

6<sup>th</sup> APEC Oil and Gas Security Network Forum

# Peru: Update on Oil and Gas Security

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**Mr. Luis Vilchez**

**Coordinator of Energy Planning and Renewable Energies  
Ministry of Energy and Mines**

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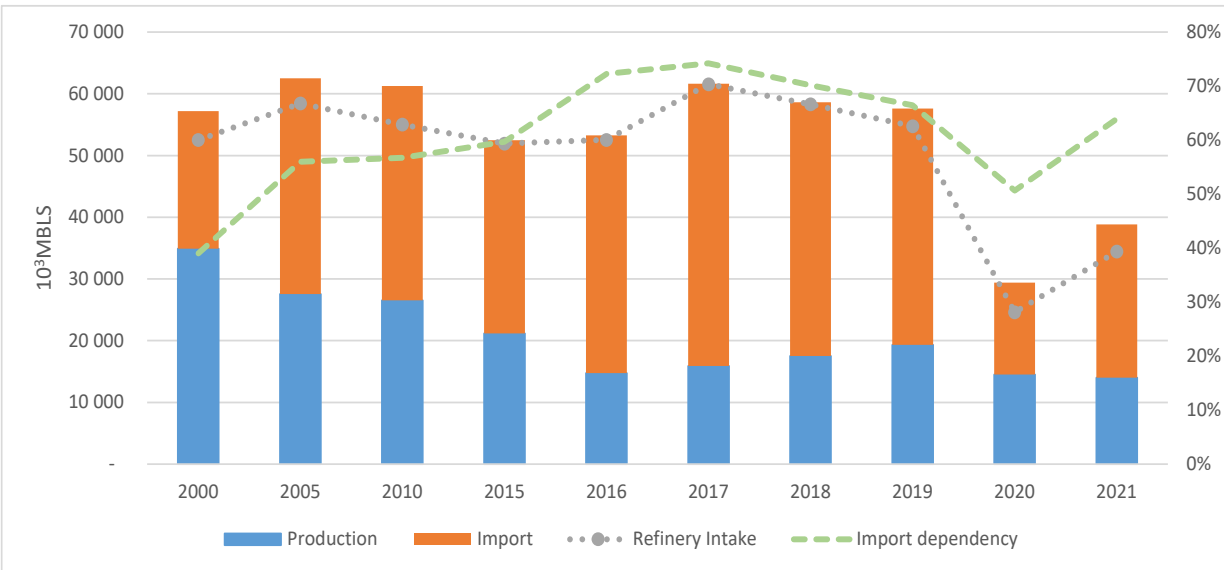


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# Situation of Liquid Hydrocarbons

