# Steady Trends in Energy Production and Imports for Large Industrial Enterprises in May 2023



In May 2023, production of coal, crude petroleum oil, natural gas, and electricity by large industrial enterprises showed steady trends, as detailed in recent reports.

**Coal Production and Import:**  
Industrial enterprises produced 380 million tons of coal in May, a 0.8% year-on-year decrease. Daily output averaged 12.382 million tons. Coal imports were 43.82 million tons, marking a 10.7% increase. From January to May, production totaled 1.86 billion tons, a 3.0% decrease, with imports rising 12.6% to 200 million tons.

**Crude Petroleum Oil Production and Import:**  
Crude oil production reached 18.15 million tons in May, a 0.6% increase, with an average daily output of 585,000 tons. Imports declined by 8.7% to 46.97 million tons. Year-to-date figures showed 89.10 million tons produced (up 1.8%) and 229.03 million tons imported (down 0.4%).

**Crude Oil Processing:**  
In May, 60.52 million tons of crude oil were processed, a 1.8% decrease year-on-year. Daily processing averaged 1.952 million tons. From January to May, 301.77 million tons were processed, increasing by 0.3%.

**Natural Gas Production and Import:**  
Production of natural gas was 20.3 billion cubic meters, a 6.3% increase in May, with daily output of 650 million cubic meters. Imports spiked by 7.1% to 11.33 million tons. Year-to-date production was 103.3 billion cubic meters (up 5.2%), and imports were 54.28 million tons (up 17.4%).

**Electricity Generation:**  
In May, electricity generation was 717.9 billion kilowatt-hours, a 2.3% year-on-year increase, with a daily generation of 23.16 billion kilowatt-hours. From January to May, generation reached 3.6570 trillion kilowatt-hours, growing by 5.5%.

**Renewable Energy Production:**  
Thermal power production declined by 4.3% in May. Hydropower surged by 38.6%, while nuclear power and wind power saw decreases of 2.4% and 3.3% respectively. Solar power increased by 29.1%.

Separately, Russia's Lukoil restarted the CDU-6 crude distillation unit at its NORSI refinery on June 22 following a drone attack in March. This move aims to alleviate concerns about potential gasoline shortages ahead of a government decision on gasoline export policies. The CDU-6, which processes roughly 15,800 tons of crude daily, is critical to the refinery that typically produces 11% of Russia's gasoline.

Overall, these developments reflect the stability and adjustments in production and imports across various energy resources.