

SOMALI NATURAL RESOURCE RESEARCH CENTER

Mogadishu-Somalia



مركز البحوث الصومالي
للموارد الطبيعية

مقديشو الصومال -

Somali oil

2018

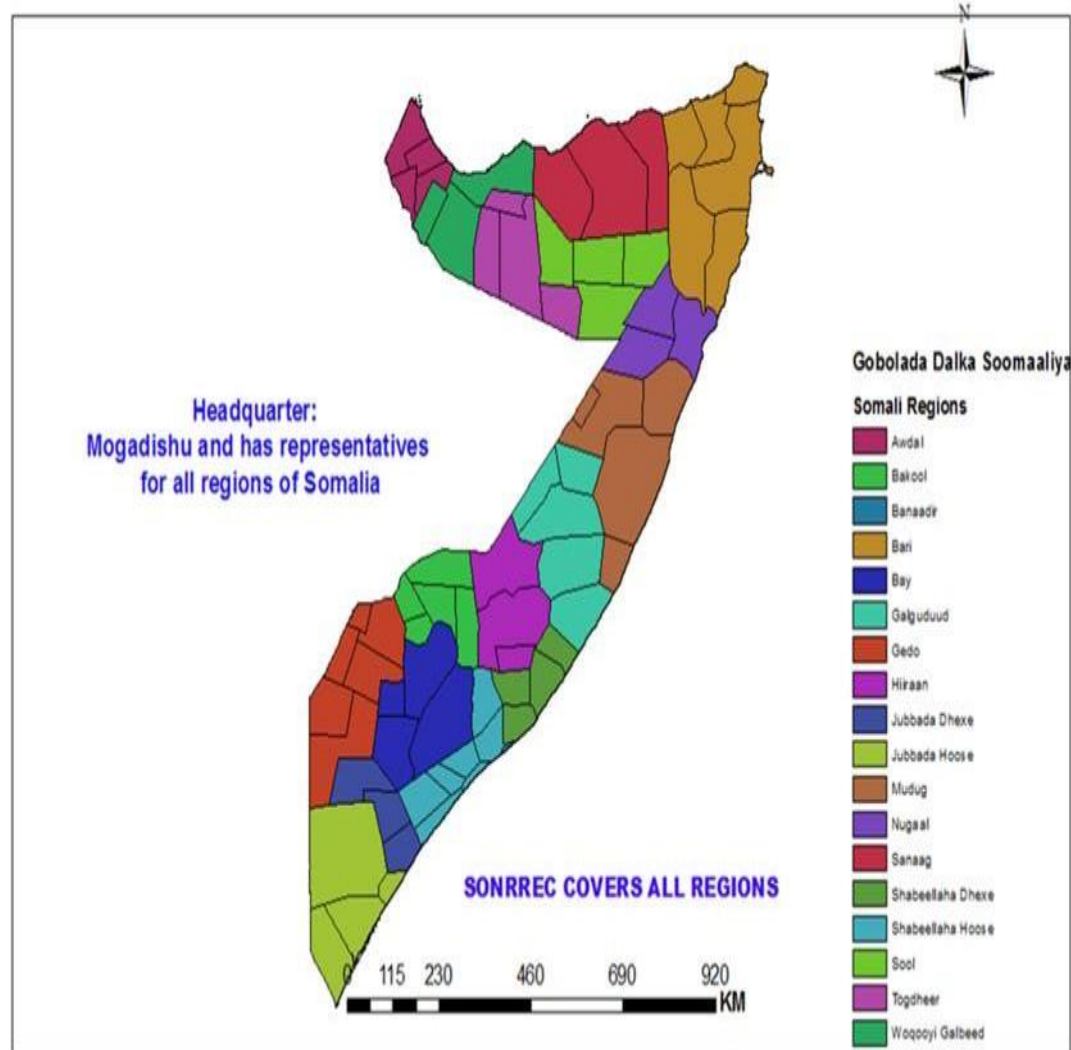
SOMALI NATURAL RESOURCE RESEARCH CENTER (SONRREC)

Somali Natural Resources Research Center (SONRREC) is a non-profit and non-governmental research center that was established in 2016.

