

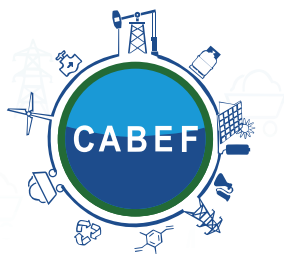
CENTRAL AFRICA BUSINESS ENERGY FORUM 2022

8th 9th SEPTEMBER
CAMEROON-DOUALA



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GENERAL REPORT



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I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

a) Participation and solemn opening of the ceremony

From September 8 to 9, 2022, the work of the 2nd edition of the Central Africa Business and Energy Forum (CABEF) took place in Douala, Cameroon, in accordance with the organization's agenda. All items on the agenda and in the official program have been exhausted. CABEF 2022 had a very high level of participation with the effective presence of many ministers from the energy, mining and hydrocarbons sector in the region compared to the previous and pioneering edition of 2021 in Brazzaville, Congo.

The solemn opening ceremony of CABEF 2022 was held on Thursday, September 8, 2022 at the Best Western Hotel in Douala from 10:00 a.m. in the presence of the Minister of Mines, Industry and Technological Innovation of the Republic of Cameroon, Mr. Gabriel DODO NDOKE, Personal Representative of the Prime Minister, Head of Government H.E. Dr. Joseph DION NGUTE, of the Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Mr. Gabriel MBAGA OBIANG LIMA, of the Minister of the Republic of Chad, Mr. DJERASSEM LE BEMADJIEL, the Minister of the Central African Republic, Mr. Arthur Bertrand PIRI, the Minister of the Gabonese Republic, Mr. Vincent De Paul MASSASSA, and Dr. Omar FAROUK IBRAHIM, Secretary General of APPO without forget the ambassadors and other heads of diplomatic representations. Alongside the members of the government representing their respective countries, there was also the participation of the administrative and political authorities of the city of Douala, namely Mr. Samuel IVAHA DIBOUA, Governor of the Littoral region, Mr. the prefect of Wouri, Mr. MBASSA NDINE, Mayor of the city of Douala and finally, coming from the United States of America, the Vice Mayor of the city of Houston, Martha CASTEX-TATUM as a special guest of CABEF.

After the usual civilities made by Ms. Nathalie LUM, Chairwoman of CABEF during her welcome address, the ceremonial addresses of the circumstances began with the word of the mayor of the city of Douala, immediately followed by the intervention of the Secretary General of the APPO, then that of the vice mayor of the city of Houston, after which came the speech of the Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons of Equatorial Guinea, finally the solemn opening speech of the work of the Minister of Mines of Industry and Technological Innovation of the Republic of Cameroon, Mr. Gabriel DODO NDOKE, Personal Representative of the Prime Minister, Head of Government H.E. Dr. Joseph DION NGUTE.

We retain from all the speeches that this forum organized by CABEF is an opportunity not to be missed, and a historic moment for all the States of Central Africa which finally, touches on the issue of energy which is crucial for the economic development of all countries in the region. The project to build the first pipeline in Central Africa, was presented on the occasion by the Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Mr. Gabriel MBAGA OBIANG LIMA,

comes at the right time and appears to be the solution adapted and appropriate to eradicate energy poverty in the sub-region and greatly stimulate the economic development of all countries. It should be noted that in most large countries and on other continents, hydrocarbons are no longer transported in tank trucks or trains; It is only by pipeline, be it for oil or gas. So, the pipeline is also an ecological solution that preserves the environment. This is a feasible project of 6500 km.

b) Signature of the MOU between CABEF and APPO and family photo.

