

APEC Oil and Gas Security Exercise in Indonesia 2025

Introduction

The APEC Oil and Gas Security Exercise (OGSE) is an emergency response workshop on oil and gas security exercises. The exercise aims to help the economy improve response measures, policies and institutional frameworks in dealing with threats and risks resulting in supply disruptions while considering the economy's domestic circumstances. It is a continuing activity of the Oil and Gas Security Initiative, being undertaken by APERC in compliance with the 10th APEC Energy Ministerial Meeting directives in 2012. In 2025, Indonesia hosted the 6th APEC OGSE, where two exercises, Oil Emergency Exercise and Gas Emergency Exercise, were conducted.

Exercises

The *Oil and Gas Emergency Exercises* aim to identify potential gaps in oil and gas supply disruption management in Indonesia while also raising awareness among oil and gas sector professionals about the importance of proactive measures in addressing unforeseen events.

Specifically, the Oil Emergency Exercise was presented with a hypothetical scenario where a major fire occurred in a major refinery, while another refinery was in long-term turnaround maintenance. Consecutively, a large-scale earthquake occurred in the eastern region of Indonesia. These events led to the disruption of petroleum product production and distribution across the economy.

The Gas Emergency Exercise was similarly presented with hypothetical scenarios, such as a large fire that broke out at a major gas processing facility, followed by a significant earthquake that damaged the main artery pipeline in the gas distribution system. The incident has caused gas supply disruption not only to strategic consumers in the middle area of Java, but also to a key gas-fired power plant critical for load-following operations in the economy's power system.

Responses

The oil and gas stakeholders in Indonesia responded with a series of coordinated measures, including activation of internal emergency response protocols and rapid event assessment; identification of alternative oil and gas supply sources to meet demand; electricity load management and power flow maneuvering from other grid lines; implementation of supply- and demand-side measures to stabilize the system, among others.

The responses demonstrated that stakeholders' efforts to avoid demand curtailment or demand rationing through effective supply flow adjustments and coordinated cross-sectoral management, thereby maintaining supply stability during emergencies.

Key Findings

The 6th OGSE has successfully delivered its goal to Indonesia, which is to respond effectively to the emergency situation presented. Experts commended the Indonesian host for bringing together key stakeholders from across the oil and gas sectors. For the Indonesian stakeholders and all other participants, the exercise was a learning experience, as each agency has its own emergency plans but had limited experience collaborating and conducting emergency exercises with one another.

Several key findings are as follows:

Oil sector:

- Stronger institutional coordination is essential to developing effective emergency responses. Stakeholders are encouraged to adopt the APEC Emergency Model Procedure (EMP) as a guiding framework while clearly defining roles, responsibilities, and communication mechanisms within the National Energy Council (DEN). This structure will enable coordinated action across ministries, agencies, and industry stakeholders during crises.
- Stakeholder awareness and preparedness are critical. Real-time monitoring of key data—such as stock levels—along with timely information sharing and continuous situation assessment, allows for rapid and informed decision-making. During emergencies, prioritizing mitigation measures is vital, including assessing refinery capacity, evaluating storage availability, and exploring medium- to long-term alternatives such as LPG. Redundant facilities and temporary solutions, such as constructing provisional jetties, can also help minimize disruptions.
- Demand management is equally important. Clear and documented demand-restraint measures, close monitoring of prices and subsidies, and transparent communication regarding the crisis duration are necessary to prevent panic and ensure equitable distribution. Authorities must also establish sectoral prioritization frameworks to determine which sectors—such as retail, power generation, or households—should receive supply first, particularly where no prior regulations exist.
- Accurate data management and regional cooperation are key to building resilience. Rapid access to reliable stock data, comprehensive documentation of response measures, and alignment with regional mechanisms such as the ASEAN Petroleum Security Agreement (APSA) or cooperation with neighboring economies, will enhance overall emergency response capability and strengthen energy security.

Gas sector

- A coordinated institutional framework, clear communication, and robust data management are essential for effective and unified emergency responses. Strengthening the role of DEN and relevant technical units, along with establishing an Emergency Manual and a National Risk Register, will ensure timely decision-making and institutional memory during crises.

- Supply-side measures should focus on quantifying the impact, exploring alternative fuels, and analyzing energy networks to maintain system resilience.
- On the demand side, prioritization, curtailment procedures, and alternative solutions like CNG trucking or dual-fuel options are essential to balance critical needs.
- Reliable data collection, centralized management, and accessible contact lists are fundamental to effective coordination.
- Regional cooperation, learning from international best practices, and proactive scenario mapping, such as hazard and safety assessments, strengthen government preparedness and ensure rapid, well-informed responses to emergencies.

Please see the full report at the following link to explore more details:

[APEC Oil and Gas Security Exercise in Indonesia](#)