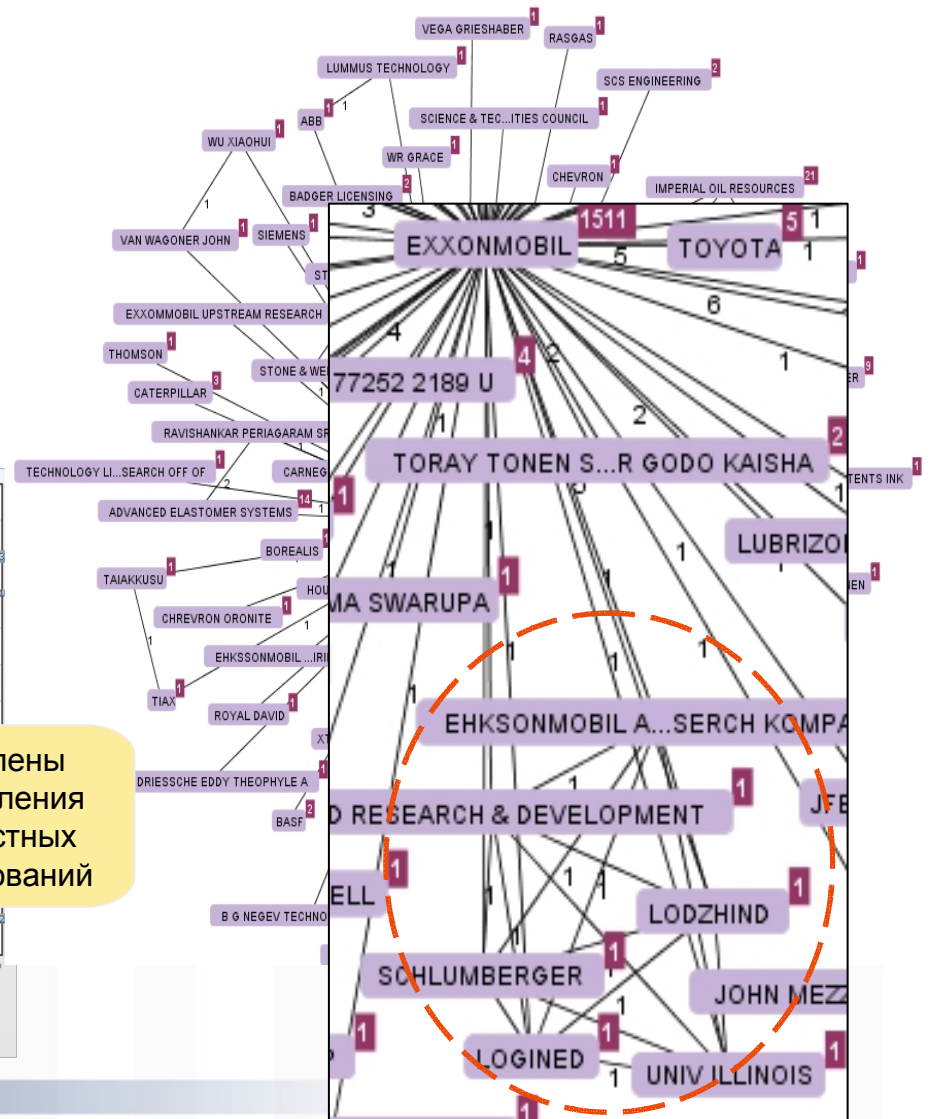
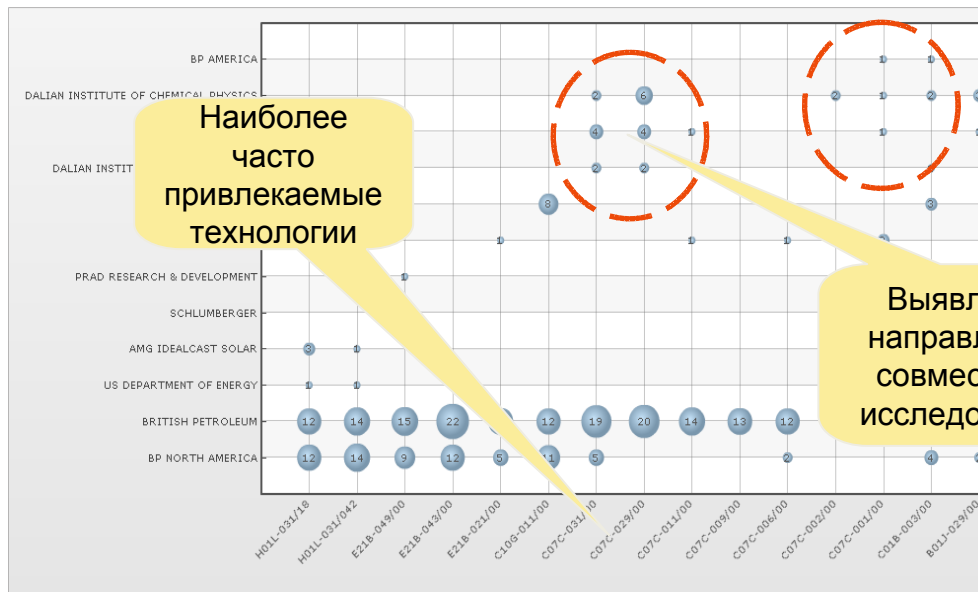


- analysis of technological priorities of the largest oil and gas companies (BP, RD Shell, ExxonMobil and others) over the past five years
- determination of dynamics of changes in key areas of research

- identification of models of technological development of the leading companies
- identification of the most important technological trends based on patent analysis



- analysis of cooperative ties oil and gas companies over the past 5 years in attraction of new technologies
- estimation of the degree of integration of the major oil companies in joint research and development
- Identification of possible areas of technological development from domestic sources