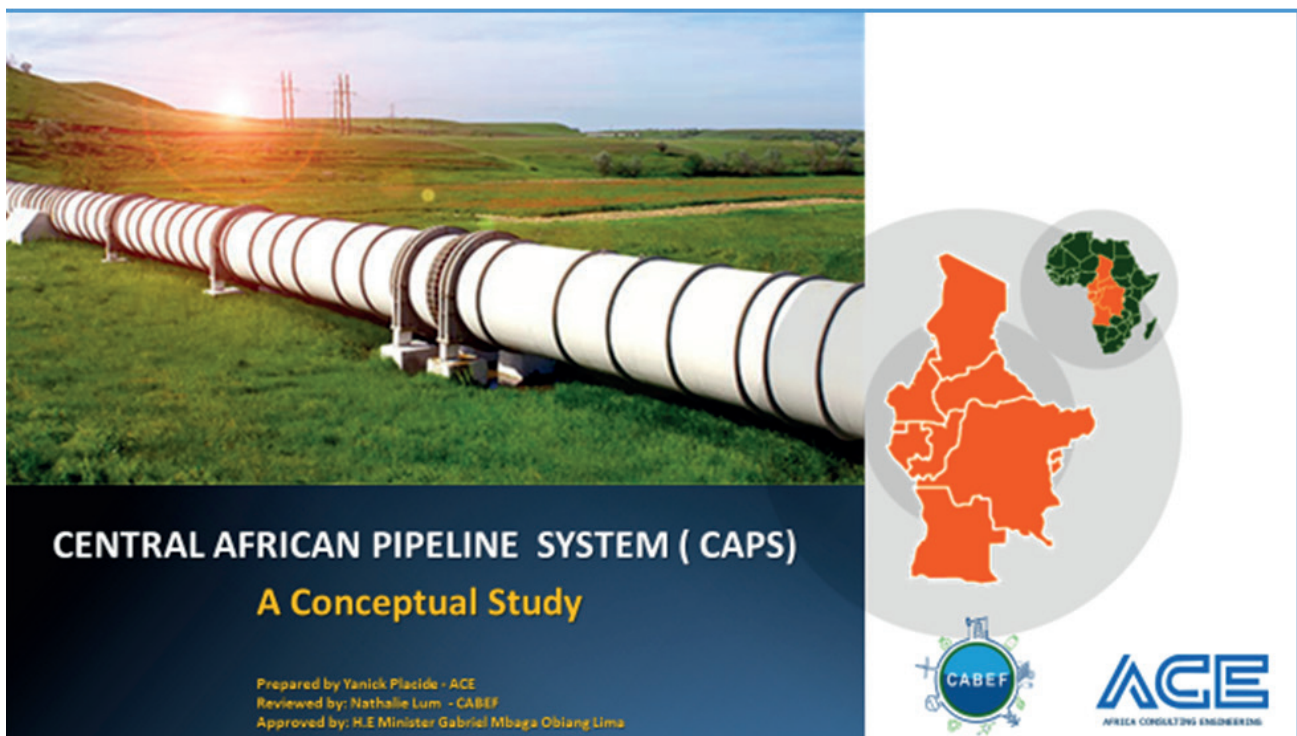
During this formal part of the opening ceremony, there was the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CABEF and APPO which leads to the realization of the pipeline feasibility study followed by the family photo memories of the event, after which intervened the Speech of the representative of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Cameroon.





II. PRESENTATION OF THE CAPS PROJECT

The Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons of Equatorial Guinea, Mr. Gabriel MBAGA OBIANG LIMA made a very detailed presentation of the CAPS Project by demonstrating all the potentialities and feasibility of this pipeline in order to show the international community that ECCAS has and can obtain from its partners all the necessary resources to make this pharaonic project possible and effective.



In this respect, it is allowed to say, the Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons of Equatorial Guinea has committed the States of Central Africa to a process of energy autonomy and above all, to an irreversible path of construction of heavy infrastructure, necessary or even essential for the economic development of all the countries of the region, particularly in the energy and mining sectors, which will thus be boosted to definitively lead to the economic development of other sectors and end energy poverty.





CENTRAL AFRICAN PIPELINE SYSTEM (CAPS) A Conceptual Study

Prepared by Yanick Placide - ACE
Reviewed by: Nathalie Lum - CABEF
Approved by: H.E Minister Gabriel Mbaga Obiang Lima



End Energy Poverty in the Central Africa Region by 2030

Background

Global focus is gradually turning away from crude oil as a major source of energy to natural gas due to its abundant availability, environmental friendliness, and cost effectiveness; this has effectively increased the transboundary pipeline networks with minimal consideration to the impact at which the offshore segment of such projects could have on the environment.

The Pipeline System for Central Africa aims at improving the competitiveness of the energy sectors in Congo, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Chad, Central Africa Republic, Angola, DRC, Rwanda, Burundi and Sao Tome & Principe by promoting the use of cheaper and environmentally cleaner gas from ECCAS producing countries in lieu of solid and liquid fuels for power generation and other industrial, commercial uses, and diversifying energy supply sources;

This will foster regional economic and political integration that would support economic growth, and in particular the development of the Central Africa electricity market.



Objectives

Implement the Central African Pipeline System (CAPS)

CAPS' main objective is the transportation, storage and distribution of fuel products and LNG for electricity production. This aims at supplying future connected ECCAS industrial hubs made of refineries, gas processing plants, power generation plants.

