GREECE AS AN EXPLORATION PLAY IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE

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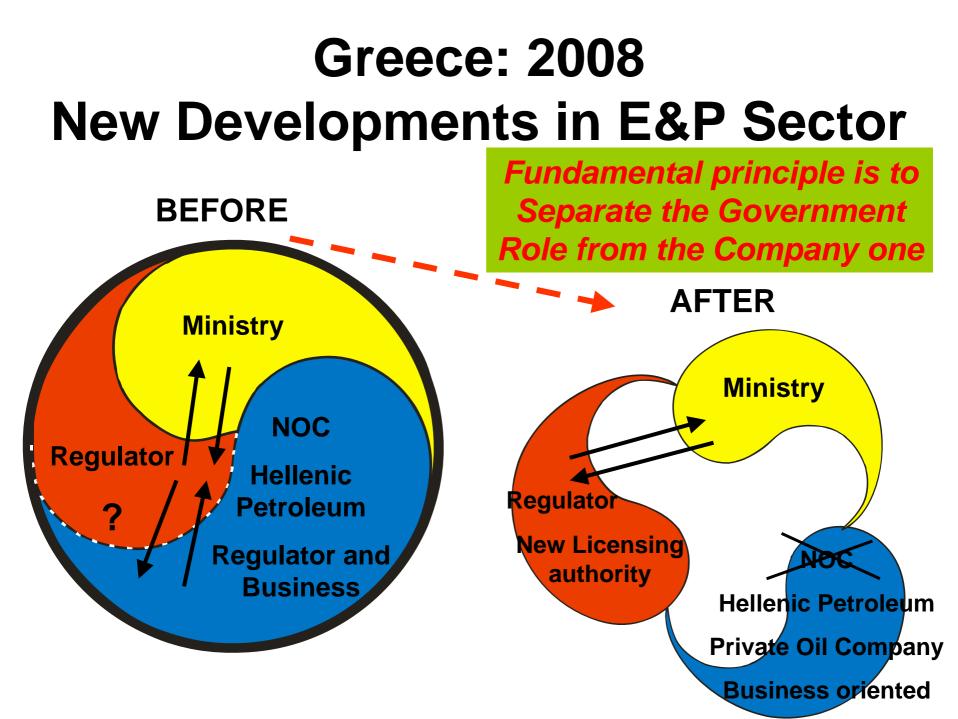
(1) The Author express his own opinions

GREECE : E&P SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS AT A GLANCE (I)

- 1975: Establishment of the Public Petroleum Co of Greece (DEP S.A.) with dual role: State Business Unit for E&P, and Licensing Authority, acting on behalf of the Ministry.
- 1986 Growth of DEP S.A. as a Holding Co, with Refineries, Retail, Gas, E&P, Engineering Companies as affiliates. Establishment of DEP-EKY to replace the original DEP for E-P.
- 1998 Mergence of DEP companies and Creation of HELLENIC PETROLEUM SA. DEP-EKY became a directorate in H.P. Licensing Responsibilities and concessions for E&P, transferred to HELLENIC PETROLEUM.
- 1998 Beginning of Privatization process of H.P.
- Share holders structure 2008 : Greek State 35,5 %, Strategic Investor 35,8%. The rest in Athens and London Stock Exchange.

