

SUBMISSION To : Secretary, Committee of the NT Energy Future

Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory

Inquiry into Key Challenges and Opportunities associated with meeting the NT future energy needs

Term of Reference # 1

Factors	Cultural	Economic	Environmental	Geographic	Regulatory
Exploration, Development, Production of Energy Resources	NT has a unique cultural landscape. All exploration companies have adapted to this and are very much attuned to the traditional rights and cognizant of the values and importance of respect and working closely with land councils under native title guidelines. There has been a marked difference though in the duration of securing agreements and signing depending which Land Council you are dealing with.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One Exploration project Investment averages \$250 million. 2. One Development and Production investment averages \$1 billion 3. Multiple Development and Production projects create employment and jobs ~10,000 4. Freight, transport and lack of engineering, drilling and development supplies hamper project start-up and completion. 5. Other service-related stress issues due to transient presence of external workers, and in the servicing of food, local labour, transport and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti-lobby groups and focussed action movements giving out misinformation tend to alienate the locals and foment distrust and suspicion that can escalate to demonstrations, rallies, blockades and 'lock-the-gates' movements. 2. Concerns about water, usage, aquifer contamination via 'fracking' and drilling will delay projects due to the required monitoring and baseline studies. 	NT and the regions of high exploration potential are considered remote. There is a need to construct infrastructure networks of at least 100 kms new roads and 550 kms of new pipelines and laid out to transport/flow out oil and flow gas. Current NT government is having bilateral talks with pipeline groups and other jurisdictions to facilitate pipeline links to major processing and compression hubs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased regulatory burden compliance, enforcement and monitoring might slow down approval process and delay projects. 2. Firm and stable government policies and unwavering support to the industry eases concerns about investment and sovereign risks. This is a particular concern of international companies and national energy corporation securing stable supply back to their country just like Japan. 3. Red tape, approval duplication and redundancies of policies create negative business atmosphere

<p>Availability of Developed Resources for Domestic Energy Market</p>	<p>Opposition by certain sectors of the aboriginal community particularly instigated by external lobby groups creates hurdles, delays hence cost over-runs.</p>	<p>lodging requirements If the potential and expected production projections hold up there will be a massive surplus of gas for domestic use.</p>	<p>Ditto</p>	<p>There is a need to construct infrastructure networks of at least 100 kms new roads and 550 kms of new pipelines laid out to transport/flow out oil and flow gas.</p>	<p>Increased regulatory burden compliance, enforcement and monitoring might slow down approval process and delay projects. Firm and stable government policies and unwavering support to the industry eases concerns about investment and sovereign risks. Red tape, approval duplication and redundancies of policies create negative business atmosphere. Mandatory domestic reservation policy should not be included in the government agenda</p>
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