**Company:** **Tullow Oil plc**

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**Presenter:** **Aidan Heavey, Ian Springett, Paul McDade, Angus McCoss**

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Aidan Heavey: Good morning and welcome to the Half Year Results Presentation. The format will be pretty much the same as in the past. I will say very little. Ian, Paul and Angus will make the main presentation. Really what we're going to show in the presentation is that it's business as usual, there's no change to our strategy going forward. It's exactly the same. It's an exploration-led approach to growing the business. It has been a very good six months. We have tidied up quite a lot of projects that have been hanging around there for a while. We have tightened up all our numbers by the work that we have been doing and we have made great progress on quite a few projects. The results have been very, very strong and as you can see from the presentation the balance sheet has been tidied up and is again very strong, mainly because of the increase in production but also from the farm-down of the Ugandan project. High impact exploration has been a feature of the business for quite some time where we've opened up quite a lot of new basins and we have had very good success exploring those basins, but also this year again we have added on one very new, exciting basin, that's the basin in Kenya. So the explorations track record continues and actually it is getting a lot more exciting now.

Paul will take you through the production profile which is looking very, very strong. We've got a very good pipeline of projects to enhance that production profile and increase it over the next few years. One feature of Tullow I think is that we have a very strong team throughout all the various parts of the business and we have been growing that team and we certainly have the team now and the finance in place to carry forward our plan.

Saying that I will hand you over to Ian who will take you through the results.

Ian Springett: Thanks very much Aidan and good morning everybody. The financial results really continued to build on our record results in 2011. As Aidan said we have a very strong balance sheet, transformed by the Uganda farm-down back in February but also we will benefit as we move forward from increasing high margin production from Ghana.

We have a wealth of future opportunities and as always our strategy is very much to lead and create value from high impact exploration, selective developments of key discoveries and all the time making sure that we are well balanced and can fund those attractive opportunities.

Looking at the results themselves I will talk a little more on the next slide about the revenue and profit components, but nevertheless our net profit up significantly at 63%, a corresponding increase in our earnings per share. Our dividend we're holding at 4p per share. We did say last year that we'd increase our dividend commensurate with Jubilee production and more cash flow coming on stream. We'll keep looking at dividends but that is something that we'll potentially increase again as and when we deem appropriate. Our main focus right now really is spending our cash flow and to be attractive with the investment opportunities we have in front of us.

Capital investment, consistent with expectations and cash generated from operations $875 million which is at the same level as 2011 first half. Net debt clearly is much reduced following the Uganda farm-down in the first half, so right now our net debt, our debt equity ratio around 13%, our interest cover almost 60 times, so a very, very strong financial position.

Just doing the comparison between the first half of 2012 and the first half of 2011, net income $347 million increasing to $567 million. Clearly there are some big items in there in terms of the profit on the gain on disposal for the Uganda farm-down and also the exploration write-offs, both of which I think we have been pretty clear on in our trading statement. Other things going on, a very, very small impact on price. Oil price is marginally down from the first half of last year, the gas price is slightly higher. Volume, very much there is the inclusion of the Nuon assets which are in the first half of 2012, they weren't in the first half of 2011 where they've got plus and minuses, but basically that's what that's about. In terms of costs a $60 million increase in the cash element of costs, some $32 million is operating costs but again $23 million of that

$32 million is Nuon, just the fact that it's in this time versus last time and the balance is G&A expense which is up about $28 million given the increase in scale of the company. From a non-cash perspective the main item in that actually which is a one-off item, it's an accounting item is the fact that this time around we actually have an over-lift of about $58 million and then the other item really is DD&A, about $60 million or so, of which about half again is Nuon and half is just really the level of DD&A in our other assets which actually whilst higher than the first half of 2011 is nevertheless consistent with the DD&A of the rate we had in the second half of 2012 and the year as a whole.

Moving on then, net finance, there's a recognition there of lower financing costs because we've got lower debt. Tax, up $49 million. Tax is up for or changed really for a couple of reasons. The underlying profits are basically the same and the effective tax rate there is about 35% and on top of that we have the increase in tax for the provision on the Uganda capital gain or the $142 million and that's offset by deferred tax credits, around $85 million principally for Kudu in Namibia and also Mauritania. The elements that were in the asset write-down give some tax credits because of the way they were treated when the purchase price allocation was done in the first place; and then the IAS 39 adjustment, so overall $347 million up to $567 million, an increase of 63%.

