Selecting appropriate oil-share contract scheme for rejuvenating marginal field in Central Sumatra Basin

by Bambang Kamajaya Barus

Submission date: 11-Mar-2025 02:09PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2611536304

File name: eme_for_Rejuvenating_Marginal_Field_in_Central_Sumatra_Basin.pdf (1.16M)

Word count: 2201 Character count: 11968

AIP Conference Proceedings

RESEARCH ARTICLE | AUGUST 08 2023

Selecting appropriate oil-share contract scheme for rejuvenating marginal field in Central Sumatra Basin [REE]

Muhammad Ariyon ■; Eka Kusuma Dewi; Adi Novriansyah







CrossMark

August 2023 12:5



500 kHz or 8.5 GHz?
And all the ranges in between.

Lock-in Amplifiers for your periodic signal measurements

Find out more

Zurich Instruments

Selecting Appropriate Oil-Share Contract Scheme for Rejuvenating Marginal Field in Central Sumatra Basin

Muhammad Ariyon^{a)}, Eka Kusuma Dewi^{b)}, and Adi Novriansyah^{c)}

Department of Petroleum Engineering, Engineering Faculty, Universitas Islam Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Oorresponding author: aryonmuhammad@eng.uir.ac.id bekaariyon@gmail.com anba11181@gmail.com

Abstract. The global economy's unfavorable condition and the excessive portion of cost recovery yield an uneconomic situation for the contractors. To bring back the situation and the Contractor's spirits to continue investing in Indonesia, the Indonesian Government provides incentive 10 nd other alternatives for contractors to amend the conventional Production Sharing Contract (PSC) scheme with PSC Gross Split scheme based on regulations of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Number 8 and Number 52 years 2017. However, the new scheme should prove its positive feasibility through economic simulation under both schemes in the worst field condition such as marginal conditions, a condition the oil production con 18 ously declines from time to time. We select the YZ field in the Central Sumatra Basin or Rokan Block, Riau Province. This study aims to compare the feasibility of the project under both schemes and select the more Supropriate option for rejuvenating YZ marginal field. Based on the results of calculations using the conventional PSC, the Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), and Pay Out Time (POT) values are 78.35 M USS, 10.92%, 3.0 years, respectively. Moreover, Applying PSC gross split results NPV, IRR, and POT 621.38 M USS, IRR 15.73%, and 3.29 years consecutively. PSC gross-split scheme seems attractive for bringing more revenue, which can rejuvenate the activity in the marginal oil field. Sensitivity analysis results oil price and investment are the most sensitive parameters for conventional and gross-split PSC. Therefore, feasibility of marginal oil field under conventional PSC is highly depends on oil price while gross-split PSC. Therefore, feasibility of marginal oil field under conventional PSC is highly depends on oil price while gross-split PSC.

INTRODUCTION

The marginal field defines an oilfield area that is not meet the economic situation under the production sharing contract's terms and conditions in a certain period [1]. the term "marginal" means the actual condition cannot satisfy economist criteria due to some obstacles that decrease the possibility of exploiting oil to the surface, e.g., small reserves or deep reservoir [2]. Unreachable criterion makes this field miss from the investor's eyes, resulting in many oil contractors (KKKS) still put this [1] stype on "undeveloped field" lists. Therefore, to increase the interest of KKKS to invest in [16] ginal fields, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) is preparing new regulations regarding the management of oil and gas blocks for marginal fields. One of the p2 visions in the Ministerial Regulation is the cooperation scheme for oil and gas block concessions. In January 2017 [3] he Government of Indonesian Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Ignasius Jonan issued the Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation Number 08 of 2017 concerning Gross Split Production Sharing Contracts [3]. A gross split contract is a production sharing contract in the upstream oil [3] gas business activities based on the principle of sharing gross production with ut a cost recovery mechanism. In the gross split production sharing contract, the base split is determined for oil at 57% for the state share and 43% for the contractor, and natural gas at 52% for tt state share and 48% for the contractor share [4]. The initial profit sharing is the basic reference in determining the profit-sharing at the time of the field development plan's approval. Further [3] ore, at the time of approval for field development, the initial results (base split) can be adjusted according to the variable and progressive components. The variable components in question include the status area, field location, the depth of the reservoir, the availability of

3rd International Conference on Science and Innovated Engineering
AIP Conf. Proc. 2431, 120004-1–120004-5; https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0115904
Published by AIP Publishing. 978-0-7354-4481-2/\$30.00

supporting infrastructure, and carbon dioxide (CO2) content, while the progressive component is the price of petter eum and the cumulative amount of oil and gas production[5].

