FIRST CIRCULAR

JUMUIYA YA AFRIKA MASHARIKI

THE 12TH EAST AFRICAN PETROLEUM CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION (EAPCE'27)

Theme:

From Energy Resources To Prosperity:
Driving Energy Security, Growth And Global Competitiveness.

9-11 MARCH 2027

KIGALI, RWANDA

KIGALI CONVENTION CENTER

For more details, visit www.eapce.eac.int

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www.eapce.eac.int

Welcome Note

East African Community Secretariat

Cordial greetings from the East African Community Secretariat.

On behalf of the East African Community (EAC), it is my great honour and pleasure to welcome you to the **12th East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition 2027 (EAPCE'27)**, taking place from **9th to 11th March, 2027** at the **Kigali Convention Centre** in Kigali, Rwanda.

The East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition was first held in 2003, and it has since become the region's premier platform for dialogue, investment promotion and strategic networking in the oil and gas sector. Held every two years, the Conference brings together policymakers, regulators, national oil companies, international energy companies, investors, financiers, technology providers, researchers and development partners to exchange knowledge, showcase investment opportunities, and strengthen collaboration in advancing East Africa's petroleum industry.

H.E Amb Stephen Patrick Mbundi
Secretary General
East African Community

Home to approximately 320 million people and with a combined GDP of roughly USD 320 billion, the East African Community is one of Africa's most dynamic investment destinations. The EAC has proven upstream oil and gas assets, active midstream integration investments, a huge and growing regional market, and ongoing policy and regulatory harmonization efforts. It thus presents significant opportunities for investment, value addition and sustainable economic transformation across the petroleum value chain.

The EAPCE'27 theme, ***"From Energy Resources to Prosperity: Driving Energy Security, Growth and Global Competitiveness,"*** conveys the growing importance of petroleum resources in supporting economic resilience, industrialization and sustainable development. The theme also recognizes that petroleum retains its strategic role in driving socio-economic growth and development, amidst evolving global energy markets, shifting geopolitical dynamics and increasing demand for secure and reliable energy supplies.

The Conference will explore opportunities in ongoing exploration, new petroleum discoveries, as well as investments in production, transportation and storage infrastructure. The Conference will also examine how to exploit the opportunities to transform the region's natural resources into shared prosperity.

Through regional cooperation, responsible resource development and a competitive investment environment, the EAC seeks to maximize the contribution of the petroleum sector to employment creation, infrastructure development, industrial growth and improved livelihoods.

The **7th EAC Development Strategy,** (2026-2031) recognizes energy as a key driver of regional integration and socio-economic transformation. The Strategy prioritizes expanding access to sufficient, reliable and affordable energy, strengthening regional energy markets, enhancing cross-border infrastructure and developing policy and regulatory frameworks that promote investment and regional cooperation. This Conference is therefore aligned with the EAC Development Agenda.

The Conference will provide an invaluable platform for high-level policy dialogue, technical discussions, investment promotion, exhibitions and business-to-business engagement.

I invite delegates to explore opportunities across the upstream, midstream and downstream petroleum industries, while sharing experiences, innovations and best practices that will shape the future of the sector in East Africa.

Together, let us harness East Africa's petroleum resources to strengthen energy security, drive economic growth and enhance our region's global competitiveness.

Karibu Kigali. Welcome to the 12th East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition 2027.

H.E. Amb. Stephen P. Mbundi

H.E. Amb. Stephen Patrick Mbundi
Secretary General
EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Welcome Note

Rwanda Mines, Petroleum and Gas Board

It is with great honour that I extend a warm welcome to distinguished delegates, partners, and stakeholders to the 12th East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition 2027 (EAPCE'27), to be hosted in Kigali, Rwanda, from the 9th to 11th March, 2027.

I am pleased to reaffirm Rwanda's commitment to the successful hosting of this important regional undertaking.

The organisation of EAPCE'27 by the East African Community Partner States underscores our collective commitment to advance the development of the region's petroleum sector through structured collaboration, policy dialogue, and investment mobilisation.

Held under the theme "*From Energy Resources to Prosperity: Driving Energy Security, Growth and Global Competitiveness*," EAPCE'27 convenes at a pivotal moment for East Africa, as the region continues to harness its petroleum potential alongside a changing global energy landscape.

Alice Uwase
Chief Executive Officer
Rwanda Mines, Petroleum and Gas Board

This Conference will provide a high-level platform for governments, international and national oil companies, investors, financiers, and technical experts to exchange perspectives on exploration, development, infrastructure, and regulatory frameworks shaping the sector.

It will further serve as a catalyst for unlocking investment opportunities across the upstream, midstream, and downstream value chains.

Building on the successful exploration and the commercial discoveries in rift basins within the region, the Government of Rwanda has acquired marine gravity and magnetic, 2D seismic, and geochemical data over the Lake Kivu Rift Basin. These data confirm the existence of a sedimentary sequence of about 3 kilometres thick; and the presence of subsurface structural traps, lacustrine source rock, and thermogenic hydrocarbons.

Geologically analogous to Lake Albert, Lokichar and the Muglad rift basins, Lake Kivu Rift Basin is now open for investors seeking to unlock its hydrocarbon resources.

The Government of Rwanda has also prioritized the safe and sustainable extraction of methane (CH_4) from Lake Kivu to enhance energy security and support national development objectives.

This methane resource, shared between Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo, is already being utilised for power generation, contributing substantially to the nation energy mix and to industrial growth.

In support of Rwanda's broader energy initiatives and industrialisation agenda, this gas niche presents significant potential for compressed natural gas (CNG), industrial fuel, household cooking gas, transportation, and gas-to-chemicals industries. Co-extracted with methane during recovery operations, carbon dioxide (CO_2), with estimated reserves of about 300 billion cubic metres, represents a significant emerging resource with strong potential for future commercialisation.

Rwanda is honoured to host the 12th edition of this auspicious regional petroleum event and remains firmly committed to providing a stable, efficient, and investor-oriented environment.

As a destination with a proven record of convening world-class international gatherings, Kigali offers delegates a secure, welcoming, and well-connected setting in which to do business.

EAPCE'27 will facilitate forward-looking discussions on the role of petroleum resources within a balanced and integrated energy mix while ensuring alignment with regional and global sustainability priorities.

I therefore invite you to EAPCE'27 to engage in constructive discussions that shape the future trajectory of East Africa's energy sector.

Welcome to Kigali. Bienvenue à Kigali. Karibu Kigali.

Alice Uwase

Alice Uwase
Chief Executive Officer
RWANDA MINES, PETROLEUM AND GAS BOARD

EAPCE'27
Key Dates

- **20 August, 2026**
  Abstract Submission Opens
- **20 July, 2026**
  Conference Registration Opens
- **30 November, 2026**
  Abstract Submission Deadline
- **31 December, 2026**
  Abstract Acceptance Notification
- **23 February, 2027**
  Exhibition Booth Hire Deadline
- **4 - 7 March, 2027**
  Pre-Conference Field Excursions
- **8 March, 2027**
  Pre-Conference Workshop
- **9 - 11 March, 2027**
  EAPCE'27 Conference and Exhibition
- **12 - 14 March, 2027**
  Post-Conference Field Excursions

ABOUT EAPCE'27

The East African Community (EAC) is a regional intergovernmental organization comprising eight (8) Partner States: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Federal Republic of Somalia, the Republic of Burundi, the Republic of Kenya, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of South Sudan, the Republic of Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania. With a combined population of over 300 million people, the EAC is committed to fostering regional integration to drive sustainable economic growth, industrialization, trade, investment, and improved livelihoods for the people of East Africa.

Recognizing the strategic role of energy in achieving these aspirations, the EAC Partner States continue to strengthen cooperation in the exploration, development, production, transportation, processing, and utilization of petroleum and other energy resources. Through harmonized policies, regional infrastructure development, and enhanced investment frameworks, the Community seeks to unlock East Africa's vast energy potential while supporting sustainable development and energy security.

Over the years, EAPCE has evolved into one of Africa's leading petroleum industry events, bringing together governments, national and international oil companies, investors, development partners, financial institutions, researchers, academia, technology providers, service companies, and the media to discuss emerging opportunities and chart the future of the sector.

The Conference provides a high-level platform for technical knowledge sharing, policy dialogue, investment promotion, and business networking. Through technical presentations, panel discussions, exhibitions, and business engagements, participants gain valuable insights into exploration and production, fiscal and regulatory frameworks, infrastructure development, energy transition, digital innovation, investment opportunities, and petroleum revenue management across the East African region.

A unique feature of EAPCE is its field excursions, which provide delegates with first-hand exposure to selected petroleum, energy, and geological sites within the host country. These visits offer participants an opportunity to appreciate ongoing developments in the sector, technological advancements, the region's geological potential, and Rwanda's renowned tourism attractions.

The 12th East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition 2027 (EAPCE'27) will be held at the Kigali Convention Centre (KCC), Kigali, Rwanda, from **9th to 11th March, 2027**, under the theme: "***From Energy Resources to Prosperity: Driving Energy Security, Growth and Global Competitiveness.***"

KIGALI WELCOMES THE WORLD TO

EAPCE'27

9TH - 11TH MARCH 2027

KIGALI CONVENTION CENTER
RWANDA

THEME

From Energy Resources To Prosperity:
Driving Energy Security, Growth And Global Competitiveness.

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

- HIGHLEVEL PLENARY SESSIONS & TECHNICAL PRESENTATIONS
- POLICY DIALOGUES & REGIONAL COOPERATION
- INNOVATION & TECHNOLOGY SHOWCASE
- INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN EAST AFRICA
- NETWORKING WITH INDUSTRY LEADERS & DECISION MAKERS
- EXHIBITION & PRODUCT SHOWCASE

COONECT. COLLABORATE. INNOVATE. TRANSFORM THE FUTURE OF ENERGY IN EAST AFRICA

ABOUT EAPCE

The East African Petroleum Conference & Exhibition is the region's leading event for the oil & gas sector, bringing together governments, NOCs, IOCs, investors, service providers, and academia to exchange knowledge, promote partnerships and drive sustainable energy development.

Why Kigali

- SAFE & WELCOMING CITY
- STRATEGIC LOCATION IN THE HEART OF AFRICA
- EXCELLENT CONNECTIVITY
- CLEAN, GREEN & INSPIRING

BE PART OF EAPCE'27

Delegates, Exhibitions, Sponsors.

Let's shape the future of energy together

SAVE THE DATE

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THEME TOPICS & SUBTOPICS

From Energy Resources to Prosperity: Driving Energy Security, Growth and Global Competitiveness

EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION

i. Lacustrine Depositional Environment: Source and Reservoir Characterization and Basin Modeling.
ii. Exploration Success Stories in East Africa Basins
iii. Onshore and Offshore Exploration Opportunities, Risks, and Mitigation Measures
iv. Best Practices in Field Development Strategies and Cost Optimization
v. Advanced Technologies in Exploration and Production of Hydrocarbons
vi. Optimum Production Practices and Reservoir Management
vii. Data Management Practices

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIP

i. EPSA Models and Attractive Incentives
ii. Service and Other Petroleum Agreements
iii. Productive and Profitable Partnerships: National and Private Investment Participation
iv. Creating Stable and Competitive Investment Environments in the EAC

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

i. The Role of East Africa Private Sector in Development of Petroleum Facilities:
ii. Joint-Ventures Opportunities
iii. Role of Local Banks in Financing Energy and Petroleum Projects
iv. Attraction of Foreign Investment to Construct Infrastructures to Support Development and Monetization of Energy Resources

MIDSTREAM INFRASTRUCTURE

i. Optimization of Production Surface Facilities
ii. Business Model of the Transport Pipeline
iii. Development Cost vs Tariff-Based Business
iv. The East Africa Pipeline (Albert Basin to Tanzania shore): Value Addition to Discoveries in the Region
v. Pipeline Development, Optimization, and Integrity Management
vi. Petroleum Storage Facilities
vii. Petroleum Refinery and Petrochemicals.
viii. Management and Harmonization of Cross-Border Transportation Systems
ix. Imported Petroleum Products and Systems in the EAC
x. East Africa's Future as an LNG, LPG and CNG Producing Hub

CROSS- CUTTING ISSUES

i. Sustainable Management of Petroleum Revenues
ii. Role of National and Sovereign Petroleum Funds
iii. Technical and Experience Transfer
iv. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Energy infrastructure
v. Local Content: Shared Experience among NOCs
vi. AI and Machine Learning in Oil and Gas Industry
vii. Solar, Geothermal, Wind Energy Sources and Opportunity
viii. E-mobility Technology
ix. Adoption of Decarbonization
x. Critical Minerals in the Energy Sector

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

Submission Format

Language:	**English**
Word count:	**500**
Font face:	**Times New Roman**
Font size:	**size 12**
Line spacing	**1.5**

Abstract Submission Opens
20th August, 2026

Abstract Submission Closes
30th November, 2026

Abstract Submission Link
www.eapce.eac.int

- Specify the author and co-authors where applicable and provide a working email address and telephone number of the author who will present the paper.
- Abstracts must be submitted in English and limited to 500 words.
- Each abstract shall be accompanied by the author's biography and a passport size photograph. Biographies shall be limited to 150 words and shall be written using complete sentences in the 3rd person. The biography should contain information on position, career history, education and professional achievements.
- Multiple abstract submissions are permitted.
- Please ensure you check your data carefully before submitting as changes or additions will not be accepted after the Call for Abstracts closes.
- All abstracts are to be submitted via the online abstract submission form in the EAPCE'27 conference website by midnight **30th November, 2026** (EAT). You will receive a confirmation email confirming receipt of your submission and an attachment with the details you have entered.
- Abstracts will be reviewed by the Abstracts Subcommittee of EAPCE'27 and authors notified of the outcome by **31st December, 2026**.

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CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Registration fees for the EAPCE'27 and other Conference events:

US$ 1,000	US$ 500	US$ 100
International Delegates	EAC Delegates	Students

US$ 100	US$ 1,000	US$ 3,500
Pre-Conference Workshop	e-Poster	Exhibition Booth

Registration Fees will cater for:

- Attending Conference Presentations.
- Access to Exhibition and Poster sessions.
- Use of meeting room facilities.
- Country information packages for each Partner State.
- Cultural and Social events.
- Transport from hotels to the conference venue and back.
- Lunches and a Conference Dinner.
- Conference Proceedings on a memory drive.

CANCELATION POLICY:

- Cancelation of registration be refunded 80% if done on or before 31st December, 2026.
- There shall be NO refund for cancellations after 1st January, 2027.

CONFERENCE ACCOUNT DETAILS

All Conference Fees are payable to the following account:

BANK NAME:	**BPR BANK RWANDA PLC**
ACCOUNT NAME:	**12th E.A.P.C.E 27**
ACCOUNT NUMBER:	**USD 4493409126** **FRW 4493409118**
BRANCH NAME:	**KIMIRONKO BRANCH**
BANK CODE:	**44**
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EXHIBITOR INFORMATION

Exhibitor information for EAPCE'25 is outlined below:

1. Size of exhibition booth is **3m x 3m (10ft x 10ft)**.

2. Total number of booths is **80**.

3. Booths will be charged at **US$ 3,500** per booth and **US$ 1,000** per e-poster for the three days of the conference.

4. Exhibitors are allowed to hire one or more booths. The organizing committee will allocate booths on a first come first serve basis.

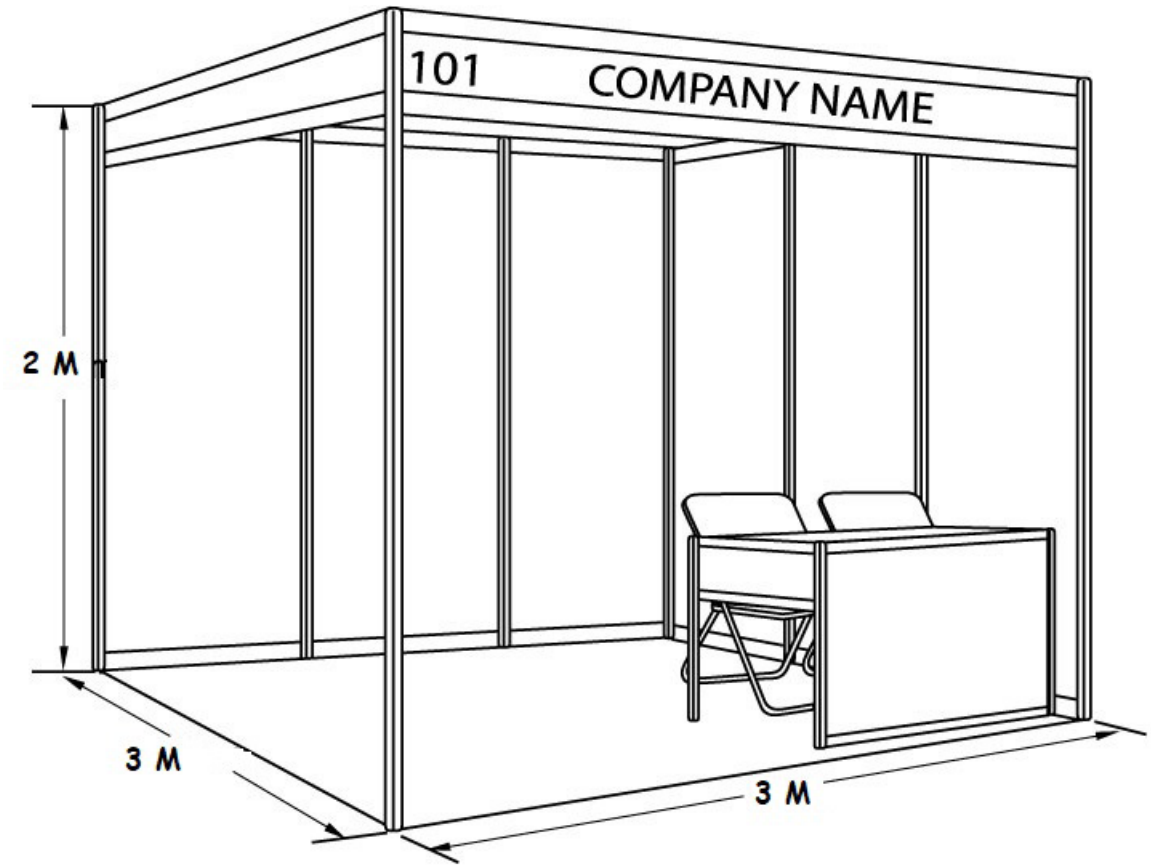
5. Booths will be fitted with a power supply outlet, lighting, a table and two chairs.

6. Exhibitors shall be required to submit their signage at least one month prior to the opening of the conference.

7. All exhibitors must be accredited to access the exhibition area.

8. The conference secretariat reserves the right to accept or reject any exhibition proposal.

9. There will be an opportunity for limited electronic posters (e-posters) on topics relevant to the theme of the conference and poster space will be allocated on a first come first serve basis.



Cancellation of Exhibition Bookings:

- Exhibitors will be refunded **80%** on cancellation of booking on or before **31st December, 2026**.
- There shall be **NO** refund for cancellations after **1st January, 2027**.