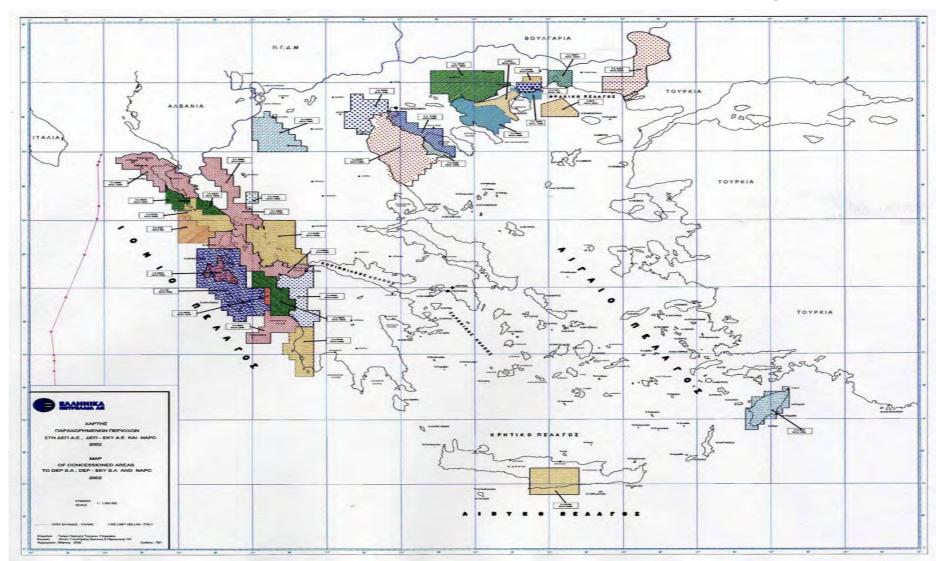
GREECE : E&P SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS AT A GLANCE (II)

- 1976: Adoption of E&P basic Law (468/76) by the Greek Parliament
- 1994: Adoption of E&P Directive by the European Parliament(22/94/EC)
- 1995: Adoption of new E&P LAW (2289/95) by the Greek Parliament, to comply with the European Directive
- 2007: The Greek State decided, to revoke the 24 E&P licenses, of about 60.000 sq. Km, awarded to DEP/DEP-EKY/H.P. between 1976-1998
- 2008: A special E&P Licensing Authority, is to be established, separating the State role from H.P.