From a sources and use of fund statement effective first half of sources and uses, I guess the main thing to say is the columns are a lot bigger this time because obviously we had the Uganda proceeds coming in as well as our other cash inflow from operations, using that to pay down a big chunk of our debt and also to fund our capex, our tax payments and our financing costs, pretty straightforward. The same with capital, no real change in our guidance there, $2 billion for the year, we spent just under half of that in the first half, our capex and where we spend it has been pretty well disclosed in our trading statement.

So really in summary as regards the financial situation a strong balance sheet, record results and our financing strategy which we were building over the course of the last couple of years and transformed our balance sheet, clearly the Uganda farm-down there having the major impact.

Our debt facility is now $4 billion, a net debt of $695 million and obviously from Jubilee the increasing cash flow which Paul will talk about in a little while.

At the same time we have a number of very significant value growth opportunities, a very good place to be in. Progressing major developments in Ghana, the same project particularly and Uganda coming along. We've got the new basin which we opened in Kenya in 2012 and French Guiana in 2011 and there are other campaigns and plans which Angus will talk about at some length later as well.

So really from a financing perspective it's very much about doing more of the same, driving that funding strategy even harder in the next phase of growth, recognising the benefits of the increasing EBITDA and our funding capacity; and also as a routine part of our business continuing to high grade the portfolio, being selective where we invest, doing farm-downs and monetisation where appropriate. We will also seek to further diversify our source of debt. We will be looking to routinely refinance our reserve base lending facility in the second half of this year and then also looking potentially at the high yield bond in the first half of 2013 and as you're aware we also protect our financial situation with a hedge programme which currently gives us protection down to around $80 a barrel for about 70% of our remaining barrels in 2012 and a good proportion in '13 and onwards and also at the same time gives us access to the up-side if oil prices are higher than that.

So overall it's about ensuring we are managing the company forwards, this healthy balance that we always talk about between the level of high impact exploration, developments we have decided to invest in and ensuring we have the appropriate funding for all of that.

With that I will hand over to Paul to talk about development and operations.

Paul McDade: Thanks Ian, good morning. I think in March when we spoke we talked about quite a busy and exciting year ahead, so in summary we were seven months in and we've actually achieved quite a lot this year already. Most importantly our Health & Safety and Environmental performance year to date has been excellent across all of the operations. We have been successful, we set out our stall in Jubilee in terms of how we were going to recover the production issue we had and we have successfully done that and I will go on and talk a little bit more. We are well underway with Phase 1A so I will talk about the progress there where we drilled four out of the eight wells. TEN, we wanted to get the appraisal programme complete and the POD getting ready for submission and again we have achieved that already and well on track for the submission; and then on Uganda obviously the big news earlier in the year was the completion of the deal with CNOOC and Total that looking forward we talked about getting the early concept development plan completed and get the conversation with government underway and I will be talking a little bit about the significant progress we've made there; and then obviously the background portfolio we just continue to invest quite heavily into that and sustain production from it.

So looking at production it's pretty much on track as we guided earlier in the year and in the last statement we have narrowed the range from 70,000-86,000 barrels of oil a day from 80,000 to 84,000 barrels a day, so on track. There's a good, strong contribution across the group so all the assets are doing well. I will discuss Jubilee specifically in the next slide so I will come on to that and from a group perspective our net position we expect to exit the year at over 90,000 barrels a day and setting ourselves up for somewhere around 95,000 barrels a day or thereabouts for 2013, but kind of importantly most of the presentation as you'd expect is focused on commercialising the very healthy resource and reserve base that we have in the portfolio.

With respect to Jubilee Phase 1 I thought what I'd do is kind of take stock, so our focus is very much moving on to Jubilee Phase 1A and beyond and the TEN project within Ghana and some of the other major projects elsewhere, so just standing back from Jubilee and talking about it overall and touching upon the well performance issues and solutions. With the well productivity issue we had there has been kind of some noise around Jubilee with respect to the approach we took from the start in terms of the fast tracking phased approach. I just wanted to highlight that both the aspects of that approach have delivered some pretty successful outcomes, so we did decide with the support of the Ghana government to fast track it. We got it on stream 40 months after discovery which by our margins is kind of right up there at the top end, if not an industry record. We actually by doing that captured an important window in the contract market at that time. The market was gearing tighter and by moving quickly we got in and managed to control the overall capital costs of the project early on, so that was an important factor of going quickly. Really one of the big fundamental factors of going quickly is to date we have delivered about $4 billion of revenue gross to the overall partnership which under normal process we would probably just be looking at first oil now rather than having had that revenue behind us, so that has been strong delivery. We obviously moved quickly on the FPSO conversion and the subsea design and what we have found to date is very high efficiency on the actual FPSO itself. It is turning out to be a good, reliable vessel. Our subsea network systems are working very well and the overall performance of the field is doing well from a process facility and safety performance.

