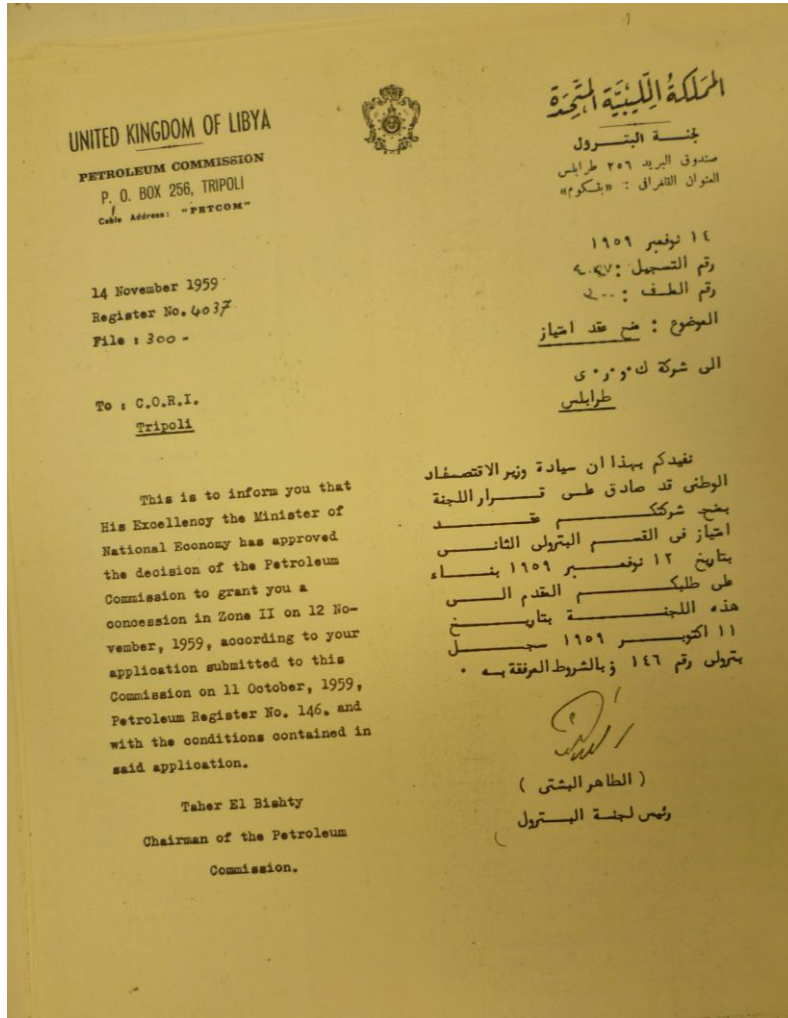




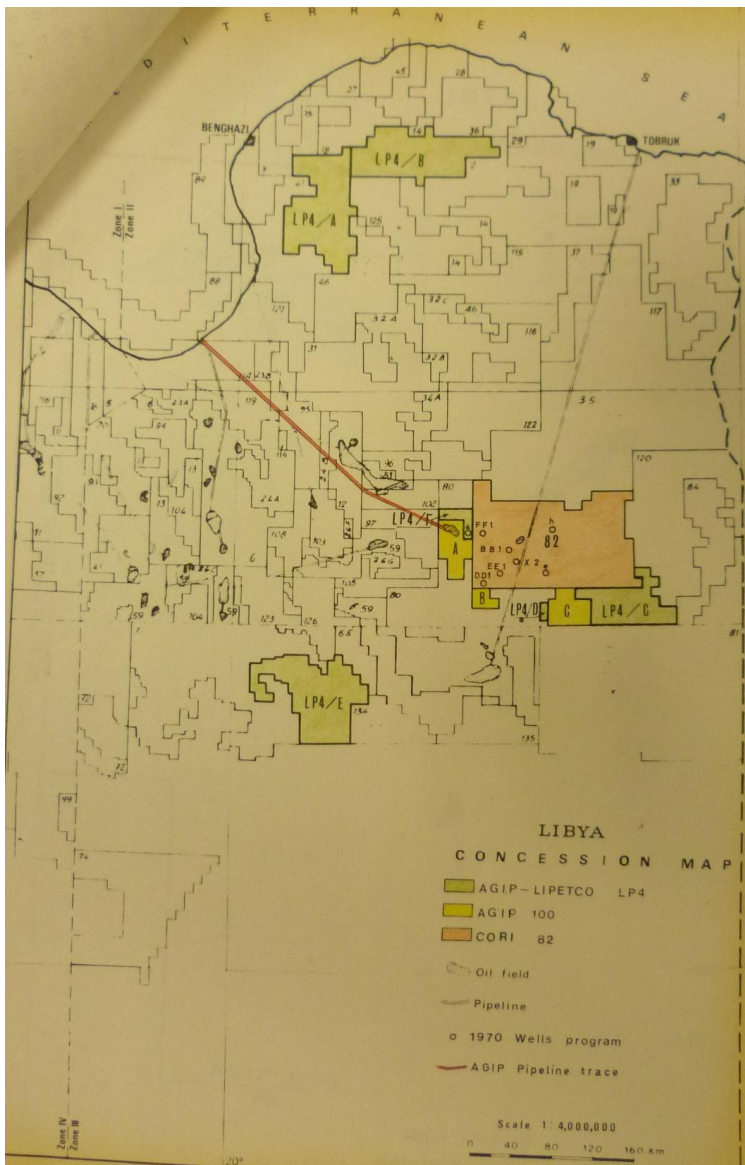
Ilaria Tremolada

Eni in ليبيا



- 1959: Cori obtain permit number 82

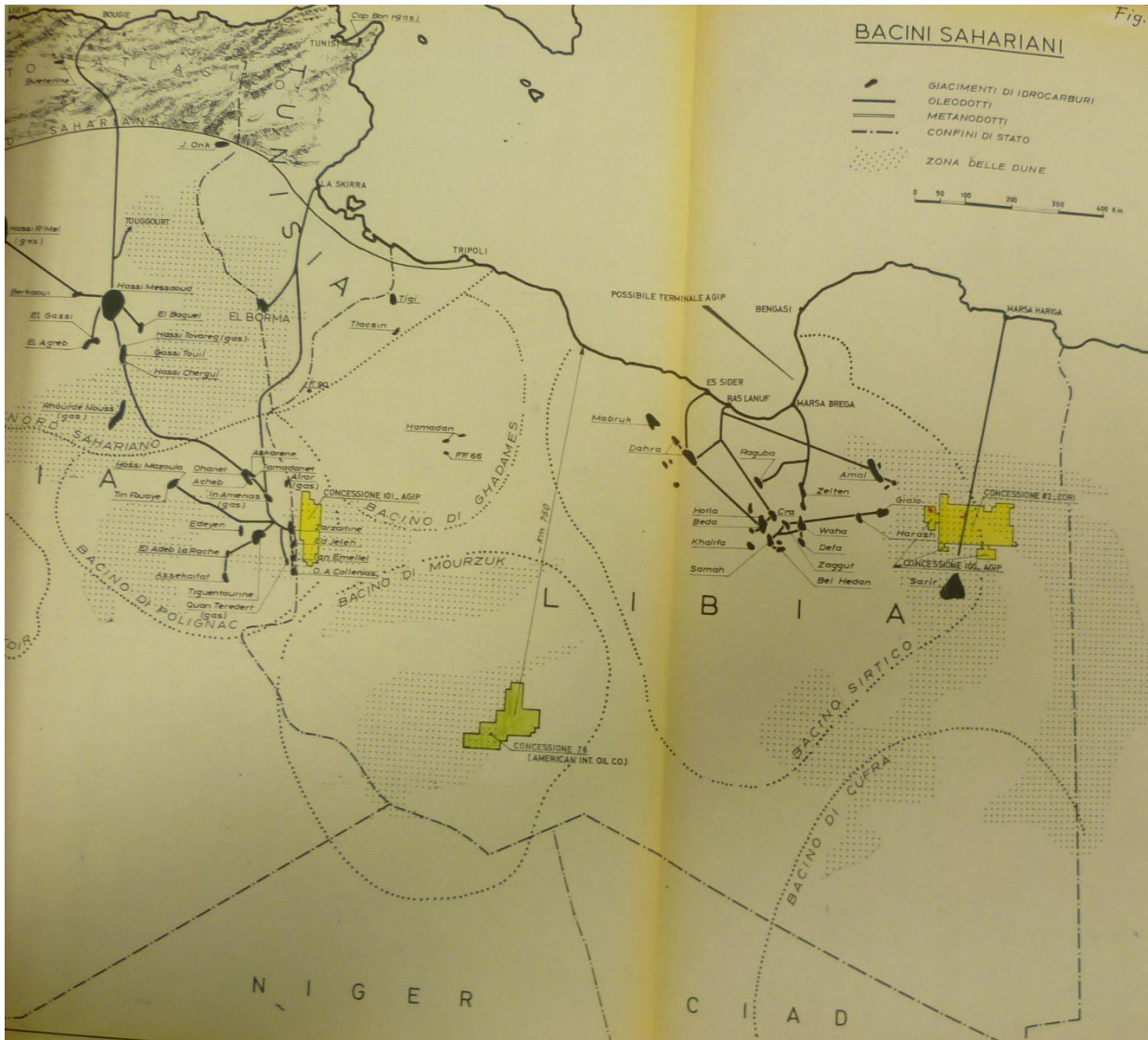
Letter from Libyan Petroleum commission to Cori; November 14, 1959



