THE IMPACT OF RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT TO ENERGY COMMODITIES PRICE

Compiled from various resources by PYC Research Team

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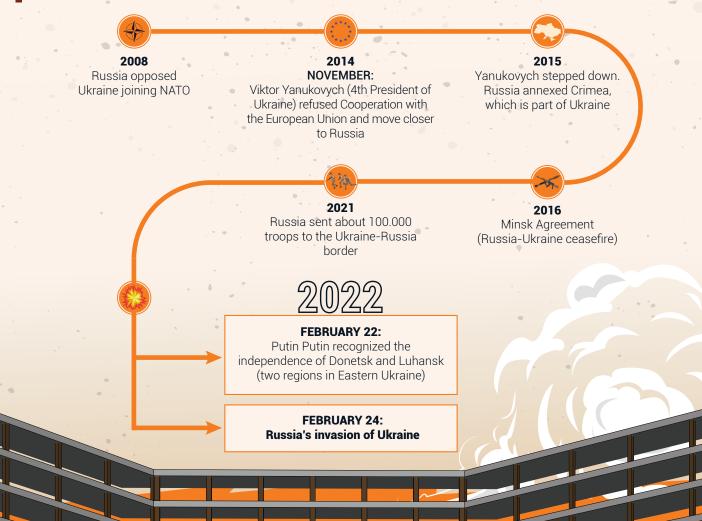
INTRODUCTION

Since 24 February 2022, the Russia-Ukraine conflict has disrupted global energy prices. Several energy commodity prices, such as gas, coal, and oil, hit the highest record due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict and caused instability in the global energy market.

On Friday, 19 March 2022, The International Energy Agency (IEA) issued a statement "emergency measures" in consequence of the situation of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict to reduce oil usage and ensure global energy prices are stable for a while.

ESCALATION OF THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT

Source: The Guardian, 2022

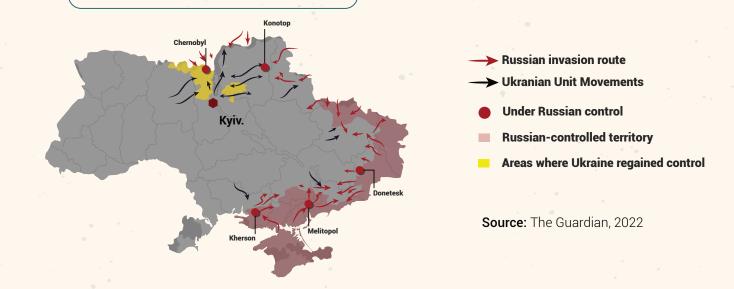


BACKGROUND OF CONFLICT

Russia has long opposed any attempts by Ukraine to move towards the EU and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The Russia-Ukraine conflict has increased in duration due to the involvement of other parties, especially the NATO led by the US.

One of Russia's often repeated demands was a guarantee that Ukraine never joins NATO, the alliance of 30 countries that has expanded eastwards since the end of the Cold War (1947–1991).



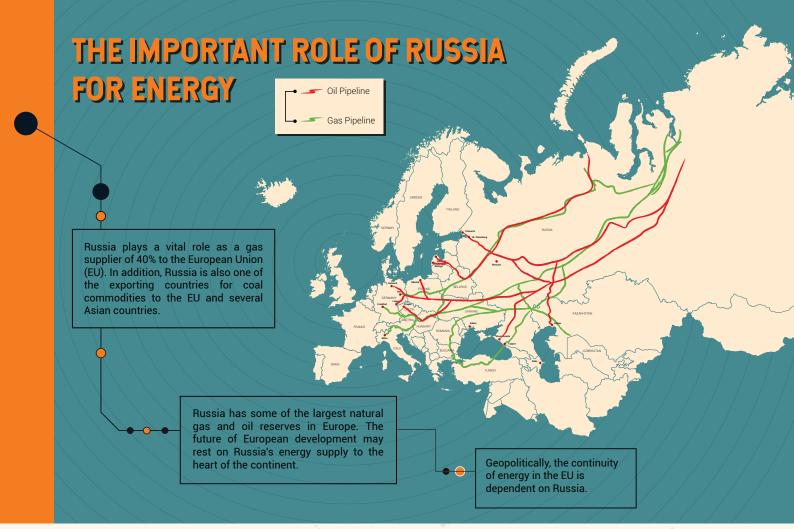


On 22 February 2022, the German chancellor, Olaf Scholz, stopped the certification process for the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline in response to Russia's invasion.

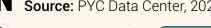
The Nord Stream 2 pipeline belongs to a Russian company called Gazprom. It was built to carry gas from Western Siberia to Lubmin in Northeast Germany, doubling the existing capacity of the Nord Stream 1 pipeline and keeping 26m German homes warm at an affordable price.

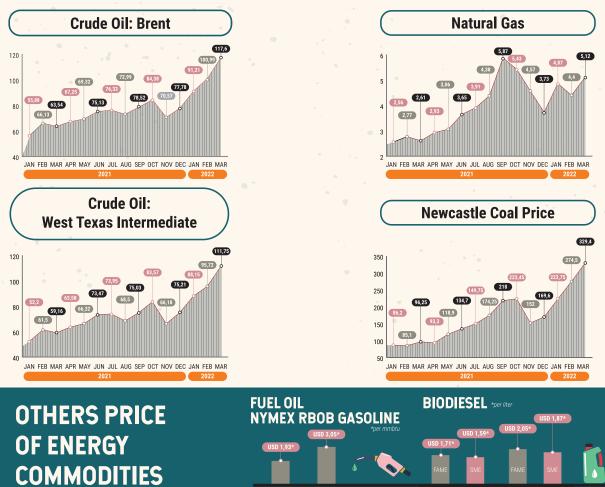
Nord Stream 2 is a major Russian-German energy project. This project was announced in 2015 with a total investment of USD 11bn (equivalent to £8.3bn).

Nord Stream 2, Europe's most divisive energy project, bypassed the traditional gas transit nation of Ukraine by running along the bed of the Baltic Sea.



ENERGY COMMODITIES PRICE AFTER RUSSIAN INVASION Source: PYC Data Center, 2022





24 FEB 2022

JAN 2022

25 FEB 2022

JAN 2022

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Indonesia can take advantage of the G20 presidency for a diplomatic route to resolve the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Indonesia must remain neutral and non-aligned to mediate conflicts.



The Indonesian government must optimize natural gas and clean coal technology, which can be an alternative to LPG imports.



For the energy sector, Indonesia is currently still dependent on fossil fuels. With the uncertainty of energy commodity prices due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, Indonesia can focus more on developing New and Renewable Energy.



Indonesia needs to quickly find a way to accelerate the development of its EV ecosystem in order to reduce fuel imports. Fiscal and non-fiscal incentives are the best way to make EVs price competitive with conventional vehicles.



The Indonesian government should take advantage of high oil prices to invite giant oil and gas companies to invest in Indonesia. Indonesia has large gas reserves such as the Natuna, Masela and Ambalat blocks that have not been optimized.

WHAT SHOULD INDONESIA DO?

ABBREVIATIONS

EU : European Union UK : United Kingdom US : United States IEA : International Energy Agency NATO : North Atlantic Treaty Organization WTI : West Texas Intermediate MMBTU : Million British Thermal Unit RBOB : Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending