

# OIL & GAS UPSTREAM SECTOR PRESENTATION NAMIBIA PETROLEUM OPERATOR ASSOCIATION

Mr Dennis Zekveld Vice Chair NAMPOA 25 April 2018



## **NAMPOA** members

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Acrep	Galp	Serica
Azinam	Impact	Shell
BW KUDU	Lekoil	Total
Eco Atlantic	Maurel et Prom	Tullow
Enigma/Chariot	NAMCOR	



## Brent crude oil price (2005-2018)



## **Industry contributions to the country**



☐ Taxes and royalties to the State
☐ Significant export earnings
☐ Direct and indirect employment
☐ Supply of reliable and competitively priced energy
☐ Investment of risked capital



A commercial oil discovery would be transformational for Namibia





## The first oil discovery in the North Sea was in 1969 (Ekofisk Field, Norway) after the drilling of many exploration wells

exploration wells
☐ Success breeds further success, bringing new investment and reinvestment in further exploration
☐ Multiple field discoveries saw the creation of the Norwegian Sovereign Fund
Encouraging exploration investment to achieve the first commercial oil discovery in Namibia is essential
☐ It has the potential to transform the Namibian economy with significant increase in GRN revenues
☐ It will exponentially increase the opportunity for new businesses and skills development
☐ A large increase in spending power will grow economic activity in all parts of the economy

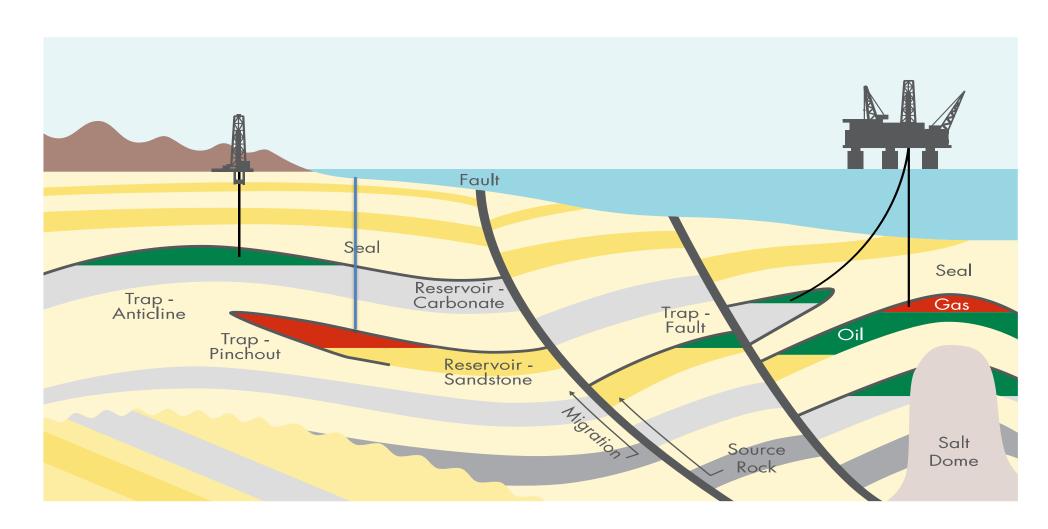


The process of exploration is hugely complex and high risk.

Understanding what it takes to explore is important.....



## What do we look for?



## **Exploration fundamentals**

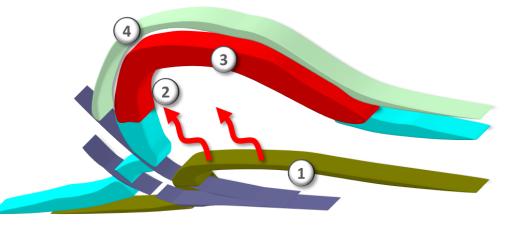


#### What is exploration?

Find and appraise new oil and gas fields, using seismic and drilling wells

#### **Exploring for oil & gas: 4 critical elements**

- ☐ Hydrocarbon charge (1): Source rock, maturity and migration
- ☐ Trap (2): A configuration that can contain hydrocarbons
- $\blacksquare$  Reservoir (2,3): a porous container for hydrocarbons
- ☐ Seal (4): Capping the container, to prevent hydrocarbons moving upwards





Seal (usually shales or Salt layer)
Water-bearing reservoir brine sand

Oil (or Gas) bearing Reservoir (usually sands or carbonates)