## Key technology trends in Upstream and Downstream sectors

### Downstream

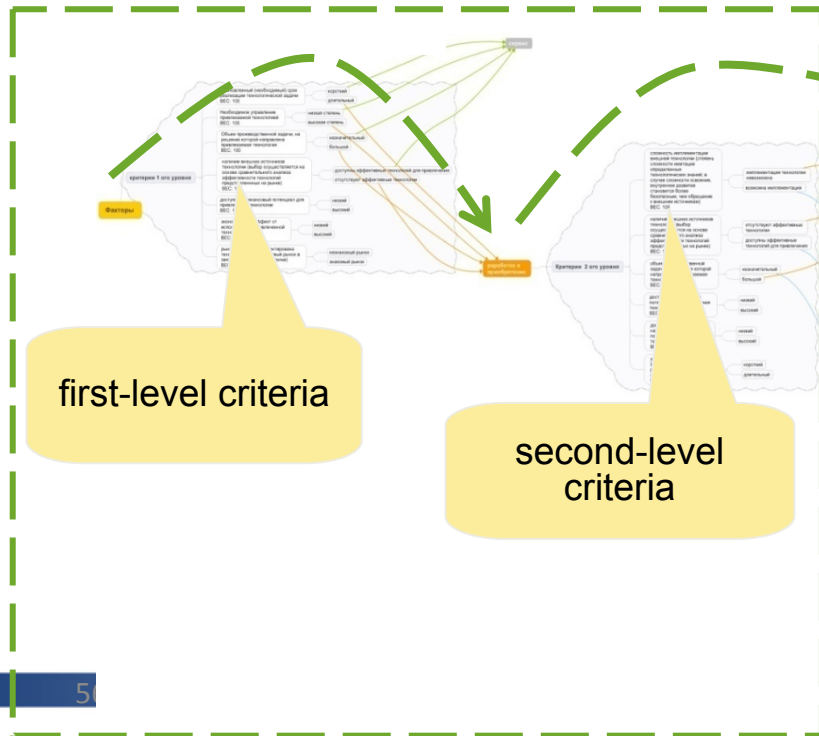
- processes of catalysis
  - catalytic cracking of hydrocarbon oils in the absence of hydrogen
  - catalysts containing molecular sieves
- fuel and the use of additives for fuels
- lubricants
- synthetic natural gas
- liquefied petroleum gas
- acyclic or carbocyclic compounds

### Upstream

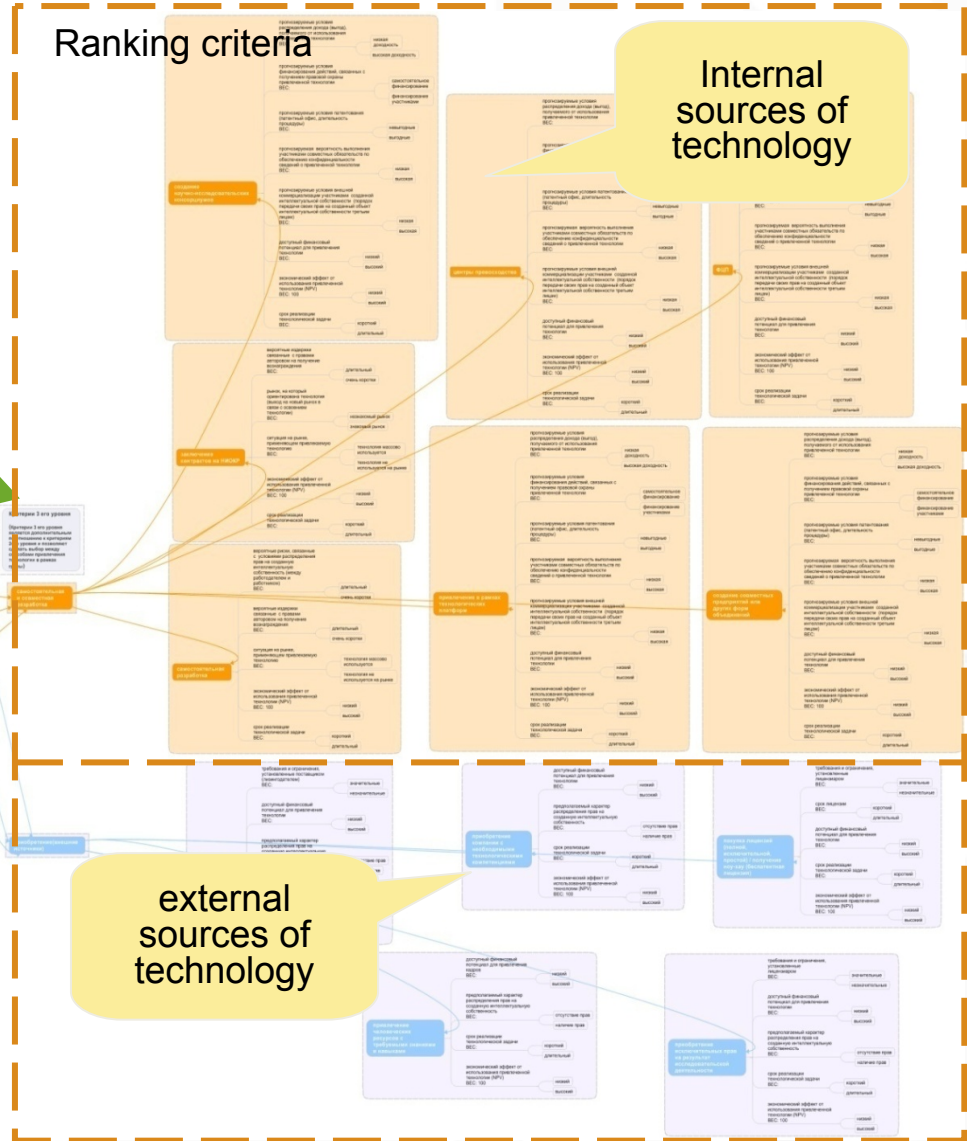
- methods and apparatus for controlling the flow of produced fluid or gas in wells (to wells) drilling soil and rock and geophysics
- enhanced extraction methods for obtaining hydrocarbons
- horizontal deviated well
- methods of enhanced oil recovery (priority is the integration of gas, thermal and chemical EOR, transient flooding)

- proposed methodology for determining the optimal ways of technology attraction
- proposed a method of constructing technology attraction schemes

## The filter criteria



## Ranking criteria





## The system of selection criteria for ways to attract technology (2) filter criteria

first-level criteria

- required period of implementation of the technological problems
- the place of technological problems in the Company's strategic priorities
- extent of future use of technology in the Company
- availability of technology on the market
- economic benefits from the use of technology attracted (NPV)
- etc.