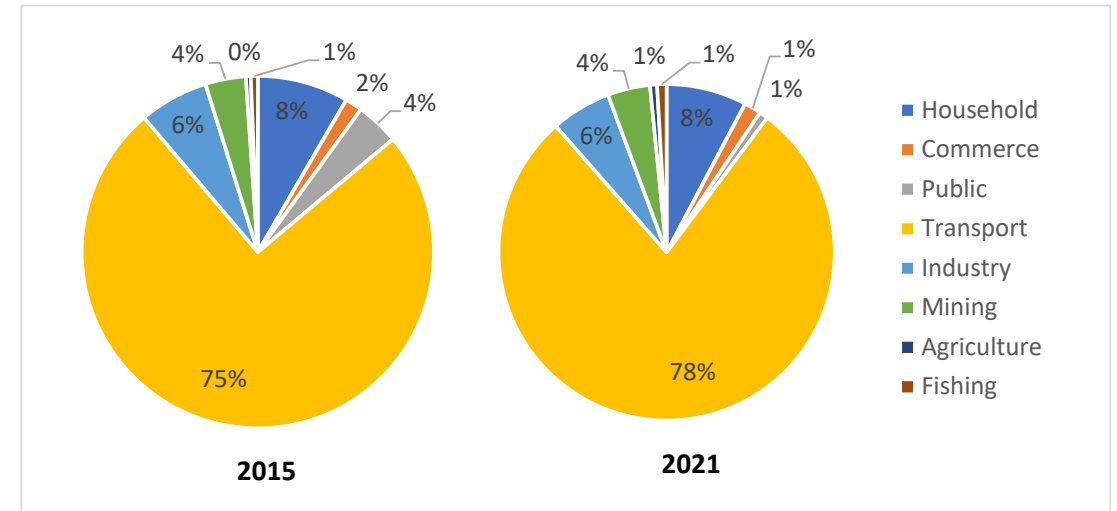
## Oil Supply, 2000-2021



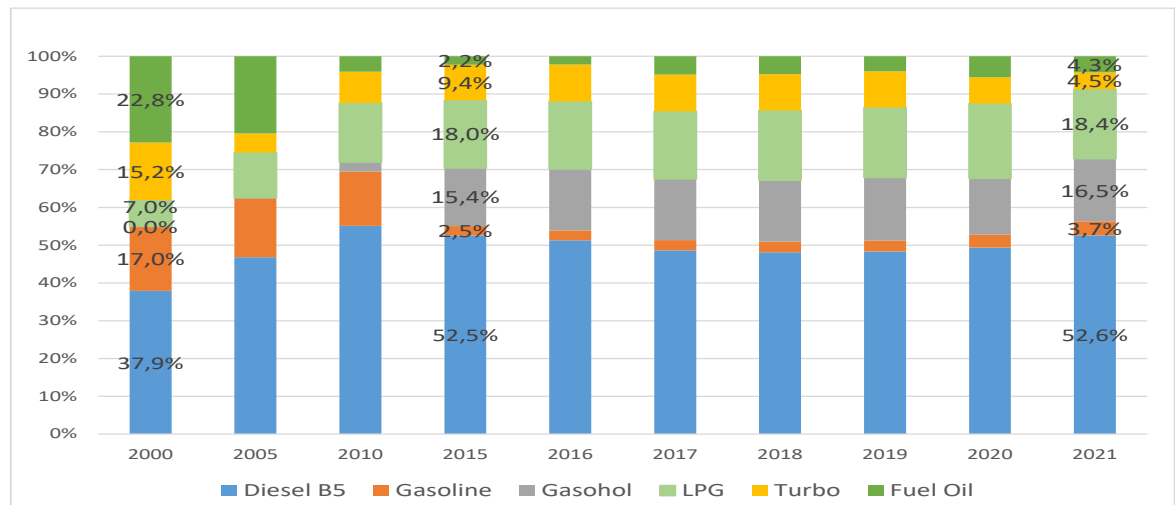
In recent years, more than 50% of the crude oil processed is imported.

The transportation sector continues to grow and is the largest consumer of liquid hydrocarbons. Also in transport, land transportation has the bigger consumption and it depends more on diesel B5.

