The Petroleum Potential of Ethiopia and Investment Opportunities
GEOTECTONIC SETTING AND EVOLUTION OF SEDIMENTARY BASINS IN ETHIOPIA

The sedimentary regions of Ethiopia cover a significant portion of the country and comprise five distinct sedimentary basins; namely: the Ogaden, Abay (Blue Nile), Mekele, Gambela and Southern Rift Basins (Fig. 1). The development of most of these basins is related to the extensional tectonic events that have taken place intermittently since the Late Paleozoic and continued up to Tertiary. The Ogaden, Abay and Mekele basins are presumed to be intracontinental rift basins formed as a result of extensional stresses induced by the break-up of Gondwanaland in Upper Paleozoic.

The Ogaden Basin, located in the area extending from the east to southeast part of Ethiopia, is constituted of triaxially rifted troughs trending NW-SE, N-S, and ENE-WSW.

The Abay (Blue Nile) Basin is a NW-SE trending branch of the Ogaden intracontinental rift basin (Fig.2). Thick Permo-Triassic sediments, ranging from continental alluvial fan, fluviatile and deltaic clastics to lacustrine argillaceous types, were deposited in the Ogaden region in the Karoo rifting stage. Equivalent sediments are also represented in the Blue Nile and Mekele basins.

A large scale down warping of the entire East African continent took place during Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic time and consequently fluvio-deltaic sediments deposited over a large area, extending up to the western and northern regions of Ethiopia.

Fig. 1. Prospective Sedimentary Basins of Ethiopia
Further rifting and subsidence of the region, including the Saudi Arabia and Yemeni areas, led to the transgression of the sea from the east and southeast, flooding an extensive area; this event is probably related with the tectonics of separation of Madagascar from the Africa coast and the opening of the Indian Ocean (Fig. 3).

Marine sediments, varying from shelf to deep basin types, deposited over a large area of the east African region and in wide areas of Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Moreover, lateral variation of the sedimentary facies had been controlled by sub-basins formed by recurrent faulting and tilting of fault blocks during the Jurassic. The NW-SE trending basins of Yemen and north-east Somalia are believed to have been formed by the Jurassic rifting and subsidence events in the Horn of Africa and southern Arabia.
The regression of the sea from the region began in Late Jurassic as the result of arching and doming of the Arabian-Somalian massif, and sediments of varying facies (restricted marine, lagoonal and supratidal to inter-tidal) were deposited in structurally controlled domains. By Late Cretaceous, the sea completely withdrew leaving behind regressive continental clastics, consisting mainly of sandstones trending extensional rift basins in southern, central and northern Ethiopia. Rift basins/grabens of significantly large size have also been formed at Neogene in relation with or as a consequence of tectonic events that contributed to the development of the East African Rift System. Prominent among the Southern Rift Basins of Ethiopia are the Omo and Chew Bahir basins; the former being less the northward

![Fig. 4. Stratigraphy and petroleum system of the Ogaden Basin](image)

with some intercalation of shales.

The Gambela Basin is part of the Central African Rift System. The southern Sudan basins and the Anza Basin of northern Kenya are also failed rift basins of the Central African Rift System. The Gambela Basin is the southeast extension of the Melut Basin (White Nile rift) of South Sudan (Fig.2). The Sudanese fault-bounded rift basins, with a general NW-SE trend, contain thick fluvialite and lacustrine sediments reaching 6-10 Km of thickness.

Paleogene rifting, along with volcanism, was responsible for formation of the N-S extension of the Turkana Graben of north Kenya. The Omo and Chew Bahir are believed to contain fluvialite to lacustrine sedimentary strata not less than 3 to 4 Km thick. The Afar Rift and the Main Ethiopian Rift sectors are believed to contain grabens of variable size, some of which have petroleum exploration significance.