\* Within the range of values of each factor is fixed by the critical value of the criterion, which allows you to directly identify the source of attraction of this technology on a distinguished road

Involving service company

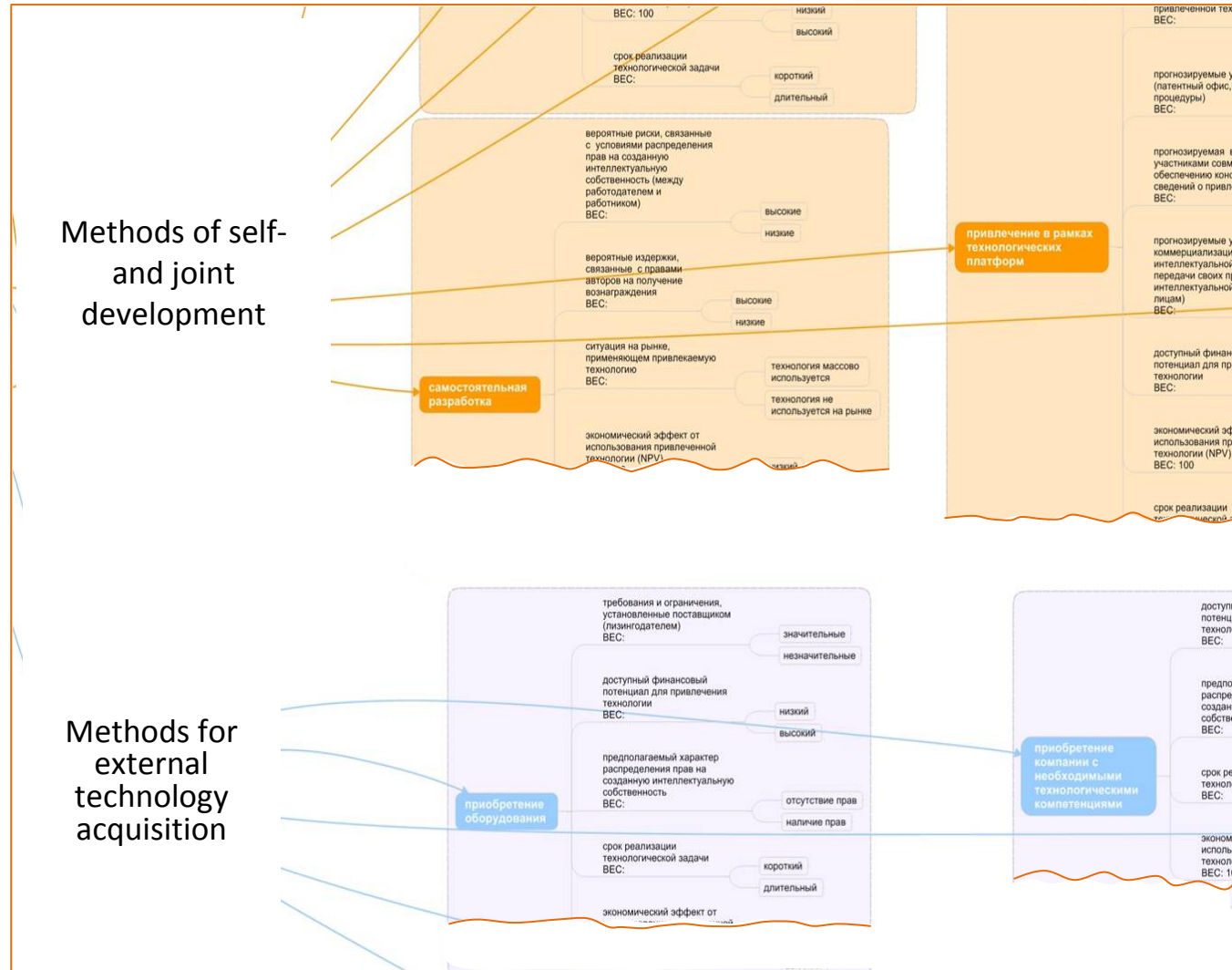
Development and technology acquisition

Second-level criteria

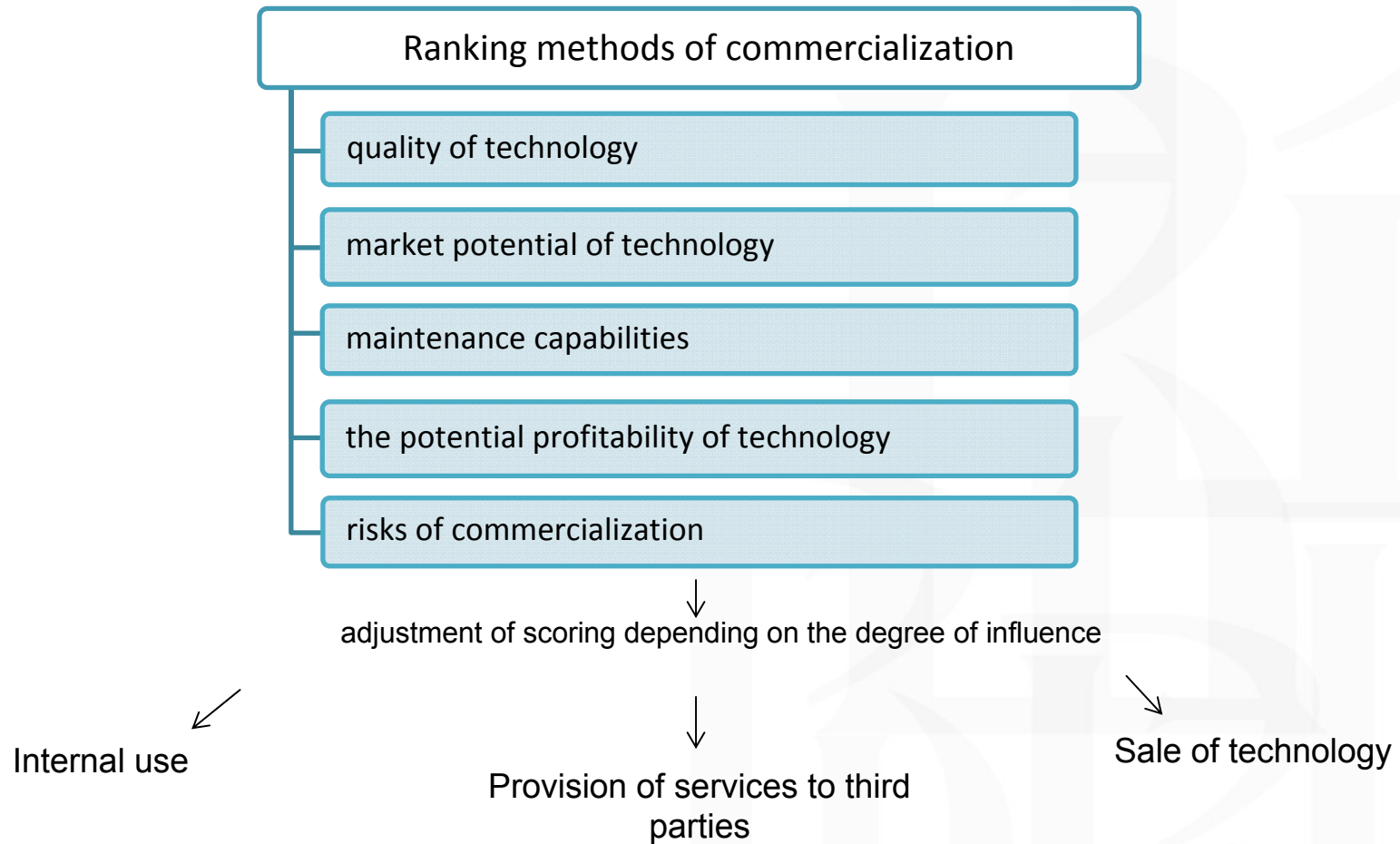
# The system of selection criteria for ways to attract technology (3)

## Ranking criteria

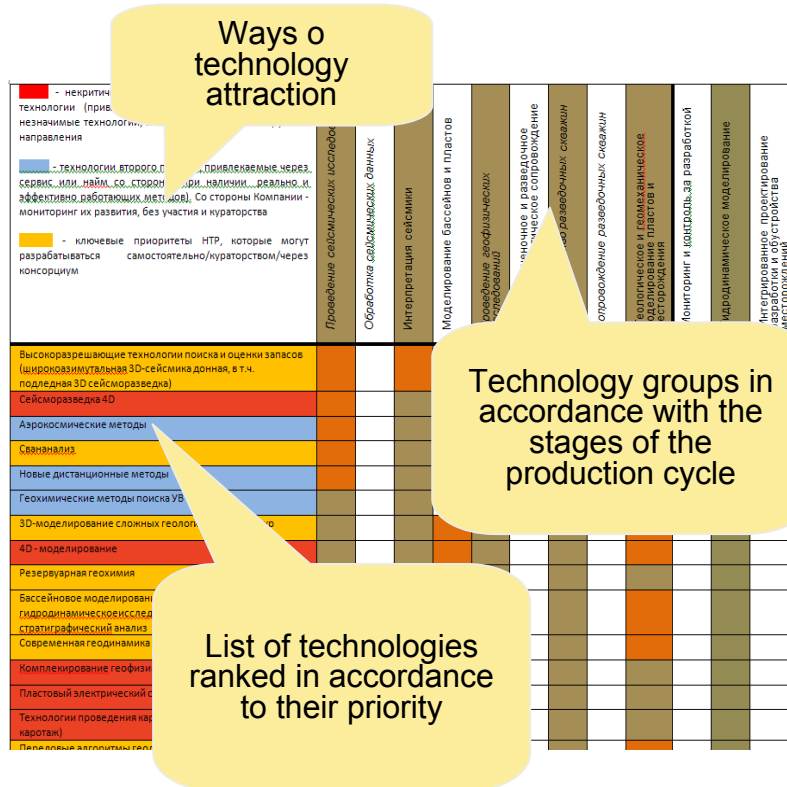
- A system for the selection of specific tools to attract technology
- Selection of the ways to self-development or purchase of technology is carried out by assessing the feasibility of technology acquisition with the use of groups of criteria



## System of criteria for selecting the direction of technology use



## The grouping of technologies



## The scenario possible implementation of technology

Текущий технологический портфель и инновационный сценарий его развития (ОАО «НК «Роснефть»)	Год внедрения/Применяется	Год разработки
	2010	
	2010	
Технологии вовлечения в разработку керогена (органика, содержащаяся в породе в связанном состоянии)	2020	
Технологии монетизации газа и повышения уровня использования попутного нефтяного газа		
	2010	
	2010	
Технологии очистки попутного нефтяного газа от сероводорода ультрафиолетовым излучением	15	
Технология совместного транспорта нефти и газа на основе создания устойчивых нефтегидратных смесей	15	
Технологии мембранного выделения гелия		
Технология подготовки попутного нефтяного газа на основе мембранного разделения		
Подготовка газа с использованием технологий сверхзвуковой сепарации, создание опытных установок для отлукивания газового конденсата на основе силанового эфира (GTL), технологии полимеризации метанового эфира	2020	