DISCOVER Kigali

EXPLORE KIGALI'S TOP ATTRACTIONS

KIGALI GENOCIDE MEMORIAL

IMBUGA CITY WALK

RUNNING TRACKS

KIGALI GOLF RESORT & VILLAS

NYANDUNGU ECO-PARK

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Culture, Nature, Cuisine & Adventure await you

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION IN EAST AFRICA

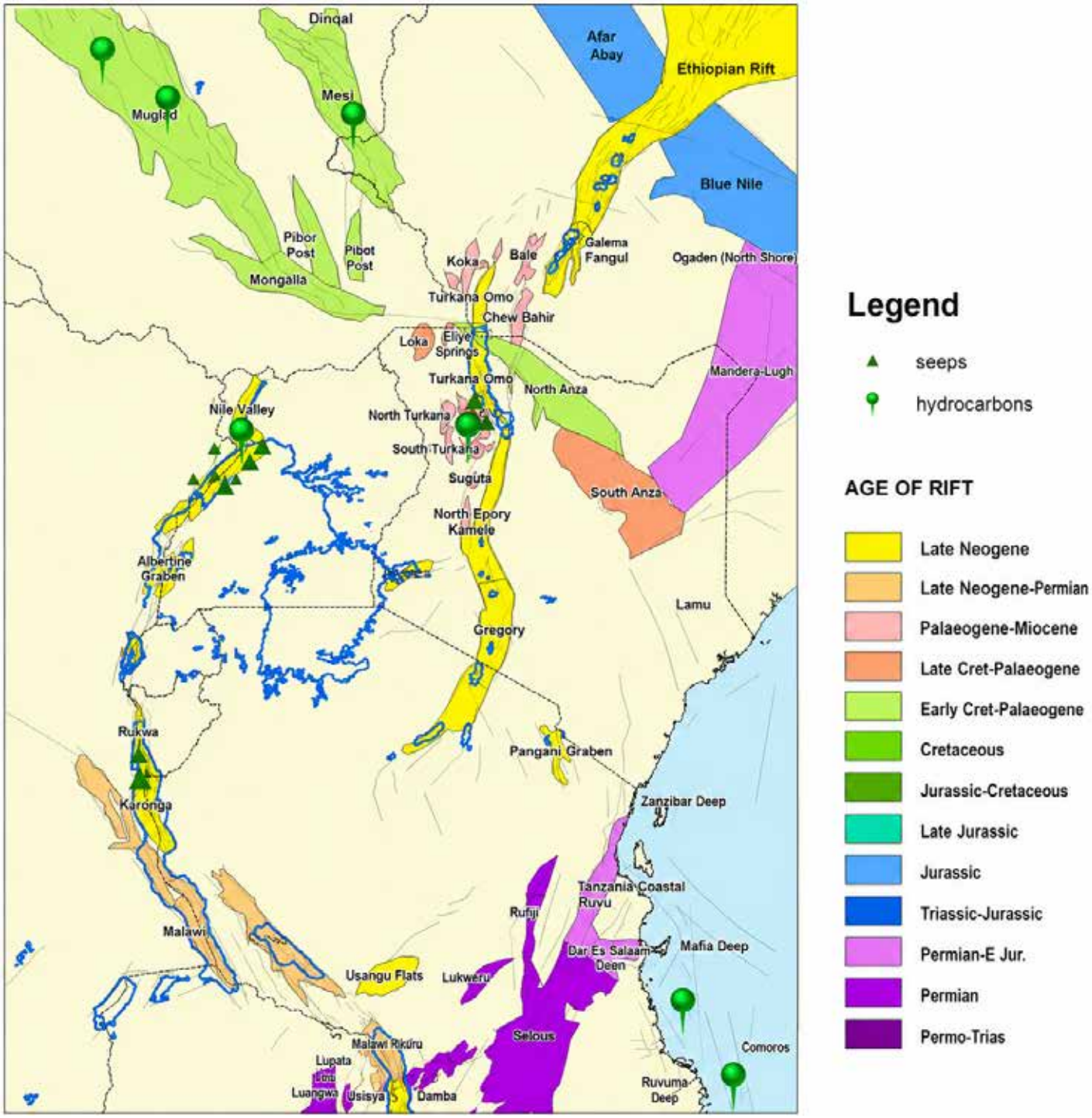
REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI

Often called "The Heart of Africa" and covers an area of 27,834km2. Burundi is landlocked and borders with Rwanda, Tanzania and Democratic Republic of Congo, thus forming part of the Central African Region.

Various studies have been conducted since 1959 for petroleum exploration both on the Rusizi Basin and in the Lake Tanganyika Basin. These basins are part of the East African Rift System and are located between Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania and Zambia.

This Rift System is dated from Cenozoic (Tertiary) and is divided into two branches: the eastern arm and the western arm. Lake Tanganyika and the Plain of Rusizi belong to the western branch, which consists of sedimentary basins marked by deep Lakes (Malawi, Tanganyika).

In Burundi, these basins cover an area of 2,968.1km2. Geological studies, gravimetric, aeromagnetic and seismic surveys have been conducted in the two basins, and the average sediment thickness is estimated at more than 3,000 meters.

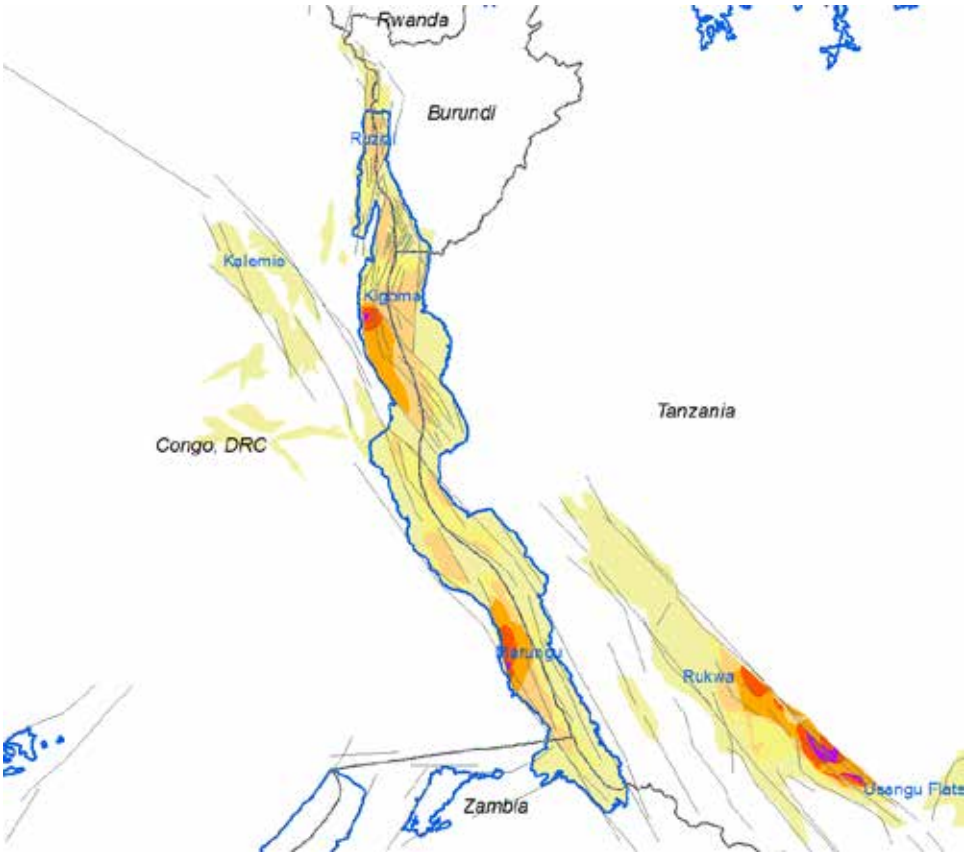


Burundi map of proposed blocks of Petroleum exploration

HISTORY OF OIL EXPLORATION IN BURUNDI

Various studies have been conducted for petroleum exploration both on the Rusizi Basin and in the Lake Tanganyika Basin.

- **1946-1947:** First study from the « Mission hydrobiologique au lac Tanganyika, led by E. Leloup,1949.
- **1961:** sediment cores obtained by Livingstone (1965) and Degens et al., 1971);
- **1983-1984:** "Probe" academic seismic grid acquired by Duke University
- **1984:** Kenting Aeromagnetic survey acquired
- **1984-1985:** Project Geo-Rift studied lakebed geology, supported by Elf Aquitaine
- **1986-1987:** Amoco acquire seismic onshore and drill 2 shallow dry wells:
  - Neogene section all sandstone, failed due to lack of seal
  - Expect rapid geological changes into lake to south with incoming of seals and source rock
- **2008-2017:** Blocks A-D awarded to Surestream, Minergy, ABC Petroleum and A-Z Petroleum Products for petroleum exploration.

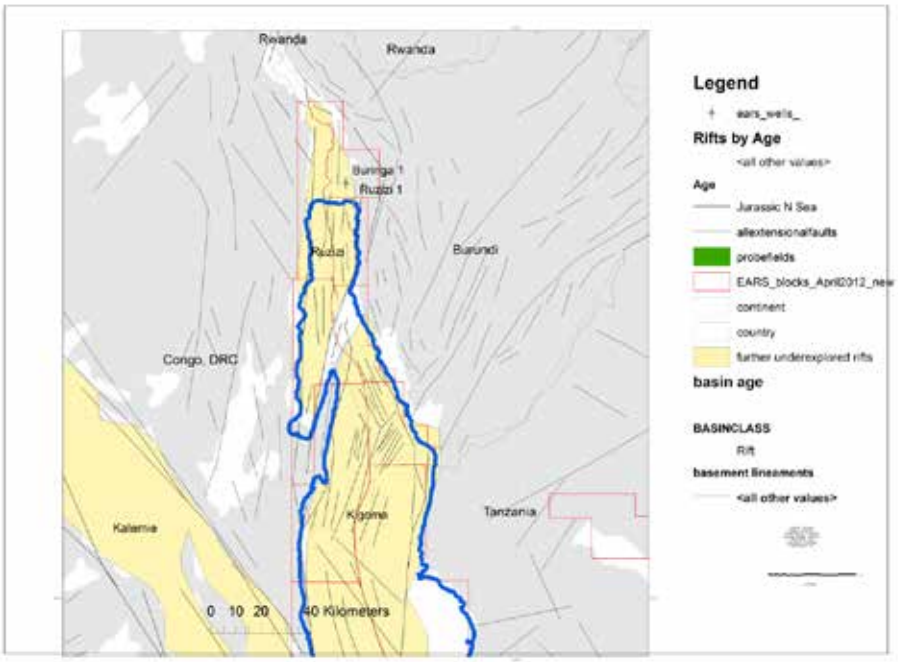


LAKE TANGANYIKA TECTONIC ELEMENTS

Lake Tanganyika comprises several sedimentary basins separated by basement highs. The northern basins are predominantly of Neogene age, while the southern basins contain sequences that date back, in part, to the Permian period. Burundi's territorial waters encompass two of these basins, making them significant for understanding the lake's geological evolution and resource potential.

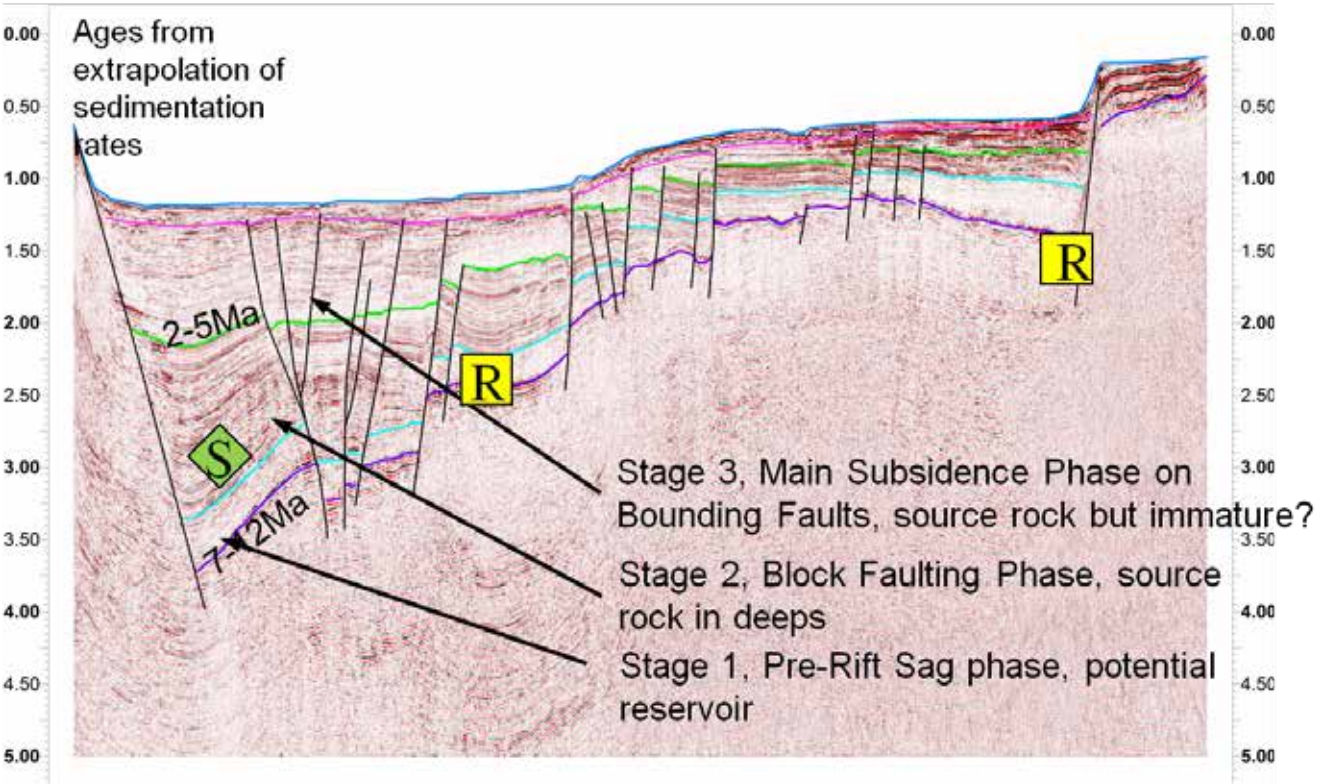
Burundi's territorial waters encompass two of these basins: the Ruzizi Basin, which is poorly constrained by seismic data but is estimated from aeromagnetic surveys to contain up to 4 km of sedimentary section, and the Kigoma Basin, which is well defined by seismic data and contains up to 5 km of sedimentary section in the adjacent Congolese waters.

Northern Lake Tanganyika Tectonic Elements



- Ruzizi and Kigoma Basins are separated by Ubwari Basement High.
- Faulting within each basin follows ancient Basement lineaments – Ubendian and Kibaran trends.
- High trapping potential at intersections of these trends

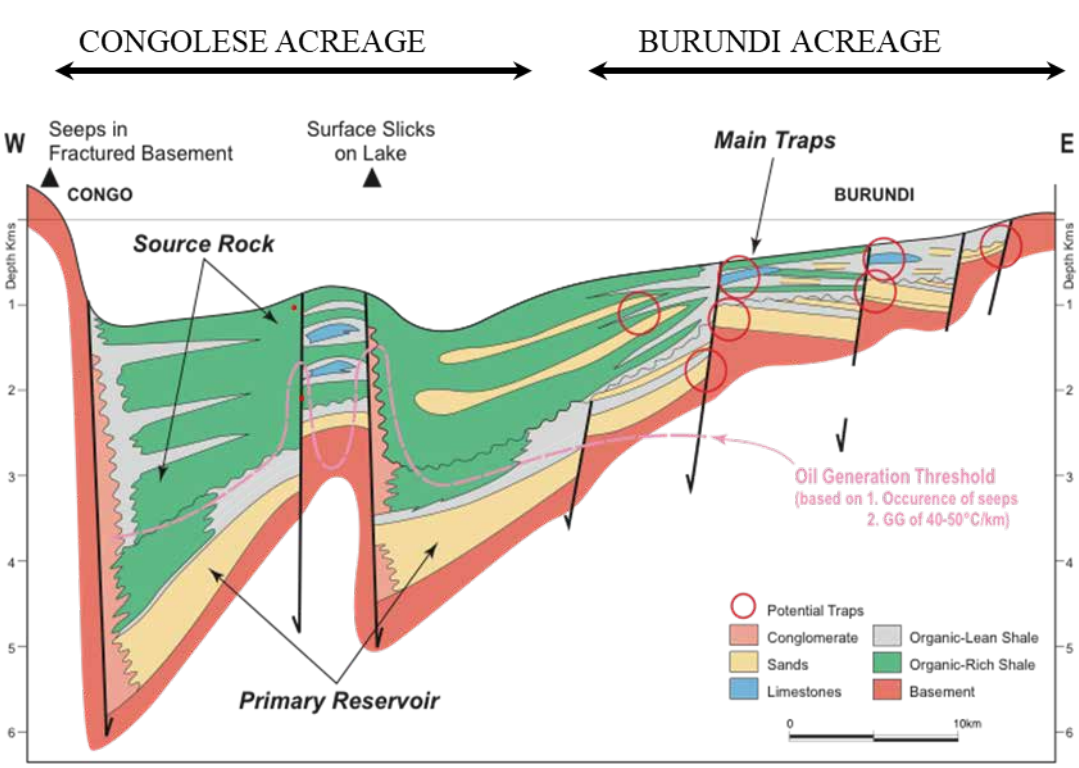
Northern Lake Tanganyika Seismic



Probe Seismic courtesy of Syracuse University reprocessed by Surestream

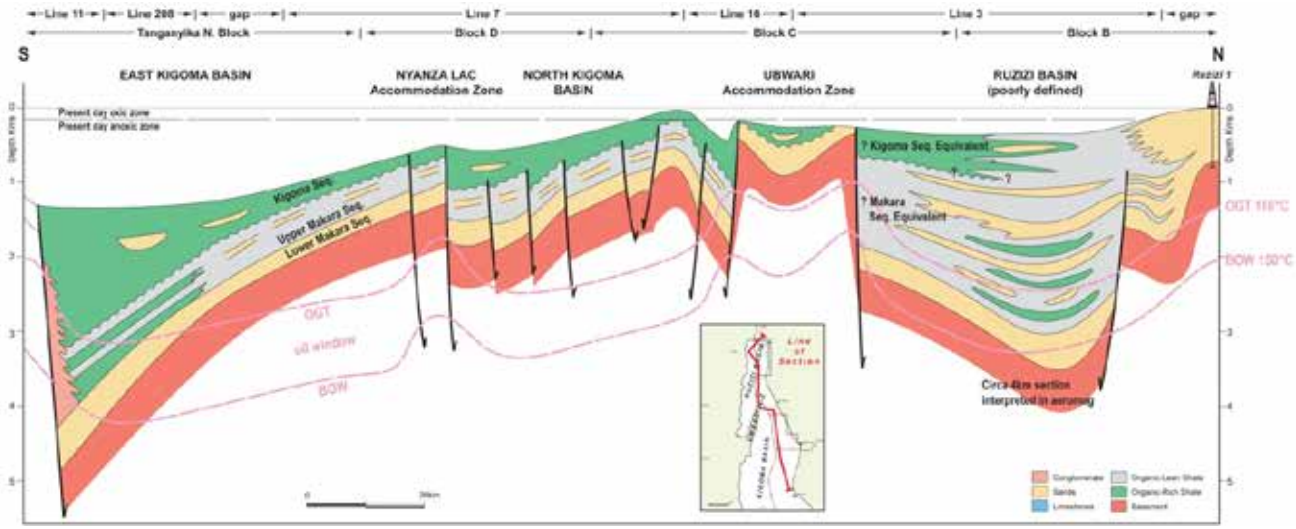
- Section in onshore wells and absence of unconformities suggests section is entirely Neogene in age.
- Three stage evolution of basin apparent from seismic analysis.