**OGADEN BASIN**

The Ogaden Basin is located in the southeastern part of Ethiopia (Fig. 1), and it occupies an area of about 350,000 sq. km.
The basin’s formation is related with the Permo-Triassic break-up of the mega continent Gondwanaland. This Paleozoic-Mesozoic basin covers large area in the southeast Ethiopia (Fig.1) and the basin geometry is characterized by deep, asymmetrical grabens separated by internal highs.

The sedimentary succession reaches a thickness of over 10,000 m (in the deeper parts), and is comprised of non-marine to deep marine clastics, very thick, shallow to deep marine carbonates (in complex association with argillaceous clastics) and evaporites (Fig.4). The succession ranges in age from Late Paleozoic to Early Tertiary. The Ogaden Basin has been considered prospective for petroleum and therefore it has had attracted the attention of several companies involved in the oil and gas industry.

**SOURCE ROCKS**

The Permo-Triassic Bokh Formation of the Karoo System is known to contain mature to over mature shale that has the quality of a good source rock. Gas/condensate discoveries in the Calub and Adigrat sandstone reservoirs at Calub and Hilala fields of the central Ogaden owe their origin to the Bokh Shale.

The Uarandab Formation (Late Jurassic-Upper Oxfordian to Early Kimmerigian) consisting of dark laminated marl and shale units interbedded with gypsiferous mudstone, is a proven world-class source rock.

The thickness of the unit ranges between 100 and 200 m, and it is proven that thermally mature organic rich horizons exist over large area of the Ogaden.

Total organic carbon (TOC) values average 2.3-3.0%, as indicated in Magan-1 and 2, and Gherbi-1 wells (Fig. 5). Individual TOC values reaching up to 7.1% have also been recorded in the Uarandab interval.

The Uarandab is composed predominantly of shale units characteristically rich in type II organic matter and the average hydrocarbon yield is estimated at 10.9 Kg HC per ton of rock. Other potential source rocks in the Ogaden Basin are contained in the Middle Hamanlei Formation and beds of the Transition Series (Fig.4). In the carbonate (mainly limestone) dominated unit of the Middle Hamanlei the source intervals are represented by beds of black argillaceous marls and shales that are tested as good potential source rocks. The mature intervals of these source beds extend over large areas and exhibit good oil generative potential.

**RESERVOIR ROCKS**

The Adigrat Sandstone, consists mainly of quartz-rich and feldspatic sandstones with intercalations of some shale beds, has porosity ranging between 10% and 20%. The permeability is generally good, in some places exceeding 100 mD. Gas shows were observed in six wells in the upper parts of the Adigrat Sandstone at depth interval of 2442m to 3414m. In the gas-condensate fields of Calub and Hilala, with respective estimated reserves of 2.7 Tcf and 1.3 Tcf, the main reservoir unit is the Adigrat Sandstone.

The Calub Formation, composed mainly of medium to coarse-grained varicolored sandstones, is the other unit with proven fair to good reservoir quality. The Calub Formation is the other major reservoir of the Calub gas field. The Jurassic carbonates, particularly the Middle and Upper Hamanlei Formations, which are composed of grainstones, packstones, bioclastic wackestones and dolomite beds (in varying thicknesses and associations), have good
reservoir potential. These carbonates are thought to have analogy with the petrolierous Mesozoic carbonate sequence of Yemen (Alif field–Marib-Jawaf area). Porosity in the Upper Hamanlei reservoirs varies from 20% to 23%, with permeability ranging from 10 mD to more than 1000 mD. A 32° API oil, with an inflow rate of 4.7 t/20 min, was tested in the Upper Hamanlei reservoir in Hilala-1 well. The grain- stones have better permeability than the packstone beds, and the dolomitic horizons in the lower parts of the Upper Hamanlei also have good reservoir characteristics.

The Middle Hamanlei has porosities ranging from 12% to 26%, particularly in the dolomites, which make up the largest share of the sequence. Numerous lens-shaped reservoirs with good reservoir characteristics are expected in the Middle Hamanlei, and these could result in stratigraphic traps. Several oil and gas shows were encountered in this unit at depth ranges of 1813 m to 2615 m in six to seven wells. Potential reservoirs in the Middle Hamanlei are better developed mainly in the southwestern part of the basin.