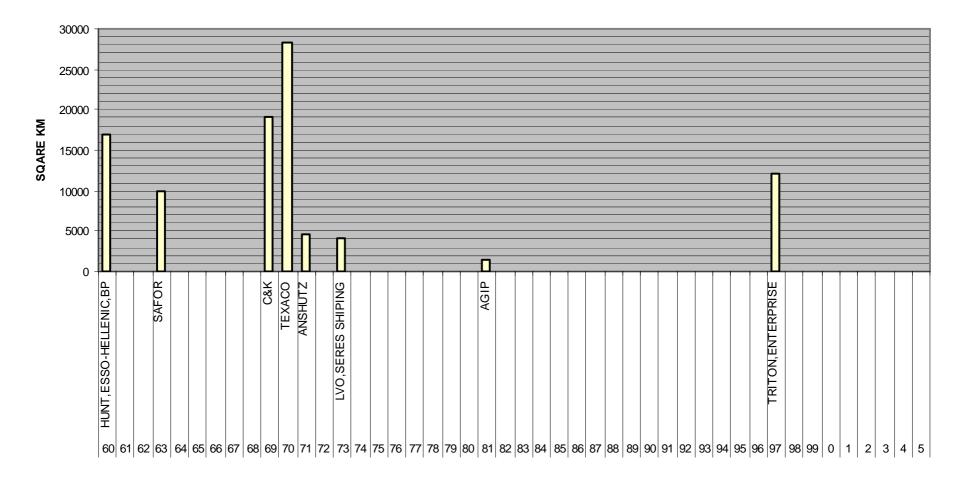


Concession areas in Greece that were granted to Hellenic Petroleum

and have been returned to the State in July 2007



E-P Licenses to international oil companies 1960-2005

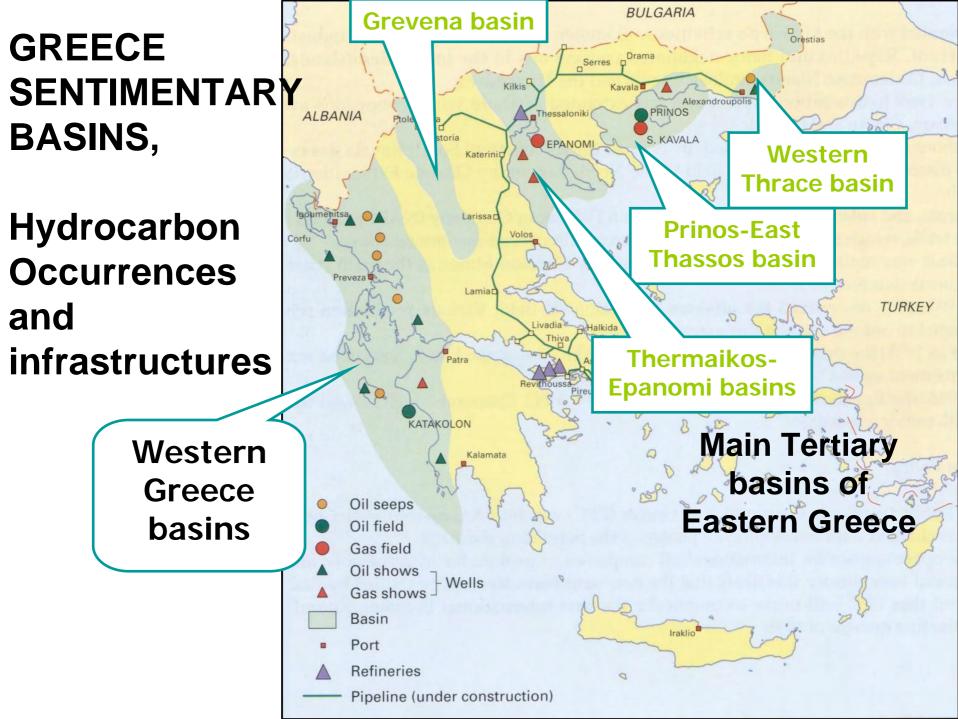


HELLENIC PETROLEUM UPSTREAM ACTIVITIES IN GREECE

- Exploration activities include 76 exploratory wells and 53550 km 2D seismic, acquired mostly during late 70 's and early 80's
- A marginal offshore oilfield was discovered in Katakolo, W. Peloponnesus as well as a non commercial asphalt field in Zakynthos and an onshore marginal gas field in Epanomi, near Thessaloniki.
- Some Interesting biogenic gas accumulations were discovered while drilling Neogene layers.

HYDROCARBON SYSTEMS and H/C DISCOVERIES

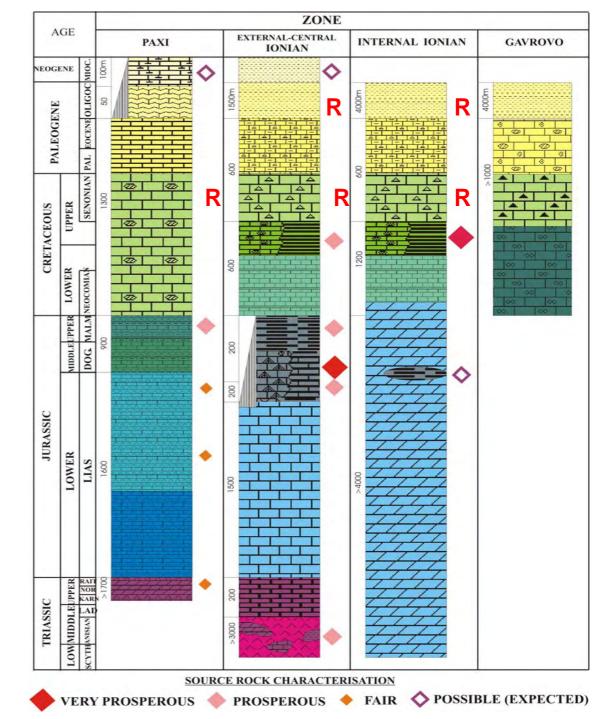
The answer to the question whether or not Greece has any exploration and production potential for oil, is definitely positive. This because there are proven active petroleum systems in the alpine and Post-alpine basins of Western Greece, as well as, in the molassic and post-alpine tertiary basins of Eastern Greece, where source rocks, reservoirs, cap rocks and proper geological and migration timing co exist. The active hydrocarbon seeps and shows and hydrocarbon discoveries, found in both Western and Eastern Greece, attest to the existence of active hydrocarbon systems.