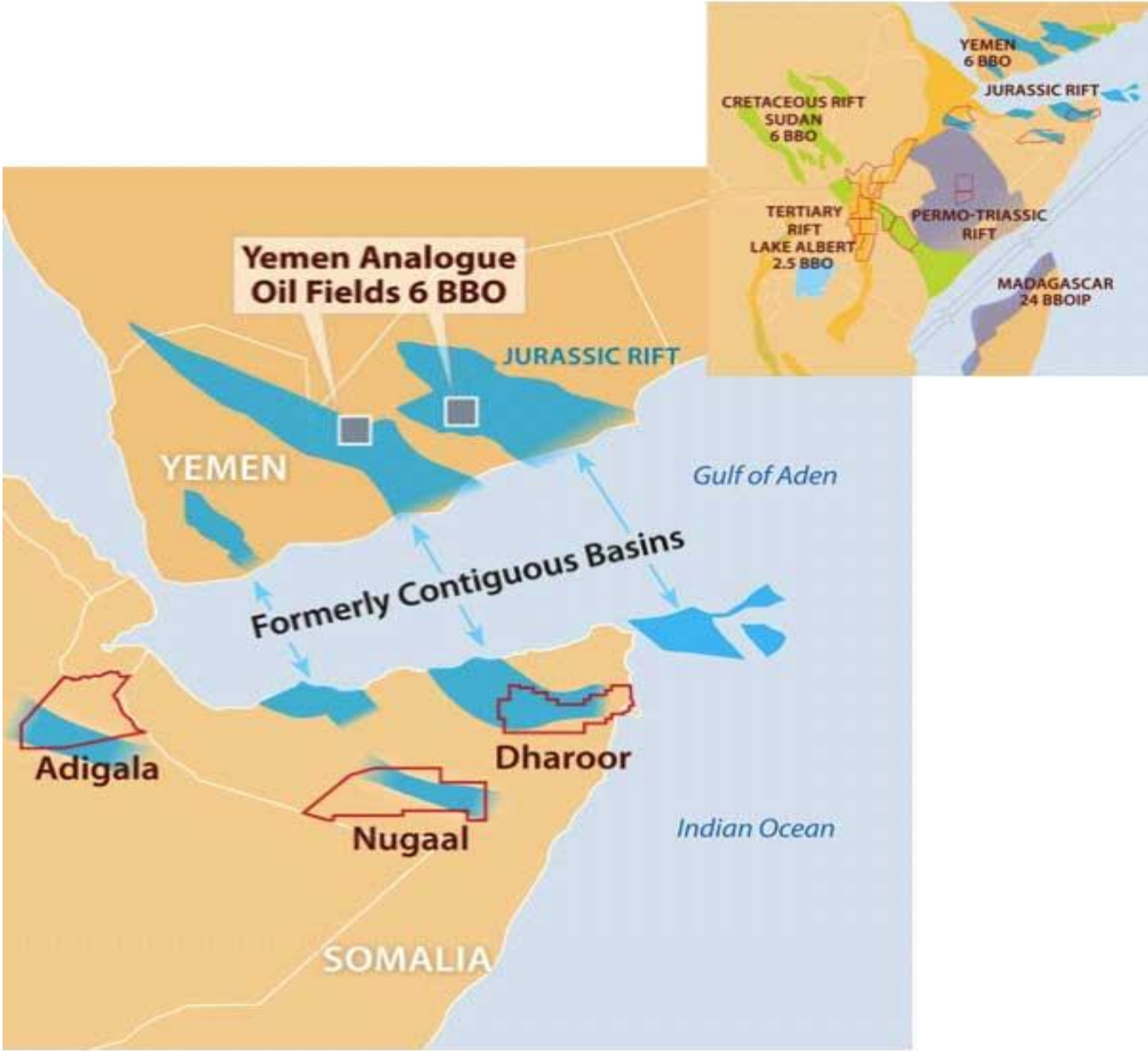
SONRREC was founded to promote the concept of research development in Somalia. It was established to fill the gap in research on natural resources in the field of Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery and Marine Resources, Water Resources, Environment and Resilience sectors in Somalia followed by the International standards and best practices.