SEAL ROCKS

The Uarandab shale and marl units overlying the fairly good Upper Hamanlei reservoir(s), can serve as a regional seal over large part of the Ogaden Basin. Sealing to the Calub reservoirs is at best offered by the Bokh Shale which has wide coverage over the Karoo rift basins.

Fig. 5 Ogaden wells: oil shows, test results and related surface oil seeps
The Lower Hamanlei, mainly composed of limestone but also interbedded with shale in the lower part, can offer a good seal to hydrocarbons reseriroved in the Adigrat Sandstone. The anhydrite and shale facies in the upper part of the Middle Hamanlei are also good sealing beds.

TRAPPING MECHANISM

Drag folds associated with various forms of wrench faults could create rewarding trap conditions. The Magan anticlinal structure, which is related with reverse faulting (Fig.6), is one typical example for existence of similar structures that can serve as closures. The amplitude of these sinuous folds decreases from the base to the top part of the Mesozoic series. Paleo highs, onto which reservoir and seal units abut, could also create stratigraphic traps. East dipping monoclinal features of the Mesozoic beds in the southwest might create stratigraphic pinch-outs where up-dip migrating hydrocarbons could be trapped.

SUMMARY OF WELLS AND GEOPHYSICAL DATA IN THE OGADEN BASIN

A total of 46 wells have been drilled in the Ogaden Basin, of which 9 are development wells at the Calub gas condensate field (see Fig. 5 and 8).

A limited coverage of seismic survey was done; only 22,700 line-kilometers of seismic data was acquired during the exploration history of the basin (Fig.7). Gravity and magnetic surveys with a significant areal coverage have been accomplished by different oil companies.

ABAY (BLUE NILE) BASIN

The Abay Basin covers an area of approximately 63,000km$^2$ in the central northwestern plateau of Ethiopia (Fig.1). It consists of Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary succession exceeding 2000m in thickness. As the basin shares the same geotectonic origin as the Ogaden Basin, the different stratigraphic units in the Abay are nearly similar (both in age and lithology) to some of the units encountered in the Ogaden wells.
SOURCE ROCKS

Beds of marl, shale and mudstone inter-bedded with carbonates in the lower part of the thick limestone unit (Antalo) are potential source rocks in the Abay Basin. The Antalo Limestone of the Abay Basin correlates with the Jurassic oil source unit of marine origin; possibly marine shale that has generated oil.

Pre-Adigrat clastics, equivalent to the Karoo System in the Ogaden, possibly contain source rocks correlative with the Bokh shale that has generated hydrocarbons shown in deeper wells in the Ogaden. The presence of significant volume of pre-Adigrat source rocks towards the southwest and eastern part of the basin is speculated from geophysical and geological studies, and this makes the basin one of the promising areas to undertake petroleum exploration.

Fig. 7. Summary of Geophysical data acquired in the Ogaden Basin

Fig. 8. Depth ranges of exploratory boreholes drilled in the Ogaden Basin
RESEVOIR ROCKS

The potential reservoir rock in the Abay Basin is the Upper Sandstone that consists of fine to medium grained, friable, moderately to well-sorted sandstones, associated with thin beds of conglomerates and claystones. As this unit is composed predominantly of clean sand facies, porosity as well as permeability is expected to be fairly good.

Laterally restricted oolitic reefal limestone facies in the lower and upper most parts of the Antalo Limestone and dolomite beds within the mudstone dominated unit overlying the Antalo Limestone might also be considered as potential reservoir intervals in this Mesozoic sequence.

The Adigrat Sandstone remains to be a potential reservoir in the Abay Basin as well. Studies show that the Adigrat has a porosity reaching up to 20% and permeability values with a maximum at 710 mD.

SEAL ROCKS

Interbedded gypsum and shale beds within the unit that stratigraphically overlies the Antalo Formation appear to be potential sealing rocks. The later extent of these likely seals is not well defined. Shale and clay intervals in the upper part of the Adigrat Formation could also serve as sealing rocks.