**The recommended timing of**

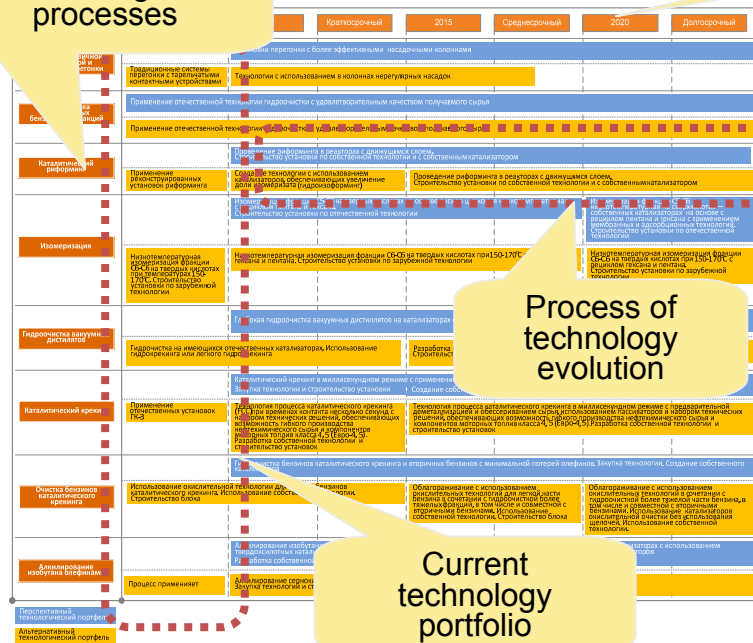
**technological objectives**

Ability to create technology portfolios in the segments of exploration, development and production and scenarios of their development

Timeline of technology usage

technological processes

gasoline



Process of technology evolution

Current technology portfolio

stable gas condensate



Scenarios of technology portfolios

Timeline

Timeline of technology development

Технологии	2011	2012	2013	2015	2020
Изомеризация фракции C5-C6 низкотемпературная на собственных катализаторах на основе рециркуляции пентана и гексана с применением мембранных технологий					
Низкотемпературная изомеризация фракции C6-C8 установкой по зарубежной технологии					
Низкотемпературная изомеризация фракции C6-C8 Строительством установкой по зарубежной технологии					
Гидроочистка вакуумных дистиллятов					
Глубокая гидроочистка вакуумных дистиллятов на катализаторах с оптимальной пористой структурой					
Глубокая гидроочистка вакуумных дистиллятов на катализаторах без носителя при более низких давлениях					
Гидроочистка на имеющихся отечественных катализаторах, Использование гидрокрекинга или легкого гидрокрекинга					
Легкий гидрокрекинг. Строительство установок					
Глубокая гидроочистка вакуумных дистиллятов на собственных катализаторах с оптимальной пористой структурой					
Каталитический крекинг					
Каталитический крекинг в миллисекундном режиме с применением высокопрочных металлов и термостойких катализаторов. Закупка технологий и строительство установок					
Каталитический крекинг в миллисекундном режиме с применением высокопрочных металлов и термостойких катализаторов. Закупка технологий и строительство установок. Создание собственного катализатора					
Технология процесса каталитического крекинга (FCC) при временах контакта не менее 0,1 секунды с набором технических решений, обеспечивающих возможность гибкого производства нефтяного сырьевых компонентов моторных топлив класса 4, 5 (Евро-4, 5). Разработка собственной технологии и строительство установок					
Технология процесса каталитического крекинга в миллисекундном режиме с предварительной деметаллизацией и обесвреживанием сырья, использованием пассиваторов и набором технических решений, обеспечивающих возможность гибкого производства нефтяного сырьевых компонентов моторных топлив класса 4, 5 (Евро-4, 5). Разработка собственной технологии и строительство установок					
Очистка бензинов каталитического крекинга					
Гидроочистка бензинов каталитического крекинга и вторичных бензинов с минимальными потерями олефинов. Закупка технологий. Создание собственного катализатора					
Использование окислительной технологии для очистки бензинов каталитического крекинга					
Использование собственной технологии. Строительство блока					
Облагораживание с использованием окислительных технологий для легкой части бензина					
Гидроочистка более тяжелых фракций, в том числе и совместной с вторичными бензинами					
Использование собственной технологии. Строительство блока					
Облагораживание с использованием окислительных технологий в сочетании с гидроочисткой легкой части бензина, в том числе и совместной с вторичными бензинами. Использование технологий для очистки					

The recommended period R&D initiation

technological objectives

## refined petroleum products

Продукт	Наименование характеристики (ключевое потребительское свойство продукта)	Значение показателя					
		2012		2015		2020	
		Компани- лидеры	НК Роснефть	Компани- лидеры	НК Роснефть	Компани- лидеры	НК Роснефть
- бензин	Массовая доля серы, не более	10	50	10	10	5	
	Объемная доля бензола, не более	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	
	Объемная доля углеводородов, ароматических	10-30	35-45		30-35		
	Олефиновых	5-14	18	5-14	14	2-5	
	Октановое число: по исследовательскому методу	95	92-95	95	95	95	
	по моторному методу	85	83-85	85	85	85	
	Доля октанов	40	50	5	45	0	
	Класса 4	55	5	80	45	50	
	Класса 5	5	0	5	10	50	
	Класса выше 5	2-15	50-350	2-10	10-50	2-10	
- дизельное топливо	Массовая доля серы, ppm	0.1-5	11-24	0.1-2	5-11	0.1-2	
	Массовая доля пропан-дициклх ароматических углеводородов	5-20	-	5-10	20	5-10	
	Массовая доля ароматических						