The other thing we decided to do because we were moving quickly was to phase the development, so look at 17 wells and then we'll talk of Phase 1A and another eight wells and there will be subsequent phases in Jubilee. That has been useful as well. We have looked hard at this productivity issue. We have found the solution so we're doing a simulation process of injecting a chemical and a mild acid mixture in the wells and it's cleaning up the wells very nicely. It is taking them back to original productivity and that is still in process. We have done four jobs already. We just in the last day or two have started the fifth job and it's working very well. It will be a good, low cost option as we go forward and our whole focus is moving that treatment from rigs onto a vessel, so that's tried and tested. This is an issue now that we fully understand it we have looked around and there are other analogues actually within West Africa, the Gulf of Mexico and Brazil where this issue has occurred, so we understand the issue, we understand the solution and now what we're looking at is optimising the way in which we apply these treatments in the case that we need to do that going forward.

I think the other thing that we understand now is the only way we would have found out about this problem was getting the field on stream and actually seeing production activity from the field. Again if first oil had been now we would have still had that issue ahead of us, so in getting the field on stream we have been able to identify the issue early and get it resolved successfully early on in the field's life and then make sure we're applying what we know now to the Phase 1A well, so the phased approach really benefited us and as we will come on and talk, as we position these Phase 1A wells it is done on the basis of quite a bit of dynamic information from the first nine producers.

So really we are pretty happy with where we are on Jubilee to date. I think with hindsight we really feel like we took the correct approach for all of the stakeholders. It has transformed Tullow to be at this point now with the major revenue we're getting for Jubilee and some of the exiting things that Angus will talk about, being able to fund those, so again the field on early was important. In terms of production status right now today we have a production potential of over 80,000 barrels a day. We have just brought another well on stream. We are ramping that up. We have taken a further well off stream to do the simulation on, so we're sitting on excess of 80,000 barrels a day and we are well on track to hit the target we've set of in excess of 90,000 barrels a day at year end and targeting the plateau rate for next year.

The greater Jubilee area, so Phase 1A as I said well underway. We have already drilled successfully four of the eight wells. They are down and we are just moving one of the rigs in the very near future over to start completing those wells and we will start tying them in as we go through the third and fourth quarter, so we will have contribution from Phase 1A as we exit the year and the overall kind of budget and schedule for that project is on schedule and within budget.

Looking a bit beyond the Jubilee unit area we have obviously got Mahogany, Akasa and Teak. We have recognised that they do need further kind of dynamic appraisal data so the operator is in discussion with the government and continues in discussion with the government in putting together an agreed further appraisal programme; and really that's all about narrowing the range of uncertainty around those slightly more challenging discoveries so that we can determine whether they are reserved by a standalone development with a smaller FPSO or if it's a tieback to Jubilee, so that work is ongoing. Also I would just flag here the Deepwater Tano Sapele prospect which we will drill later this year, it sits in the proximity of the Jubilee infrastructure so in the event of a discovery it's another opportunity that can be tied in to the Jubilee area infrastructure.