Simplified lithostratigraphic columns and main source and reservoir rocks intervals, of the external geotectonic zones in Western Greece

• Source rocks

R Reservoir rocks



Lower Posidonia beds in Elataria-Epirus

Brachyplyllum nepos SAPORTA

Loutra Kyllinis



Katakolo «Volcano» Natural Gas Show

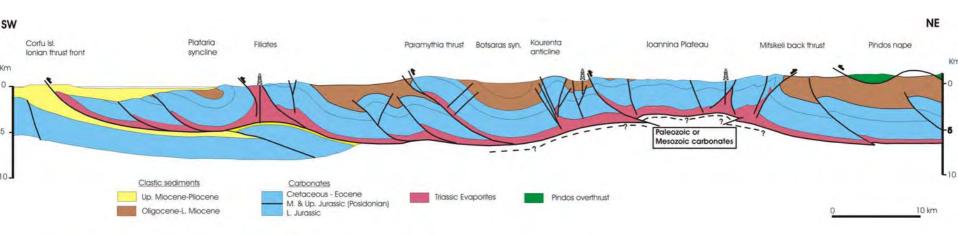


WESTERN GREECE : TECTONICS

THRUSTING AND OVERTHRUSTING SOUTH-WESTWARDS IS THE MAIN FEATURE OF TECTONIC EVOLUTION

THRUSTING AND OVERTHRUSTING AS A GENERAL PHENOMENON CREATES GREAT POSSIBILITIES AND POTENTIAL FOR OIL DISCOVERIES

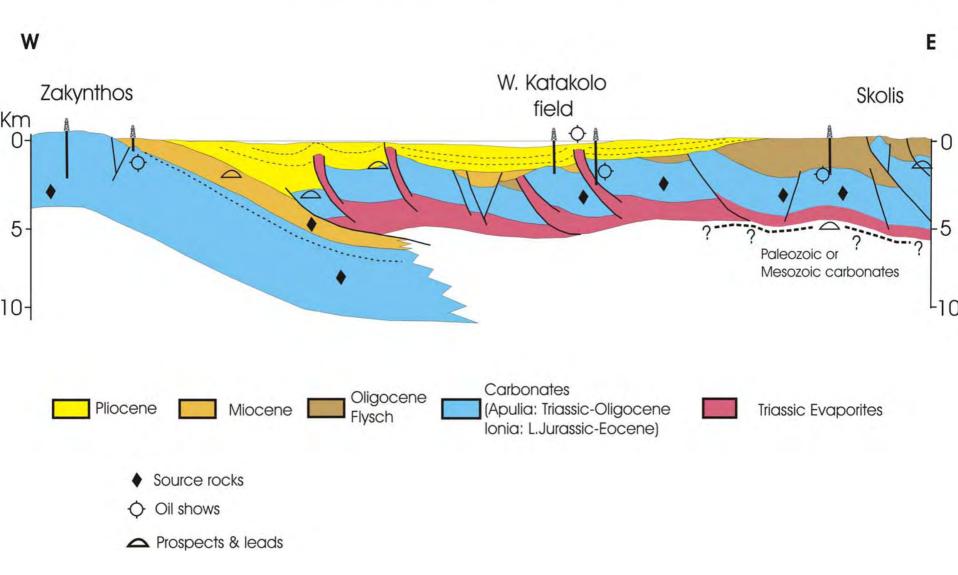
Structural section across NW. Greece





SW GREECE H/C PLAYS

SYNTHETIC CROSS SECTION

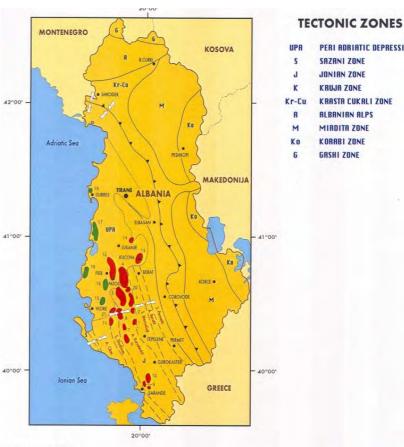


Analogs in...