The gross split profit-sharing scheme is a new oil and gas contract model and thisn't implemented in other country. The existence of this gross split profit-sharing system raises the pros and cons of the oil and gas industry. Many parties support this contract system because it can break the long bureaucratic chain and the government does not need to think about cost recovery. However, the cons voice rise due to the contractor's burden and responsibilities will increase, means the contractor's risks to operate oilfield become higher.

We make an economic 2 del under both conventional and gross-split contracts based on marginal field conditions to minimize contradictions between the gross-split PSC scheme's pros and cons. We select the "YZ" field because this oilfield is one of the marginal fields discovered in 2008 in central Sumatra basin, with an area of 24.73 hectares. The field is in the management area of PT. Chevron Pacific Indonesia. The plan to initiate YZ Field's development is in 2017. Before developing the YZ field, it is necessary to conduct a study on the economic feasibility of developing the YZ Field.

Based on this case, this research takes the title Comparative Economic Study of Marginal Oil Field Development Using PSC Production Sharing Contracts, and Gross Split Production Sharing Contracts. This study discusses and compares the two types of contracts, which are 17/e feasible and profitable for both the government and contractors. This study's results can contribute to ideas for the Government and oil and gas cooperation contract contractors in developing a sharper, more balanced, and realistic oil and gas marginal field management strategy.

METHODOLOGY

This study's object, the YZ field, has approximately 61 acres with original oil in place (OOIP) around 1.1 MMSTB. Figure 1. Tabulates the annual production (unit: Barrel Oil per Day, BOPD) performance of the YZ field, forecasted based on a daily production basis (unit: Barrel Oil per Year, BOPY). Moreover, cumulative production (in barrels) also include in figure 1. Figure 1 indicates a continuous decline of oil production, which means the YZ field has the potency to be a marginal oilfield. Figure 2. emphasizes this study's flowchart, which focuses on the literature study from various sources such as books, regulations, and oil and management references. The study starts with determining the background and formulating the problem, i.e., this study's objective. The formulated objective collects various data and information correlated to the reservoir, production, and investment data. Analyze the collected data under calculation to obtain the feasibility indicator, i.e., NPV, IRR, and POT, for both conventional and gross-split schemes. Moreover, perform sensitivity analysis to observe the impact of oil price, production rate, and operating cost to feasibility indicators. The process for selecting the most appropriate scheme consists of a comparative study based on government and contractor shares under both conventional and gross-Split. This study utilizes average oil price from 2015 to 2017 (50 US\$/barrel) and 8 US\$/ barrel operating cost with 2% annual escalation, Table 1,2, and 3 consecutively lists the useful information for data calculation in this study.

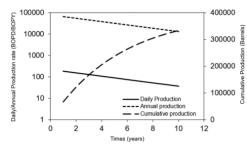


FIGURE 1. YZ Field performance, comprises of daily oil production, annual oil production, and cumulative oil production.

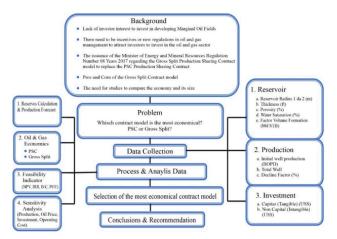


FIGURE 2. Research's flow chart.

TABLE 1. YZ field's investment budget (in thousand US\$)

I. Capital Cost	Price (\$M)	II. Non-Capital Cost	Price (\$M)
Capital Drilling		Non-Capital Drilling	
a. Casing	450.83	a. Rig Contract	615.56
b. Tubing	88.18	 b. Mud and Cementing 	380.54
 c. Well Equipment 	97.23	 Bits, Reamers, Accessories 	310.70
Production Facility		d. Directional Drilling	329.57
a. Piping	161.61	e. Perforation and Completion	123.76
 Equipment and Accessories 	202.17	f. Logging and Coring	124.72
• •		g. Generals (Overhead, etc.)	326.33
		Road and Location	
		a. Well Site	550.52
		 Access Road Preparation 	238.31
Sub Total Non-Capital Cost	1.000.00	-	3.000.00
Total Investment		4.000.00	