Looking at TEN, so again one of our targets this year was to get the appraisal programme completed. We're very happy with the outcome of that. We have successfully completed the wells we wanted. We have done all the testing we wanted. We've got some pretty high flow rates, combined rates of around 20,000 barrels a day from a couple of the wells. We have dropped gauges in a number of the wells and then seen these pressure pulses move around the reservoirs, so we have monitored the effectively dynamic communication across some of the reservoirs, so that's comforting as you go into the development phase. As we said at the beginning of the appraisal programme we would come out and reassess the overall range of resources when we had completed the programme rather than on a well by well basis, so as you will see in the slide we have guided 200-600 million barrels of contingent resources. You should recognise that the previous range was a combination of contingent resources and prospective resources, i.e. what was found and what was yet to find whereas now what we're saying is this is the range of resources that we have found; and the oil-gas mixture has improved as well, obviously it has an implication on the value perspective of those volumes and now it's 70:30, so we're pleased that that's fully underpinned on the overall development. I think in addition just the Wawa and Okure, the Wawa discovery now and the Okure prospect, the overall development has been designed so that those have easy tie-ins to the Jubilee FPSO, so that facility is designed in a way that we can, it's flexible enough so that we can tie those discoveries in, so obviously we'll move on to appraisal with Wawa and we've yet to drill the Okure prospect. The project itself is making pretty good progress. The FPSO has moved into the next phase of optimisation. The design composition is complete. The subsea is out for tender. We have already had some component parts of that back and the overall project is really getting close to POD submission which we're still on track for that in the third quarter of this year and then we will await government sanction and approval and move it into execution.

Moving on to Uganda I think we would be pleased that we can now act as a proper partnership within Uganda with Total and CNOOC. As I reported to you before we have been doing quite a lot of work in the background as a partnership. We then went recently to government and presented the partnership's review of the development plan for Lake Albert and having as I said before we couldn't really share it externally until we presented to the government. We have done that now so we are in a position where we can share it more openly with the market, so this is the view of the partnership and it certainly underpins what we have been saying before, so until now we have given guidance of about 1.1 billion barrels discovered. The work that we've done shows that we should be able to deliver from secondary recovery, so water injection around about a billion and there's probably up to kind of 400 million that we should be able to get from enhanced oil recovery given the oil is slightly heavier, so that will be a normal technique that you'd use onshore for heavier oil, so the potential in the base case there is around $1.4 billion. The productivity and the scheduling of wells etc suggests that around the 200,000 or in excess of the 200,000 barrels a day is the right sort of plateau rate for these developments, made up of three processing centres, one up in the north in Buliisa, we used to call it Butiaba, we're calling it now the Buliisa area; one in Kaiso Tonya and one down in Kingfisher. The overall capex for the upstream, to clarify the upstream element, including when we said in the statement including the infrastructure and by that we mean the local infrastructure, flow lines and pipelines connecting all the wells and the processing centres together of about $8-12 billion. You might say that's a wide range but at this stage of the development and the design, that's the sort of spread that you would expect in terms of capital estimate. Then our view very strongly that the export pipeline is required to underpin the overall development and the Government of Uganda themselves are looking at refinery options and I will talk a little bit about that in the next slide. So really importantly the engagement of the Ugandan government is well underway and we have a good, solid plan to commercialise the resources within Uganda so we will continue to progress that.

The next slide really tries to look at the area from a more regional perspective, so obviously we have the Lake Albert which will come together to appoint Comingo to export. There then are various different export options, whether you go to Northern Kenya, Southern Kenya or down into Tanzania which all looked pretty attractive pre-March this year and obviously as we move on now with the discovery in Kenya, there are obviously some great opportunities up to the North if we go on the Northern route and we can accelerate as we are doing the Kenyan acreage discovery. If we do find that we have a Lake Albert scale basin up in the Lokichar or even multiple basins as we explore beyond the Lokichar Basin, then there's some pretty important synergies that can be achieved through that export infrastructure and we have already started working on that. Then obviously from a refining and product point of view there is an existing refinery at Mombasa and a product line over to the border. The Ugandans are looking at a refinery. Our analysis certainly from CNOOC and Total, they have a lot of expertise in this area, more than we do is that the 20,000, 30,000 barrel a day refinery that is required to take the Ugandan crude to the products locally is of the scale of $1.5-2.5 billion – quite a sophisticated refinery would be required. So that's something that the Government of Uganda are looking at. We've always said we will support the Ugandan government. Looking at that we are not a mid-stream, up-stream company, so we wouldn't be looking to invest in the refinery. Our focus will be very much on the up-stream and the export pipeline. So really a big part to make sure those opportunities are taken across the region.