Albania

HYDROCARBON OCCURRENCES IN ALBANIA (OIL & GAS FIELDS)

OIL/GAS	DISCOV.	RESERVOIR
FIELD	YEAR	TYPE
Drashovica	1918	Pg3-flysch
Patosi	1927	N13-Sandst
Kucova	1928	N13-Sandst
Marinza	1957	N13-Sands
Visoka	1963	Cr-Pg2-limst
Gor-Kocul	1965	J2-Pg2-lims
Ba-Hekal 1966	Cr-P	g2-limst
C-Mollaj 1977	Cr-P	g2-limst
Finiq-Krane	1973	Cr-Pg2-limst
Delvina	1987	Cr-Pg2-limst
Divjaka	1963	N13t-Sandst
B-Kryev	1983	N2pl-Sandst
Frakulla	1965	N13-sandst
Povelca	1987	N13-sandst
Panaja	1988	N13-sandst
Durresi	1986	N13-sandst
Adriatik-4 1994	N13-	sandst
Shpiragu	2001	Cr-Pg2-limst



PERI ADRIATIC DEPRESSIO

SAZANI ZONE JONIAN ZONE

KRUJA ZONE

ALBANIAN ALPS

MIRDITA ZONE KORABI ZONE

GASHI ZONE

KRASTA CUKALI ZONE

OIL & GAS FIELDS

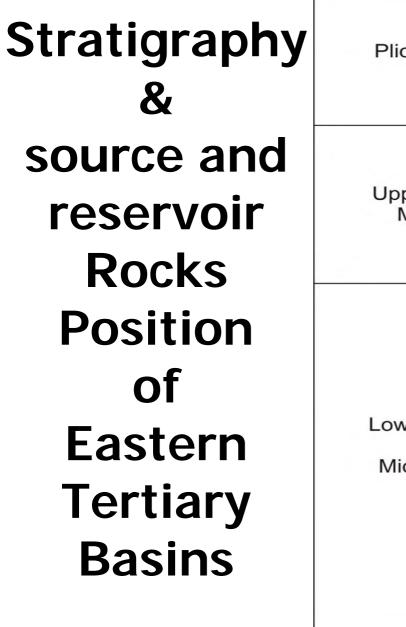
 $\begin{array}{l} 1 \cdot Karbunara \left(Cr_{2} \cdot Pg_{1,2} \right); 2 \cdot Hekali \left(Cr_{2} \cdot Pg_{1,2} \right); 3 \cdot Ballshi \left(Cr_{2} \cdot Pg_{1,2} \right); 4 \cdot Patosi \cdot Verbasi \left(Cr_{2} \cdot Pg_{1,2} \right); 5 \cdot Moltaj \cdot Cakran \cdot Kreshpan \left(Cr_{1} \cdot Cr_{2} \cdot Pg_{1,2} \right); A^{-1} \right); 6 \cdot Amonice \left(Cr_{2} \cdot Pg_{1,2} \right); 7 \cdot Gernec \left(Cr_{2} \cdot Pg_{1,2} \right); 7 \cdot$ 8 - Gorisht-Kocul (J-Cr1-Cr2-Pg1,2,Pg3^{1,2}); 9 - Finiq-Krane (Cr2-Pg1,2); 10 - Delvina (Cr2-Pg1,2); 11 - Drashovica (Pg3,2) 12 - Patos-Marinze-Bubullime (N₁²¹ Suites Bubullima, Marinze, Driza, Gorani); 13 - Kucove-Arrez (N₁²¹ N13-Suites Driza Gorani, Kucova, Polovina; 14 - Pekisht-Murriz-Rase (N.21)