West-East Play Cross-section



- Section across Kigoma Basin from deep in Congolese waters to southernmost Burundi block.
- Primary target believed to be basal sandstones developing in lowest seismic sequence.
- Charged from source rocks developed in deepest part of subsiding rift in second seismic sequence, mature in Congolese waters.

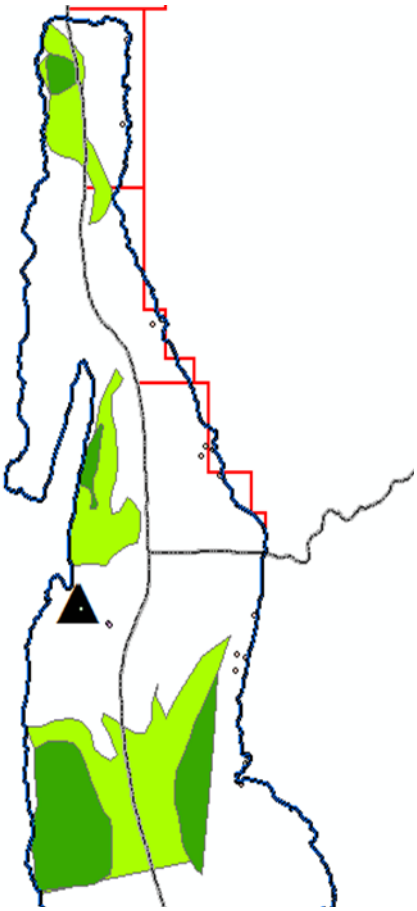
South-North Play Cross-section



- Section through all Burundi blocks and basins from south to north.
- Ubwari High separates Kigoma and Ruzizi Basins.
- Play types in Ruzizi Basin likely controlled by sand input from palaeo-Ruzizi River: expect rapid facies changes and incoming of source rocks and seals south of Ruzizi 1 onshore well (illustrated).

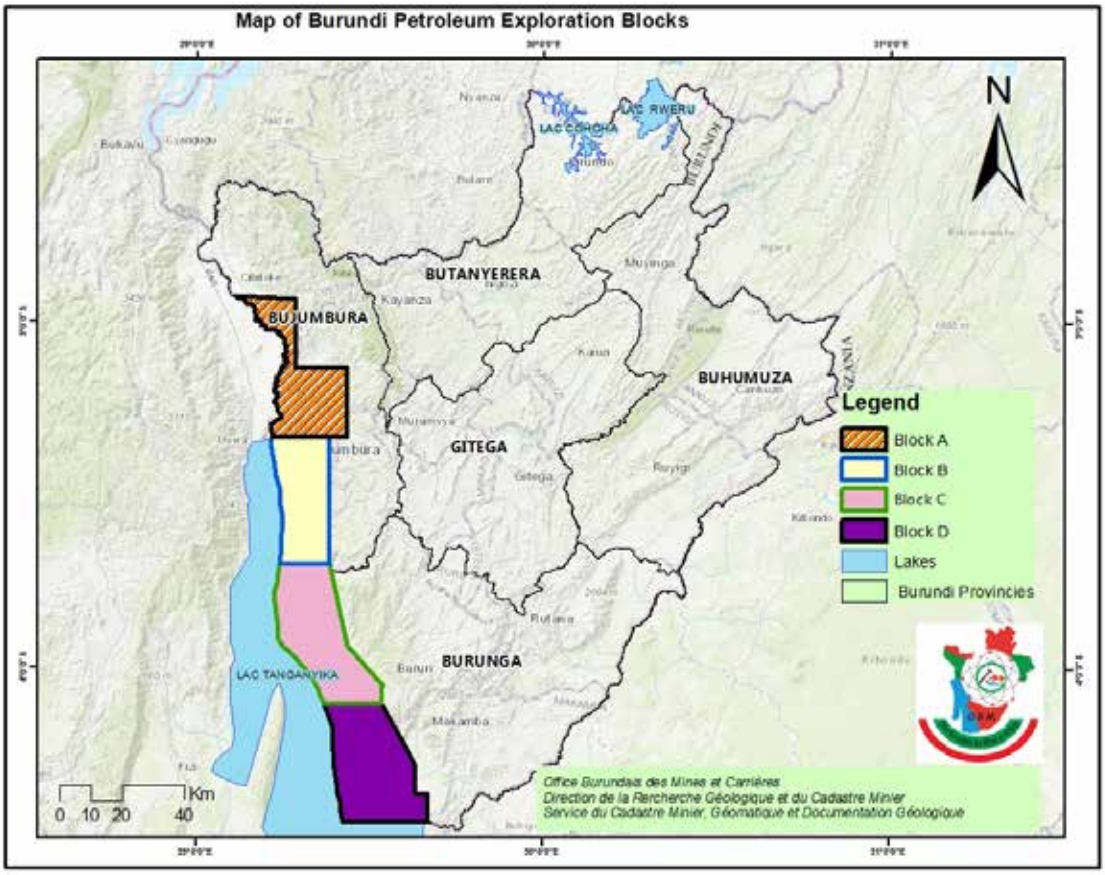
Possible Oil Kitchens

- Other East African Rift Basins indicate that a sediment thickness of circa 2500m is required for oil generation.
- However, high geothermal gradients in Burundi onshore wells (>60 deg C/km) suggest maturity may be attained at around 1500m.
- Deep kitchens identified that should charge Burundian acreage within deepest parts of basins in Congolese sector.



PETROLEUM EXPLORATION BLOCKS

- The exploration areas of Rusizi and Lake Tanganyika basins have been divided into four blocks: A (793.1km2), B (697.1km2), C (664 km2) and D (813.4 km2).
- Block A is on Rusizi Basin which is onshore while blocks B, C and D are offshore in Lake Tanganyika basin from North to South respectively.



Future Activities in Burundi

Planning high quality seismic offshore using converted Tanganyika Explorer vessel from Bujumbura.

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

The Republic of Kenya is bisected by the Equator and East longitude 38°. The country shares borders with Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania and the Indian Ocean.

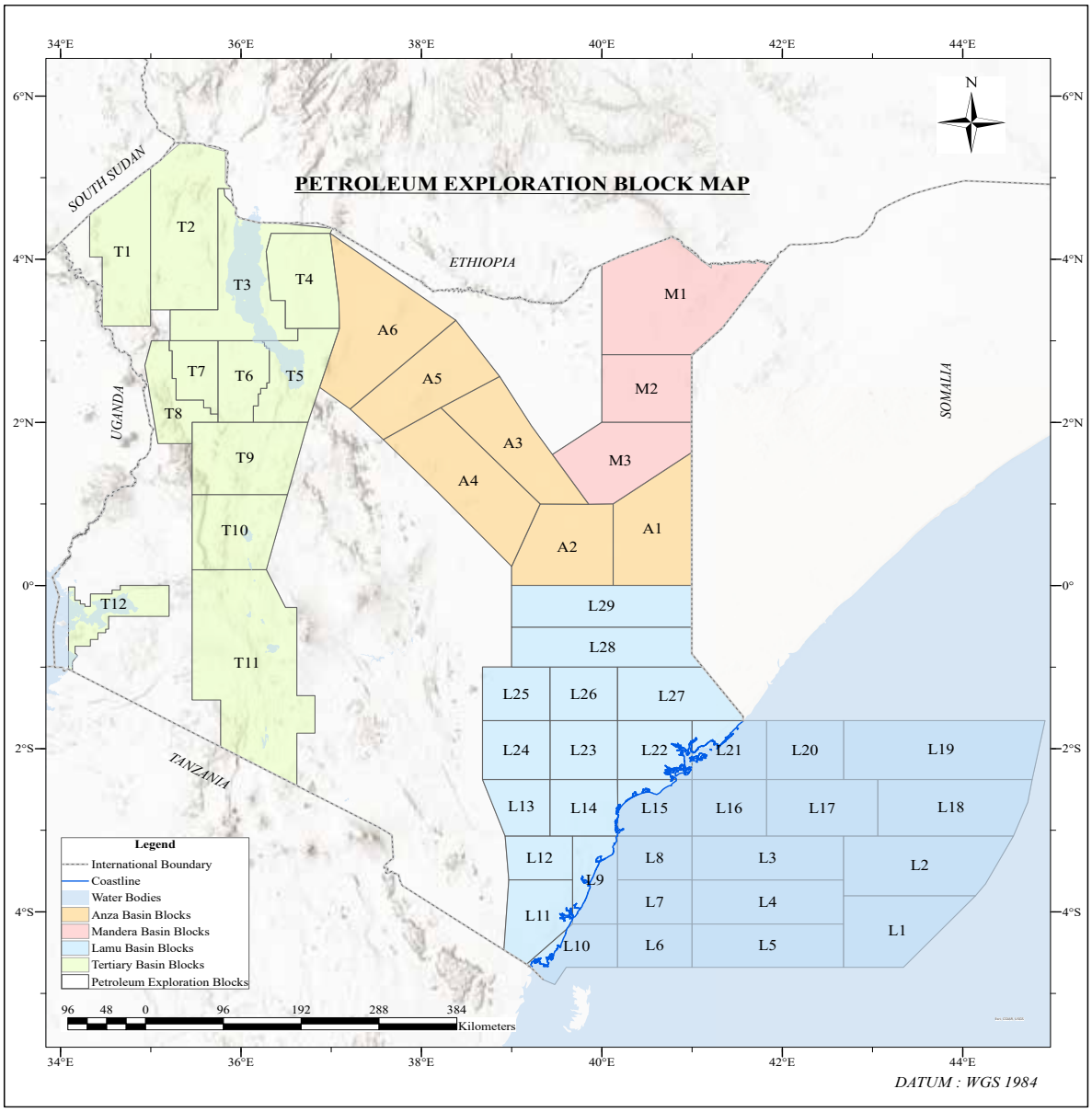
Kenya at a glance

- Land area: 582,646 sq. km
- Capital city: Nairobi
- Population: > 53 million (2025)
- GDP growth rate: 4.6% (2025)
- Currency: Kenya Shilling (KES)
- Official languages: English and Kiswahili
- Government structure: National Government and 47 County Governments

The country enjoys a varied climate ranging from tropical to temperate and is enriched with a wide heritage of natural resources, which allows for a wide range of economic activities. In addition, the country has diverse wildlife, and thus a considerable acreage of land has been devoted to wildlife conservation habitats. These habitats include the famous Maasai Mara and Tsavo National Parks. All the Big Five animals of Africa are found within these habitats.

Petroleum Exploration History in Kenya

Petroleum exploration in Kenya began in the 1950s within the Lamu Basin. It was not until 2012 that the first commercially viable



Petroleum Exploration Block Map

oil discovery was made in the Tertiary Rift, followed by significant gas discoveries in the offshore Lamu Basin.

Kenya has four (4) sedimentary basins namely: Lamu, Anza, Mandera and the Tertiary Rift, covering an area of approximately 500,000km2. The sedimentary basins are subdivided into 50 petroleum exploration blocks, of which 4 are licensed, and 46 are open for licensing to investors for oil and gas exploration. To date, 95 wells have been drilled by oil exploration companies in the four sedimentary basins.

The well density is approximately one well for every 12,200km2. This presents a unique opportunity for exploration companies to invest in this frontier region. Out of the 95 wells drilled, 42 had hydrocarbon discoveries/shows. This, therefore, confirms that all four sedimentary basins have mature hydrocarbon systems capable of accumulating economic reserves where all petroleum system elements exist.

Legal Framework

The First Petroleum Exploration and Production legislation in Kenya was enacted in 1984 by Parliament and revised in 1986 to give incentives and sufficient flexibility to attract international oil companies and therefore stimulate oil exploration

in the country. Currently, the governing legal frameworks are the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the Petroleum Act, 2019 and Model Production Sharing Contracts (PSC). Petroleum Regulations are currently under development.

UPSTREAM PROJECTS

South Lokichar Field Development Project

The project targets development of six (6) fields within the South Lokichar Basin on phased and joint development strategy using shared infrastructure for viability. The Field Development Plan (FDP) was ratified by Parliament in February 2026 and the project is now in the development and production stage.

Phase 1: Production Plateau of 20,000 barrels per day with first oil expected by December 2026 utilizing Early Oil Production Facilities (EPF). Crude oil will be transported by trucks to Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited (KPRL) for storage before export.

Phase 2: Production Plateau of 50,000 barrels per day from 2032 involving construction of a Central Processing Facility (CPF). Crude oil will be transported via rail to KPRL for storage before export.

Ongoing activities include community sensitization, stakeholder engagement, and land acquisition processes to facilitate project implementation and ensure alignment with regulatory, environmental and social requirements.

South Lokichar Project

Petroleum Resource Assessment

This initiative is aimed at enhancing the understanding and evaluation of Kenya's petroleum potential through comprehensive geoscientific studies. The project involves the evaluation, processing and reprocessing of existing geoscientific data as well as the acquisition of new geoscientific data across prospective sedimentary basins. The project will strengthen the promotion and marketing of Kenya's upstream petroleum potential to local and international investors by providing reliable, accessible and modern geoscientific information.

Development of Natural Gas Resources and Infrastructure

Kenya is increasingly positioning itself as a prospective natural gas frontier within the East African region, supported by recent exploration studies indicating significant gas potential across its sedimentary basins. Current resource assessments estimate mean prospective gas resources within the country's open exploration blocks at approximately 134 trillion cubic feet (tcf), highlighting substantial opportunities for future exploration and development. To accelerate investment in the natural gas sector, Kenya has identified ten high-potential exploration blocks located within the Anza and Lamu Basins.

Detailed geoscientific atlases and promotional data packages have been developed for these blocks to support investor engagement and facilitate exploration activities by prospective upstream operators. Furthermore Kenya and Tanzania have entered into a bilateral agreement to undertake a feasibility study for the development of cross-border natural gas infrastructure between the two countries.

MID AND DOWNSTREAM PROJECTS

Promotion of use of Clean Cooking Gas in Public Institutions of Learning

The Government of Kenya, through the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, is implementing a nationwide Clean Cooking Gas Programme aimed at transitioning public learning institutions from the use of traditional biomass fuels to Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as the primary cooking fuel.

Commissioned LPG Cylinder for a High School in Kenya

This initiative supports the Government's National Tree Growing and Landscape Restoration Campaign, which targets the planting of 15 billion trees by 2032 and seeks to reduce deforestation, greenhouse gas emissions and environmental degradation.

Promotion of LPG Uptake and Reticulation for Affordable Housing Program (AHP)

The Government is executing a strategic project to enhance Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) uptake through integrated reticulation systems within the Affordable Housing Programme (AHP). The initiative is anchored on public and private partnerships to finance and develop LPG reticulation infrastructure. This intervention forms part of the National LPG Growth Strategy, which aims to scale up clean cooking adoption, increase LPG per capita consumption from 7kg to 15kg per annum and achieve 70% national penetration by 2028.

Security of Supply of Petroleum Products

Kenya and the wider region rely entirely on imported petroleum products to meet demand, with approximately 60% of imports serving the domestic market and 40% supporting regional distribution. The Government ensures security of supply through structured import planning, vessel scheduling and strategic inventory management facilitated under a Government to Government (G to G) framework.

Eldoret – Kampala - Kigali Product Pipeline

This is a proposed regional petroleum infrastructure project under the Northern Corridor Integrated Projects (NCIP) framework designed to support economic integration, stimulate industrial growth and improve energy access across the region.

CROSS-CUTTING PROJECTS

Development of the National Petroleum Policy

The National Petroleum Policy was approved by Cabinet in December 2025 and is currently under consideration by Parliament for adoption as a Sessional Paper.

Development of the Kenya National Petroleum Master Plan

The development of the Master Plan is currently underway. The objective of the Master Plan is to provide detailed description of the policy and investment decisions to be made by the Republic of Kenya across the entire petroleum value chain.

Development of Upstream and Midstream Regulations

Kenya is in the final stages of developing a comprehensive regulatory framework for the upstream and midstream petroleum sectors covering key areas including management and administration of petroleum operations, local content requirements, crude oil transportation and occupational health and safety standards. Once finalized, the regulations will be gazetted to enable formal implementation.

Review of the Petroleum Act Cap. 308

The Petroleum Act Cap. 308 is currently under review to enhance the regulatory and investment framework governing the petroleum sector. The review also seeks to align the legal framework with emerging industry trends and technologies.

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Rwanda is a land-locked country of 26,338 km^2 in area, with a population of about 14.8 million. The macroeconomic framework targets an annual average real GDP growth rate of 9.3% from 2024 to 2029, with per capita income expected to rise to USD 1,369 by 2029 from USD 1,040 in 2023. Ensuring access to affordable and modern sources of energy is essential to achieve these targets.

UNLOCKING THE HYDROCARBON POTENTIAL OF LAKE KIVU BASIN

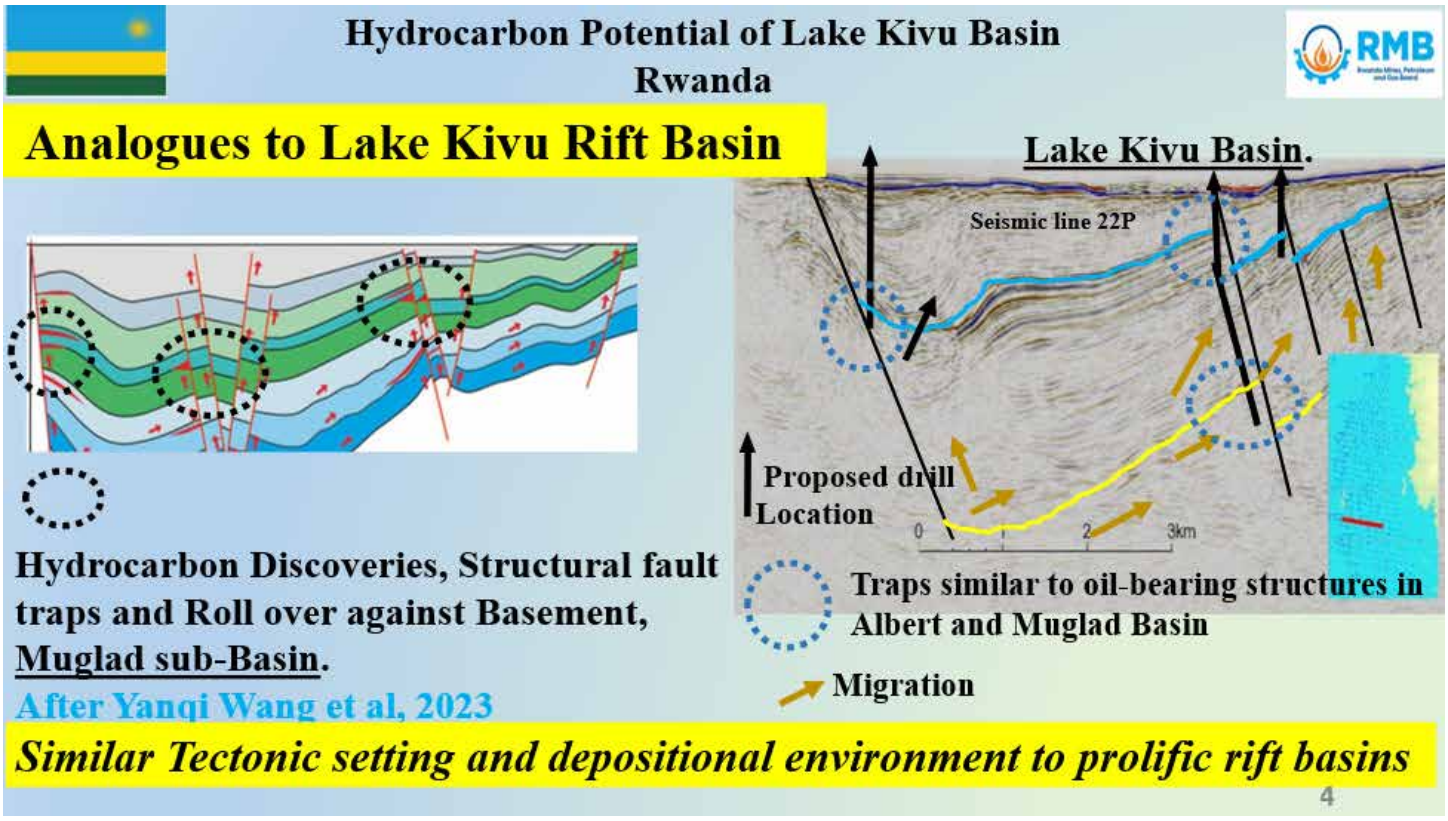
To unlock the hydrocarbon potential of the Lake Kivu Basin, Rwanda accomplished many technical studies that proved the hydrocarbon potential of the basin. The technical surveys include Geochemical studies (core analysis), 3438 km of marine Gravity/Magnetic, 514km of MC/SC seismic, and 466 km of 2D Seismic.