Just finally the rest of the portfolio often gets forgotten when we get focused on Ghana, Uganda, Kenya and some of the other exciting areas that we are opening up. Gabon, where we are involved in 60 kind of small infill wells per year, 60 this year. We've got net production in Gabon back up to 14,000 barrels a day. Back in 2006/2007 it was up to 14, it had dipped, it's a very mature area so it dipped down to about 14 and through a lot of activity and high value activity we've got pushing that back up above 14,000 barrels a day, and then across Côte d'Ivoire big infill programmes to sustain the production from those offshore fields; and again incremental investment in UK and Netherlands. Then in other smaller developments that are ongoing in Namibia we continue to pursue but actually at the moment Mauritania is looking quite interesting on the Banda gas to power project with some announcements made recently by the government where they have put together a single purpose vehicle as their gas buyer for our offshore, so that's looking at quite an interesting gas power option for the development there. But as you can see it's a real powerhouse in terms of our revenue at the moment and it's important that we do have a lot of opportunities in these areas to invest in.

So in summary the TEN project is moving forward. Jubilee, we are now really focused on Phase 1A and beyond Phase 1A and the production will sort itself out now as we go through the end of the year. The Uganda deal is completed and we are now engaged with the government, that's important and we are going the conceptual work in Kenya that will mean that we can look at a holistic regional picture and we continue to focus on the revenue generating assets that we have elsewhere in Africa and Europe in terms of investment opportunities.

Angus McCoss: Good morning everybody. I will just start with a reminder of Tullow's exploration strategy. This is a map that may be familiar to many of you, we've shown it before but we just want to emphasise that we are focused very much on Africa and the Atlantic margins and particularly the Atlantic twin basins in the Atlantic margins, but focused primarily on Africa. Africa we see as an under-explored continent and that represents a lot of exploration opportunities for us.

In the Atlantic we are focused in the North Atlantic on the exploration business development, building our position there to diversify the portfolio. In the Central Atlantic we are building the position and are about to launch a campaign in Mauritania. In the Guyanas this underpins the Equatorial Atlantic as does the West Africa Transform Margin pursuing the Jubilee play where we had success in Ghana. Then in the South Atlantic we are pursuing exploration business development opportunities, we've recently got into Uruguay. We have had a long standing position in Gabon and we continue to look for opportunities there. Really the emphasis of this presentation is going to be on the core campaign, so on Guyana to transform margin in the Central Atlantic Margin in Mauritania, the West Africa Transform Margin; and the most exciting one at the moment is the rising star, the East African Rift Basin play. I will also mention a new basin that's coming forward, the East African Transform Margin.

We continue to have a good run of success. This year's success ratio year to date was 77% and over the last five years we have been averaging in the high 70s for success ratios. We are very much focused on light oil, our conventional explorer, conventional plays, rift basins, strat traps and carbonates and salt basins, so very much a conventional light oil explorer. We see high value in that light oil.

I'm going to run briefly through the exploration enterprise funnels, there are four funnels here moving from left to right from business development through basin entry to core campaigns, and this presentation is going to be very much focused on the core campaigns. Then from that funnel through to the fourth funnel where we're focusing on monetising, extracting value from the discoveries through developments and appraisals, through near field exploration and appraisal and to sales of discoveries which we have recently done in Uganda, but firstly let's focus on the core campaigns on the East African Rift Basin, Kenya, Ethiopia and Guyana's transform margin where we have position in French Guiana, Surinam and Guyana. The third core campaign for us is the Central Atlantic Margin. This will be a campaign that will really get going next year, so we will launch a four well campaign in Mauritania, more on that shortly. The fourth campaign there, the West Africa Transform Margin, we are yet to find a hub class discovery but we are making some inroads and our latest well in Côte d'Ivoire was particularly successful.

So let's look at the core campaigns in East Africa, onshore rifts and moving into the offshore transform margin. Onshore rifts, really the core campaign there is Kenya and Ethiopia where we have this multiple rift basin opportunity, an acreage position which is ten times larger than the acreage position we started off with in Uganda. We have multiple rift basins analogous to the Lake Albert Rift Basin where we have discovered over a billion barrels of oil. We got off to a good start in the Kenyan campaign with Ngamia-1 finding over a kilometre of gross oil bearing section. That's very important in that it's demonstrating that the South Lokichar Basin is generating a lot of oil from the mature source rock and there's a lot of reservoir field pairs out there to create this 1.1km gross oil bearing section. Over 100 metres of that is net oil pay in the Upper Lokhone Sands.