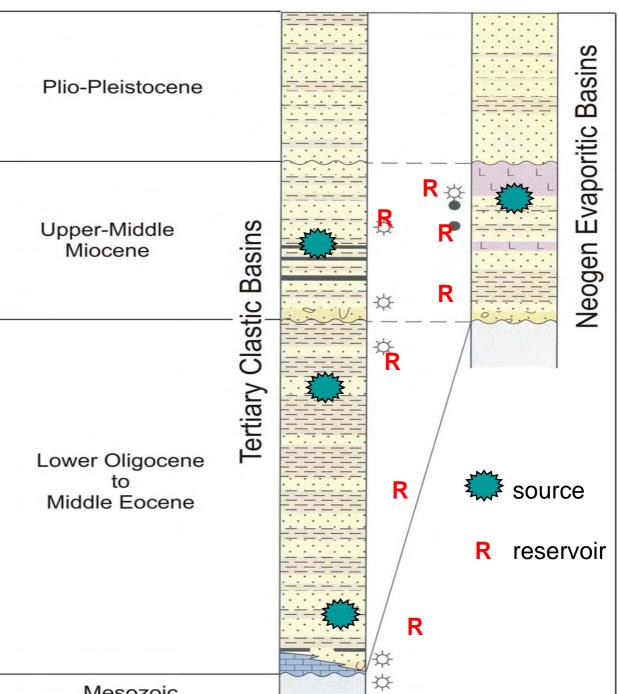
GAS FIELDS

15 - Panaja (N1²¹); 16 - Frakull (N1²¹·N1³); 17 - Divjake-Ballaj-Kryevidh (N1²¹,N2-Suite Helmesi); 18 - Povelca (N12t); 19 - Durresi (N12t)

TARSAND FIELDS

20 - Kasnice-Patos; Treblove-Selenice





GREEK H/C DISCOVERIES

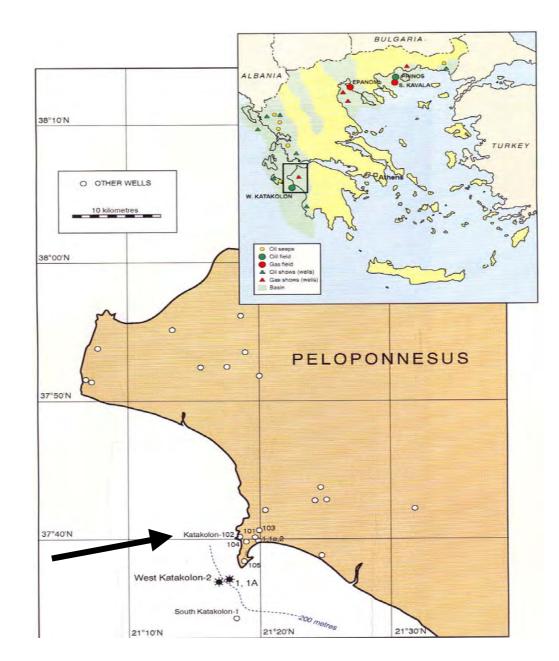
Northern Aegean Producing fields

- <u>Prinos Oil Field</u>, cumulative production 115 MMbbls, 1981- 2007
- Prinos North Oil Field, ultimate production 2,9 mil.bbls, 1996- 2004
- South Kavala Gas Field, cumulative production 850 MM Nm³ and 0,9 MM bbls of condensates, 1981- 2007

