

Appendix

I. Interview Session

Date and Time : 24 April 2024, 15:00 – 17:00

Place : INEOS Aromatics Indonesia Headquarters,
SOUTH QUARTER TOWER C LANTAI 11 UNIT G, JL.
R.A.KARTINI KAV. 8.

II. Interview Documentation



Picture 1

Interviewer, Muhamad Adytiawarman Pratama Sakti (Left)

Responder, Mr. Fahrurrozi Zaini (Right)



Picture 2

Interviewer at INEOS Aromatics Headquarter in Indonesia



Picture 3

Mr. Fahrurrozi Zaini, President Director of INEOS Aromatics

Interview Transcribe

Responder Name : Ir. Fahrurrozi Zaini, M.T

Position : President Director of INEOS Aromatics

Speaker	Statements	Status
Interviewer	Good afternoon, my name is Muhamad Adytiawarman Pratama Sakti and today I would like to interview the President Director of INEOS Aromatics Indonesia,	Introduction
Interviewer	Mr. Oji Farouzi, please introduce yourself.	
Responder	Thank you, my name is Farouzi, it's called Farouzi. I am taking care of PT INEOS Aromatics Indonesia. We produce 600,000 pounds of PTA for our downstream, mainly for Indonesian market.	Introduction
Interviewer	I have acquired several questions about energy security and also several things that I like in terms of what Britain's private sectors can do. Especially yours is basically a UK company.	

Responder	Yes, it's a UK company	
Interviewer	Alright, let's begin to the first questions	
Responder	Sure.	
Interviewer	So the first one, could you please explain to me, on your point of view, the nature itself of energy security?	Question 1
Responder	<p>I think energy security, we can look at different perspective of private sector. If we are talking about energy security, government's responsibility is actually their responsibility to provide, to secure energy for their population, for the country.</p> <p>And also to make sure that the economy is still running, the availability of energy in that area, that country</p>	

Interviewer	<p>So the states is basically the providers of the certainty, the protectors of how this energy needs to be run and also needs to be regulated in certain cases. And then I'd like to learn more about what are your point of view regarding the huge debates of fossil fuels and also renewable energy.</p>	
Responder	<p>Yeah, thank you. I think as everybody knows, fossil fuels is like oil and gas or coal, where it comes from the fossil and this is non-renewables. By the time, this will be getting less and less.</p> <p>And at the end, it may create some crisis of the energy</p>	
Interviewer	<p>So it's depleted over time?</p>	

Responder	<p data-bbox="497 338 560 371">Yes.</p> <p data-bbox="497 551 1166 875">While the direction today is we need to have something more continuing. For example, renewables or something biomass, for example, that you can easily renew the source of this energy. Why we need to do so?</p> <p data-bbox="497 1055 1166 1308">Because we try or make sure our earth, our world still can be green and maintained well. At the same time, we also need to have the continuity of energy available in the future for our generation.</p>	
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Interviewer	<p data-bbox="497 338 695 376">Okay, all right.</p> <p data-bbox="497 551 1166 875">So the renewables is one way to describe renewables is continuous. And also, what kind of things that affecting the fossil fuel itself? Is there any some kind of external factors that government actually cannot control?</p>	Question 2
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Responder	<p data-bbox="497 338 1168 517">Yeah, fossil fuel is a commodity product. It's very much upstream, very much volatile. And prices also depend on a lot of factors.</p> <p data-bbox="497 696 1168 875">A lot of factors. So economically, to rely on fossil fuel should actually not be too easy. Because it keeps moving.</p> <p data-bbox="497 1055 1168 1234">I think as you know, the oil price can move in the daily basis, in hourly basis. Very volatile. Very volatile.</p> <p data-bbox="497 1413 1168 1738">And then at the same time, the availability of the fossil fuel itself is also quite limited. Some become controlled, like a political control by a country, for example. Some become like parts of the war, for example.</p>	
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	<p>So, a lot of factors that make fossil fuel become such a volatile</p>	
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Interviewer	So why do you think that the government has a very limited power to control all of this?	Question 3
Responder	<p>Yeah, because this is a global product.</p> <p>Every country, many countries actually produce this. And then some countries can produce a lot. Some countries produce less.</p> <p>That means some countries very much depend on imports of fossil fuel. Some countries have their own. But still at the end, I think it is the global control.</p> <p>Whereas the price is controlled, like for example, Ukraine, Russia. Yeah, like the situation of Ukraine or COVID-19. This is all factors that make the price of oil and gas keep changing.</p>	