We have been acquiring geophysical surveys, full trend radiometry gravity surveys, 2D seismic surveys and those surveys are ongoing but the leads and prospect tally today was over 100 leads and prospects, so that's a growing inventory and the geophysical surveys are turning out some good looking prospects. We have an accelerated campaign now after the result at Ngamia. It caught us a bit by surprise, it was bigger than we expected and bigger than I had previously guided you. The pay that we encountered was more than double any pay we've ever found in any of our Ugandan wells, so we have responded to that. We have accelerated the campaign, we'll now have three rigs operational by the year end and building up towards further rig capacity and meanwhile we are establishing a strong regional operating capability and seizing this opportunity.

Just briefly to mention the offshore transform margin in Kenya, Block L8. We have a high risk exploration prospect there. It's a high value oil prospect, it's high risk because we're exploring in a gas prone region, but that's the Mbawa-1 well and watch out for that, we will be studying it in the third quarter of this year with the result about a couple of months later.

A bit more detail on the Kenya-Ethiopia Rift Basin campaign, really the top campaign at the moment in exploration inventory. We are proceeding at three scales simultaneously in multiple basins. The first scale is the local scale, it's the appraisal and testing of the Ngamia-1 result. The second scale is the intermediate scale, drilling out the South Lokichar Basin. This is the basin in which the Ngamia-1 discovery was made. That South Lokichar Basin is about the same size as the Lake Albert Rift Basin in Uganda. The third scale is a much bigger scale, it's the 100,000 square kilometre scale, it's about the size of England where we are high grading multiple basins through wildcat drilling. The near term wildcats, Paipai in the Anza Basin and the Sabisa-1 well in the South Omo Basin in Ethiopia.

In parallel to this in planning for success we have got development scoping and stakeholder engagement going on preparing for success and preparing for potential large scale investment.

Just zooming into that middle scale of the campaign in Kenya, the drill-out of the South Lokichar Rift Basin, the follow-up of Ngamia, this is looking at an opportunity which is similar in scale to the Lake Albert Rift Basin, potentially here an upside of a billion barrels to play for here. You can see from the map and the cross section that we have a great opportunity set here, half a dozen prospects and a half a dozen more even in that leads to drill out. There are two plays here, there's a rift bounding "string of pearls", you see that cross-section AA prime and the string of leads and prospects including Ngamia, Kongoni, Twiga, Swala. These are analogous to Kingfisher, one of our more successful discoveries in Uganda.

We also have a second play in this basin. The rift flank traps like Kamba and you see these to the east of the "string of pearls" and the associated leads, these are analogous to the Jobi-Rii discovery that we made in the Butiaba area of Lake Albert Rift Basin. So an exciting mid-scale campaign underway. We are spudding Twiga next month and we will have a result from that a month or two after getting going there. An exciting campaign with the "string of pearls" to drill out.

Changing to another of our core campaigns, South America, exploration and appraisal follow-up here. In French Guiana the Zaedyus-2 well appraisal well is currently drilling. We are drilling it up-dip of the Zaedyus-1 discovery well and we're going to deepen that through into the Zaedyus deep fan underneath Zaedyus, so it's got a dual objective here, appraising and exploring underneath the fan. We will follow that up with a wildcat well on another of these giant fans, on the Priodontes fan just for the North West of Zaedyus. In addition to that we continue to build up the prospect inventory by acquiring 3D seismics. At the moment there's a 3D seismic acquisition ongoing and that will carry on through to the end of this year and then the new year we will be inserting that 3D seismic, hoping to generate prospects out of these yellow leads that you see on the map there.

In Guyana we were drilling the Jaguar-1 well. You may have read that we encountered thin oil sands above the objective but we encountered high pressures as we'd expected but the high pressures came in shallower than we had anticipated which meant committing a casing spring earlier than the base plan which ultimately meant that we got to a point where we couldn't proceed drilling the well, so we stopped drilling that well and abandoned it. The prospectivity is clearly enhanced. We have a high pressure system which is showing that the kitchen is alive, it's cooked and generating hydrocarbons and that was confirmed when we drilled on into these oil sands, so although the prospectivity is enhanced it's somewhat frustrating that we weren't able to get to the objective. So the forward plan here is to assimilate that data, analyse the data, reassess what it would take to get back to the target and to have a conversation within our joint venture with government about the forward plan. It's still early days to give any further guidance on that venture today.