Source Rock (rich in Organic Matter)

#### The water bottle analogy ...

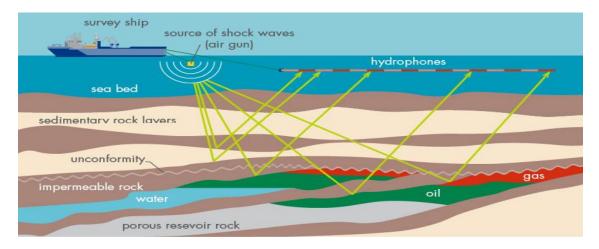
- A "Natural Spring" (= Source Rock generating Hydrocarbons)
- 2 A "Water pipe" (= Migration/Structure concentrating Hydrocarbons)
- (a) A "Bottle" (= Reservoir rocks storing Hydrocarbons)
- (4) A "Cap" (= Seal trapping Hydrocarbons)



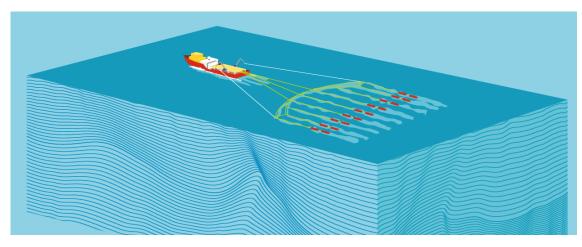


## Seismic acquisition

#### **OFFSHORE**



#### **3D SEISMIC CUBE**





### **Drilling wells**



#### **ONSHORE**

**OFFSHORE** 



#### **TYPES OF WELLS**

#### **Exploration wells**

Establish the presence of oil and/or gas in a structure

#### **Appraisal wells**

Define the volumes with more accuracy, in order to establish commerciality and the forward development plan

#### **Production wells**

Production wells are drilled when exploration and appraisal wells have been completed, proving commercial volumes of oil or gas, and a decision has been reached to develop the field.



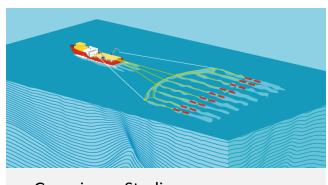
A solid understanding of oil and gas exploration gives an appreciation of the risks involved, and the massive investments needed





## High-risk investments, but no guarantee of success

#### DATA **ACQUISITION**



- **Geoscience Studies**
- Gravity/Magnetics
- Remote Sensing

Seismic Data

**DRILL TARGET?** 

#### **EXPLORATION PHASE**



- Establish presence of oil & gas
- Testing different models (plays)
- Initial volume estimates

**DISCOVERY?** 

Chance of success: 10-30%

**Investment:** USD 10-40 mln NAD 120 - NAD \$500 million

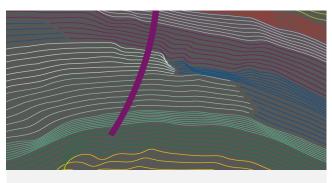
Up to 4 years

**Chance of success: 10-25%** 

**Investment:** USD 30-80 million per well NAD 350 million – NAD 1 billion/ well

Up to 4 years

#### **APPRAISAL PHASE**



- Commercial volumes
- Reservoir performance
- Fluid characteristics

Chance of success: 30-50%

Investment: USD 30-80 million per well NAD 350 million – NAD 1 billion/ well

Up to 4 years





## Successful oil and gas industry has potential to transform the Namibian economy

					<u> </u>	
DATA ACQUISITION	EXPLORATION PHA	ASE	APPRAISAL PHASE	DEVELO	PMENT PHASE	OPERATIONS
Up to 4 years	Up to 4 years		Up to 4 years		4+ years	30+ years
		' '				
	E	Ensuring	stable fiscal frameworks and commerc	ial terms		
	Building capacity and skills in country		Maximizing local content and jobs			
			Choosing the best development opt	ions		
			Securing markets and off-take			Multi billion dollar GRN take (Taxes, Royalties, other)
			Attracting project financing			( tantel) to fait to f
				PROJE	CT DELIVERY	Investment: USD 5 - 20 billion NAD 60 billion – NAD 240 billion
					SD 1 - 10 billion - NAD 120 billion	Reinvestment in exploration and development cycle





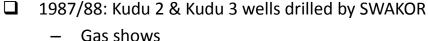
## Post-Independence 19 wells drilled with no commercial discovery yet