## Liquid Hydrocarbons for sector - Demand

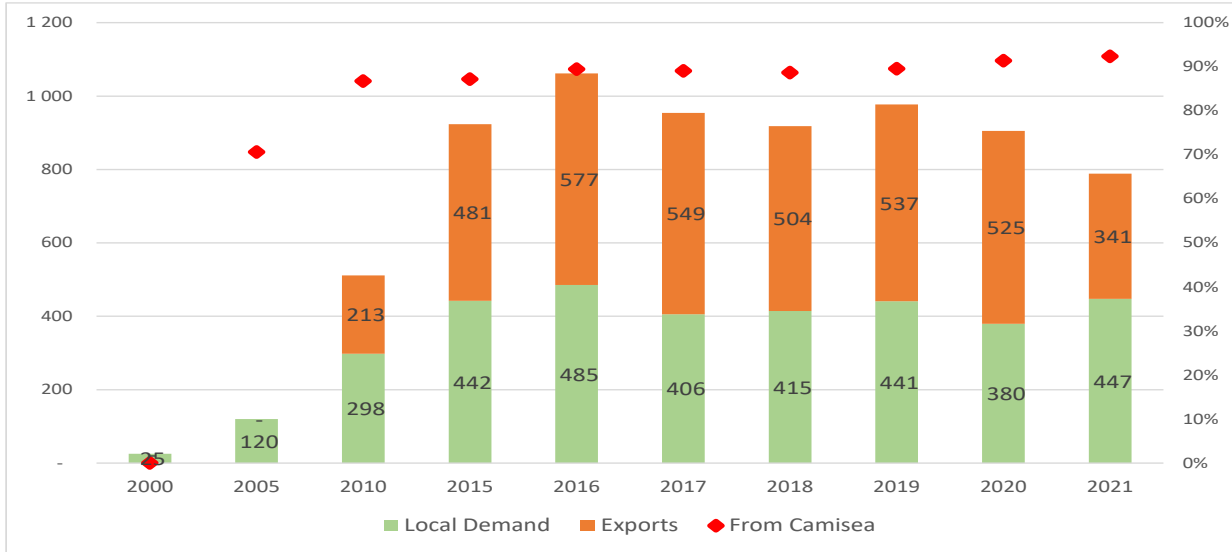


## Liquid Hydrocarbons consumptions - Demand



# Situation of Natural Gas

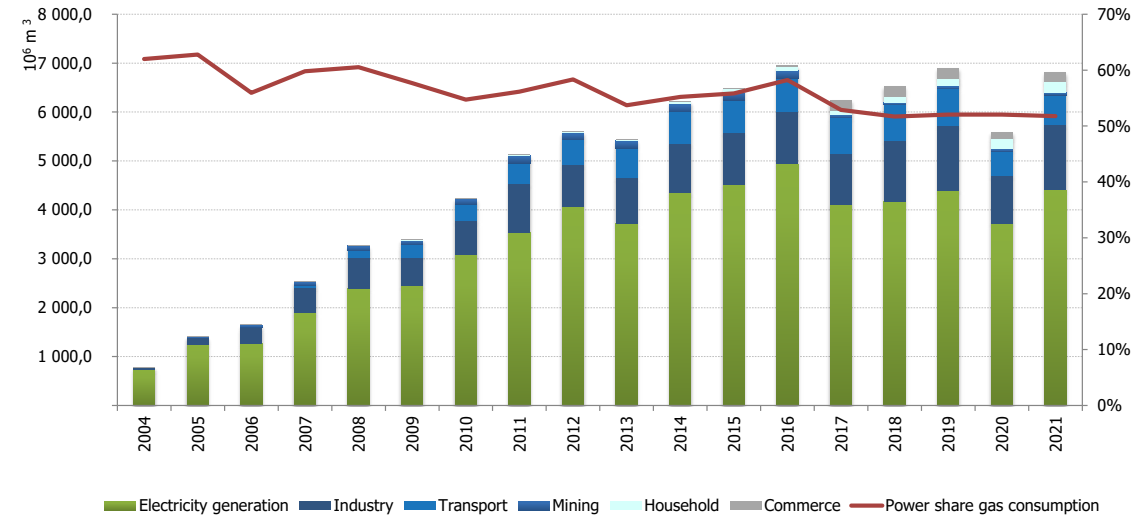
## Gas local demand, exports and share from the Camisea field in the production



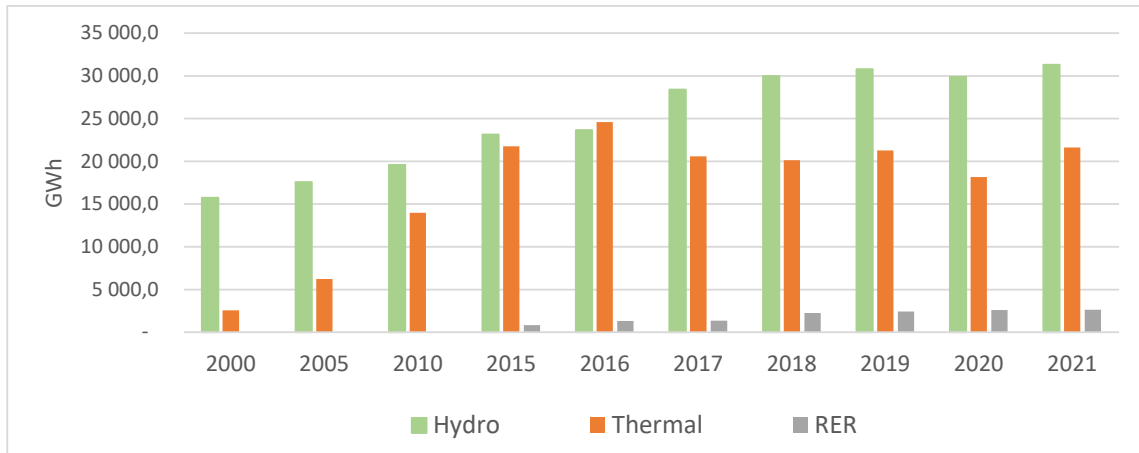
Natural gas production comes from the Camisea lots, where export and domestic demand are close to 50%.

The main destination of domestic natural gas demand is the electricity sector. Less amount is industry and transport. A minor proportion is residential and commercial uses.