The agreement of 1959 stipulated:

- **First:** at the time of the discovery of oil in commercial quantities a joint venture - where the Libyan government had thirty percent of the capital - was made up
- **Second:** a royalty around 17% instead, as normally, 12,5%
- 1966: Eni discover Rimal oil field in permit 82.

Permit 82 (in orange)



1966: Eni obtain permits numbers 100 and 101 (in yellow)

1968: Eni discover – in permit 100 - the enormous Bu Attifel oil field in which the production start up in 1972.

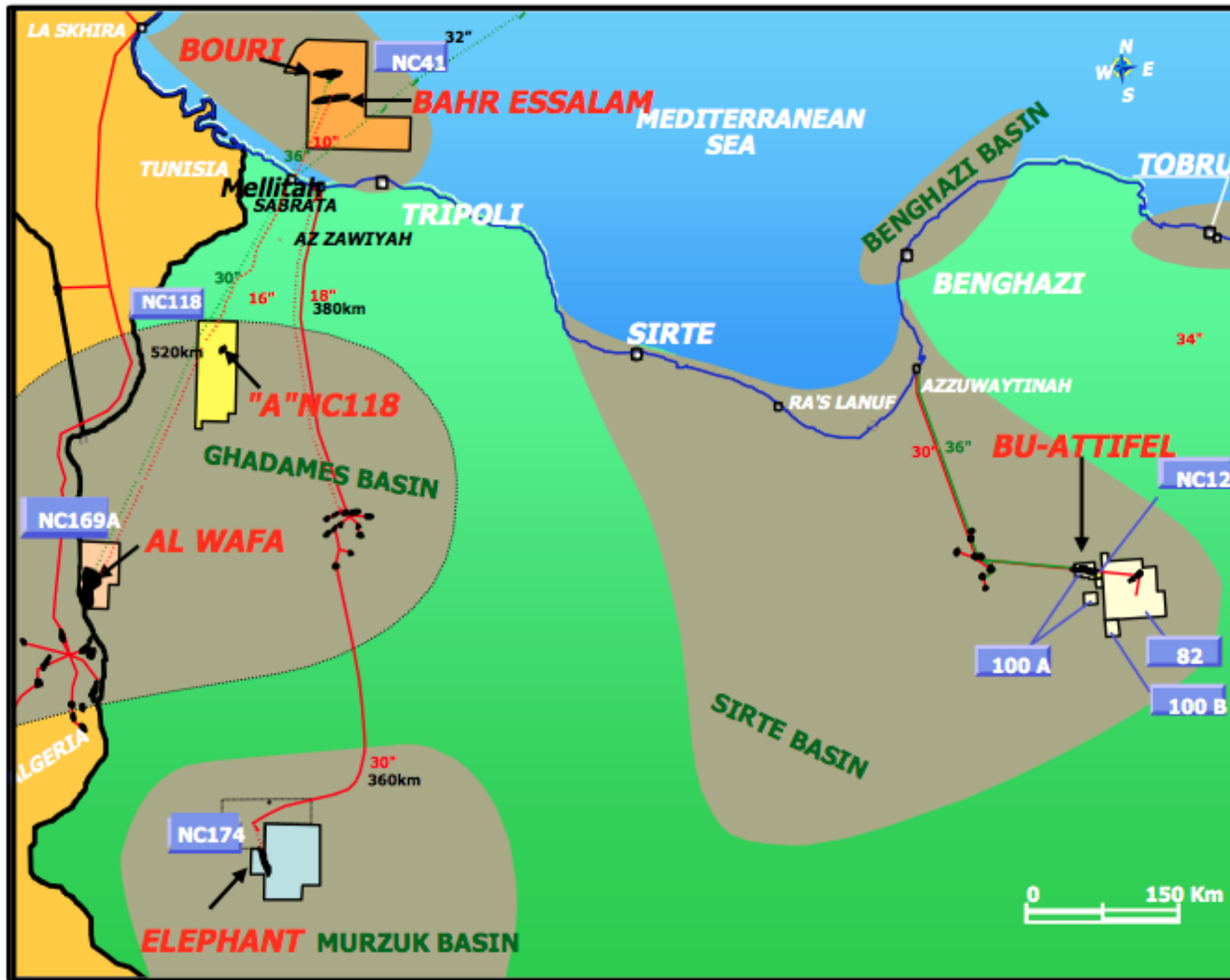
1969: Eni obtain three new concessions contiguous to number 100.

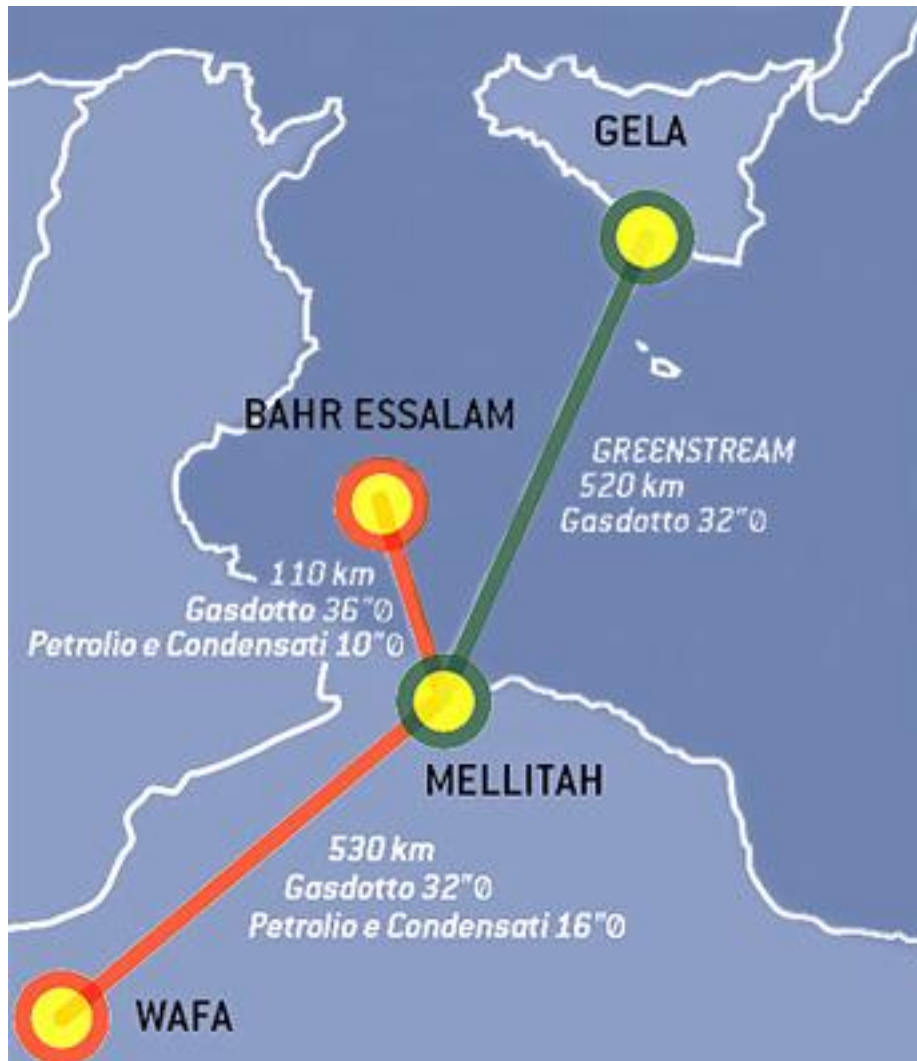
The agreement stipulated:

- **First:** the mineral rights in these territories belonged to LIPETCO (Libyan General Petroleum Corporation), an oil company owned by the Libyan state, founded in 1968.
- **Second:** Eni would participated in the operation of extraction sharing profits with the Libyan company in a joint venture. It was, also, established that Eni would have developed other industrial projects.

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- **1974: Italian and Libyan governments sign a framework agreement for economic, technical and scientific cooperation.**
 - **1975, April 28: Eni and Libya sign agreement for the expansion of oil exploration and for assign to the SNAM Progetti, a company of Eni group, a contract for the construction of a refinery at Tobruk.**
 - **1975, July 8: Eni and the Libyan Ministry of Oil sign a memorandum for an economic cooperation for the design and construction of petrochemical plants, pipelines and refineries.**
 - **1978: Eni obtain a new offshore concession. In the same time Eni discover a large deposit of natural condensate gas.**

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- **1998: Italian and Libyan government sign Dini-Muntasser “Comunicato congiunto”.**
 - **1996-1999: Eni and Noc sign the Western Libyan Gas Project (WLGP).**
The agreement stipulated the expansion of the activities of the two fields from which came the gas: the offshore field of Bahr Essalam, a 100 kilometers from the Libyan coast - implemented since August 2005 – and Wafa field – in the desert near the border with Algeria.
 - **2004: installation - to a depth of 190 meters - of Sabratha, a oil-plant for the development of Bahr Essalam.**
 - **2005: building of two subsea pipelines and other auxiliary facilities to connect the Sabratha to the mainland, that is to Mellitah.**
 - **2004: Wafa oil and gas production start up. For the development of the onshore Wafa field was planned to drill of twenty-nine new oil wells as well as the reactivation of eight already existing. The gas and condensates produced and processed at Wafa would be sent to Mellitah, on the Mediterranean coast, through a pipeline system length of about 530 kilometres and here processed in a plant built by an international consortium led by SNAM Progetti.**
 - **2004: production of Elephant oilfield start up.**
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- 2004 start of operation of Greenstream, the pipeline that transport gas from Mellitah to Gela (Sicily)

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- **2008, June 12, Eni and Noc sign the six contracts of Exploration and Production Sharing (EPSA IV) that convert the original agreements that ruled oil and gas activity of Eni in the country. Contracts have been renewed for 25 years from January 2008. The new expiry dates set by the agreement are 2042 for production of oil and 2047 for gas.**
 - **2008, August 30, Italian and Libyan government sign the “Trattato di Amicizia, Partenariato e Cooperazione”.**

THANK YOU

Ilaria Tremolada