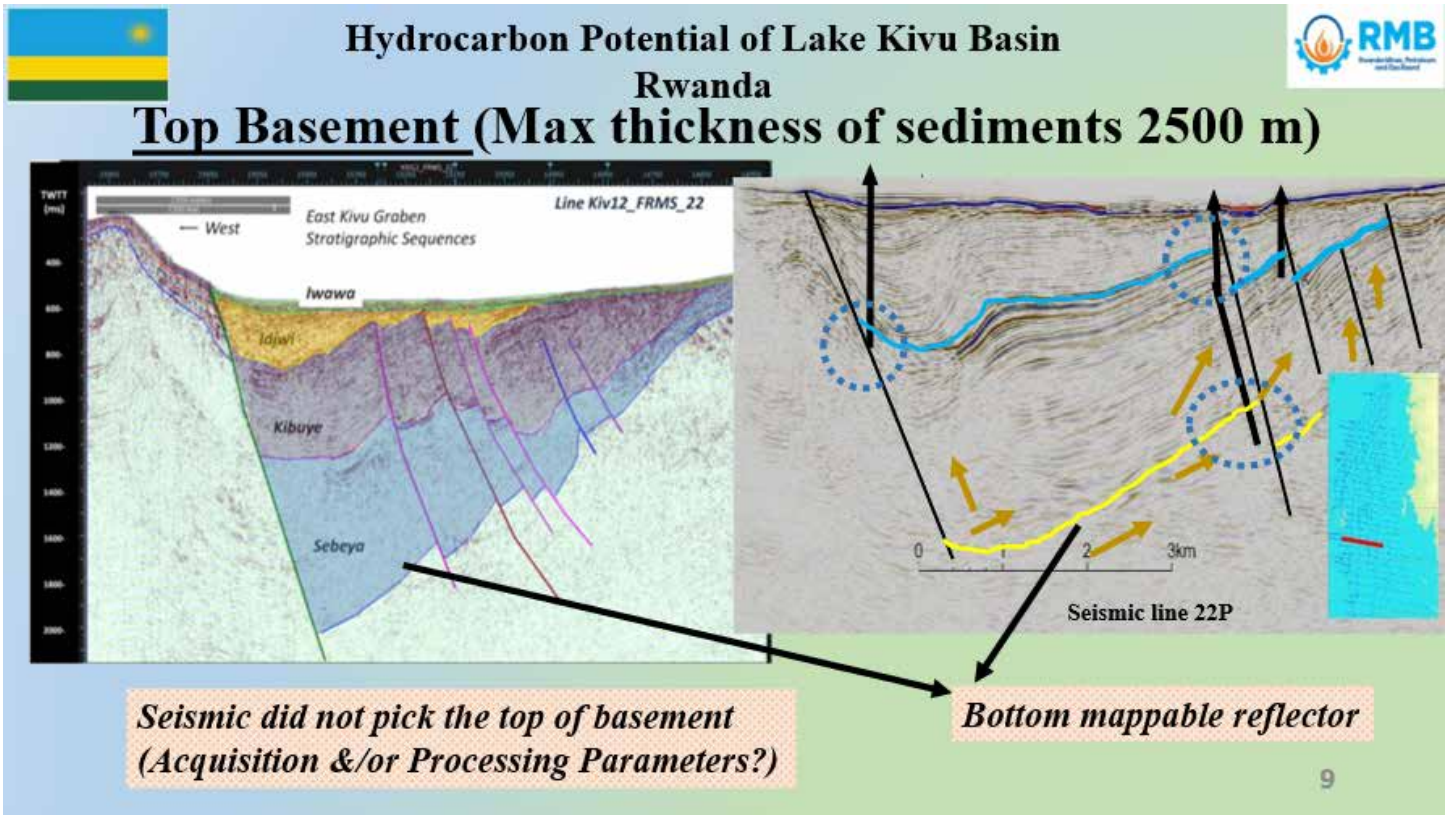
Lake Kivu is situated at the highest point of the western arm of the East African Rift System (EARS), and it is part of the Albertine tectonic graben. The water depth of the lake varies from 50 m to over 450 m. The commercial reserves discovered in the Albertine Rift Basin highlight the hydrocarbon potential of the Lake Kivu Basin.

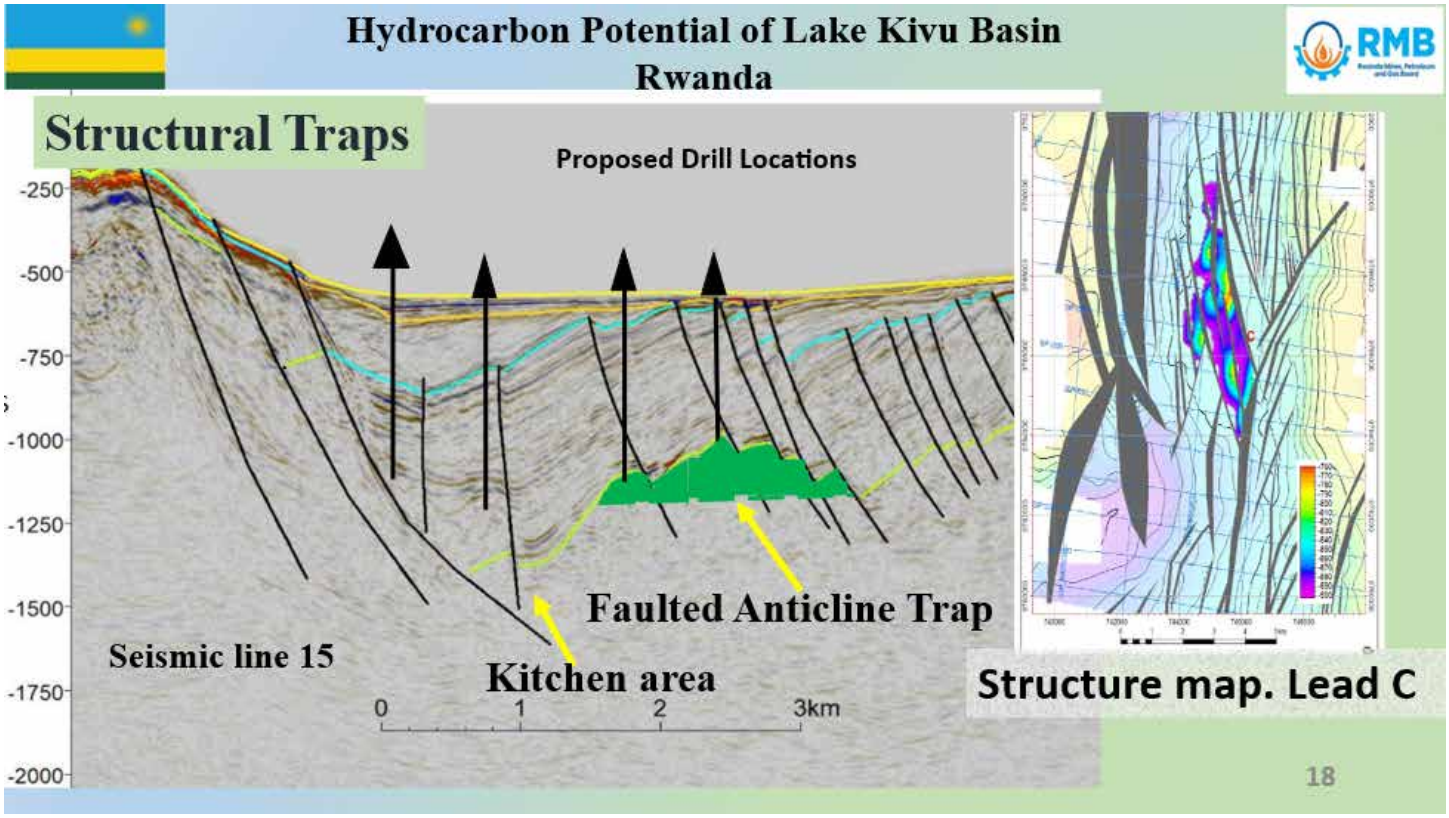
The existing data confirmed the presence of thermo-genic hydrocarbon gas (C2+), structural traps, and thick lacustrine sediments. The tectonic setting, the depositional environment, and the

petroleum system of Lake Kivu Rift Basin is analogous to the prolific Albertine, Lokichar and Muglad rift basins, and accordingly the basin has attractive petroleum potential.

Rwanda has developed a Production Sharing Agreement model (PSA) with attractive fiscal and legal terms. Rwanda is ready to negotiate and finalize a PSA with







terms and conditions which are mutually beneficial. Interested companies will be provided with a data package to enable them to make their technical evaluation of the basin.

"Rwanda Mines, Petroleum and Gas Board (RMB) is extending special invitation to investors interested in upstream petroleum. The Lake Kivu Basin represents not only an exciting exploration frontier, but also a gateway to sustainable partnerships and shared prosperity" Alice Uwase, CEO, RMB.

Lake Kivu Methane Gas Exploitation

Lake Kivu is located on the border between the Republic of Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo and covers an area of 2400 km2. The lake is estimated to hold 60 km3 (2.1 TCF) of methane gas shared between the two countries.

Methane gas dissolved in Lake Kivu is one of the major sources of energy in the country contributing about 76 MW of electricity generation and the ongoing CNG project that will produce about 40MSCF/D in 2028 New investments are underway for additional power generation plants. Also, Rwanda is encouraging the economic exploitation of produced CO2 gas from Lake Kivu.

DOWNSTREAM PETROLEUM SECTOR

Importation of Petroleum Products

Rwanda imports all its petroleum products. The key market players are private companies which import products for local distribution and re-export. The consumption of petroleum products in Rwanda stands at an average of 720 million liters per annum.

Storage Infrastructure Development

Rwanda is continuously developing storage facilities with capacities to meet

the required petroleum consumption. The current total storage capacity is 118 million liters, while the target is to have 230 million liters by 2029 and 299 million liters by 2035 to improve the national self-reliance in fuel and supply security and to cater for the growing local demand and re-exports

Furthermore, there are LPG cylinder filling plants with a total storage capacity of 849.7 MT, while a bulk storage facility with the capacity of 8,680 MT is under construction and expected to be completed by July 2026.

Clean Energy

The Government of Rwanda has put in place policies and strategies to reduce the use of polluting biofuels such as wood or charcoal used in cooking and replace them with cleaner and more affordable energy sources such as electricity and LPG. New policies also encourage electric vehicles to reduce the use of petroleum products in transport.

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Uganda's petroleum sector has evolved into a strategic driver of economic transformation, industrialization, and regional integration within East Africa. Following decades of geological, geophysical, and exploration activities in the Albertine Graben, Uganda achieved its first commercial oil discoveries in 2006 at the Mputa and Waraga wells in the Lake Albert Basin.

Subsequent exploration and appraisal activities have confirmed approximately 6.5 billion barrels of oil in place, of which an estimated 1.4 billion barrels are recoverable. The country is now transitioning from exploration to production and is poised to join the ranks of oil-producing nations.

PETROLEUM GOVERNANCE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Uganda has established one of Africa's most comprehensive petroleum governance frameworks, designed to ensure sustainable and responsible development of its petroleum resources. The framework is anchored on:

- The National Petroleum Policy, 2025;
- The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda;
- The Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Act, 2013;
- The Petroleum (Refining, Conversion, Transmission and Midstream Storage)

Act, 2013;
- Petroleum regulations and environmental legislation;
- Land management laws; and
- Petroleum revenue management legislation.

These instruments collectively govern petroleum activities across the entire value chain—from exploration and production to transportation, refining, revenue management, and decommissioning—while promoting environmental stewardship, national participation, and socio-economic development.

Key Achievements

Uganda has successfully:

- Established key sector institutions, including the Petroleum Authority of Uganda and Uganda National Oil Company;
- Enacted comprehensive petroleum legislation and regulations;
- Developed national content policies and implementation frameworks;
- Reached Final Investment Decisions (FID) for the Tilenga, Kingfisher, and East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) projects;
- Mobilized significant investment into strategic infrastructure supporting petroleum development.

UPSTREAM PETROLEUM SECTOR

Uganda is currently transitioning from the exploration phase to petroleum production and export infrastructure development. This is premised on three major development projects namely;

- The Tilenga Project, located in Buliisa and Nwoya Districts and operated by TotalEnergies. It is one of the largest upstream petroleum developments in East Africa.
- The Kingfisher Development Project in Kikuube District operated by CNOOC Uganda Limited forms a critical component of Uganda's initial production portfolio.
- The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) provides the export route for Uganda's crude oil to international markets through Tanzania.

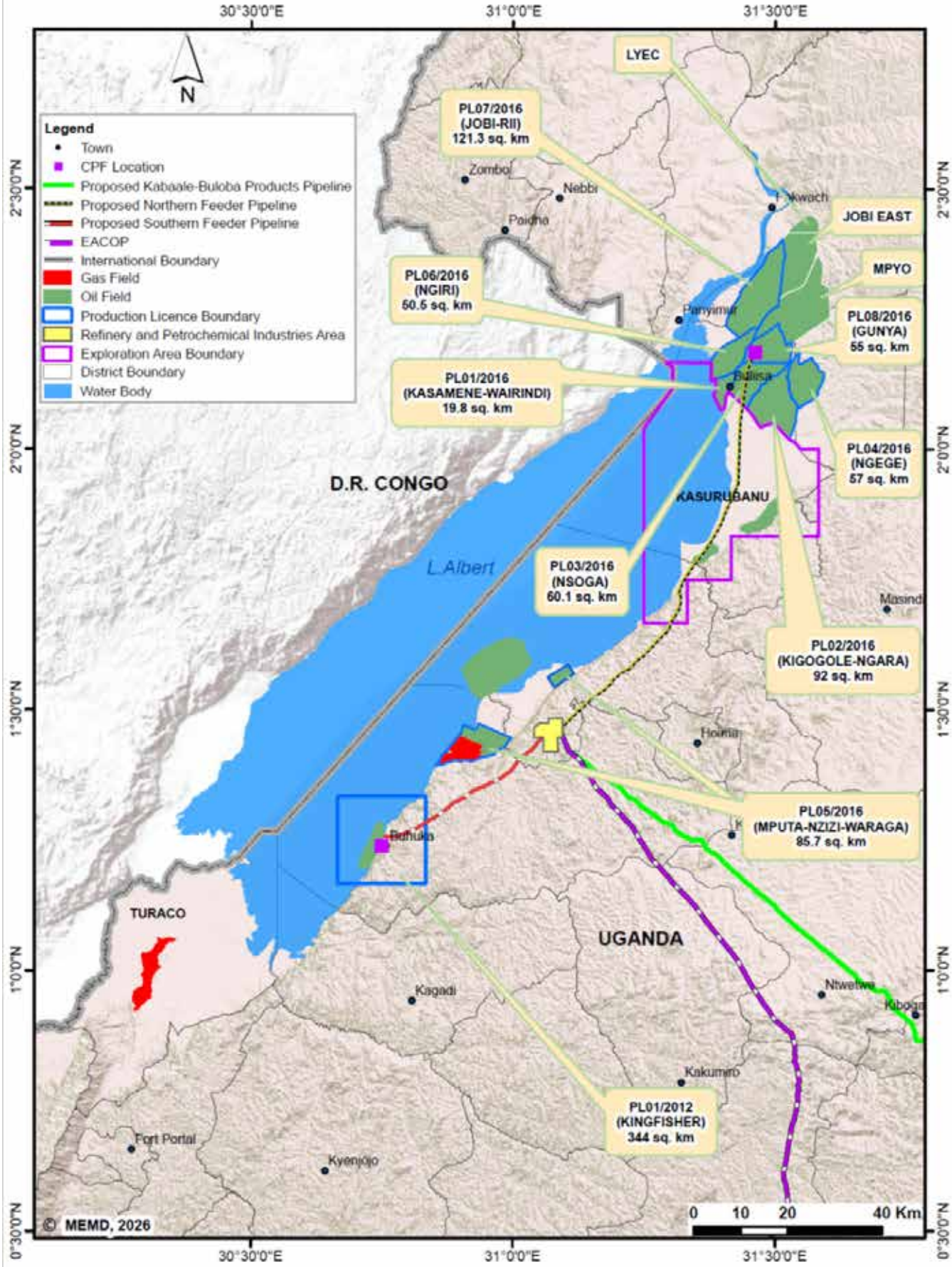
With construction activities progressing steadily, Uganda is on course to commence commercial oil production in 2026, marking a historic milestone in the country's energy sector development.