- 1) 1993 Norsk Hydro
- 2) 1995 Norsk Hydro
- 3) 1995 Ranger Oil
- 4) 1995 Sasol
- 5) 1996 Chevron
- 6) 1996 Shell (Kudu 4)
- 7) 1998 Norsk Hydro
- 8) 1998 Shell (Shark)
- 9) 1998 Shell (Kudu 5)
- 10) 2002 Shell (Kudu 6)
- 11) 2002 Shell (Kudu 7)
- 12) 2007 Tullow (Kudu 8)
- 13) 2008 Energulf (Kunene)
- 14) 2012 Chariot (Tapir)
- 15) 2012 Petrobras (Kabeljou)
- 16) 2013 HRT (Wingat)
- 17) 2013 HRT (Murombe)
- 18) 2013 HRT (Moosehead)
- 19) 2014 Repsol (Welwitschia)

## foreign invest

USD 2 billion (NAD 25 bln) invested by foreign investors since Independence

Companies have invested billions of dollars in exploration activities, but there has been no commercial discovery since Independence



**Petroleum Industry History till Independence** 

1974: Discovery of Kudu Gas Field by Chevron

Dry sweet gas with little condensate

1976: All licenses voided/ exploration stopped

Vienna International Conference for

1967: Offshore exploration started

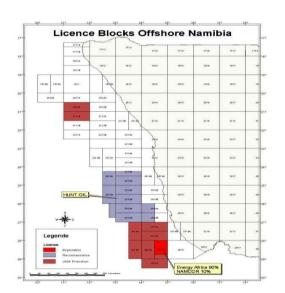
Independence of Namibia





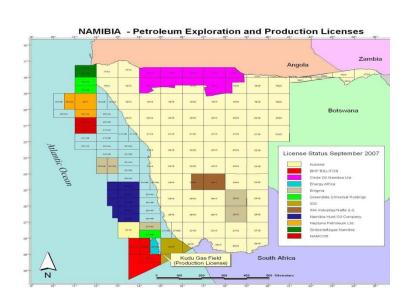
### 2004

- ☐ Offshore operations only
- ☐ 2 Exploration Licenses
- 1 Production license



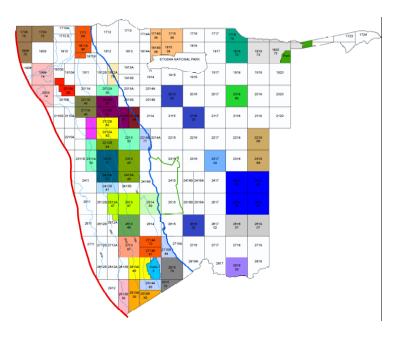
### 2007

- Offshore and Onshore operations
- ☐ 14 Exploration licenses
- 1 Production license



### 2018

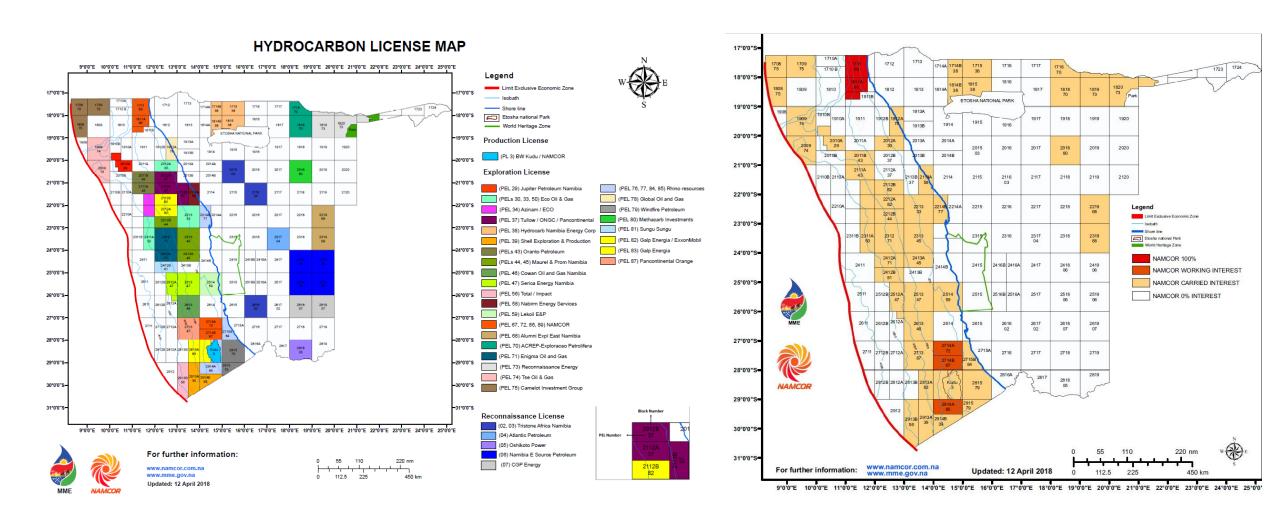
- ☐ Significant increase in exploration interest both offshore and onshore
- 40 Exploration licenses (30+ Operators)
- ☐ 3 Reconnaissance Licenses
- 1 Production license