POSSIBLE TRAPPING MECHANISM

Oil generated from the Jurassic source rocks in the Abay Basin might be trapped by a combination of stratigraphic and structural traps. Horsts and tilted faulted blocks are the main structural traps that may play major role in trapping oil generated in this basin. Stratigraphic traps might also be possible where local reservoir facies get juxtaposed against seal facies. This, however, needs to be verified by acquiring more subsurface information.

GAMBELO BASIN

The Gambela basin, located in southwestern Ethiopia, near the Sudan border, covers an area of about 17,500 sq.km. It has a NW-SE-elongated outline, and it is presumed to be the southeastern extension of the Melut Basin (White Nile Rift) of South Sudan. Geological data review indicates that sedimentation in the interior basins of the Sudan is controlled by intermittent rifting phases that continued up to Mid Miocene.

The prospectivity of the Gambela area for hydrocarbons needs to be viewed in relation with the South Central Sudanese basins, which are renowned for oil pool discoveries. The Gambela area is the southeastern extension of the Melut Basin where two oil discoveries (Adar and Yale) are present. The sedimentary thickness in Gambela Basin is estimated at 6 to 8km. The source intervals for hydrocarbons in the Sudan basins lie in Lower Cretaceous sediments consisting predominantly of shale with subordinate sandstone. Hydrocarbon source beds in these rift basins are interpreted as lacustrine type deposited in anoxic environment, which makes them the best candidates as oil-prone source rocks.

Upper Cretaceous sandstones, fine to coarse-grained and moderately to poorly sorted, are the main reservoir rocks. Intermittent rifting and sedimentation in Tertiary resulted in the deposition of lacustrine shale and mudstone and fluvial sandstones each of which served a great role in formulation of the petroleum system. The Gambela area, therefore, is worth exploring for its petroleum potential as the petroleum play fairways are quite similar to the petrolierous basins of the southern Sudan.

MEKELE BASIN

The Mekele Basin, with an area of about
8,000 sq km. is located in the northern part of the country (Fig.). The sedimentary succession of the basin comprises sediments ranging from fluvio-lacustrine to shallow and deep marine types. The whole sedimentary sequence reaches 2,000 meters in thickness.

Detailed studies, from the perspective of petroleum exploration, are yet to be made in this particular sedimentary basin. Some studies suggest that the area has some interesting geological make up to look for petroleum.

**SOURCE ROCKS**

The Upper Jurassic Agula Shale, predominantly comprised of shale, marlstone and variegated clay beds (with limestone and gypsum interbeds), is presumed to have good source potential for hydrocarbons. The Agula is correlative to the Madbi and part of the Naifa Formations of the Yemeni Gulf of Aden region. The latter are proven fair to good source rocks in the Mesozoic grabens of Yemen. Geochemical data on the source rock characteristics of the Agula Shale is, however, not sufficiently available.

The brown to black, micritic and in part laminated limestone bed of the Antalo Formation that occurs particularly in the eastern section of the basin appears organic-rich. The upper part of the Antalo Formation composed of beds of mud-stone, brown shale and greenish-black limestone interbeds, could possibly be considered as potential source quality interval for petroleum generation. This upper-most part of the Antalo Formation is equated to part of the oil-prone Madbi Formation of Yemen.
RESERVOIR ROCKS

The transgressive to braided-fluvial sandy Adigrat Sandstone, with a thickness ranging between 150m to 600 m and of medium-to-coarse-grained, grayish-white to pink-red sandstone (with intervals of silt, clay and shale) is presumably the potential reservoir; as it is in the Ogaden and Blue Nile Basins.

The Upper Cretaceous Amba Aradom Formation (or Upper Sandstone) is another clastic sand-dominated unit of good reservoir quality. The Amba Aradom consists of white, friable quartzose and pebbly sandstone with good porosity. However, lack of a sealing facies could make it less important locally.