Prinos Platforms



OFFSHORE WEST KATAKOLON FIELD



WEST KATAKOLO BASIC CHARACTERISTICS

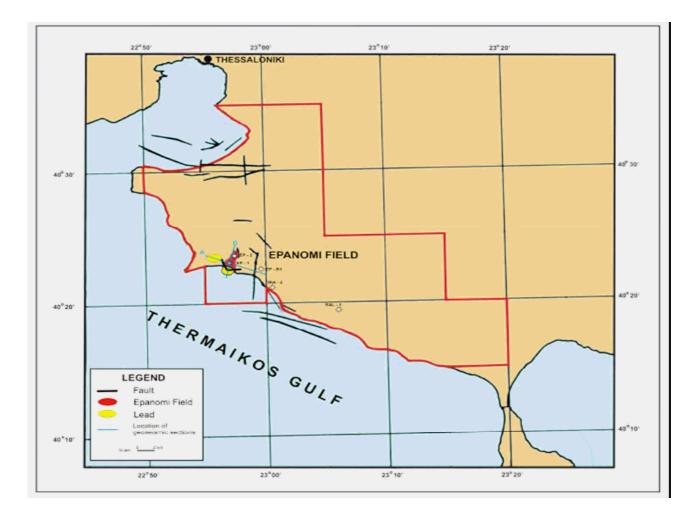
Gas flow from two intervals, 11-12 million cubic feet/day from each one
 Oil flow in WKA-2 well, 1000-1500

barrels/day

Oil DST, W. Katakolo - 2, 1982



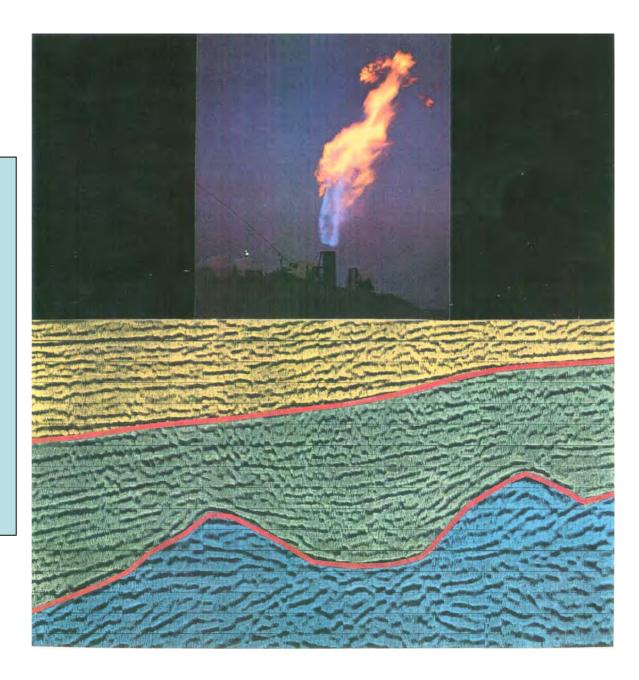
Epanomi Gas discovery



Epanomi key facts

- It lies very close to the sea at a distance of 30 km from Thessalonici
- Two wells have been drilled
- Gas was tested from a gas bearing zone at a depth from 2600 to 2800 m
- Reservoir rock is a fractured mesozoic limestone
- The trap is a buried paleo-high

EPANOMI STRUCTURE & PRODUCTION TEST



ARE THE FUNDAMENTAL CONDITIONS OF HYDROCARBONS EXISTENCE IN GREECE IN EFFECT?

The Answer is YES

- ➢ SOURCE ROCKS (quantity, quality, maturity, migration) → OK
- RESERVOIR ROCKS (porosity, permeability)
- > TRAPS -> OK
- > SEAL ROCKS -> OK
- > APPROPRIATE GEOLOGICAL TIME -> OK

Economic Evaluation – Assumptions

Type of Agreement	 Royalty-Taxes Lease Agreement
Royalty Calculation	Royalty ranges from 2% of wellhead production up to 15% and is linked to the R Factor ratio on a sliding scale. Taxes = 40% R Factor = $\frac{Cum}{Re}$ venues Cum
Cost RecoveryCapital expenditures (both exploration and development) are depreciated by applying 80% on the value of the annual gross production	
Abandonment Cost	Estimated cost reserved on an annual basis and linked to the ratio of current production to total production

<u>CONCLUSIONS</u> Reasons to Explore in Greece

- Good prospectivity for H/C exploration, with the relevant risk
- Close to infrastructures & pipelines
- **Crossroad of H/C transportation**
- It is expected that the Greek State will open the E-P market inviting oil industry to participate