	And that is not good for Europe	
Interviewer	So, what exactly is the private sector's role in this type of situation?	Question 4

Responder	<p>Yeah, of course there will be a lot of things that the private sector can do to make sure that they can drive the energy transition from fossil fuels to renewables. And this is, of course, economic motive. Why?</p> <p>Because if any company can transfer themselves to more renewable energy efficiency, that will be very good for them. But there is a game changer here, which is the technology itself. Because no matter people are doing energy transition, but at certain costs or much more expensive than the fossil fuel, that does not mean anything.</p> <p>So what private sector can do is actually they need to invent themselves. They need to start, everybody, every company needs to start to transfer their energy requirement. Correct.</p>	
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	<p>And then by doing this, they can slowly transfer themselves from fossil or fossil energy dependence in renewables. And then when a lot of private sector can transfer themselves to renewables, that can also help the government to release their burden and makes the stability of energy supply become more stable.</p>	
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Interviewer	So I'd like to learn more about the relations between how the private sector's role in creating renewable energy and also with the energy security itself, the efforts in UK.	Question 5
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Responder	<p>Okay, when you are talking about UK, I think if you look at the situation today, it's kind of a bit chaos because of this Ukraine war and so on. And also the EU itself. This is also showing that when the country or one of the economic zones actually pretty much depend on fossil energy, it is very, how to say, it's very sensitive.</p> <p>That means it's also showing that the needs to move from dependency from fossil fuel to the renewables has become much more crucial. If you look at the example for UK, they are so much dependent on fossil fuel. Whenever the supply of fossil fuel is getting less, I think the government, I do not want to say fail, but having difficulty to supply the energy required of the UK citizens.</p> <p>You can imagine if a lot of companies already transfer their energy from fuel to renewables, then basically the amount of energy for the public use becomes more available. And I think it's easier for</p>	
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the people. So that's really about how the private sector can, how fast they can.

And then this becomes their contribution to the government.

Interviewer	<p data-bbox="497 338 1166 667">Interesting you mentioned about how fast they can move from fossil fuel to renewable energy. I'd like to also ask you about in the private sector's perspective, how fast or how is the progress on moving to the renewable energy?</p> <p data-bbox="497 842 1166 1099">And also is it a wake-up call for the UK and the world in such matters on why we need to see how the renewable energy can also provide better solutions in energy security?</p>	Question 6
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Responder	<p>As you know, the energy is the key enabler for the whole economy. And when there is one disruption, either small or big disruption, that immediately affects the whole economic sector.</p> <p>And it is proven today, where you see the whole Europe has been impressed as well. The lack of energy can hit a lot of things. Give us some instances.</p> <p>For example, the gas price is very expensive. The effect to the electricity prices becomes so expensive. That makes the burden on people.</p> <p>And that can create economic crisis. So I think this is one of the direct impacts from this deficiency of energy. So how about how fast we can move towards the renewable energy?</p>	
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Interviewer	You mentioned earlier that 2030 is not really enough space for the private sector to move because of the lack of technology. But at the same time, the world demands more renewable energy sources. What do you think about this?	Question 8
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Responder	<p data-bbox="596 338 655 371">Yes.</p> <p data-bbox="497 445 1166 1357">But at the same time, the government also, as a regulator, they also need to realize how fast the technology can really cater to that. Because for you to push the private sector to transition from the fossil fuel into the renewables, and when they see that the economy is not viable, I think whatever the effort that the government tries to do will not work. So again, what we can do now is for the private sector to keep pursuing to have better and latest technology and more efficient technology and make sure that the renewables, in whatever form, can be battery technology, can be solar cell, can be hydrogen fuel, or whatever, that should be economic.</p> <p data-bbox="497 1431 1166 1610">Should be economic. This is the key. You cannot talk about whatever sophisticated energy on this transition if it is not economical, it does not work.</p> <p data-bbox="497 1684 1166 1937">So then the government really needs to work together with the private sector so then we can have a realistic target, milestone. So then the private sector can have a very clear goal. And at the same</p>	
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Interviewer	<p>time, the government can also help the private sector.</p> <p>Speaking about how we create the efforts between the private sectors and the government to achieve better states of renewable energy, so what do you think are the viable options that the private sectors can take in the short term and the long term?</p> <p>Maybe doing some kind of joint research or something? Could you please explain more about it as well? What are the viable options that private sectors can do to achieve a better state of renewable energy?</p>	<p>Question 9</p> <p>Question 10</p>
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Responder	<p>Yes, I think the role of government is very important. There are two major things. Number one, to determine goals.</p> <p>For example, 2017 goals or 2020 goals. And at the same time, they also need to have reward and punishment. And then also, they should be realistic enough to understand how fast the technology is moving.</p>	
Interviewer	<p>If you are in Indonesia and you target next year 2025, the whole company will be transferred from fossil to renewable. Of course, that's not exact, right? But if the government has an open discussion and continuous communication with all the stakeholders, then we can have common goals.</p>	<p>Question 11</p>
Responder	<p>And I think this is important, because today the government already started to set up what is the limitation of the company on the carbon spending.</p>	

