



LEVERAGING THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE INDONESIAN OIL AND GAS **INDUSTRY**

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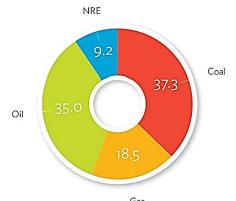




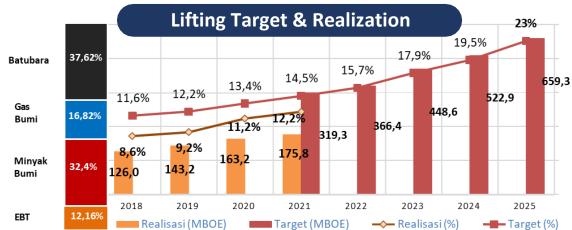
Current Indonesian Condition



Current Indonesian Primary Energy Supply



Source: DEN Report 2019



- Need Giant Discover
- Only 25% of resources in Indonesia from 2000 to 2015 have been brought onstream Compare with Malaysia, between 2020 and 2022, consultancy Rystad Energy estimates show that more hydrocarbon volumes were discovered in Malaysia than in the rest of Southeast Asia combined (Alexander Kolupaev, 2023)

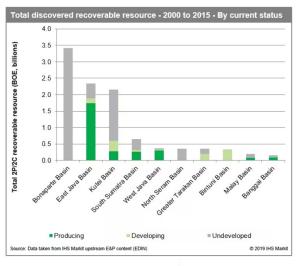
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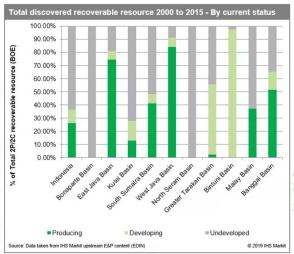
Co-organizer:





Stranded Discovery







Road to Net Zero Emissions

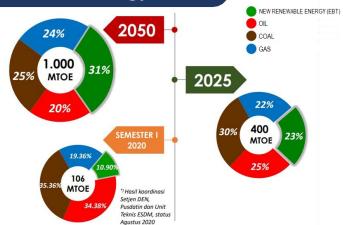




National and Global Energy Needs

BASED ON GOVERNMENT REGULATION (PP) NO 79/2014: National Energy Policy

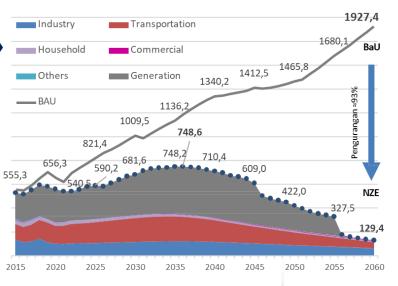
KEN	2025	2050
ENERGY MIX	23%	31%
PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY	> 400 MTOE	> 1.000 MTOE
POWER PLANT CAPACITY	> 115 GW	> 430 GW
ENERGY ELASTICITY	< 1	< 1
ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION / CAPITA / YEAR	2.500 kWh	7.000 kWh
ELECTRIFICATION RATIO	~100%	~100%
PRIMARY ENERGY UTILIZATION	1,4 TOE/kapita	3,2 TOE/kapita



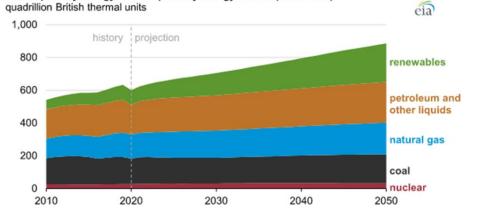




NZE Target 2060 or Faster



Global primary energy consumption by energy source (2010–2050)



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, International Energy Outlook 2021 Reference case Note: Petroleum and other liquids includes biofuels

Energy Equity

ENERGY TRILEMMA

Energy Security Environmental Sustainability

- The emission peak will occur around 2036 of 748.6 million tons of CO2-e. Emissions reduce significantly starting in 2045.
- In 2060, emissions at power plants will be zero while there are still 129 million tons of CO2-e emissions from the demand side.

Source: Model from NZ KESDM Team



INPUT IAGI for Oil and Gas Industry: to Government, Commission 7 DPR, and DEN









Co-organizer

DONE

REGULATION

Lot of adaptive regulation to local government, fiscal term

SUBSURFACE

Reserves and resources geoportal ESDM Acquisition & Processing 2D Seismic 30.000 km Offshore KKPJM & 2D Seismic 1000 km Onshore Subvolcanic Jawa by Pertamina.

ECONOMIC

Sliding fiscal **EMV**

Gross split flexible to cost Recovery

IN PROGRESS

Speed-up on permit and licenses investment regulation difficulties

Development of stranded discoveries Add- on meta data geoportal ESDM such as geochemistry and petrophysics

Investor hesitation, balance of government and invests

Long Term

Regulation/ Regulators:

Establishment of institutions that provide integrated regulation and supervision of exploration and subsurface potential

Geology Law to encourage work on repotential and re-exploration of full scale subsurface projects: CCUS, Geothermal, Hydrogen (Natural)

Subsurface: Subsurface data openness & accessible

Economic: Investing friendly

Mid Term

Regulation: Oil and gas investment friendly regulation

Subsurface (ESDM): Simplified Work Area Offerings using a grid base system were piloted in East Java and Central Sumatra

Economic: Maximizing the role of Indonesian Embassies and attachés abroad for investor gathering through G to G relationships. Timely monitoring in the engagement process

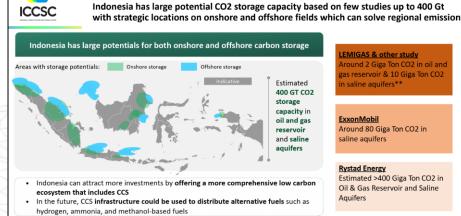
Short Term

Regulation (Kumham): Endorsement New UU Migas, Already 15 years since the latest

Subsurface (ESDM Include Badan Geologi, Pusat Survei Geologi, Dirjen Migas, SKK Migas):

- Digitization: permit process, Exploration information and prospectivity marketplace
- Thematic map: Neogene, Paleogene, Pre-tertiary, Yet-To-Find, and Play Map of Indonesia

Economic: Stranded discovery, downscale marginal oil and gas industry to cooperation



MIGAS & other study round 2 Giga Ton CO2 in oil and as reservoir & 10 Giga Ton CO2 saline aquifers** Around 80 Giga Ton CO2 in saline aquifers Rystad Energy Estimated >400 Giga Ton CO2 in Oil & Gas Reservoir and Saline Aquifers



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