



# BRUNEI DARUSSALAM



Brunei Darussalam is the fourth-largest oil producer in South East Asia, and is also the tenth largest producer of LNG in the world (APEC Energy Overview, 2008). The Total Primary Energy Supply for Brunei Darussalam in 2006 was 4243 ktoe. Natural gas represents 82% of the TPES while oil represents 18%. Natural gas production has been relatively stable at an average of one billion cubic feet per day. Brunei's oil and gas production in the same year was 219000 barrels/day and 1.2 billion cubic feet per day respectively. Eighty three percent (83%) of the total oil and gas production was exported in 2006.

The first oil production started in 1929 from the onshore Seria field. Production increased overtime and peaked at 261000 barrels per day in 1979. Brunei Darussalam's Oil Conservation Policy was introduced in 1981 to rationalize the oil output. The production was gradually reduced to around 150000 barrels per day in 1988 and 1989. However, since November 1990, the Government of His Majesty has given flexibility to the Oil Conservation Policy and this has resulted in an increase of production at availability. Brunei mostly exports its oil to Australia, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Indonesia and India, whereas its LNG is exported mainly to Japan.

Natural gas is the main fuel used in the generation of electricity. Almost all, or 99% of the total electricity was supplied by natural gas and



the remaining 1% by diesel fuel.

The Electricity Supply Industry in Brunei Darussalam is presently characterized by one vertically integrated state monopoly. The Department of Electrical Services (DES) carries out, on an exclusive basis, the generation, transmission, distribution and the sale of electricity that is supplied to the public services, as set out in the Electricity Act.

The Department of Electrical Services, under the auspices of the Minister of Energy, Prime Minister's Office, is a government authority and utility mandated to look after and is responsible for the operation and development of the electricity sector. As a utility, it is responsible for planning future Generation, Transmission and Distribution requirements; whereas as a service

## PROFILE

Capital	Bandar Seri Begawan	Installed Capacity	810.1 MW
Area	5765 sq km	Population electrified	97.7%
Population	393,000 (as of 2008)	Main Voltages (kV)	66kV, 11kV, 0.415kV
GDP	US\$ 11,928	Natural Resources	Oil and gas
Currency	Brunei Dollar		

provider it sets the necessary standards for the implementation of electricity usage in the private and public buildings. On the other hand the Government, has also an independently run power utility, Berakas Power Company (BPC), which is separate from the DES grid.

DES has four generating power plants in operation at present, with total installed capacity of approximately 424.5MW. Three of them are

fueled by gas and the remaining is by diesel. Whereas BPC has three power plants with a total installed capacity of approximately 266MW.

The electricity tariff in Brunei Darussalam is regressive in nature, where the more electricity used, the cheaper the cost will be. The tariff is categorized into six different sectors, namely: Domestic Tariff; Commercial/Small Industrial Tariff; Heavy Industries Tariff; Brunei Liquefied

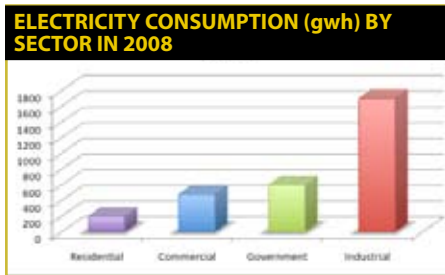
<b>POWER DEMAND BY SECTOR (GWh)</b>			
Sector	Total Consumption as of 2008 (GWH)	Projected changes as of year ending 2009 (%) (year 2008/09)	Percentage change from 2007 (Projected)
Industrial	199.11	4%	207.07
Residential	480.32	4%	499.53
Commercial	602.19	4%	626.27
Government	1698.7	4%	1766.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>2980.32</b>		<b>3099.53</b>

Note: 4% is based on Brunei Darussalam's average electricity consumption growth rate.

<b>Item No</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Existing Rate</b>
I	Domestic Tariff Tariff A (Conventional Meter)  Minimum charge Tariff2A (pre-paid meter) Flat Rate	10unit at 25 cents 60 units at 15 cents 100 units at 10 cents Remaining units 5 cents \$2.00  6 cents per unit
II	Commerical/small Industrial Tariff (less than 10 MVA) TariffB (Conventional) First 10 units per KVA Maximum Demand Next 100 units per KVA Maximum Demand Next 100 units per KVA Maximum Demand Remaining Minimum charge per month Tariff 2B (pre-paid meter) First 10 units per KVA Maximum Demand Next 100 units per KVA Maximum Demand Next 100 units per KVA Maximum Demand Remaining Minimum charge per month	20 cents per unit 7 cents per unit 6 cents per unit 5 cents \$ 2.00  20 cents per unit 7 cents per unit 6 cents per unit 5 cents \$0.00
III	Government Tariff D Flate rate	10 cents per kWh

In August 2008, Brunei Darussalam and Mitsubishi Corporation (Japan) had signed a Memorandum of Understanding to construct a large-scale photovoltaic (PV) demonstration project known as “TenagaSuria Brunei”. The PV system has a nominal capacity of 1.2MW and is considered to be the largest PV system in Southeast Asia. The project is expected to start its commissioning in 2010.

### 3. Graphs



4. Ninety nine percent of the total energy production is fueled by gas and the remaining one percent is by distillate fuel.

5. The Department of Electrical Services itself has started an initiative on energy audit, where its headquarter building was audited in 2007.

From this energy audit the Department had managed to reduce its electricity consumption by approximately 30% in the following year. These savings were achieved by reducing the operation hours of the air-conditioner.

In its effort to raise awareness among the public and at the same time educating them on prudent energy usage, the department has been disseminating information on, amongst others, how to use electricity wisely, safely and efficiently. This is done through Energy Week Roadshow as part of Energy Week activities, which is marked on every 24th of May.

In addition, The Government of Brunei Darussalam also plans several types of actions to be implemented over the medium to long-term as a means to further develop energy efficiency and conservation in the country: benchmark for lightning and air-conditioning development, energy code of practice and energy audit checklists development as well as to introduce new technologies.

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