TABLE 2. Fiscal data for conventional PSC and gross-split PSC

Fiscal Term	Conventional PSC	Gross Split PSC
Government Split	85%	
Contractor Split	15%	
Depreciation Factor	25%	25%
Operating Expenditure	8 US\$/Barrel	8 US\$/Barrel
Escalation Rate	2%	2%
Discount Rate	10%	10%
Split Before Tax	26,79%	
First Tranche Petroleum	20%	-
Minimum Attractive Rate of Return Investment Credit	15%	15%

Fiscal Term	Conventional PSC	Gross Split PSC
Domestic Market Obligation (DMO)	25%	
DMO Fee	25%	
Corporate & Dividend Tax	44%	44%

TABLE 3. List of contractor's split correction factor for gross-split PSC

component	Parameter	Gross Split PSC
Variable	Split	Split Correction
14 ld Status	No POD	0%
Field Location	Onshore	0%
Reservoir Depth	<2500m	0%
Availability of Supporting Infrastructure	Well Development	0%
Reservoir Type	Conventional	0%
Content of CO ₂ (%)	-	0%
Content of H ₂ S (%)	-	0%
Oil Specific Gravity	>25	0%
TKDN	70-100	4%
Production Stage	Primary	10%
Progressiv	e Split	
Oil Price	50	2,50%
Total Cumulative Production	< 30	10%
Contractor Split	Base split + Variable + Progressive	75,75%

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Calculation through 85-15 Government-contractor share oil on conventional PSC yields 78.35 Million US\$ NPV at 15% interest rate, 10.92% IRR, and three years POT. These results mean that the project is far from economist condison by applying a conventional PSC scheme to the YZ field, although the NPV is still positive. IRR lower than the Minimum Attractive Rate of Return (MARR), a minimum inter 12 rate that is still allowable for investors to gain a profit, i.e., IRR lower than MARR (in this case, MARR is 15%). In the gross split PSC scheme, the application of 57-43 government-contractor base and progress share on table 3 yields 621.38 million US\$ NPV, 15.73% IRR, and 3.3 years POT under the same interest rate. Compare to conventional PSC, applying a gross-split scheme has a more positive NPV and IRR higher than MARR. However, the POT is slightly longer. Comparing economic indicators on both schemes indicates the gross-split PSC scheme's application more profitable and makes the YZ field more feasible than conventional PSC.

Figures 3 and 4 plots the effect of altering oil price, investment, oil production, and operating cost (OPEX) parameters to NPV, IRR, and POT under conventional PSC (figure 3) and gross-split PSC (figure 4). Both figures reveal that the most sensitive parameter for conventional PSC is oil price and oil production for conventional PSC, while investment makes the gross-Split PSC more feasible. Therefore, Oil price influences the feasibility of the marginal oil field under the conventional PSC scheme. Another PSC scheme, gross-split PSC highly dependent on investment. Based on the YZ field result, the Government of Indonesia must encourage investors to boost their investments in the marginal oil field because enormous investment in the marginal oil field makes the gross-split scheme more feasible.

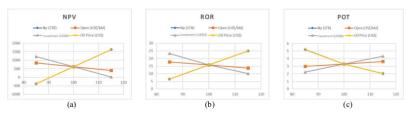


FIGURE 3. Effect of Production (Np), Operating cost (Opex), Investment, and oil price NPV (a), IRR or ROR (b), and POT (c), based on conventional PSC contract

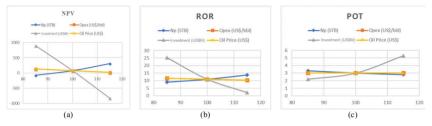


FIGURE 4. Effect of Production (Np), Operating cost (Opex), Investment, and oil price NPV (a), IRR or ROR (b), and POT (c), based on gross-split PSC contract

CONCLUSIONS

We compare the feasibility between conventional PSC and gross-split PSC for the YZ field in the Sumatera basin through the economic model study. The study consists of various literature studies, data collection, and data analysis to select the more appropriate scheme between two-type PSC. Calculation of economic indicators based on both schemes yields the gross-split PSC yields more-positive NPV and IRR higher than MARR, compare to conventional PSC. Through sensitivity studies on NPV, IRR, and POT by altering oil production, operating cost, investment, and oil price results, oil price fluctuation significantly affects NPV, IRR, and POT. On the other hand, investment brings a significant impact on three economic indicators.

