



**DEPARTMENT PUBLIC LAW**

**2021\_1 EXAMINATION QUESTIONS**

**JUNE 2021\_1 EXAMINATION**

**COURSE TITLE: OIL AND GAS LAW 1**

**COURSE CODE: PUL 411**

**ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS ONLY**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS**

**QUESTION NO. ONE IS COMPULSORY**

1. Today every house, industry, factory use oil to power its engine, operate small machines in order to produce one material or another. In this wise, oil has been a moving fluid that powers many aspects of life. When did its growth emanate and how does it look like?
2. Petroleum geologists and geophysicists have many tools at their disposal to assist in identifying potential areas for drilling. The only way to prove that oil is present in the subsurface is to drill a well. In fact, most of the oil provinces in the world have initially been identified by the presence of surface seeps. Discuss this statement as a student of oil and gas Law.
3. Due to its nature and importance, crude oil is not subject to ordinary ownership just as many commodity or substances which humans encounter daily. Rather certain qualities have developed over the years on the issue of ownership of crude oil and natural gas. Do you agree If not, why?
4. An example of this type of clause found in agreement in Oman in 1937: Said, "In consideration of the payments described in Article (...) the Sultan hereby grants to the company for the remainder of the period of this

Agreement the exclusive right to explore, search for, drill for, produce, win, refine, transport, sell, export and otherwise deal with or dispose of the substances and to do all things necessary for all or any of the above purposes within the Leased Area.” This type of Clause does it exist in the Nigerian Petroleum industry?

5. Discuss how petroleum sharing contracts have been used in Nigeria,
6. What do you understand by joint venture and participation agreements in the petroleum industry.