Another of our core campaigns, Central Atlantic Margin, Mauritania. This will get going next year with a four well campaign starting next year. Three of those wells will be drilled in 2013, the fourth in 2014. Over the last few years we have built up a strong prospect inventory of about 80 prospects in the inner Mauritania acreage. The very exciting thing about the

Mauritania position is that we have strong play diversity here, we have stratigraphic traps similar to the Jubilee play; we have salt basin traps similar to the Central Atlantic Gulf of Mexico play; and we've got carbonate plays similar to the Central Atlantic Nova Scotian Basin. If you look at the chart on the right hand side there you will see that there's a red dotted line there which basically defines the younger, shallower mature plays in Miocene, we have discovered Chinguetti which was not a particularly successful discovery in that it had a low net to gross, but we are looking for the new deeper plays: the cretaceous turbidites, the salt traps and the carbonates. One of the strong points about this basin is that we already have a proven light oil and gas condensate petroleum system. We know that that oil and gas condensate has been generated from the deeper section but we're going to drill down into these deeper traps and try and make them very material discoveries from these exciting prospects there.

Now the West Africa Transform Margin is another of our four core campaigns. The top map there shows the acreage position that we have from Sierra Leone through Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire to Ghana. Our equity positions are loaded to the right. We have higher equities generally on Ghana and the Eastern end of Côte d'Ivoire and in that area we also operate where we took a lower equity position in Sierra Leone and Liberia. As it has panned out that is really matched where the results have come in and we have had better results in the East than in the West. In Sierra Leone and Liberia, we have been finding oil and gas condensate. There is a petroleum system there but the thick sands have only had oil shows. We think that's because the traps have been breached there. Where we have been finding oil bearing reservoirs, it has been in the lower net to gross thinner junctions, so we are yet to find a hub class discovery although we have been making satellite class discoveries there. Really the most exciting result from this campaign so far has been in Côte d'Ivoire, our most recent well Paon-1 in CI-103 which found 31 metres of net pay. If you look at these two maps at the bottom right hand part of this slide, they are both at the same scale. The right hand map is the TEN cluster of discoveries which Paul talked about which have moved forward into the development phase and the left hand map there is the cluster of prospects and the Paon discovery in CI-103. Now as you can see these are very similar geologies and geometries in the CI-103 system, so we are hopeful that this Paon-1 may lead to a TEN type of opportunity for Tullow, so we are very excited by the prospectivity in CI-103. This is a high equity 45% Tullow operated licence. I would just add that the Tweneboa-1 well had just over 23 metres of net pay. In Paon-1 it's 31 metres. There's a lot to play for here in CI-103.

So moving back to the exploration enterprise funnels and moving to the fourth funnel where we monetise and work with development. I'm going to look now at the appraisal successes that we have had in Ghana and Uganda and where we are continuing the drill-out of those assets in support of development activities. So this slide shows on the top our position in Uganda, the appraisal and the drill-out of the Western Nile campaign. We've had good success in recent appraisals, drilling in Uganda, success at Ngege, Jobi and Ngiri. We are about to commence the more material exploration campaign, the West of Nile campaign drilling out the prospects for the North West of this area starting with Omuka to spud in November and drilling that cascade of prospects through to the Raa prospect. We see about 400 million barrels of risked mean prospective resource there. That's a risk number and as you will recall the sum of the unrisked yet to find is over a billion barrels – that's assuming a chance of success of one in three or thereabouts.

The bottom map shows the Deepwater Tano drill-out in Ghana. We have had great success with the appraisal campaign which has led to the development that Paul talked about, but we still have some exploration prospect to drill. We were successful recently with Wawa-1 discovering 33 metres of net oil and gas pay, up-dip from Enyenra. That is likely going to be tied back into the TEN development and we have an exciting exploration well, Okure-1 to drill coming up shortly in the third quarter of this year which sits between Tweneboa and Enyenra, so it's in a good position for charge access, but it's underneath the Tweneboa horizon. Then in the fourth quarter we will be drilling Sapele and as Paul mentioned Sapele is more likely going to be tied into the Jubilee development.

My last slide just in summary, the simple strategy, Africa and the Atlantic margins, we will focus on our core plays. Successful exploration enterprise funnel, keeps us moving opportunities through the exploration business development and the incubation phase into the core campaign; an exciting drilling programme ahead for the next 12 months, in fact indeed for the next 36 months on our account sheets and a successful exploration and appraisal effort ongoing in support of the development project.

So thank you very much.