For more information, please visit the website of the SONRREC at www.sonrrec.org

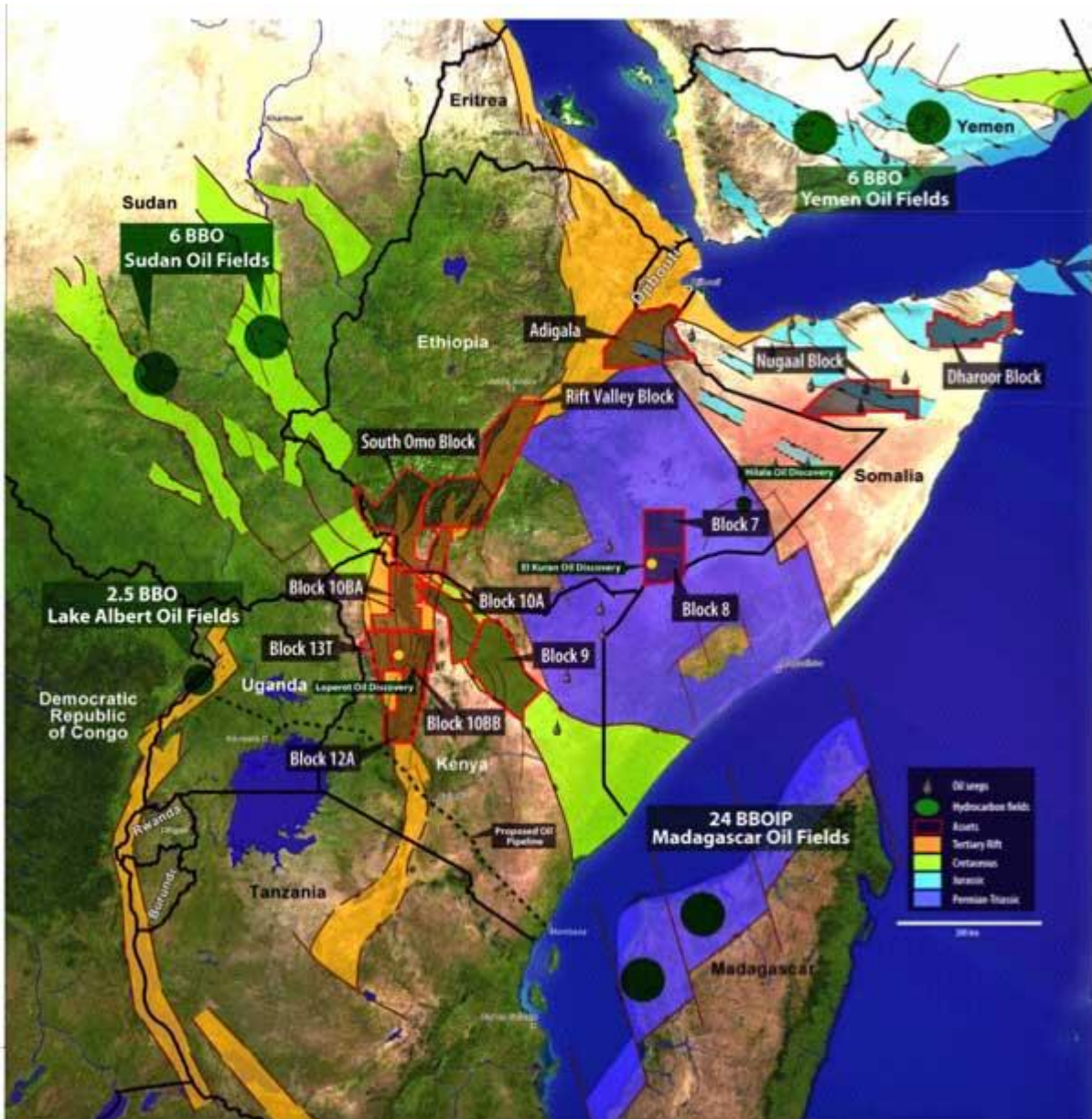
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Somali oil



East African Oil – Map (Source africaoilcorp)