## gas processing products

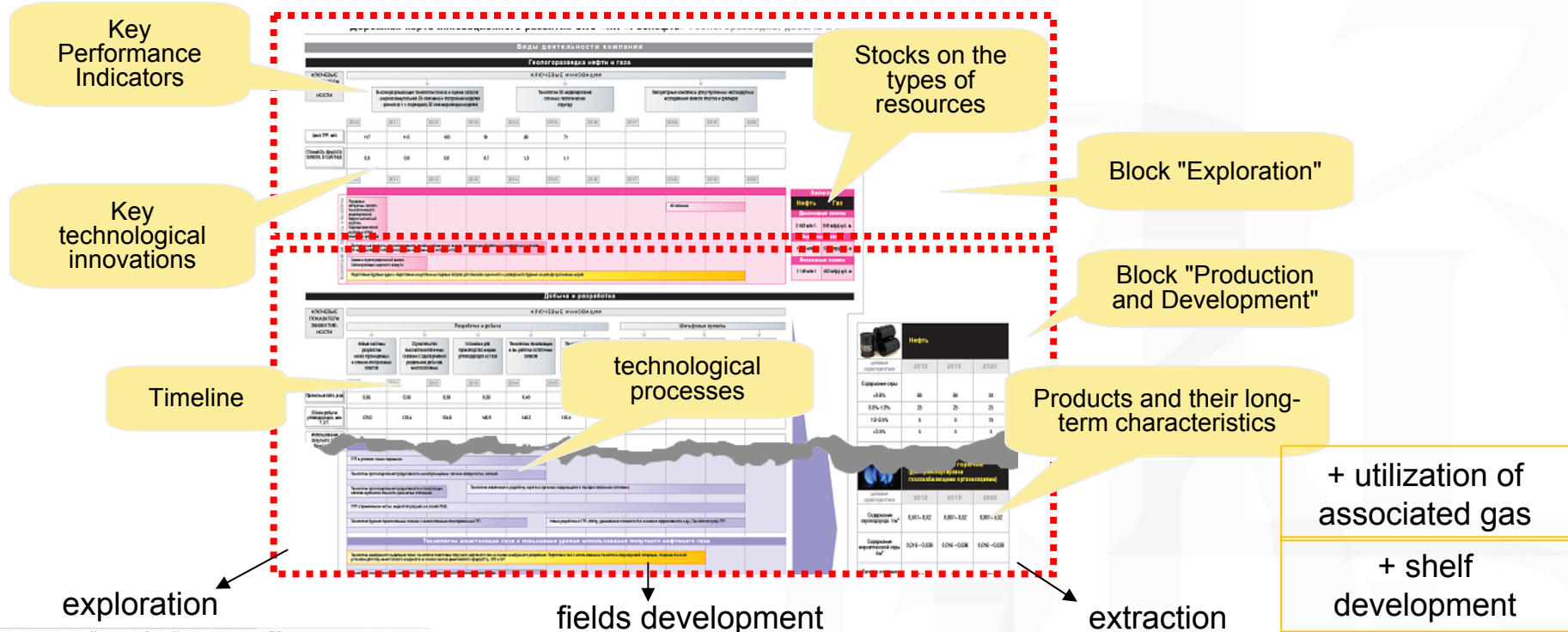
Продукт	Наименование характеристики (ключевое потребительское свойство продукта)	Значение показателя					
		2012		2015		2020	
		Компани- лидеры	НК Роснефть	Компани- лидеры	НК Роснефть	Компани- лидеры	НК Роснефть
- конденсат газовой нестабильный	Массовая доля серы у/в	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
	Массовая доля ароматических у/в	10-20	10-20	10-20	10-20	10-20	10-20
	Массовая доля н-парафинов (200-320°C)	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20
	Массовая доля серы	25	25	25	25	25	25
	Температура выцветания	18-25	18-25	18-25	18-25	18-25	18-25
	Давление насыщенных паров, мм	14-18	14-18	14-18	14-18	14-18	14-18
	Температура начала кипения, °C	<14	<14	<14	<14	<14	<14
	Доля воды, %	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
	%C1-C2	0.051-0.8	0.051-0.8	0.051-0.8	0.051-0.8	0.051-0.8	0.051-0.8
	%C3	>0.8	>0.8	>0.8	>0.8	>0.8	>0.8
- конденсат газовой стабильный	Давление насыщенных паров, мм	500-700	500-700	500-700	500-700	500-700	500-700
	Температура начала кипения, °C	30	30	30	30	30	30
	Доля воды, %	0.03-0.5	0.03-0.5	0.03-0.5	0.03-0.5	0.03-0.5	0.03-0.5
	%C1-C2	3-5	3-8	3-8	3-8	3-8	3-8
	%C3	15	18	18	18	18	18
	%C4-C5	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45	40-45
	%C6	12-20	12-20	12-20	12-20	12-20	12-20
	%C7	12-20	12-20	12-20	12-20	12-20	12-20
	%C8	12-20	12-20	12-20	12-20	12-20	12-20
	%C9	12-20	12-20	12-20	12-20	12-20	12-20

Formation of scenarios of characteristics of product portfolios until 2020

## petrochemistry products

Продукт	Наименование характеристики (ключевое потребительское свойство продукта)	Значение показателя					
		2012		2015		2020	
		Компани- лидеры	НК Роснефть	Компани- лидеры	НК Роснефть	Компани- лидеры	НК Роснефть
- пропилен	не менее этилена						
	не более пропилена	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
	метана и этана	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	ацетилен	0.0005	0.001	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
	диенов	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
	водорода	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
	CO	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
	CO <sub>2</sub>	0.0005	0.001	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
	O <sub>2</sub>	0.0002	0.002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
	Серы, мг/м <sup>3</sup>	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Объемная доля, % пропилена не менее	99.8	99-99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
	не более этилена	0.005	0.005-0.01	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
	ацетиленовых углеводородов C4	0.0005	0.001-0.005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
	диенов	0.002	0.002-0.05	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
	этана и пропана	0.0005	0.001-0.015	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
	водорода	0.2	0.2-0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	CO	0.0005	0.001	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
	CO <sub>2</sub>	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