## Gas demand in Peru by sector



## Power generation by source

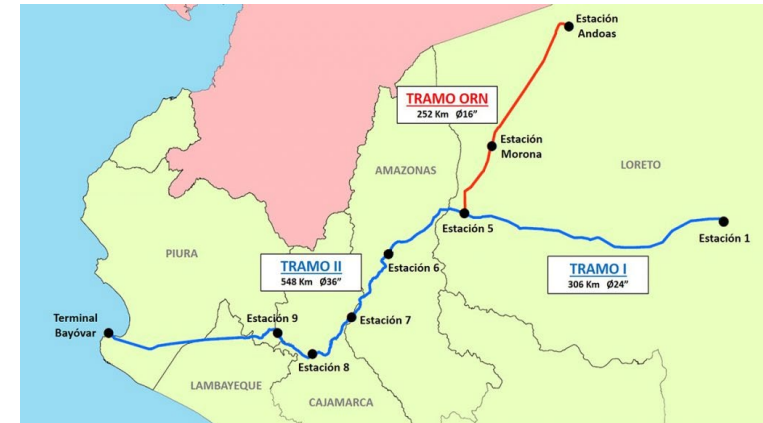


# About Oil Security Policy

- Peru has regulations to establish the stock level of liquid hydrocarbons. Since 2022, Liquefied Petroleum Gas was included. In general, all liquid hydrocarbons are required to have around 15 days of stock of the average consumption of the last six months.
- The Talara Refinery has been modernized, expanding its refining capacity from 65 to 95 MBPD, and allowing the processing of heavier crude oil, mainly of domestic origin.

## Activities in progress:

- Technical and social strengthening of the North Peruvian pipeline, in order to carry crude oil from the Peruvian jungle to refineries located on the coast.
- Evaluation of collaborative work with refineries to adapt and/or respond to climatic emergencies and natural events with respect to crude oil supply.
- Evaluation of regulations to promote investments in oil exploration and extraction. It will reactivate the hydrocarbon sector for a safe energy transition.
- Development of long term energy plan oriented to reduce dependency of final consumers to oil products, considering synthetic fuels obtained from renewable energies, plus actions for the economy electrification.



## About Natural Gas Security Policy

- The diversification of electricity generation with renewable sources is underway. It is needed to depend less on natural gas and be more resilient to risks in the availability of the main natural gas pipeline.
- Peru has regulations to ensure the stock level for the internal demand of Liquefied Natural Gas, around 30 days average consumption for the last six months.

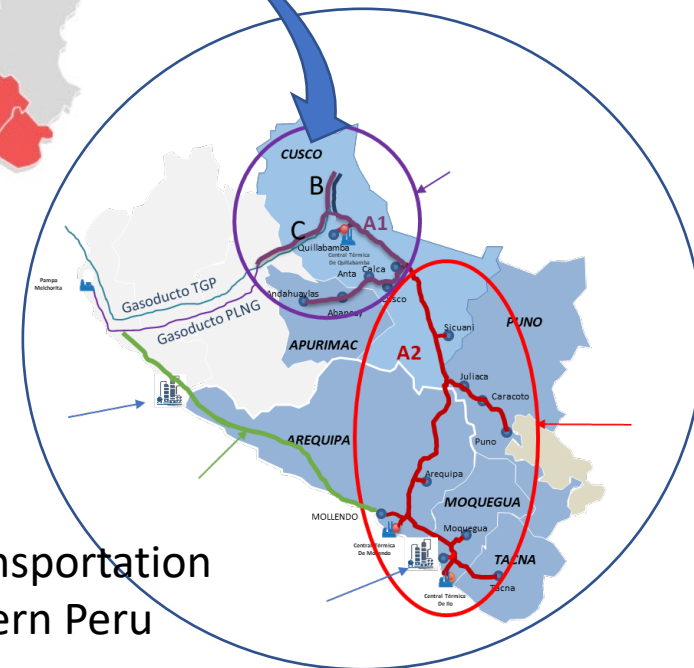
### Activities in progress:

- Institutional strengthening to close infrastructure gaps, such as the execution of the gas pipeline transportation project in southern Peru. In this way, provide energy security and the development of other services such as petrochemicals.
- Evaluation of regulations to promote investments in the exploration and extraction of natural gas. It is important to reactivate the hydrocarbon sector for a secure energy transition.



### Massification of natural gas coverage

### Gas pipeline transportation project in southern Peru





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WWW.MINEM.GOB.PE

Av. Las Artes Sur N° 260, San Borja / T.: (01) 411 1100