Other possible potential reservoir intervals, that are not yet clearly marked but their apparent existence is suggested, are in the dolomite-dominated beds of the carbonate sequence of the Antalo Limestone.

SEAL ROCKS

Marl, shale and mudstone beds in the upper portion of the Antalo Limestone could offer seal potential for any carbonate reservoired hydrocarbons, or where tight beds laterally get juxtaposed against sandstone reservoirs as a result of faulting.

The evaporitic (gypsum) interbeds in the Agula Shale could serve as good seals for dolomite reservoirs in any Agula Shale-sourced hydrocarbons; at least, at a local level.

THE CENOZOIC RIFT BASINS

THE AFAR RIFT

The Afar Rift region, situated in northeast Ethiopia covers an area of about 150,000 km². It is widely believed that the Afar rift system area is a triple junction of the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and the East African Rift Systems. It is bordered to the west and south east by the Ethiopian plateau, which have thicknesses between 1500 to 3000m, to the north by the Danakil horst and to the east by the plains of Djibouti Republic.

The evolutionary development of the Afar rift has experienced sequential phases of arching (doming), rifting and subsidence of the crust since the early Tertiary. The rifting and subsidence tectonics, which occurred intermittently over a long period, has resulted in formation of horst and graben structures.

In a very similar structural configuration observed in continental rifts, the Afar Rift system is divided into a set of rift sectors, which probably have distinct deformational features and thus have varied sedimentary depositional architecture. The major boundary fault or fault system, which runs N-S along the western flank of the Afar rift (forming the Western Escarpment), is a composite linear structure consisting of shorter fault segments each separated by transfer or accommodation zone. Similarly, the boundary fault to east, known as Eastern Escarpment, has ENE-WSW trend with segmented fault lines aligned in an en echelon assemblage. Generally, there appears to exist systematic variation in the extensional strain, and therefore basin alignment and geometry, and magmatism from south to the north Afar.
The northern part of the Afar rift is the area, which constitutes mainly the Danakil Depression, flanked to the west by the Western Escarpment and to the east by the Danakil Horst. Axial volcanic ranges (some of them still active volcanic centers) and marine deposits characterize the Danakil Depression, which is about 100 Km wide and where elevations are below sea level in large part of its expanse. Normal faults, which decrease in age towards the axis of the depression, produce a series of horst and graben structures with varied sedimentary fill sequence and geometries. Pre-Tertiary sediments are well exposed at both flanks of the Depression, at the Danakil Horst (or Danakil Alps) to the east and along the Western Escarpment.

THE MAIN ETHIOPIAN RIFT

It is the area extending from the southern end of the Afar Rift southward along the axis of the eastern branch of the East African Rift System (EARS) up to the northern tip of the Southern Rift Basins. The Main Ethiopian Rift (MER) broadens towards north, where the northern sector has a rift system width of 80-120 Km while the width in its southern sector is 60-80 Km. The MER has a general NE-SW-trending elongation, characteristically flanked by fault escarpments on either side (i.e. to the west by the Western Escarpment and to the east by the Eastern Escarpment). Generalized regional synthesis of the area indicates that this sector of the East African Rift System has evolved from the development of half grabens with opposing polarity in the early rifting phase (Oligocene to early Miocene) to full symmetrical grabens in later stages. The rift basins, which are contiguous but separated by transfer or accommodation zones, have variable strike lengths (ranging between 50 and 100 km) and widths over the area of the rift sector.

In some localities along the rift margin, there are observed exposed sections of pre-Tertiary sediments- Mesozoic sediments (sandstone and limestone units of the Adigrat and Antalo...
Formations, respectively, along with shale and marl beds) resting unconformably on the crystalline basement. One typical example of such occurrences is at Kella horst, Guraghe area, along the western margin at the Escarpment. It is presumed that considerable thicknesses of sediment fill sections exist in these segmented rift grabens.