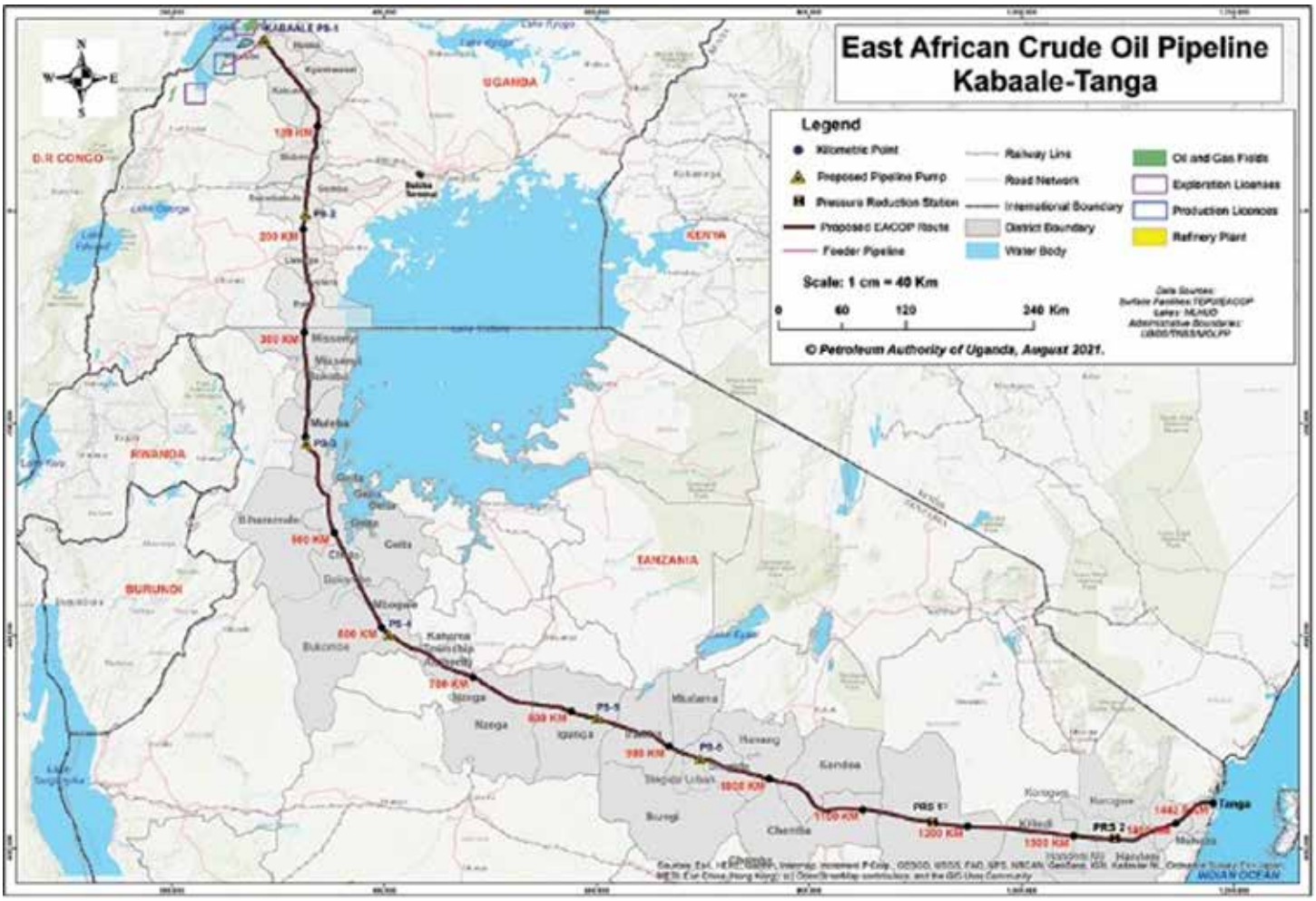
Continued Exploration Efforts

Beyond the Albertine Graben, exploration efforts continue in frontier basins to ensure the sustainability of Uganda's petroleum resource base.

- The Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) is currently undertaking exploration activities within the Kasurubanu Contract Area.
- Government-led Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical investigations are ongoing in the Kyoga and Moroto-Kadam Basins.
- Furthermore, Uganda is expected to launch its Third Licensing Round before the end of 2026, providing additional opportunities for investment and expanding exploration activities across the country's prospective sedimentary basins.

STATUS OF LICENSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE ALBERTINE GRABEN OF UGANDA





MIDSTREAM PETROLEUM SECTOR

East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP)

The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), which will transport crude oil from Uganda's Albertine Graben to the port of Tanga in Tanzania, has made significant progress and is now in its final stages of construction.

The 1,443-km heated pipeline had reached 85.7% overall completion by the first quarter of 2026, with all line pipes delivered, extensive welding and burial works completed, and major progress achieved on pump stations and export terminal facilities. The project remains on schedule to support Uganda's first oil production and export targets in by end of 2026.

Key milestones achieved include:

- Completion of land acquisition along the Ugandan route.
- Over 1,400 km of pipeline welded and significant sections buried.
- Progress on Pump Station 1 in Hoima and Pump Station 2 in Sembabule.
- Marine Storage and Terminal facilities in Tanga nearing completion, with the export jetty over 90.7% complete.

The project is expected to facilitate the export of crude from the Tilenga and Kingfisher developments and support Uganda's transition into an oil-producing nation during the second half of 2026.

Uganda Refinery Development

Uganda continues to pursue the development of the 60,000 barrels per day Uganda Refinery Project at Kabaale, Hoima District, as part of its strategy to maximize value addition from its petroleum resources. The refinery is intended to supply petroleum products to Uganda and the wider East African region, reducing dependence on imported fuels.

Current efforts are focused on:

- Finalization of project structuring and financing arrangements.
- Engagement with the refinery project company and potential investors.
- Development of supporting infrastructure within the Kabaale Industrial Park, including roads, power, water supply, and the Kabalega International Airport.
- Integration of the refinery with the planned petrochemical and industrial hub in Hoima.

The refinery remains a strategic national project under the National Oil and Gas Policy and is expected to play a critical role in enhancing energy security, creating employment, promoting industrialization, and generating additional value from Uganda's petroleum resources once implemented.

EMERGING REGIONAL ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Uganda and Tanzania are jointly advancing feasibility studies for two strategic regional energy infrastructure projects, namely:

i. a Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline from Tanzania to Uganda and
ii. a Bi-Directional Refined Petroleum Products Pipeline connecting the two countries.

These projects are designed to strengthen regional energy security, support industrialization, enhance cross-border trade, and accelerate economic growth

across the East African Community. Building on the successful collaboration demonstrated through major regional infrastructure initiatives, the two countries are creating a strong foundation for investment in energy transportation systems that will serve growing industrial, commercial, and domestic energy markets for decades to come.

The proposed natural gas pipeline will provide Uganda with access to Tanzania's significant natural gas resources, creating opportunities for power generation, mineral processing, manufacturing, petrochemicals, fertilizer production, and other energy-intensive industries. At the same time, the bi-directional refined petroleum products pipeline will improve the efficiency, reliability, and flexibility of fuel supply chains within the region by reducing transportation costs, minimizing supply disruptions, and strengthening regional energy resilience. Together, these projects will unlock new economic opportunities, support regional integration, create employment, and stimulate local content development while contributing to sustainable economic transformation.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

As the projects advance toward implementation, significant opportunities are emerging for investors, infrastructure funds, development finance institutions, engineering and construction firms, and strategic energy partners. Supported by strong government commitment, growing regional energy demand, and a favorable investment environment, these projects offer the prospect of stable long-term returns through infrastructure ownership, transportation tariffs, capacity agreements, and related commercial opportunities. Investors are invited to participate in shaping East Africa's next generation of energy infrastructure and to partner in delivering projects that will drive regional prosperity, energy security, and sustainable development for generations to come.

Uganda is entering a new phase of petroleum development, transitioning from discovery and exploration to production, value addition, and regional energy integration. Through prudent resource management, strategic infrastructure investments, and a robust regulatory framework, the country is positioning its petroleum resources as a catalyst for sustainable economic transformation, energy security, and shared prosperity within the East African region.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

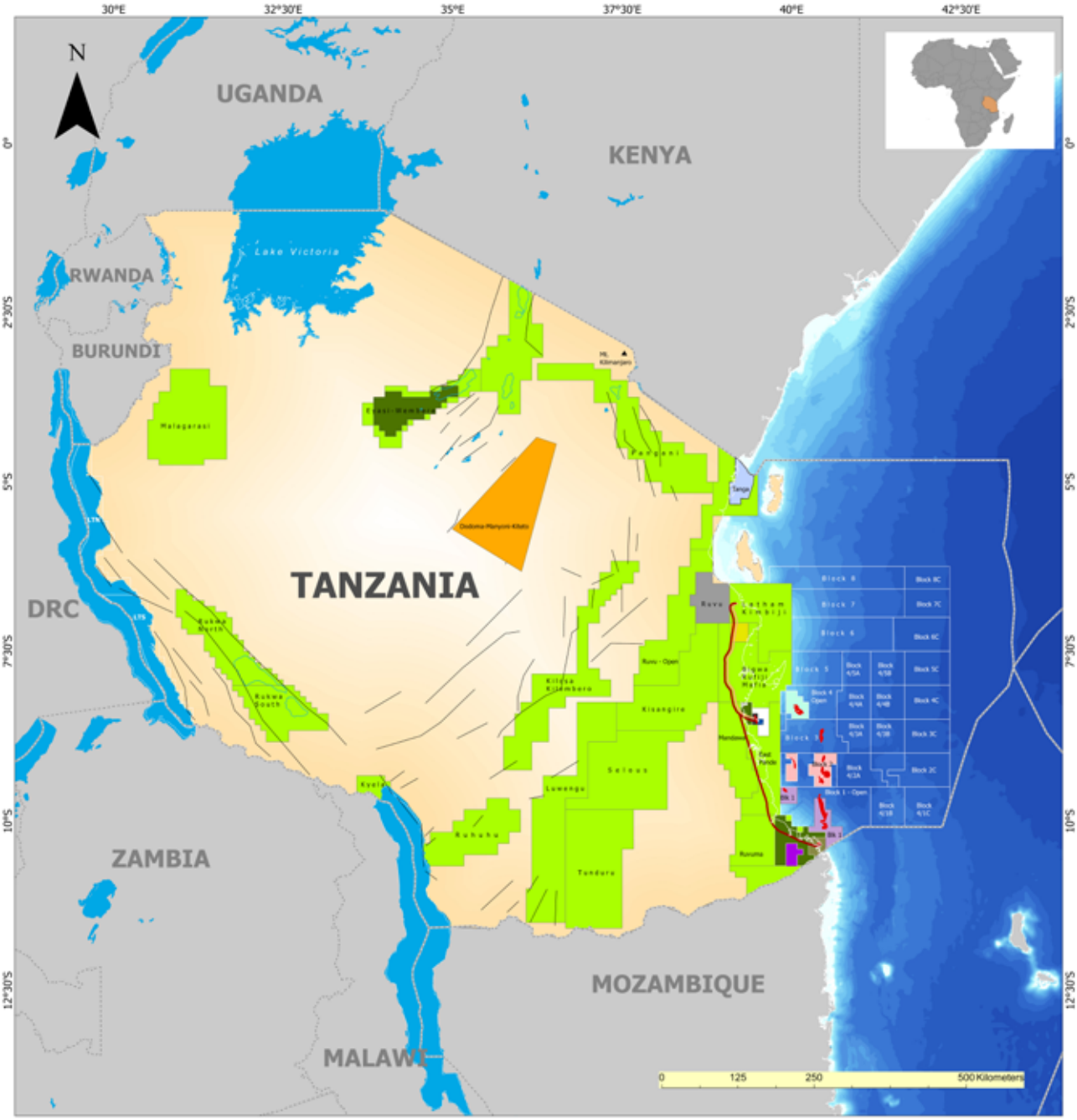
Tanzania has been exploring for oil and gas for more than sixty (60) years, supported by extensive geological and geophysical studies aimed at unlocking the country's hydrocarbon potential. To date, ninety-eight (98) exploration, appraisal and development wells have been drilled across both onshore and deep offshore. In addition, extensive 2D and 3D seismic data have been acquired, covering approximately 139,007 km and 32,094 km^2 respectively.

Upstream petroleum activities are undertaken through the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs). Currently, eleven (11) active PSAs are operated by nine (9) International Energy Companies (IECs).

Tanzania's natural gas resources are estimated at 57 trillion cubic feet (TCF), placing the country among Africa's major natural gas holders. The first onshore natural gas discovery was made at Songo Songo Island in 1974, followed by Mnazi Bay in 1982, Mkuranga in 2008, Ruvu in 2012, and Ruvuma in 2017. Collectively, the onshore discoveries account for approximately 10.41 TCF of Gas Initially in Place (GIIP), while offshore discoveries made between 2010 and 2014 contributed about 47.13 TCF GIIP.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PETROLEUM ACTIVITY REFERENCE MAP



PETROLEUM ACTIVITY BLOCK STATUS

PSA - Exploration Licenses

- Ruvu - Dodsal
- Nyuni Area - Ndovu Resources
- Block 1 - Shell
- Block 4 - Shell
- Block 2 - Equinor
- Tanga Block - Octant Energy

Reconnaissance

- Dodoma-Manyoni-Kiteto

Development Licenses

- Songo Songo - PanAfrican Energy
- Mnazi Bay - Maurel et Prom
- Kiliwani North - Ndovu Resources
- Ntorya Location - ARA

Development Application

- Mkuranga Location - Maurel et Prom

Exploration License Application

- Eyasi Wembere, Lindi-Mtwara, West Songo Songo and Mnazi Bay North

Open Blocks

- Onshore
- Offshore

Gas Fields

- Natural Gas Discoveries

Gas Pipe lines

- 16 inch Pipeline
- 36 inch Pipeline

Rift System

- Modern Rift System

Boundary

- International Border

The Songo Songo and Mnazi Bay gas fields have since been developed and continue to supply natural gas for power generation, industrial use, households and compressed natural gas (CNG) for vehicles since 2004 and 2006 respectively.

Following the enactment of the Oil and Gas (Upstream) Act No. 6 of 2016, Zanzibar established two institutions to oversee upstream petroleum activities: the Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority (ZPRA) as the sector regulator, and the Zanzibar Petroleum Development Company (ZPDC) as the commercial entity.

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar entered into a Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) with RAK GAS between 2018 and 2023 for the exploration and development of oil and gas resources in the Pemba–Zanzibar Block. Preliminary interpretation of 2D seismic data indicated the presence of approximately 3.8 TCF of natural gas resources.

Following completion of the 2D seismic acquisition programme, the Government of Zanzibar entered into an agreement with Africa Geophysical Services Limited (AGS) to acquire new 3D seismic data in the Kinyasini and West Paje areas of Unguja Island. The programme is intended to further mature identified leads into drillable prospects and improve subsurface geological understanding. Approximately 400 km² of seismic data acquisition is planned to enhance imaging resolution and support future exploration activities.

OPEN ACREAGE

There are seven (7) open offshore Blocks which are expected to be licensed in the upcoming Licensing Round (5th Licensing Round) in Tanzania Mainland.

On the other hand, the Government of Zanzibar has ten (10) open Blocks for investment and has issued conditions for direct negotiation. The direct negotiations process aims to speed up and simplify the process of granting Exploration Licenses. The ten (10) Blocks are located in onshore and offshore areas of Zanzibar.