REFERENCES

- Partowidagdo, W. (1996). Incentives for Marginal Field Development in Indonesia. Petrominer. Jakarta (1999) Fernandez, A. C. (2008). Optimizing PSC Contracts for Development of Marginal Fields: An Equatorial Guinea Study. Texas A&M University
- Manohara, B. P., & Redi, A. (2020). NEW OIL AND GAS REGULATIONS IN INDONESIA TO PREVENT CORRUPTION IN UPSTREAM SECTOR. Journal of Critical Reviews, 7(8), 756-762.
- Rulandari, N., Rusli, B., Mirna, R., Nurmantu, S., & Setiawan, M. I. (2018, November). Valuation of production sharing contract cost recovery vs gross split in earth oil and gas cooperation contracts in Indonesia and the aspect of public service. In Journal of Physics: Conference Series (Vol. 1114, No. 1, p. 12132).
- Manohara, B. P., & Hayati, T. (2019). Gross Split: A New Contracting System in the Indonesian Oil-and-Gas Sector. Environmental Policy and Law, 49(1), 43-49.



CERTIFICATE

NO: B/3112/PL20/PT.01.09/2020

AWARDED TO

Muhammad Ariyon

AS

PRESENTER

IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND INNOVATED ENGINEERING 21 - 22 NOVEMBER 2020, LHOKSEUMAWE

ACEH - INDONESIA

Paper Title:

Selecting Appropriate Oil-Share Contract Scheme for Rejuvenating Marginal Field in Central Sumatra Basin

Rızal Syahyadi, S.T., M.Eng.Sc.

NIP: 19781216 200212 1 003

Research Center & Community Service Politeknik Negeri Lhokseumawe



NIP: 19660903 199303 1 003









Selecting appropriate oil-share contract scheme for rejuvenating marginal field in Central Sumatra Basin

	ALITY REPORT	
SIMILA	4% 13% 8% 6% ARITY INDEX INTERNET SOURCES PUBLICATIONS STUDENT I	PAPERS
PRIMAR	Y SOURCES	
1	ojs.stiami.ac.id Internet Source	2%
2	www.ijsrp.org Internet Source	1%
3	conventuslaw.com Internet Source	1%
4	Submitted to Tarumanagara University Student Paper	1%
5	Submitted to School of Business and Management ITB Student Paper	1%
6	doc-pak.undip.ac.id Internet Source	1%
7	Elizar, Suripin, Mochamad Agung Wibowo. "The concept of value stream mapping to reduce of work-time waste as applied the smart construction management", AIP Publishing, 2017 Publication	1%
8	media.neliti.com Internet Source	1%
9	www.karyailmiah.trisakti.ac.id	1%
10	Ahmad Abdul Azizurrofi, Dian Permatasari Mashari. "Designing Oil and Gas Exploration	1%

Strategy For The Future National Energy Sustainability Based on Statistical Analysis of Commercial Reserves and Production Cost in Indonesia", Indonesian Journal of Energy, 2018

Publication

11	www.idnfinancials.com Internet Source	1 %
12	saudijournals.com Internet Source	1 %
13	Submitted to University of Aberdeen Student Paper	<1%
14	eudl.eu Internet Source	<1%
15	vdoc.pub Internet Source	<1%
16	Sang Ayu Putu Rahayu, Rahayu Fery Anitasari, Mia Pitaloka Krisna Putri, Anak Agung Ayu Diah Setyawati. "Old Well Management from Investment Law Perspective", Yuridika, 2023 Publication	<1%
17	www.rayyanjurnal.com Internet Source	<1%
18	worldwidescience.org Internet Source	<1%
19	Brigita P. Manohara, Tri Hayati. "Gross Split: A New Contracting System in the Indonesian Oil-and-Gas Sector", Environmental Policy and Law, 2019	<1%

Exclude quotes On Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On