

## RINGKASAN

Pengelolaan sumur *idle* pada wilayah kerja migas memerlukan skema kerja sama yang mampu menciptakan keseimbangan manfaat antara kontraktor dan mitra, khususnya dalam penentuan besaran imbalan jasa ( $\alpha$ ). Permasalahan yang muncul adalah belum adanya metode terstandarisasi dalam menentukan nilai awal  $\alpha$  yang dapat menjamin distribusi manfaat yang proporsional serta memenuhi prinsip kewajaran ekonomi. Selain itu, karakteristik teknis dan keekonomian masing-masing mitra yang berbeda menyebabkan nilai  $\alpha$  tidak dapat ditetapkan secara seragam, sehingga diperlukan pendekatan kuantitatif berbasis analisa *cashflow*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode simulasi keekonomian berbasis skema *cost recovery* dengan pendekatan iteratif (*goal seek*) untuk memperoleh nilai  $\alpha$  yang menghasilkan keseimbangan manfaat antara Mitra dan Pertamina. Data utama yang digunakan berupa estimasi laju alir minyak awal dari masing-masing mitra, yang kemudian ditransformasikan menjadi total produksi, dihitung *gross revenue*, dan disusun struktur *cashflow* kedua belah pihak. Nilai  $\alpha$  ditentukan melalui proses iterasi hingga diperoleh kondisi di mana *cashflow* Mitra mendekati *cashflow* Pertamina dengan rasio sekitar 1:1.

Hasil analisa menunjukkan bahwa pada harga ICP sebesar USD 87,96/bbl, diperoleh nilai  $\alpha$  yang berbeda untuk setiap mitra, yaitu 74,52% untuk PESI dengan *cashflow* sebesar USD 220.745 (Mitra) dan USD 220.731 (Pertamina), 59,59% untuk UST dengan *cashflow* USD 390.201 dan USD 390.024, 65,77% untuk ARO dengan *cashflow* USD 747.401 dan USD 747.307, serta 68,04% untuk PRO dengan *cashflow* USD 284.631 dan USD 284.633. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa penentuan  $\alpha$  dapat dilakukan secara kuantitatif dan menghasilkan keseimbangan manfaat yang konsisten mendekati rasio 1:1, sehingga memenuhi prinsip kewajaran (*fairness*) dalam kerja sama pengelolaan sumur *idle*.

Kata Kunci: Imbal Jasa, Sumur Idle, *Cashflow*, *Cost Recovery*, Rasio 1:1.

## *ABSTRACT*

The management of idle wells within oil and gas working areas requires a cooperation scheme capable of creating a balanced distribution of benefits between the contractor and the partner, particularly in determining the amount of service fee ( $\alpha$ ). The issue that arises is the absence of a standardized method for determining the initial value of  $\alpha$  that can ensure a proportional distribution of benefits and comply with the principle of economic fairness. In addition, the differing technical and economic characteristics of each partner result in  $\alpha$  not being uniformly determined, thus requiring a quantitative approach based on cashflow analysis.

This study employs an economic simulation method based on a cost recovery scheme using an iterative approach (goal seek) to obtain the  $\alpha$  value that produces a balanced distribution of benefits between the Partner and Pertamina. The primary data used consist of the estimated initial oil flow rate from each partner, which is then transformed into total production, calculated into gross revenue, and structured into the cashflow of both parties. The  $\alpha$  value is determined through an iterative process until a condition is achieved where the Partner's cashflow approaches Pertamina's cashflow with a ratio of approximately 1:1.

The results of the analysis indicate that at an ICP price of USD 87.96/bbl, different  $\alpha$  values are obtained for each partner, namely 74.52% for PESI with a cashflow of USD 220,745 (Partner) and USD 220,731 (Pertamina), 59.59% for UST with cashflow of USD 390,201 and USD 390,024, 65.77% for ARO with cashflow of USD 747,401 and USD 747,307, and 68.04% for PRO with cashflow of USD 284,631 and USD 284,633. These results indicate that the determination of  $\alpha$  can be conducted quantitatively and produces a consistent balance of benefits approaching a 1:1 ratio, thereby fulfilling the principle of fairness in idle well management cooperation.

Keywords: Service Fee, Idle Well, Reactivation, Cost Recovery, Production Optimization.