In analogy to the southern rift basins of Omo and Chew Bahir, the Neogene sedimentary section in the grabens of the MER could reach 2.5 to 3 km of thickness. As the rift floor is affected by recent normal faults, accompanied by active volcanism in some localities, the general rift-fill sediment section has a decreasing trend in age towards the center or the rift floor. A number of lakes observed today over the long stretch of the Ethiopian Rift valley lay occupying the central axis of the rift floor.

SOUTHERN RIFT BASINS

The Southern Rift Basins are represented mainly by N-S-striking Omo and Chew-Bahir basins that lie within the broadly rifted zone of southwestern Ethiopia (Fig.1). In southern Ethiopia, rift development began during late Oligocene to early Miocene and has continued periodically to the present day.

The southern parts of the Omo and Chew Bahir Basins are presumed northward continuations of the Oligocene rift system of north Kenya. In the latter area, gravity and seismic interpretations suggest more than 3.5 km of sedimentary fill within the basins. By analogy and based on modeling gravity data, the Omo and Chew Bahir Basins are found to contain similar thickness of sediments.

The existence of sediments of Jurassic-Cretaceous rift system underneath the Tertiary rift strata is also possible. This suggestion is based on Bouguer gravity data which indicates E-W striking structures in the area that correlate exactly with E-W striking strike-slip faults (or an E-W fault zone) linking the Southern Sudan rift (which includes the Muglad Basin) with the Anza Graben of northern Kenya.

As the southern Sudanese Mesozoic (Late Jurassic-Cretaceous) rift basins are known to be petroliferous, with large oil field discoveries mainly in the Muglad and Melut Basins, it appears likely that the suggested Mesozoic sediments beneath the Tertiary strata could be potentially attractive for oil/gas exploration in the Omo and Chew Bahir Basins as well.

Moreover, organic-rich oil shale with an average oil yield of 8 lit/ton occurs in regionally WSW-ENE trending Tertiary grabens in the northern part of the Southern Rift Basins. This region also warrants exploring for hydrocarbons with speculation that oil/gas generation could be facilitated due to high thermal activity related with volcano-tectonic episodes that occurred intermittently throughout the Tertiary.

CURRENT PETROLEUM EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The Government of Ethiopia represented by the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum & Natural Gas enters petroleum exploration and development agreements with different International Oil Companies in two ways. One is when the Ministry signs “Petroleum Production Sharing Agreement” (PPSA) which could last up to 25 years and the other one is a “Joint Study Agreement” (JSA) for a maximum of two years.

PRODUCTION SHARING AGREEMENTS (PSA):

Currently, Poly-GCL Petroleum Investments Limited, a Hong Kong based company, have signed PPSA for a number of blocks in the Ogaden Basin in 2013 and is currently actively engaged in exploring and Production activities in all the blocks.

NewAge, UK based company, has signed PPSA in 2012 to develop El-Kuran field, in Ogaden basin.

GPB a company from Russia, after signing a PPSA in 2014 is conducting Geological and Geophysical exploration works in the northern part of the country.
A number of companies have also shown interest to explore for petroleum in Ethiopia, and negotiation is underway with some of these companies.

**AVAILABLE DATA**

- Petroleum potential of Ethiopia (Beicip-Franlab 1998).
- Geochemical evaluation (Ogaden, OMO, SRB, Gambella, Abay Basin).
- Well logs and well reports (Ogaden, OMO, Gambella Basins).
- 2D Seismic Data (Ogaden, OMO, SRB, Gambella Basins).
- Landsat structural study SW Ethiopia (Gambella-Omo area).
- Gravity and Aeromagnetic data (Ogaden–Abay–Gambela Basins).
- Geochemistry and Petrophysics laboratory analysis.

**PETROLEUM AGREEMENT TERMS**

Petroleum agreement will be in the form of Model Production Sharing Agreement of 1994 or Modern Concession contract to be signed between the Government of Ethiopia, represented by the Minister of Mines and Petroleum (MoMP) and a Contractor.