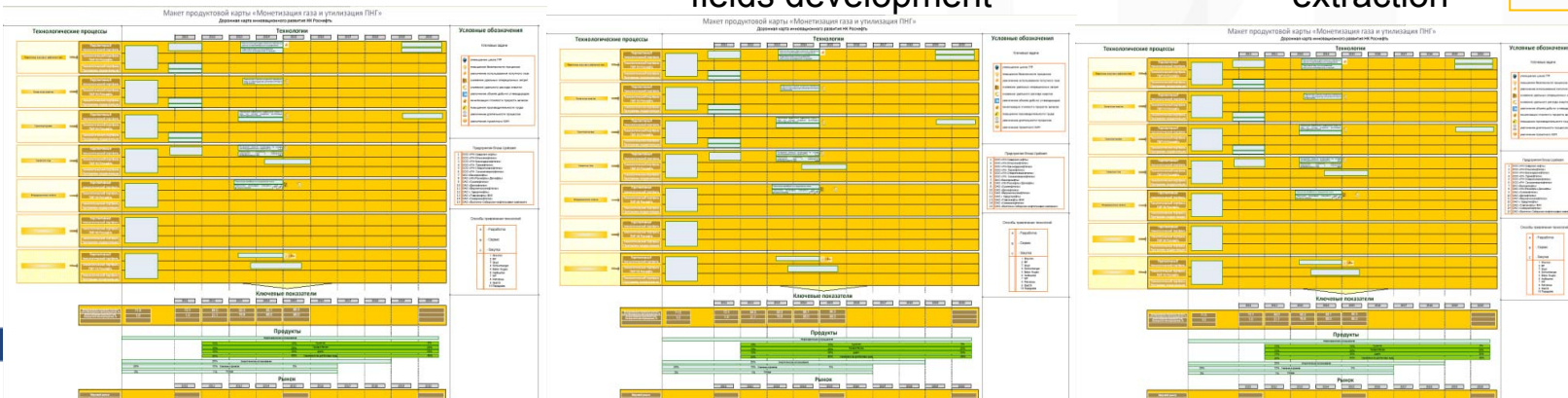
# The integrated roadmap structure (summary and process maps) Upstream



exploration

fields development

extraction



# The integrated roadmap structure (summary and process maps) Downstream

Key Performance Indicators

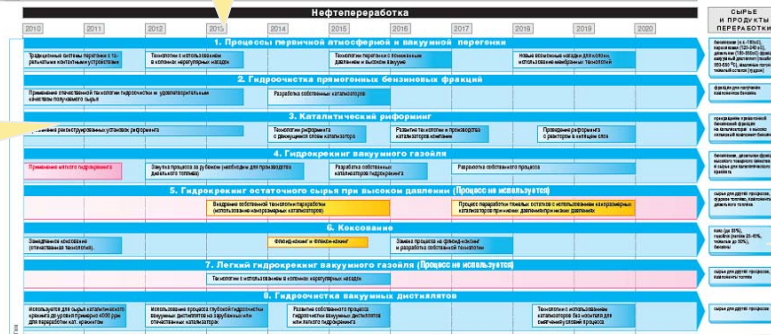
ВИДЫ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ КОМПАНИИ											
Переработка											
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ ИННОВАЦИИ											
Стратегические направления и процессы нового поколения					Технологии получения новых продуктов (разработка, освоение, внедрение, масштабирование)						
Год	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Число предприятий, %	64,4	65,8	90	69,2	78,5	87	→	→	→	→	91
Производительность труда на нефтяном участке (млн т/млн руб.)	11,8				18,8	21,1					
Число предприятий, %	4,8										
Разработка на 1 т/млн руб. инвестиций	28	24,9	22	2	21,8	21,9					