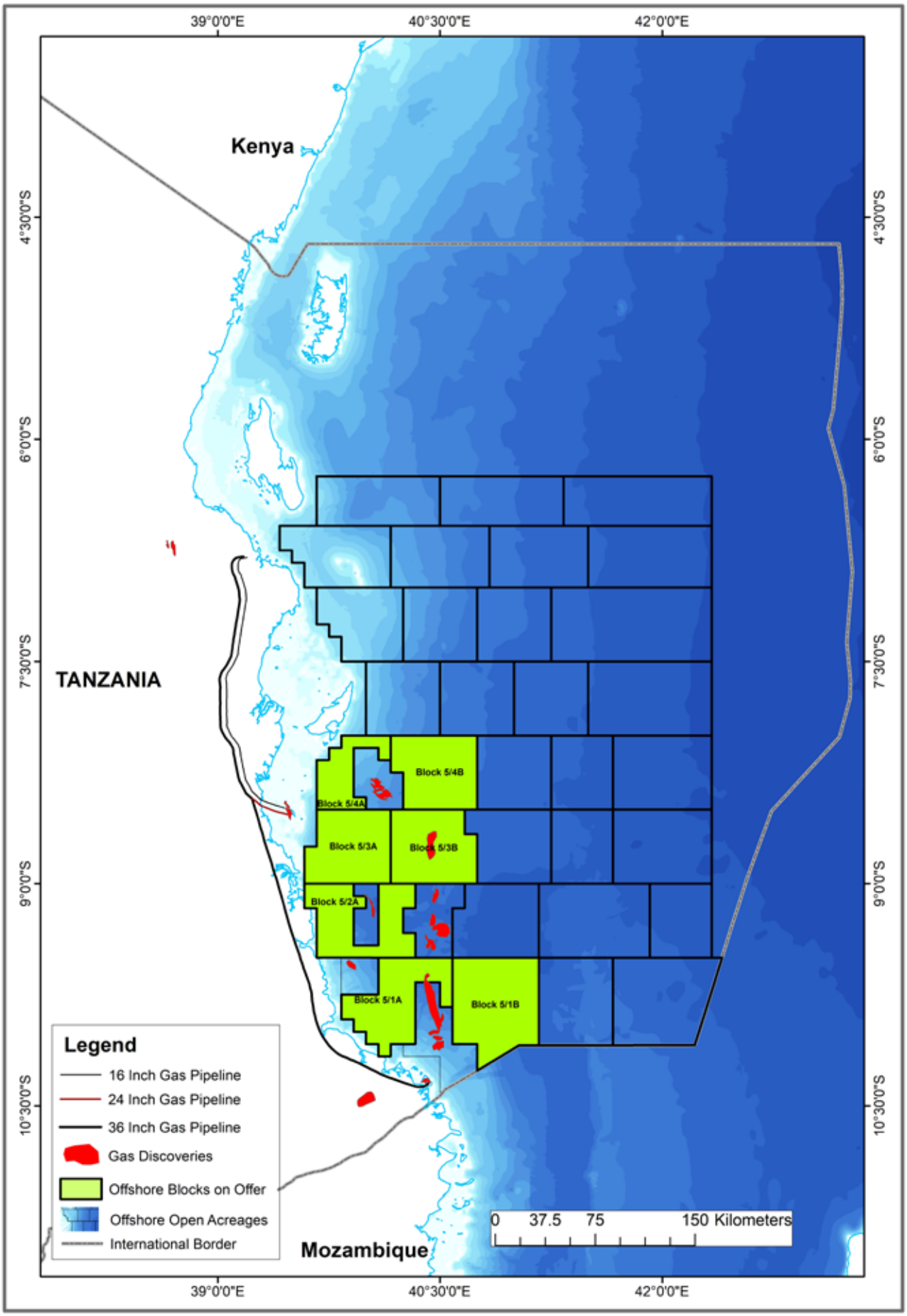
ONGOING UPSTREAM PROJECTS

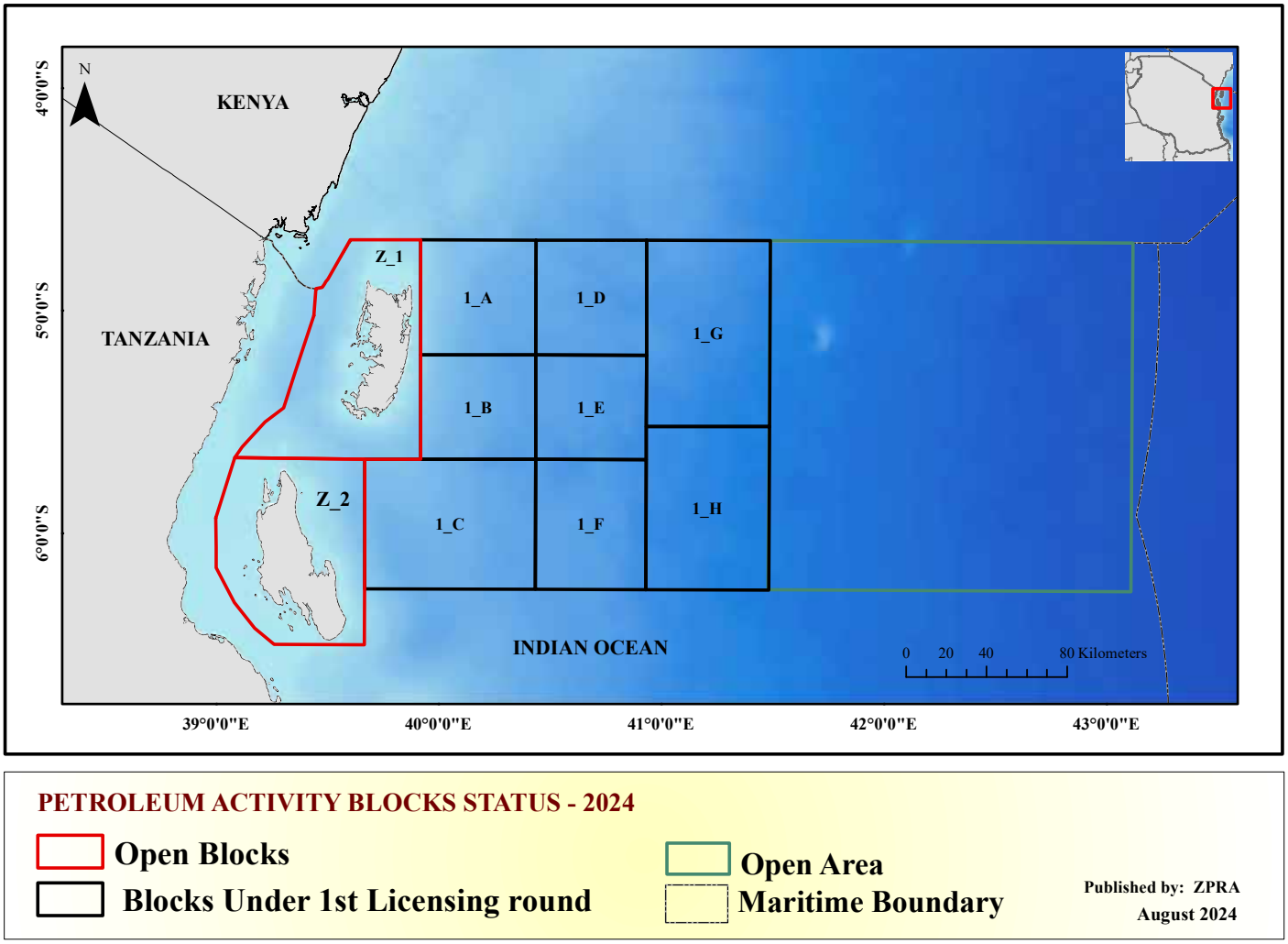
Exploration Projects

Through TPDC, Tanzania has identified five (5) strategic exploration blocks, namely Eyasi-Wembere, Mnazi Bay North, West Songo Songo, and Lindi-Mtwara for future upstream development. The Government intends to grant exploration licences for these blocks, enabling TPDC to undertake petroleum exploration independently or through joint-venture partnerships.

To support this initiative, TPDC is conducting geological and subsurface studies to further evaluate the hydrocarbon potential of the areas. Drillable prospects have already been identified in Mnazi Bay North, while 2D and 3D seismic acquisition programmes are ongoing in Eyasi-Wembere and Lindi-Mtwara. Preparations are also underway for 3D seismic acquisition in the West Songo Songo Block.

PROPOSED BLOCKS FOR LICENSING ROUND





TPDC is currently inviting strategic partners with strong technical and financial capabilities to collaborate in the exploration and development of these hydrocarbon resources. In addition, preparations are ongoing under the existing PSA for the drilling of an exploration well in the Tanga Block located in the northeastern part of Tanzania.

Ntorya Development Project

Development activities are ongoing at the Ntorya Gas Field located in the Ruvuma Basin. The project includes drilling operations and construction of gas gathering and transportation infrastructure to connect production to the Madimba Gas Processing Plant. The Ntorya Project is expected to significantly increase domestic gas supply and support the growing industrial and power generation demand in Tanzania.

MIDSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM

Tanzania currently produces approximately 190 MMscfd of natural gas from the Songo Songo and Mnazi Bay gas fields. Natural gas is primarily utilized for power generation and contributes significantly to the country's electricity supply. Beyond electricity generation, natural gas is utilized by industries, institutions, and households for heating

and energy applications. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is also increasingly being adopted for transportation, particularly in Dar es Salaam, Coast Region, Lindi, and Mtwara. The Government is further expanding gas distribution infrastructure to additional regions such as Morogoro, Dodoma, and Mwanza, while also considering regional pipeline interconnections to neighbouring countries including Uganda and Kenya.

Natural Gas Infrastructures

Tanzania has developed extensive gas infrastructure to support domestic gas utilization and industrial growth. The National Natural Gas Pipeline, stretching approximately 551 km from Mtwara and Songo Songo to Dar es Salaam, has a transportation capacity of about 784 MMscfd.

The country also operates two major gas processing plants at Songo Songo and Madimba with a combined processing capacity of approximately 350 MMscfd, supported by gas receiving facilities at Somanga Fungu and Kinyerezi. In addition, Tanzania operates other strategic gas transportation pipelines, including: The Songas pipeline from Songo Songo to Dar es Salaam, approximately 232 km long with a capacity of 105 MMscfd; and The Mnazi Bay–Mtwara pipeline operated by Maurel & Prom (M&P) and TPDC, approximately 27 km long with a capacity of 70 MMscfd.

Strategic Midstream projects

i) Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

The Tanzania Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Project is among Africa's largest planned energy projects and is expected to position Tanzania as a major global LNG exporter. The project is proposed to be developed in the Lindi Region and is estimated to cost approximately USD 42 billion. The project is being jointly pursued by the Government of Tanzania through TPDC together with IECs, including Shell and Equinor with their partners. Negotiations on the Host Government Agreement (HGA) and related commercial arrangements are ongoing, with the Government targeting a Final Investment Decision (FID) in the near term.

Once implemented, the LNG project is expected to unlock commercialization of Tanzania's offshore resources in Blocks 1, 2, and 4, attract large-scale foreign investment, create employment opportunities, and significantly increase government revenues.

ii) East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP)

Tanzania, through TPDC, is participating in the implementation of the construction of East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), a strategic regional infrastructure project jointly developed by Tanzania and Uganda. The 1,443-kilometre heated crude oil pipeline will transport crude oil from Hoima in Uganda to the Port of Tanga in Tanzania. Within Tanzania, approximately 1,147 km of the pipeline traverses eight regions and twenty-four districts. TPDC

holds a 15% equity stake in the project alongside other shareholders including TotalEnergies, CNOOC, and UNOC. The pipeline is designed to transport approximately 216,000 barrels of crude oil per day and is expected to strengthen regional energy trade, infrastructure integration, and economic cooperation. The project has also generated significant opportunities for employment, local content participation, and infrastructure development across Tanzania and the wider East African region. The project is currently at 80% to completion.

Clean Cooking Initiatives

Tanzania is actively promoting clean cooking solutions as part of its national strategy to improve energy access, protect public health, reduce deforestation, and support environmental sustainability. The Government has prioritized clean cooking under the National Clean Cooking Strategy 2024–2034, which aims to accelerate the adoption of clean cooking energy and technologies across households, institutions, and commercial sectors.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

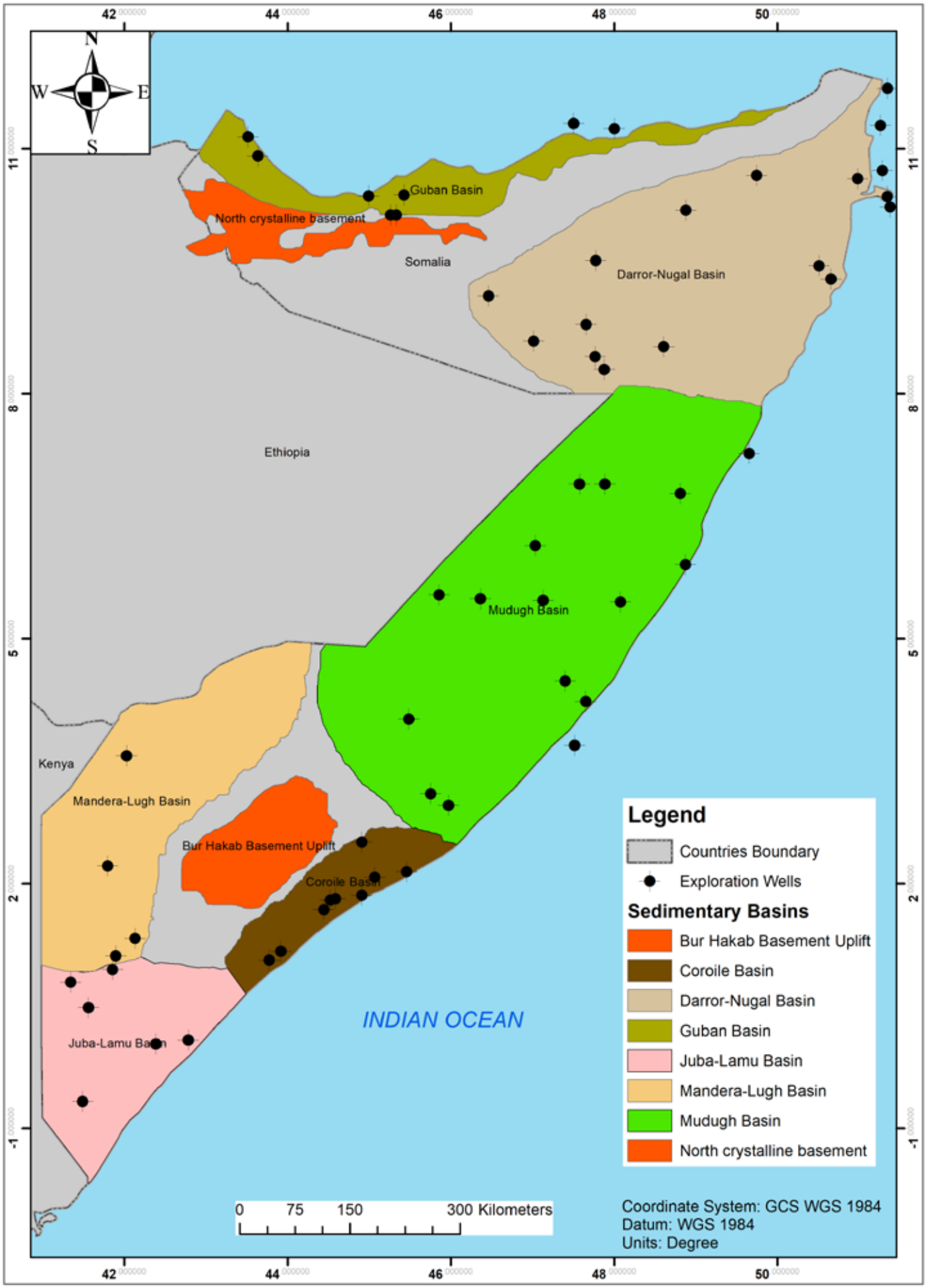
Somalia is entering a new era of prosperity in 2026, marked by the commencement of its first ultra-deepwater exploration well at depths of around 3,500 meters.

This achievement places Somalia among the select group of nations capable of operating in technically demanding offshore environments, signaling its transformation into a modern energy frontier.

For decades, Somalia's petroleum potential was recognized but remained untapped; today, the country is poised to unlock vast reserves that could reshape its economic future and position it as a key player in East Africa's energy landscape.

The petroleum story of Somalia stretches back to the mid-20th century. Early concession agreements and seismic surveys attracted major international oil and gas companies such as ExxonMobil, Shell, ConocoPhillips, and ENI.

For decades, Somalia's petroleum potential remained largely dormant, with only legacy data and scattered wells confirming a functioning petroleum system.



Somalia Major Hydrocarbon Basins

Renewed momentum came in 2008 with the drafting of a petroleum law, followed by seismic campaigns in 2015 and 2016 that de-risked source rock presence. In 2018, a landmark resource-sharing agreement between the Federal Government and Member States clarified ownership, and the 2020 Petroleum Law established the Somalia Petroleum Authority (SPA) as the national regulator in 2022.

By 2023 and 2024, Somalia had signed multiple Production Sharing Agreements with Turkish Petroleum (TPAO), Liberty Petroleum, Coastline Exploration, and GulfSom. Offshore basins Obbia, Coriole, and Juba Lamu are now recognized as highly prospective, with tilted fault blocks, carbonate buildups, and mature Cretaceous source rocks offering diverse play types.

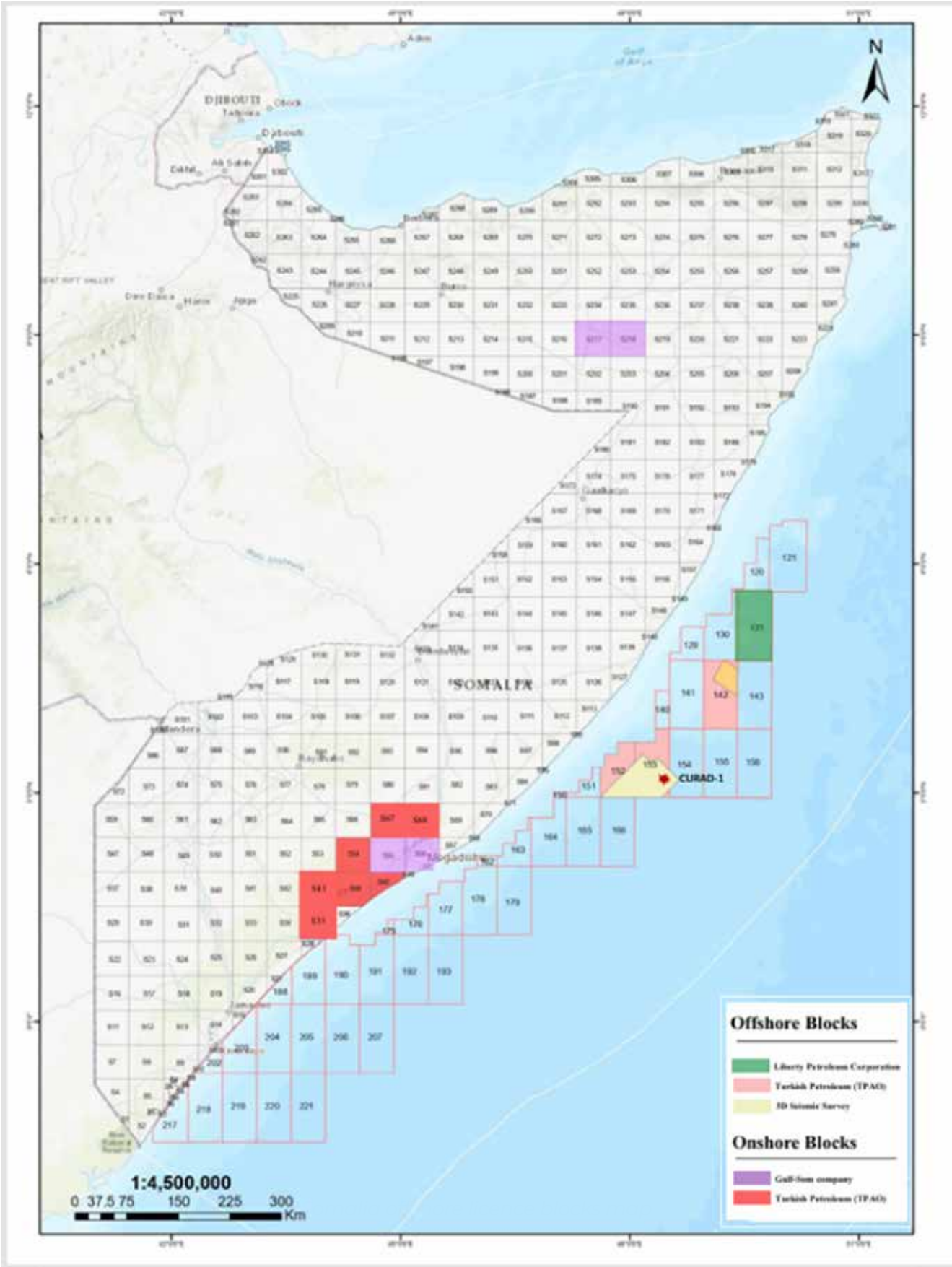
The Juba Lamu Basin offers thick deltaic sequences and stacked traps, while the Obbia Basin presents Jurassic syn-rift reservoirs and carbonate highs with natural porosity. The Coriole Basin adds compressed structures and stratified subsurface layers, highlighting Somalia's geological richness. Each of these basins represents a frontier opportunity, with the potential to deliver discoveries that could rival other prolific regions along the East African margin.

The scale of opportunity is immense. Somalia's offshore acreage includes 247 licensable blocks, each covering up to 5,000 km², with 234 blocks still available for investment. This vast frontier offers one of the largest unexplored offshore regions in East Africa, positioning Somalia as a potential hub for new discoveries. These agreements are not just contracts; they are commitments to a shared vision of prosperity, where Somalia's resources are developed responsibly and strategically to benefit both investors and the Somali people.

A central pillar of Somalia's prosperity narrative is Liberty Petroleum Corporation. In 2024, Liberty signed a Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) for Block 131, covering nearly 5,000 km². The block comprises three stratigraphic levels, with closures mapped at the Lower Jurassic, Middle Jurassic, and Lower–Mid Cretaceous, hosting oil plays and extensive carbonate reef systems.

Traps extend for tens of kilometers, offering significant exploration potential. Liberty's entry is historic: only one offshore well has ever been drilled in Somalia, and that was in shallow waters. While advanced 3D seismic acquisition has previously been introduced in Somalia, this program represents the first application in Block 131 and brings the potential for ultra-deepwater drilling. Somalia is estimated to hold up to 30 billion barrels of oil reserves.

The company's leadership has emphasized that the agreement reflects more than a decade of dialogue and preparation, designed to deliver maximum benefit to the Somali people. Liberty Petroleum's presence signals strong investor confidence and demonstrates Somalia's ability to attract serious international partners willing to



commit capital, technology, and expertise to frontier exploration. This partnership highlights Somalia's readiness to move from untapped potential to active development, ensuring that offshore discoveries contribute directly to national prosperity and long-term growth.

Equally transformative is the arrival of Turkey's ultra-deepwater drillship Çağrı

Bey. Deployed to Somalia's Curad 1 well site, located about 370 km offshore Mogadishu, the vessel represents cutting-edge technology. Built in South Korea, the Çağrı Bey is a seventh-generation ultra-deepwater drillship measuring 228 meters in length with a 114-meter rig tower. It is capable of drilling to 12,000 meters total depth. The Curad 1 well targets a water depth of 3,500 meters, with drilling planned to extend 4,000 meters below the seabed to a total depth of 7,500 meters. If achieved, Curad 1 would rank among the world's deepest offshore wells. The location was selected after TPAO's seismic vessel Oruç Reis collected 3D data across 4,465 km² in 2024–2025. The deployment of Çağrı Bey demonstrates Somalia's ability to host ultra-deepwater operations, a technical frontier that only a handful of nations have reached. This milestone is not only a technical achievement but also a symbol of Somalia's determination to join the ranks of global energy powers.