**PETROLEUM LEGISLATION:**


**ROYALTY, TAX AND RENTALS**

- Royalty: negotiable, tiered on production rate.
- Production share: negotiable, tiered on production rate.
- Annual land rentals: $4 per sq km during exploration, $8-$20 per sq km during exploration extension, and $200 per sq km for a development area.
- Dividends/Remittances or tax on export profits: none.
- Depreciation: all pre-production cost and production capital expenditures are depreciated over five years.
- Loss during the accounting period may be carried forward to a maximum of 10 years.

**GAS PROVISIONS:**

- Same as oil; possible modification on cost recovery and production sharing if warranted.

**SIGNATORY:**

- The Ministry of Mines and Petroleum (MoM) on behalf of the Ethiopian Government.
CONDUCT AND DURATION OF OPERATIONS:

* Generally accepted international petroleum industry standards and practices.
* Exploration up to 4 years with up to 4 years extension.
* Production: 25 years with 10 years extension

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT:

* Mutual settlement or international arbitration; details to be specified in petroleum agreement.

MINIMUM OBLIGATIONS:

* Exploration: negotiable.
* Expenditure: negotiable, priority is given to the exploration work obligations.
* Signature Bonuses: negotiable.
* Production Bonuses: negotiable.

CONTRACTOR’S TAKE:

* Production Share: negotiable.
* Cost Recovery: all petroleum operations costs-100% recoverable as incurred.
* Cost recovery Limits: negotiable, subject to maximum percentage of daily production, contemplated on tier at 50 to 60%.
* Income tax is excluded from cost recovery

GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION:

* Exploration: none.
* Production: negotiable.

SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION

Specific Terms and Conditions for Application

Applications from individual companies as well as from groups of companies will be considered.

I) Address for submission of application

An application should be made to:

Minister (________)

Ministry of Mines and Petroleum

P. O. Box 486.

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

It should be submitted in a sealed envelope delivered by certified mail or hand. The envelop must be marked:

"Confidential"

"Proposal for Petroleum Exploration and Production"

There is no application fee.

II) Content of an application

Presentation of applications shall be in accordance with IV below.

All documents concerning an application shall be kept confidential by all parties.

III) Inquiries

Any information or clarification on the submission of an application may be obtained from:

Petroleum Exploration & Development Operations Licensing Directorate

Ministry of Mines and Petroleum

P. O. Box 486

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: 251-11-646-12-09

Fax: 251-11-646-34-39 or 251-11-646-33-64
After having examined the applications received, the Government may, at its sole discretion, invite a successful applicant to appear in Addis Ababa for negotiation.

a. A petroleum agreement will be signed with a successful applicant upon the conclusion of negotiation in a manner satisfactory to the Minister of Mines and Petroleum. It is the wish of the Government that the agreement reached shall be effected as soon as possible.

b. The Minister reserves the right to accept or reject any proposal, without being obliged to justify his decision on the subject.

IV) FORM OF PRESENTATION AND CONTENT OF APPLICATION

a. An application in respect of all blocks should be presented in a sealed envelope. An applicant may apply for more than one block. An application may be made by a company or group of companies.

b. An application shall contain the following:

(i) the identification of the block(s) to which the application applies;

(ii) each applicant should notify of the name and address of the applicant in full; the nature of its business; the place of incorporation; the principal place of business; evidence of the financial standing and technical qualification and experience of the applicant, including a copy of the most recent audited accounts of the applicant and of anybody corporate having control of such applicant; the name and address of duly authorized agent in Ethiopia , if such agent has been already appointed by the applicant at the time of application;

(iii) Where the application is made by a group of companies, information under paragraph (ii) will be provided by each company; the name of the operator and the participating interest of each company will also be provided;

(iv) The terms proposed by the applicant in respect of the major aspects of the model agreement.

ASSESSMENT OF APPLICATION

In assessing applications, the Government shall focus, among others, on the following:

(a) Minimum exploration work and expenditure obligations;

(b) The economic benefits to the country, with emphasis on Profit Oil sharing;

(c) The applicant’s proposal regarding natural gas
Fig 12. Petroleum Exploration and Development blocks in Ethiopia