Timeline

Key technological innovations

Products and their long-term characteristics

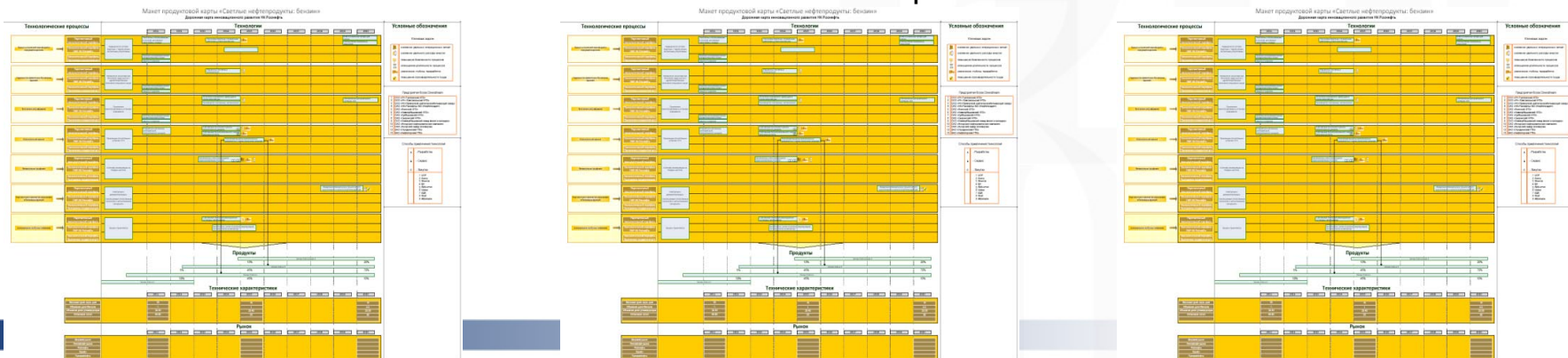
technological processes



Продукты			
НЕОТЕПЕРОДУКТЫ			
Дизельное топливо 0, 12			
Масса для переработки	2012	2015	2020
Масса для переработки	60-200	19-28	4-18
Масса для фракционирования	11-24	0-11	1-5
Масса для фракционирования	—	20	10
Дата в производство	10	0	0
Масса 1	0	0	0
Масса 2	0	0	0
Масса 3	15	20	20
Архивировано (Путь: ...)	—	20	18
Бензин 0, 12, 14, 15			
Масса для переработки	2012	2015	2020
Масса для переработки	60	18	10
Масса для фракционирования	1	1	0,4
Объем для фракционирования	30-45	—	—
— фракционирования	13	14	—
Остатки на переработку	10-15	0	0
на переработку	35-40	30	30
Дата в производство	10	0	0
Масса 1	5	45	20
Масса 2	0	10	20
Масса 3	0	10	20
Судовое авиационное топливо 5			
Масса для переработки	2012	2015	2020
Масса для переработки	2-15	0-1-2	0,05-0,3
Дата в производство	6	20	0
Авиационный 1, 12			
Масса для переработки	2012	2015	2020
Масса для переработки	20-25	20-25	20
Объем для фракционирования	—	—	—
Содержание фракционирования	7	5	5
Масса для переработки	0,1-0,2	0,1	0,1
Масса для переработки	0,01-0,03	0,01	0,01
Сырье и продукты переработки			
Масса для переработки	2012	2015	2020
Масса для переработки	200-250	—	—
Масса для переработки	200-250	—	—
Масса для переработки	30-51	—	—
Масса для переработки	10	—	—
Масса для переработки	0-300	—	—
Мазут 1			
Масса для переработки	2012	2015	2020
Масса для переработки	1-1,5	—	—
Дата в производство	—	—	—
Масса для переработки	0,0	—	—
Масса для переработки	10,0	—	—
Масса для переработки	0	0	0
Масса для переработки	10	20	20
Масса для переработки	0	0	0
ПРОДУКТЫ ГАЗОПЕРЕРАБОТКИ			
Кондиционирование газопереработки 10			

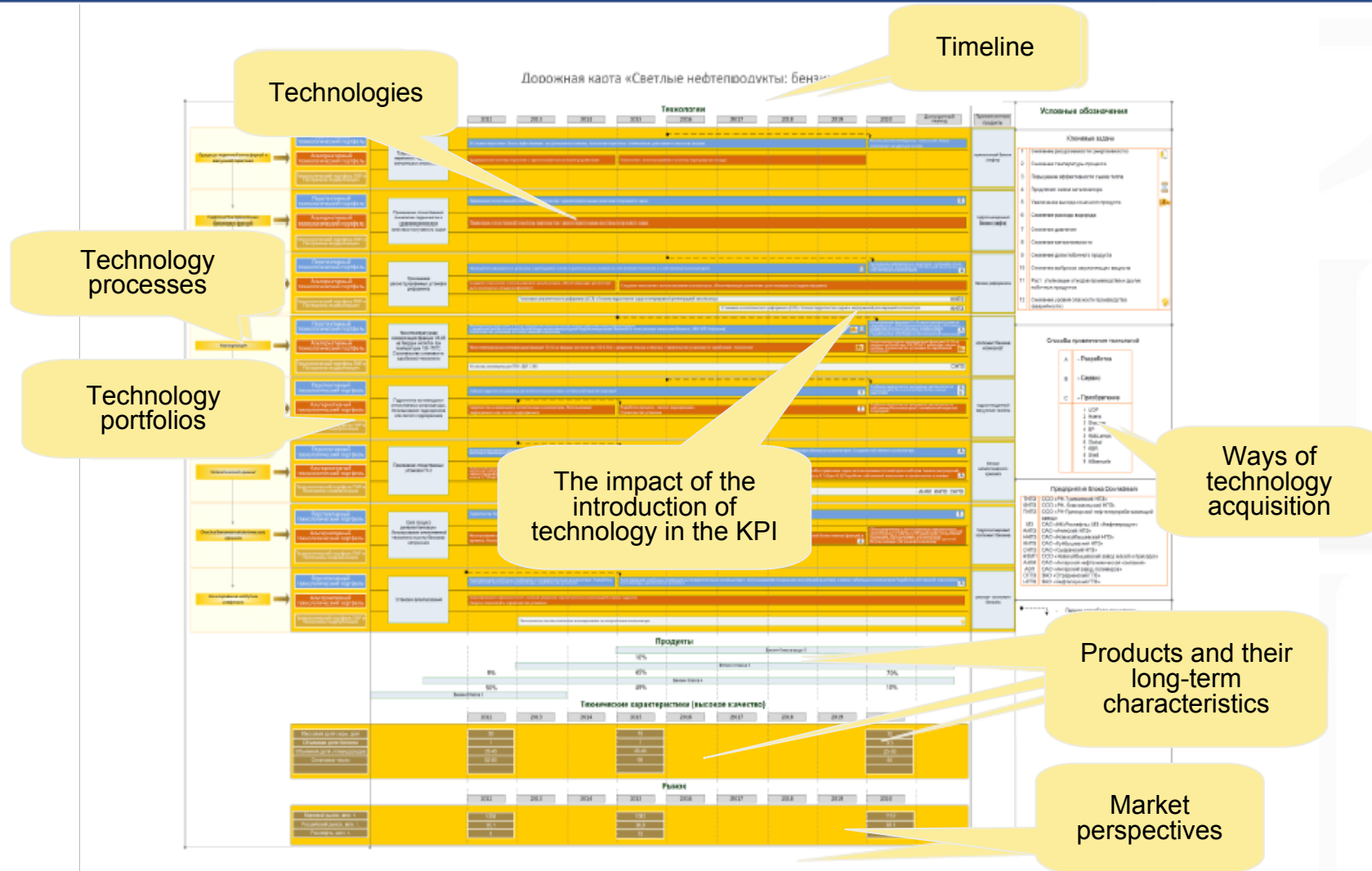
Raw materials for processing, semi-finished products of technological processes

Product roadmaps





# Product / Technology Roadmap





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# Thank you for your attention!

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