Onshore, renewed exploration adds further promise. Blocks licensed to GulfSom and TPAO have confirmed oil and gas shows, reinforcing the presence of functioning petroleum systems across Somalia's territory. Legacy wells such as Afgoi 3 and El Hamurre 1 demonstrated oil generative potential, and modern seismic archives now provide the tools to unlock these resources with precision. Together, offshore and onshore exploration create a balanced portfolio of opportunities that can sustain Somalia's energy sector for decades to come.

Somalia's leadership has emphasized that petroleum development will be managed transparently and responsibly, ensuring that discoveries translate into prosperity for the nation. The government has linked exploration directly to national development goals, including energy security, infrastructure modernization, and economic diversification. By reducing reliance on imported fuels and creating new revenue streams, Somalia's petroleum sector is set to become a cornerstone of fiscal resilience and long-term growth.

The prosperity narrative is further strengthened by Somalia's dual-track energy strategy. Alongside hydrocarbons, the government is investing in renewable energy projects such as solar plus storage plants and hybrid solar initiatives. These efforts aim to reduce reliance on imported diesel, expand electricity access, and integrate Somalia into the East African Power Pool. By pursuing both hydrocarbons and renewables, Somalia is positioning itself as a diversified energy player, capable of meeting domestic needs while contributing to regional stability.

The momentum of 2026 demonstrates Somalia's transformation from a frontier to a rising energy power. With Liberty Petroleum's deepwater exploration program underway, ultra-deepwater drilling by Çağrı Bey in progress, vast unexplored acreage available, and international partnerships expanding, Somalia is positioned to unlock prosperity on a scale never before realized. This is more than an energy project; it is the beginning of a new chapter in Somalia's history, where hydrocarbons serve sovereignty, development, and the promise of a brighter future.

CONFERENCE EXCURSIONS

PRE-CONFERENCE EXCURSIONS

Partner State	Excursion	Dates	Fees (US$)/ Person
Kenya	Kenyan Rift	5 - 7 March, 2027	700
Rwanda	Rusororo Fuel Depot and Bugarama Geothermal Prospect	5 -7 March, 2027	700
Uganda	Northern Circuit of the Albertine Graben	5 - 7 March, 2027	1,000
Somalia	Mogadishu	5 - 7 March, 2027	850
Tanzania	Mtwara Region	4 - 8 March, 2027	900

KENYA

PRE - CONFERENCE

KENYAN RIFT

5th - 7th March, 2027

This excursion will provide delegates with a unique opportunity to gain first-hand insight into one of the most significant geological features in East Africa.

ITINERARY:

DAY 1: ARRIVAL OF NAIROBI.

DAY 2:

Stop 1: Big Five Viewpoint

Delegates will depart from Nairobi, making a stop at the Big Five Viewpoint, to observe the step faulting of the eastern branch of the Great East African Rift Valley. From here delegates will also have a beautiful distant view of Mount Longonot on the rift floor to the northwest and Mount Suswa to the south.

stratovolcano and caldera system rising approximately 2,700 meters above sea level within the central Kenya Rift.

Stop 2. Olkaria Geothermal Development Complexes

Delegates will then travel to Olkaria via Naivasha Town, passing through the numerous flower farms located along the shores of Lake Naivasha, before proceeding to the Olkaria Geothermal Development Complexes. The visit to the Olkaria Geothermal Fields will demonstrate valuable insights into the broader energy landscape and the evolving role of subsurface resources in supporting sustainable energy development.

Olkaria IV Geothermal Power PlantBridge

Stop 3: Hell Gate National Park

Delegates will drive to the Hell`s Gate National Park, which is tucked deep into the floor of the Great Rift Valley, standing between 2187 metres and 1560 meters above sea level.

Delegates will get a unique opportunity to experience the geological and environmental features that make the East

African Rift System one of the world's most significant energy and tectonic provinces. The Park provides the ideal fun in the wild experience across all markets and ages.

Fischer`s Tower in Hell`s Gate National Park

DAY 3:

Stop 1: Kenya Pipeline Company (KPC) Pump Station 25

Delegates will depart from Naivasha and drive to Nakuru to visit the KPC Pump Station Number 25. The drive provides a unique opportunity to the delegates to experience the infrastructural and energy landscape of Kenya`s Central Rift Valley. The Nakuru Pump Station forms part of KPC`s integrated midstream infrastructure.

KPC Pump Station No. 25 in Nakuru

Thereafter, delegates will be driven back to Nairobi to depart for Kigali from the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

Fees: US$ 700 per person

Cost includes transport, accommodation, meals and park fees.

Delegates should also ensure that they come with the appropriate field gear e.g. field boots.

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UGANDA

PRE - CONFERENCE

Northern Circuit of the Albertine Graben, Uganda

5th - 7th March, 2027

Hoima City Stadium – A Legacy Infrastructure Project Reflecting the Socio-Economic Transformation of the Albertine Graben

From Discovery to Development: Unlocking Uganda's Petroleum Potential through Sustainable Resource Development

Introduction

The Northern Circuit of the Albertine Graben offers delegates a unique opportunity to follow Uganda's petroleum journey from geological discovery to full-scale development. This immersive three-day excursion combines technical petroleum visits, geological field observations, strategic infrastructure developments, cultural heritage experiences, and conservation attractions to provide a comprehensive understanding of Uganda's emerging oil and gas sector.

Participants will gain firsthand exposure to Uganda's flagship petroleum projects, including the Kingfisher and Tilenga developments, the birthplace of Uganda's commercial oil discoveries, national petroleum infrastructure, community development initiatives, and internationally renowned conservation areas. The excursion directly supports the objectives of EAPCE 2027 by demonstrating how petroleum resources are contributing to economic transformation, regional integration, environmental stewardship, and sustainable development.

DAY 1

Understanding the Geological Foundations and Petroleum Discoveries of the Albertine Graben

The first day introduces delegates to the geological evolution of the Albertine Graben and the discoveries that transformed Uganda into one of Africa's most promising petroleum provinces.

Stop-1: Hoima City Stadium

The excursion begins with a visit to the Hoima City Stadium, one of Uganda's flagship infrastructure projects and a key venue for AFCON 2027. The facility symbolizes the broader socio-economic transformation taking place within the Albertine region as a result of strategic public and private investments associated with petroleum development.

Participants will appreciate how investments in energy infrastructure are stimulating urban development, tourism, hospitality, transportation, and regional economic growth.

Stop-2: Kaiso-Tonya Viewpoint

Perched along the escarpment overlooking Lake Albert, the Kaiso-Tonya Viewpoint

provides spectacular views of the Albertine Graben and serves as an ideal introduction to the geology of Uganda's petroleum province.

Delegates will observe the structural architecture of the rift basin, including major fault systems, relay ramps, accommodation zones, and sedimentary sequences that controlled hydrocarbon generation and accumulation. Technical discussions will focus on basin evolution, petroleum systems, and the geological factors that contributed to Uganda's exploration success.

Stop-3: Mputa and Nzizi Discovery Area

Participants will visit the area where Uganda's first commercial oil discovery was made at Mputa-1 in January 2006.

The visit will provide an opportunity to retrace Uganda's exploration journey and understand how decades of geological investigations, seismic surveys, and drilling campaigns ultimately led to commercial success. Discussions will focus on exploration strategies, reserve estimation, and the significance of frontier basin discoveries in attracting investment.

Stop-4: Kingfisher Development Area

The Kingfisher Development Project represents one of Uganda's major upstream petroleum developments.

Participants will observe production facilities, drilling operations, well pads, feeder pipeline systems, and associated infrastructure while gaining insights into field development planning, reservoir management, production operations, and local content implementation.

Kingfisher Central Processing Facility (40,000 BOPD): From Resource Discovery to Commercial Oil Production

Stop-5: Kabaale Industrial Park

The final technical stop of Day One is Uganda's future petroleum and industrial hub.

Delegates will receive briefings on the Uganda Refinery Project, petrochemical industries, export infrastructure, logistics facilities, and Kabalega International Airport. Discussions will focus on value addition, industrialization, energy security, and regional integration.

Evening Networking Session

Participants will conclude the day with a networking dinner in Hoima, providing opportunities for engagement with industry leaders, government officials, investors, and technical experts.

DAY 2

Energy Development, Communities, Culture and Conservation

Day-2 showcases how petroleum development is being implemented while balancing environmental sustainability, cultural heritage preservation, and community development.

Stop-1: Tilenga Development Project

Participants will visit selected facilities within one of Africa's largest onshore petroleum developments.

The visit will provide firsthand exposure to drilling operations, well pad developments, feeder pipelines, central processing facilities, and supporting infrastructure. Discussions will focus on project execution, technological innovation, environmental management, biodiversity protection, and local content development.

Aerial View of the Tilenga Central Processing Facility (CPF) in the Albertine Graben

Stop-2: Livelihood Restoration and Community Development Initiatives

Delegates will engage with community livelihood restoration programs and social investment projects implemented within the Tilenga Project area.

The visit highlights Uganda's commitment to ensuring that petroleum development contributes to sustainable livelihoods, skills development, economic empowerment, and improved quality of life for host communities.

Stop-3: Paraa Oil Seep and Boat Cruise on the Victoria Nile

Participants will undertake a boat cruise along the Victoria Nile to observe the historic Paraa Oil Seep, one of the most significant natural hydrocarbon manifestations within the Albertine Graben.

The excursion provides direct evidence of active petroleum systems while offering exceptional views of wildlife, geological outcrops, and the ecological richness of Murchison Falls National Park.

Exposed sandstone formations along the Victoria Nile, illustrating key reservoir analogues within the Albertine Graben.

Stop-4: Top of Murchison Falls

The day concludes with a visit to the iconic Murchison Falls.

Here, participants will explore the geological setting of the Rift Valley while discussing the coexistence of petroleum development, biodiversity conservation, tourism, and sustainable natural resource management.

Stop-5: Karuzika Palace and Kabalega Museum

Karuzika Palace is the official residence of the Omukama of Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom offers a unique opportunity to appreciate

Wildlife encounters in the Murchison Falls National Park

the rich cultural heritage of the region hosting Uganda's petroleum resources.

Participants will learn about the historical significance of Bunyoro Kingdom and its role in shaping the socio-cultural identity of the Albertine region.

Kabalega Museum is named after the legendary Omukama Kabalega, the museum preserves the history, traditions, and heritage of Bunyoro Kingdom.

The visit provides valuable insights into the region's historical evolution and its contribution to Uganda's national development.

DAY 3

Regional Integration and Export Infrastructure

The final day focuses on the infrastructure that will enable Uganda's petroleum resources to reach regional and international markets.

East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Experience

Participants will visit selected EACOP facilities to gain practical insight into the design, construction, and operation of the pipeline system. The visit will feature technical briefings on pipeline engineering, thermal insulation, pumping and monitoring systems, environmental and social management, and the coordination of cross-border infrastructure. Delegates will also explore the project's contribution to regional integration, energy security, and economic development in East Africa.

EACOP Facilities and Infrastructure: Linking Uganda's Oil Fields to Global Energy Markets

Reflection Session and Return to Kampala

The excursion concludes with a reflection session highlighting key lessons learned from the petroleum, environmental, cultural, and infrastructure experiences encountered throughout the journey.

Fees: US$ 1,000 per person

Cost includes transport, accommodation, meals and park fees.

Delegates should also ensure that they come with the appropriate field gear e.g. field boots.

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RWANDA

PRE - CONFERENCE

Rusororo Fuel Depot and Bugarama Geothermal Prospect

5th - 7th March, 2027

Rusororo Fuel Depot

ITINERARY

DAY 1: ARRIVAL IN KIGALI

Upon arrival at Kigali International Airport, delegates will be welcomed and transferred to their designated hotel for an overnight stay in Kigali. allowing time for rest before the excursion begins

DAY 2:

Site 1: Rusororo fuel depot and the future strategic fuel reserve site in Ruhanga.

Delegates will visit the Rusororo Fuel Depot Delegates will visit the Rusororo Fuel Depot and the future strategic fuel reserve site in Ruhanga. Rusororo is Rwanda's largest petroleum storage facility, with a capacity of 67.5 million litres and an LPG expansion project of 17,100 cubic metres which is under construction, supporting national and regional energy security. Rwanda currently holds 118 million litres of petroleum reserves, with plans to increase capacity to 230 million litres by 2029 and 299 million litres by 2035 through strategic investments in Ruhanga with tangible incentives to facilitate investors.

After exploring the fuel depot site, delegates will have lunch at Four Point by Sheraton Kigali and stay for night preparing for the next day's excursion.

Site 2: Nyandungu Urban Wetland

The afternoon field excursion will take delegates to Nyandungu Urban Wetland Eco-Park, a unique conservation and recreation site in Kigali. This restored wetland sanctuary offers a tranquil environment where participants can walk along eco-trails, observe diverse plant species, and appreciate Rwanda's commitment to sustainable urban development.

Nyandungo Park

The park provides an ideal setting for informal networking while immersing visitors in nature and showcasing Kigali's innovative approach to balancing ecological preservation with community use.

Beyond its scenic beauty, Nyandungu Park serves as a living example of environmental rehabilitation and climate resilience

DAY 3: BUGARAMA GEOTHERMAL PROSPECT

Delegates will depart from Kigali, traveling southwest to visit the Bugarama Geothermal Hotsprings.

Bugarama Hotspring

Bugarama, located 115 km from Kigali, showcases Rwanda's hydrothermal activity, including hot springs and travertine deposits. Rwanda has an estimated potential of 100 MW of geothermal power, which represents a sustainable and eco-friendly energy resource. This potential can significantly lower the costs of electricity generation compared to current oil-based power sources. This prospect is positively promising to the future clean energy industry in Rwanda.

After exploring the geothermal site, delegates will have lunch at the ESSENCIA Hotel.

Delegates will return to Kigali for an overnight stay in Four Point by Sheraton Kigali.

Fees: US$ 700 per person

Cost will cover local transport, meals, hotels and access to excursion venues and a guide

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SOMALIA

PRE - CONFERENCE

Mogadishu

5th - 7th March, 2027

ITINENARY

DAY 1: ARRIVAL IN MOGADISHU

Upon arrival at Aden Adde International Airport, delegates will be welcomed and transferred to their designated hotel in Mogadishu for check-in and a brief rest.

In the afternoon, delegates will visit the Darusalaam Park Area, one of Mogadishu's growing and beautiful Parks. The visit will provide an opportunity to observe ongoing park's scenic landscape.

Following the visit, delegates will return to the hotel for an overnight stay in preparation for the next day's excursion.

DAY 2: HISTORICAL, CULTURAL AND ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE VISIT

Following breakfast, delegates will depart for the Hawa Tako Monument, an important historical and cultural heritage site dedicated to the memory of Hawa Osman Tako, a prominent figure in Somalia's struggle for independence. The visit will provide insight into Somalia's history, culture, and national identity.

The excursion will then continue to the Oil Storage Terminals and Fuel Distribution Facilities, where delegates will be introduced to Somalia's downstream petroleum sector. Technical presentations will cover petroleum storage operations, fuel supply chains, distribution systems, safety measures, and the role of the facilities in supporting national energy security.

After the technical visit, delegates will proceed to Lido Beach for lunch. Participants will have the opportunity to enjoy the scenic coastline, network with fellow delegates, and experience one of Mogadishu's most popular beachfront destinations.

In the afternoon, delegates will return to their hotel, concluding the field excursion program.

Fees: US$ 850 per person.

Cost Includes Local transportation, Lunch and refreshments, Access to excursion venues and Guided visits

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TANZANIA

PRE - CONFERENCE

Mtwara Region

4th - 8th March, 2027

Somangafungu gas receiving station

ITINERARY

DAY 1: ARIVAL IN DAR ES SALAAM

Delegates will arrive in Dar es Salaam and spend the day exploring the city's vibrant coastal setting and lively attractions, offering a warm introduction to Tanzania before the official programme begins.

DAY 2: TRAVEL TO MTWARA

Delegates will travel to Mtwara via coastal and Lindi regions. On the way, delegates will see various industries connected to the natural gas infrastructures in Coastal Region and the LNG site in Lindi.

Delegates will also visit the Somangafungu gas receiving station, a strategic convergence point for natural gas from

Ntorya-Madimba natural gas pipeline

Madimba and Songo Songo gas processing facilities.

DAY 3:

Stop 1: Ntorya Gas Field

Delegates will visit the Ntorya Gas Field, where they will gain valuable insights into upstream natural gas exploration and development in the Ruvuma Basin, one of Tanzania's most prospective petroleum basins.

The visit will also provide an opportunity to observe the ongoing field development activities and learn about the project progress.

Stop 2: Mnazi Bay Gas field

Delegates will then travel to the Mnazi Bay Gas Field, one of Tanzania's producing natural gas fields, where two new production wells have recently been successfully drilled.

During the visit, delegates will gain an understanding of the history of natural gas exploration and production in Tanzania, as well as the significant contribution

that natural gas has made to improving livelihoods, supporting industrial development, and driving the country's socio-economic growth.

Drilling of production well in Mnazi Bay field

Stop 3: Madimba Gas Processing Facility

Delegates will then visit the Madimba Gas Processing Facility, where they will gain firsthand insight into Tanzania's natural gas processing operations and the critical role the facility plays in the country's gas value chain.

The visit will provide an opportunity to learn about gas reception, processing and transportation, as well as the technologies and operational practices employed to ensure the safe and reliable supply of natural gas to domestic and industrial consumers.

Beyond the technical exposure, the visit provides a meaningful opportunity to appreciate the region's culture, hospitality, and growing role as a strategic hub for

Drilling of production well in Mnazi Bay field

energy-led development in East Africa.

DAY 4:

Delegates will depart from Mtwara to Dar es Salaam.

DAY 5:

Delegates will depart from Dar es Salaam to Kigali, Rwanda for the conference.

Fees: US$ 900 per person.

Cost includes transport, accommodation, meals and park fees. Delegates should also ensure that they have appropriate field/safety gear e.g. field/safety boots.

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POST-CONFERENCE EXCURSIONS

Partner State	Excursion	Dates	Fees (US$)/ Person
Burundi	Nyakazu Fault	12 March, 2027	830
Kenya	Coastal Region	12 - 14 March, 2027	800
Rwanda	Shema Power Lake Kivu Project (SPLK) and GasMeth Project	12 - 13 March, 2027	800
Uganda	Southern Circuit of the Albertine Graben	12 - 14 March, 2027	1,000
Tanzania	Zanzibar Region	12 - 15 March, 2027	600

BURUNDI

POST- CONFERENCE

Nyakazu Fault

12th March, 2027

Hippopotamus of Rusizi Park

ITINERARY

Delegates will depart around 09:00 am from Bujumbura to the Southern source of the Nile about 115km from Bujumbura, in Bururi Province.

Germans Fault of Nyakazu

After visitng the Source of the Nile, delegates will visit the faults of Germans and Karera water falls in Rutana Province.

Traditional Drummers

Karera Waterfalls

After Karera, delegates will then head to Gitega where the distance is about 100km from Bujumbura, the political town of the country which is located in the central region of Burundi, where they will visit two sites: Gitega National Museum and the Traditional drummers at Gishora site.

Delegates will spend the night at Gitega Town.

Fees: US$ 830 per person.

Cost- will cover local transport, meals, access to touristic places and accommodation.