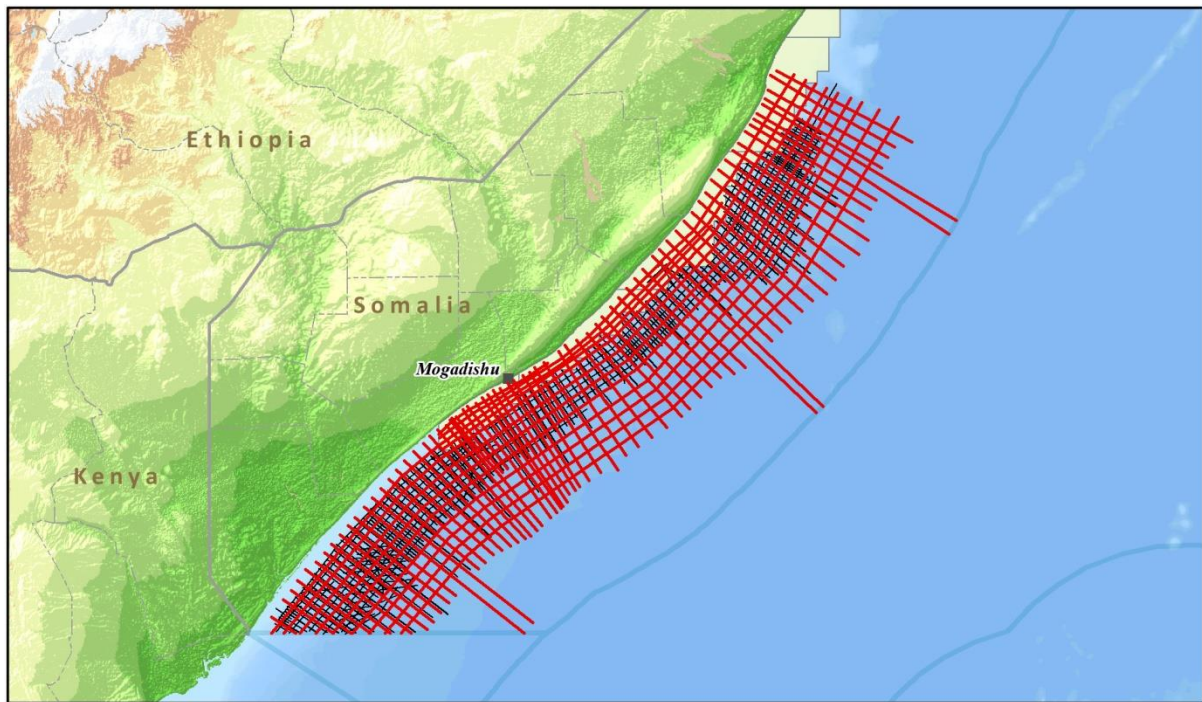
Four major rift systems in East Africa.

Oil investigation began in 1948 for Somalia, when Sinclair Oil, Conoco, and Agip revealed eight sedimentary basins, but at present the country doesn't produce hydrocarbons. Before 1991, many IOCs had acreage in Somalia and more than 60 wells were drilled.

Although there has been no valuable efforts about investigating oil in Somalia due to the lack of strong central government until federal government were established.

UK-registered Soma Oil and Gas in 2014, obtained more than 20,500km² of seismic data. Spectrum then conducted its 2015.

The latest seismic data have revealed new potential oil in the waters surrounding Somalia.



Somali oil or gas, hidden beneath the sea-floor of the Indian Ocean (source : Spectrum)

Geologists have separated the potential oil drilling waters into a North and a South. In the North there are great tilted fault blocks, reef buildups, and huge anticlinal folds of rock, all seen to lie right next to oil rich wells. The temperature in the North rises rapidly which allow the Jurassic rocks to be main sources to generate oil, as opposed to gas. as well these Jurassic rocks are only about 1 to 2 miles below sea level. On the other hand in the southern region the temperatures are much cooler, and the potential oil-dense oceanic crust is 2 to 2.5 miles below sea level. Geoscientists have concluded that, while the North and South might differ in temperature, depth, reservoir type, both areas appear to be rich in hydrocarbons and show great promise for producing great amounts of oil.

The main points that promotes successful use of Somali natural oil and gas is to obtain good governance which have been elected by the society in addition to that any permission for provisional companies must be passed through authorized sectors such as the parliament

Reference

Richard McNitzky (2017). Drilling for Oil in Somalia, coursework for PH240, Stanford University . <http://large.stanford.edu/courses/2017/ph240/mcnitzky1/>