For example, the government already provides the carbon banks. These kind of things.

That's all the instrument to help and to make the company more focused to achieve the goals for net zero.

	<p>So for INEOS itself, what are the roles of INEOS in achieving those kinds of targets that has been set either by the United Kingdom's government or the Indonesian's government?</p>	<p>Question 12</p>
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Responder	<p>Yeah, I think in Europe, I think it's a slightly more advanced compared to the country in Asia, for example. So they already determined the target for carbon net zero by 2050, whereas most of, we are talking about UK, most of the UK companies set the same.</p> <p>For INEOS, we started to do a lot of things. For example, we founded our petrochemical plant in Indonesia and then we are directly saving the percent of CO2 emission per ton of proton we produce. So that's actually quite a significant milestone.</p> <p>The other thing we also start to think about the usage of renewable fuel to, for example, our logistic lead. By the usage of biodiesel, for example, this is also the other effort for us to move into. We also try to control and also try to implement the solar cell for our plant utilization and several other.</p>	
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Interviewer	So last question, what do you think about, is there any potential opportunities where the first world countries and the third world countries can work hand in hand, operate cooperatively in terms of technology transfer and also in terms of creating source of resource, renewable energy resource. Is there any potential partnership and opportunities on that area?	Question 13
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<p>Responder</p>	<p>This is a global effort, as you know, because this problem is not happening in Indonesia or UK or somewhere else, but basically this is a global problem.</p> <p>So joint effort of every country in this world is very crucial. As you know, United Nations is also promoting the Carbon Net Zero initiative. And then a lot of, you know, potential cooperation between country to country or company to company to elaborate and also to push the technology and also the implementation of the whole system, the whole economic system.</p> <p>And then country who have a well-advanced, you know, is an advanced country. So then this less advanced country can also learn faster</p>	
<p>Interviewer</p>	<p>Is there any efforts in the INEOS, in that side of technology transfer?</p>	<p>Question 14</p>

Responder	<p>Between our group of company, yes, we do.</p> <p>So I use an example like, our headquarter actually already put a step forward, what we should do this year, next year, the next, after year. And then all of this is also controlled by us.</p>	
Interviewer	<p>Thank you very much, Mr. Oji, for your time. Thank you. And this is the end of our interview about the energy security and also how the private sector's role in terms of creating better energy security states and also better state of energy inside the UK and also in a group. Thank you very much, Mr. Oji, for your time. And hopefully we can meet again shortly in better situations and also have a nice day, Mr. Oji.</p>	