## NAMCOR has 10% and local companies 5% interest in most licenses





Where is Namibia now on its oil & gas exploration journey?



## Namibia's upstream oil & gas sector is evolving and requires an enabling environment

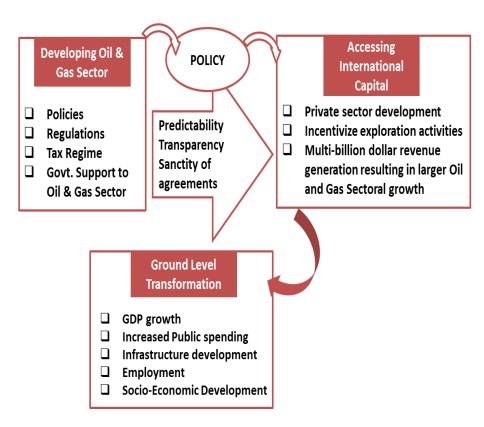
Pro	Spectivity with considerable follow on potential  Namibia has actively promoted its exploration and development potential  Operators increased the understanding of the petroleum geology of the region  Favorable terms and updated subsurface models have attracted major players
Cha	Number of dry wells with Kudu the only commercially viable find Large investments required to fund exploration activities with limited funds available globally for frontier exploration, for which Namibia competes

New investments will be heavily dependent on the country's policies which need

to be predictable and competitive in the global context to attract exploration

Namibia's investor climate needs to be highly competitive

investments



## Namibia's exploration activities: an overview



Far	m-ins
	Several Operators in farm-down process
	Recent successful farm-ins include ONGC, Total and ExxonMobil
Sei	smic campaigns
	3D seismic programmes recently completed
	Several seismic campaigns planned for 2018/2019
Dri	lling campaigns
	No offshore wells drilled since 2014
	Tullow and Chariot/ Enigma preparing for 2018 drilling campaigns
	Potential multi-well drilling campaigns in 2019/2020 window



Operators implement several CSR activities in-country based on societal needs and community priorities, all delivered in partnership with local organisations

### Shared value creation – local content



#### Upstream oil and gas capacity enhancement

Capacity enhancement and knowledge-sharing visits to Operators' facilities and head offices (UK, Netherlands, Portugal, USA, South Africa, Tanzania, Angola, Nigeria, other)

Established an inter-ministerial O&G working group chaired by MME PS and aligned with the critical development path of Namibia's upstream sector

Technical internships

In-country technical lectures by Operators

Tuition fees for Namibian university students

#### **PETROFUND Contributions**

The Petroleum Training and Education Fund was formed in 1993 to build capacity for the petroleum industry by offering training, scholarships and support in the scientific fields.

Operators contribute significantly to PETROFUND, with average per annum contributions of N\$ 600,000 per Operator (PETROFUND & In-House-Training)

## **Corporate Social Responsibility examples**



#### **Science & Technology promotion**

Support to local initiatives that promote science and technology subjects, an objective of Namibia's NDPs

## Early childhood education

Support to education programme for children from impoverished backgrounds

**Education facilities** 

#### Other examples

Offshore safety survival skills training
Disaster relief equipment
EIA training for MME
Health sector facilities

#### Road safety skills development

Support to initiatives of national road safety agencies

Sponsoring of defensive driving training courses



The impact of an oil or gas discovery in Namibia would be significant in terms of providing access to energy, economic growth and social development

A successful oil and gas industry would be a game-changer for the country, which is what makes this such a worthy journey!