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KENYA

POST - CONFERENCE

Coastal Region

12th - 14th March, 2027

Giraffes at Nguuni Nature Sanctuary

ITINERARY

DAY 1: ARRIVAL IN MOMBASA

Delegates will be welcomed to Mombasa where they will have the opportunity to experience Kenya's coastal energy landscape, rich geological heritage and vibrant cultural environment.

DAY 2

Stop 1: Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited

Delegates will visit the Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited (KPRL) facilities at Changamwe in Mombasa. This visit will showcase Kenya's strategic position as a regional energy hub and highlight ongoing efforts to strengthen petroleum infrastructure in support of regional trade, energy access and economic growth. KPRL stores and handles petroleum products for the Kenya Pipeline Corporation (KPC) and has an efficient pipeline network, a truck-loading facility, and an ISO-certified laboratory.

Facilities at KPRL

KPRL prides itself in its vast storage capacity, massive land for future investments, proximity, and connectivity to Kenya Ports Authority (KPA), KPC, and Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Plans to construct a 30,000MT LPG facility are ongoing.

Stop 2: Kipevu Oil Terminal Oil Terminal 2 (KOT 2) at Kenya Ports Authority

The next stop will be through KPC Pump Station 14, Kipevu Oil Terminal 2, an offshore facility commissioned in August located at the Port of Mombasa, opposite the existing Kipevu Oil Terminal 1 (KOT 1) constructed in 1963. KOT 2 consists of one offshore island terminal with four berths whose total length is 770m and one workboat wharf at the Westmont area for landing facilities.

It also has five sub-sea pipelines which were buried 26 meters under the seabed to allow for future dredging of the channel without interfering with the pipes.

Kipevu Oil Terminal 2, Mombasa Kenya

Wildlife at the Haller Park

DAY 3

Stop 1: Nguuni Nature Sanctuary

A natural paradise hidden in the Nguu Tatu Hills on Mombasa's Jurassic Coastline.

Delegates will start by visiting Nguuni Nature Sanctuary, home to a diverse range of African wildlife and makes for a beautiful place to both explore and relax which is just a ten-minute drive from Bamburi. The Sanctuary is managed by Baobab Trust. Delegates will also have the opportunity to observe geological exposures in quarries along the route to the Sanctuary.

Stop 2: Haller Park

Haller Park is located south of the Bamburi cement plant along the Mombasa/ Malindi highway. A product of the company's efforts, since 1971, to convert barren landscape of disused limestone quarries into vibrant and diverse ecosystem of forest, grasslands and ponds.

The Park hosts a variety of wildlife including hippos, giraffes, buffalos, and antelopes as well as smaller mammals and birds.

Thereafter, delegates will be driven to Mombasa where they will spend the night.

Day 4: Delegates Depart from Mombasa.

Fees: US$ 800 per person

Cost includes transport, accommodation, meals and park fees. Delegates should also ensure that they have appropriate field/safety gear e.g. field/safety boots.

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RWANDA

POST - CONFERENCE

Shema Power Lake Kivu Project (SPLK) and GasMeth Project

12th - 13th March, 2027

SPLK

ITINERARY

DAY 1: ARRIVAL IN KIGALI

Following the conference, delegates participating in the field excursion, as well as delegates arriving specifically for the excursion, will stay overnight at the Manor Hotel Kigali in preparation for the next day's visit.

DAY 2: KIGALI TO SPLK (RUBAVU)

Delegates will travel to Rubavu to visit Shema Power Lake Kivu (SPLK), a 56 MW methane-to-power plant located on the shores of Lake Kivu. Delegates will learn how methane gas is extracted offshore and transformed into electricity through advanced energy technologies.

Following the site visit, delegates will enjoy

SPLK Power engines

lunch at Kigali Serena Hotel's lakeside counterpart in Rubavu while taking in the stunning views of Lake Kivu.

After lunch in Rubavu, delegates will continue to Karongi for an overnight stay at Rwiza Village.

DAY 3: KARONGI

Delegates will visit GasMeth, a CNG (Compressed Natural Nagas), a project that will extract methane gas from lake kivu then compress it into CNG for cooking and transport.

Fees: US$ 800 per person

The cost will cover local transportation, meals, coffee breaks during travel, hotels, access to the excursion sites, and a guide.

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UGANDA

POST - CONFERENCE

Southern Circuit of the Albertine Graben

8th - 10th March, 2025

Kichwamba Fault escarpment showing the principal drainage system feeding the Semliki Basin

Exploring the Geological Foundations of East Africa's Emerging Petroleum Province

Theme: Understanding the Geological Evolution, Resource Potential and Sustainable Development Opportunities of the Southern Albertine Graben

Introduction

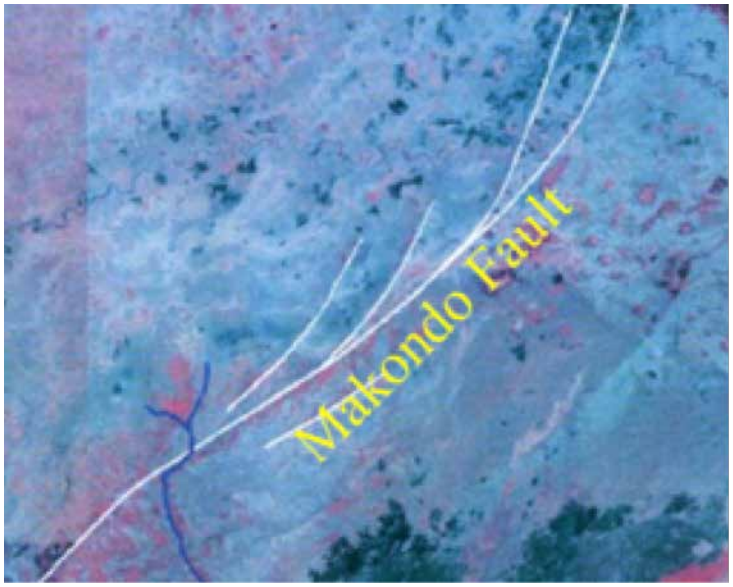
The Southern Circuit of the Albertine Graben offers delegates an immersive journey through one of East Africa's most spectacular geological landscapes and emerging petroleum provinces. Designed as a post-conference excursion for EAPCE 2027, the circuit provides participants with a unique opportunity to explore the geological processes that shaped the Albertine Graben, examine evidence of active petroleum systems, experience the region's rich biodiversity, and appreciate the delicate balance between natural resource development, tourism, conservation, and community livelihoods. Traversing the scenic Western Rift Valley, delegates will gain valuable insights into the evolution of the East African Rift System and its role in creating conditions favourable for hydrocarbon generation and accumulation. The excursion complements the Northern Circuit by focusing on the geological foundations of petroleum exploration and the broader environmental and socio-economic context within which resource development occurs.

DAY 1

Understanding Rift Basin Evolution and Petroleum Systems

Stop 1: Kichwamba Escarpment Viewpoint – Gateway to the Albertine Graben

The Southern Circuit begins with a visit to the Kichwamba Escarpment, one of the most spectacular viewpoints within the Western Rift Valley. From this elevated vantage point, participants will enjoy panoramic views of the Albertine Rift floor, Lakes George and Edward, the Rwenzori Mountains, and the extensive sedimentary basins that host Uganda's petroleum resources. This stop provides an ideal introduction to the geological evolution of the Albertine Graben, allowing delegates to visualize the tectonic forces, fault systems, and basin architecture that have controlled sediment deposition and hydrocarbon accumulation over millions of years. Discussions at this location will focus on rift formation, structural geology, petroleum systems development, and the geological factors that make the Albertine Graben one of Africa's most prospective onshore petroleum basins.



The characteristic horsetail fault structure interpreted from satellite imagery

Kibuku Road Cut exposure during construction in June 2011

The Kibuku Oil Seep, a relict seep marked by degraded oil traces close to the rift-fill basement unconformity

Stop-2: Kibuku Oil Seep and Roadcut Exposure – Evidence of an Active Petroleum System

The excursion proceeds to the Kibuku Oil Seep, one of Uganda's most significant natural hydrocarbon manifestations. Here, delegates will observe visible traces of hydrocarbons that have migrated naturally to the surface, providing direct evidence of an active petroleum system within the basin. The surrounding roadcut exposures reveal sedimentary formations and reservoir-quality sandstones that are critical to understanding petroleum generation, migration, and accumulation. Technical discussions will focus on petroleum system elements, source rocks, reservoir characteristics, migration pathways, and exploration concepts that guided petroleum exploration activities within the Southern Albertine Graben.

Stop-3: Sempaya Hot Springs – Geothermal Activity within the Rift System

Located within the Semuliki National Park, the Sempaya Hot Springs provide remarkable evidence of ongoing tectonic and geothermal processes associated with the East African Rift System. Participants will explore the relationship between deep-seated faults, geothermal fluids, groundwater circulation, and subsurface heat flow. Beyond their geological significance, the hot springs are an important tourism attraction and cultural site for surrounding communities. Discussions will examine geothermal

energy potential within East Africa and the role of alternative energy resources in supporting sustainable development and energy transition initiatives.

Sempaya Hot Springs, a prominent geothermal feature within the Albertine Graben

Evening Technical Dialogue – Petroleum Potential of the Southern Albertine Graben

The first day concludes with a technical dialogue bringing together geoscientists, regulators, researchers, and industry experts to discuss the geological evolution and exploration potential of the Southern Albertine Graben. The session will provide participants with a deeper understanding of ongoing exploration efforts, remaining prospectivity, and future opportunities within Uganda's frontier basins.

DAY 2

Petroleum Exploration, Conservation and Sustainable Resource Development

Stop-1: Semliki Basin Petroleum Exploration Experience

The second day begins with technical briefings on petroleum exploration activities within the Semliki Basin. Participants will gain insights into the exploration history of the basin, geological and geophysical investigations undertaken to date, and the opportunities and challenges associated with frontier petroleum exploration. Discussions will highlight how geological data, seismic interpretation, and basin modelling are used to evaluate petroleum prospectivity and guide investment decisions.

Stop-2: Bunyaruguru Crater Lakes – Volcanism and Landscape Evolution

The excursion continues to the Bunyaruguru Crater Lakes, a spectacular volcanic landscape that reflects the dynamic geological history of the Western Rift Valley. Formed by past volcanic activity associated with rifting processes, the crater lakes provide valuable insights into volcanism, tectonics, and landscape evolution. Delegates will learn how volcanic processes have influenced basin development while also appreciating the area's outstanding scenic beauty and geotourism potential.

View of the twinned Crater Lakes (Lake Katinda and Lake Mirambi) in Bunyaruguru volcanic Province.

Stop-3: Kazinga Channel Boat Cruise – Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

The afternoon features a boat cruise along the Kazinga Channel, one of Africa's most important ecological corridors linking Lakes Edward and George. The channel supports

a remarkable diversity of wildlife, including large populations of elephants, buffaloes, hippopotamuses, crocodiles, and numerous bird species. As participants experience this unique ecosystem, discussions will focus on biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, environmental stewardship, and the importance of balancing natural resource development with conservation objectives.

The ultimate non-stop wildlife adventure on the Kazinga Channel Boat Cruise

Evening Dialogue Session – Resource Development, Tourism and Conservation

The day concludes with an interactive discussion examining how petroleum development, tourism, conservation, and community livelihoods can coexist within environmentally sensitive regions. Drawing on experiences from Uganda and across the world, participants will explore practical approaches to achieving sustainable resource development while protecting biodiversity and promoting economic growth.

DAY 3

Biodiversity, Community Development and Investment Opportunities

Stop-1: Queen Elizabeth National Park Experience

The final day begins with a guided game drive through Queen Elizabeth National Park, Uganda's most visited protected area and one of Africa's premier wildlife destinations. The park's diverse ecosystems support a wide range of wildlife and provide an opportunity to appreciate the ecological significance of the Albertine Rift. Discussions will focus on conservation management, ecosystem services, climate resilience, and the contribution of tourism to national development.

Tree-climbing lions resting in the fig trees of Queen Elizabeth National Park.

Stop-2: Community Tourism and Enterprise Development Initiatives

Participants will visit selected community-based tourism and enterprise development projects operating around the conservation landscape. These initiatives demonstrate how local communities are benefiting from tourism, conservation partnerships, and sustainable natural resource management.

The visit provides valuable insights into inclusive development models and community participation in conservation efforts.

Southern Albertine Investment and Development Opportunities Forum

Before departure, delegates will participate in an investment and development forum highlighting emerging opportunities within the Southern Albertine region. Discussions will focus on petroleum exploration, geothermal energy, tourism infrastructure, environmental services, and other sectors that offer significant investment potential. The session will provide a platform for engagement between government institutions, investors, development partners, and industry stakeholders.

Reflection Session and Return to Kampala

The excursion concludes with a reflection session during which participants share experiences and key lessons learned from the three-day journey. Delegates will depart with a comprehensive understanding of the geological foundations of Uganda's petroleum province, the region's resource potential, and the importance of integrating energy development, conservation, tourism, and community well-being in pursuit of sustainable development.

Fees: US$ 1,000 per person

The cost will cover local transportation, meals, coffee breaks during travel, hotels, access to the excursion sites, and a guide.

Contact information:

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TANZANIA

POST - CONFERENCE

Zanzibar Region

12th - 14th March, 2027

Stone Town

ITINERARY:

DAY 1: ARRIVAL IN ZANZIBAR

Delegates will arrive in Zanzibar and spend the day exploring the rich Swahili, Arab, and European history of Zanzibar's cultural heart through Stone Town. Discovering iconic landmarks like the Former Slave Market, the Old Fort, and the House of Wonders. The labyrinthine alleyways, bustling markets, and famous brass-studded wooden doors make getting lost an essential part of the experience. The experience will offer a warm introduction to Zanzibar before the official programme begins.

DAY 2

Stop 1: Spice farm

Discover the true essence of Zanzibar's spice heritage! In 3-hour tour, the delegates will go through a local village spice farm and uncover the secrets behind Zanzibar's

Various spices available within the farm

Spice Island reputation. Delegates will Join knowledgeable local villager guide and stroll through the farm, learning about the cultivation, uses, and fascinating stories of spices, herbs, and tropical fruit trees.

Stop 2: Prison Island and Nakupenda Sandbank

Prison Island

Delegates will visit the Prison Island, a tropical paradise most famous for its resident population of Aldabra giant tortoises. Get to meet these exquisite creatures and learn about how they came to be here as well as the conservation efforts

that have saved them from extinction. A trip continues with snorkelling activities off the island's coast by using provided equipment to explore the vibrant underwater world and rich marine life surrounding Prison Island and Zanzibar.

Delegates will then hop back aboard the boat and make way to the Nakupenda Beach Nature Reserve. Discover one of the most beautiful locations in Zanzibar as you relax on white sandy beaches surrounded by turquoise waters. Unwind and soak up the sun in this tranquil setting before indulging in a beachside barbecue lunch. Savor the flavors of Zanzibar with local specialties, including the catch of the day and other seafood dishes with fresh seasonal fruits and beverages.

Nakupenda Sandbank

DAY 3

Safari Blue Tour

Delegates will experience Zanzibar's most popular full-day sea excursion. Taking on a traditional wooden dhow to explore the pristine waters, sandbanks, and islands of the Menai Bay Conservation Area. Operating since 1996, the tour departs from Fumba Village and offers a signature mix of marine adventure and Swahili hospitality.

Safari Blue Tour

DAY 4:

Delegates will depart from Zanzibar to their home countries.

Fees: US$ 600 per person

Cost includes accommodation, meals and fees.

Contact Information:

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12TH EAST AFRICAN PETROLEUM CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION 2027 (EAPCE'27)

REGISTRATION FORM

Please complete the form and send by Email or Fax to the Conference Secretariat before 31 January, 2027

Personal Information (Please Type or print clearly in CAPITAL LETTER)

*TITLE: ☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms. ☐ Prof. ☐ Dr. ☐ Others (Please Specify:.....)

*I WILL ATTEND AS: ☐ Delegate ☐ Exhibitor ☐ Student ☐ Committee Member ☐ Speaker

* First Name:	* Last Name:	Other Names:
* Nationality:		
* Organization:	* Position:	
* Postal Address:		
*Tel No:	* Email:	

I would like to Register my participation in (Please tick your choices):

12th East African Petroleum Conference & Exhibition 2027 (EAPCE'27), 9 -11 March, 2027	
Pre-Conference Workshop	
PRE-CONFERENCE FIELD EXCURSIONS	
Pre-Conference Field Excursion - Kenya: Kenyan Rift	
Pre-Conference Field Excursion - Tanzania: Southern Circuit	
Pre-Conference Filed Excursion - Rwanda: Rusororo Fuel Depot & Bugarama Germothermal Prospect	
Pre-Conference Field Excursion - Uganda: Northern Circuit of the Albertine Graben	
Pre-Conference Field Excursion - Somalia: Mogadishu	
POST-CONFERENCE FIELD EXCURSIONS	
Post-Conference Field Excursion - Burundi: Nyakazu Fault	
Post-Conference Field Excursion - Kenya: Coastal Region	
Post-Conference Field Excursion - Rwanda: Shema Power Lake Kivu (SPLK) & GasMeth Project	
Post-Conference Field Excursion - Uganda: Southern Circuit of the Albertine Graben	
Post-Conference Field Excursion - Tanzania: Zanzibar Region	
My Company shall be exhibiting in booth no.....	
Exhibition Stand Company Name:	

Conference Registration:

Category	Amount (USD)
International Delegates	1,000
EAC Delegates	500
Students	200
Pre-conference Workshop	50
Electronic Posters (ePosters)	1,000
Exhibition Booth	3,500

SCAN TO REGISTER ONLINE

Sponsors are entitled to the following number of delegates per sponsorship category:

Red Beryl	*5 delegates*
Diamond	*4 delegates*
Tanzanite	*3 delegates*
Platinum	*2 delegates*
Gold	*2 delegates*
Silver	*1 delegate*
Bronze	*1 delegate*

Please Note That:

i. *The registration form can also be downloaded from the conference website: www.eapce.eac.int.*
ii. *Delegates can also register online at the same website.*
iii. *Sponsorship information is also available at the same website.*

12TH EAST AFRICAN PETROLEUM CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION 2027 (EAPCE'27)

PAYMENT DETAILS

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FEES ARE PAYABLE TO THE FOLLOWING BANK ACCOUNT:

BANK NAME:	**BPR BANK RWANDA PLC**
ACCOUNT NAME:	**12th E.A.P.C.E 27**
ACCOUNT NUMBER:	**USD 4493409126 / FRW 4493409118**
BRANCH NAME:	**KIMIRONKO BRANCH**
BANK CODE:	**44**
BRANCH CODE:	**4705**
SWIFT CODE:	**BPRWRWRW**

CORRESPONDENT BANKS:

FOR USD TRANSFERS:
DEUTSCHE BANK TRUST COMPANY AMERICAS
NEW YORK, NY, USA
SWIFT CODE: BKTRUS33

FOR EUR & GBP TRANSFERS:
DEUTSCHE BANK AG FRANKFURT, GERMANY
SWIFT CODE: DEUTDEFFXXX

All Bank Transfers must be marked clearly with delegate name/ invoice number

The payment receipt is produced upon reception of cash remittance notice/advice

Please tick your preferred option ☐ Cash ☐ Debit Card ☐ Credit Card

Credit Card: Please debit my credit card (Tick and Complete Details)

☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ AMERICAN EXPRESS ☐ Maestro

Please return this registration form to:

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Register Online

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