This will ultimately boost the development of mining industry in ECCAS sub-region. The potential for natural gas as a cost-effective, long-term solution to power homes, businesses and end shortages in the mining industry being enormous.



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Energy Statistics

Rule of thumb on Energy Consumption: 1,000MW per 1 million people

Cameroon: Just 54% of the population has access to electricity. The country's installed electricity generation capacity at present is approximately **1,402 MW**, of installed generation capacity to serve a population of over **25 million people**. 56.15% of which is from hydropower, 43.84% from fossil fuels (17.55% from natural gas and 26.29% from oil)

Congo: 3 out of 5 people do not have access to electricity. The country faces particularly severe challenges in bringing energy of any kind to its rural communities. In 2018, electricity capacity totaled **600 MW** in Congo Brazzaville, of installed generation capacity to serve a population of over **5 million people**

Chad: has one of the lowest rates of electricity access in the world. Just ten percent of the population has reliable electricity, and that rate falls to about one percent in rural areas. Chad's ability to achieve increased energy access and poverty reduction is constrained by significant challenges in the power sector. It currently only has about **314 MW** of installed generation capacity to serve a population of over **15 million people**

CAR: The Central African Republic does not currently produce either petroleum or natural gas. The country's petroleum needs are met through imports; in the absence of any domestic refining capacity, only refined products are imported. The vast majority of the population still depend on traditional biomass use for the majority of their energy needs. The country's installed electricity generation capacity at present is approximately **46 MW** to serve a population of over **4 million people**



www.ourworldindata.org

How to End Energy Poverty by 2030 ?

Implementing the Central African Pipeline System: CAPS

- ✓ LNG Pipelines
- ✓ Fuel Pipelines
- ✓ Pumping Stations
- ✓ LNG Terminals
- ✓ Power Plants
- ✓ Oil Refineries
- ✓ Storage Depots

Pipelines

Industrial Hub

Who Inspired Us ?

Central Europe Pipeline System – Since 1950

5,200 Km of Pipeline – France, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Luxemburg

West African Gas Pipeline – Completed in 2008

678 Km of Pipeline – Operated by Chevron

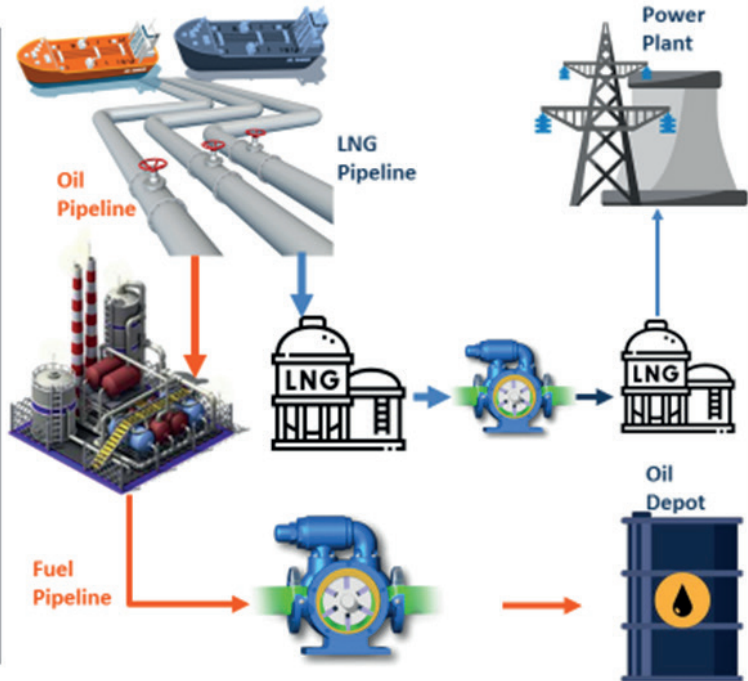
Building Infrastructure to End Energy Poverty in the ECCAS by 2030

The high cost and inadequate availability of energy is a major obstacle to economic growth and poverty reduction in the central Africa region.

The future of The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) must pass through the development of a comprehensive strategy. We've called this strategy "Energy Poverty-Free Zone 2030."

Key elements have been identified as missing from ECCAS countries as a community, to end energy poverty. These are: **LNG pipelines, Fuel Pipelines, pumping stations, LNG terminals, power plants, oil refineries, fuel storage depots.**

To achieve the goal of ending energy poverty in this region, these key pieces of infrastructure need to be completed by 2030



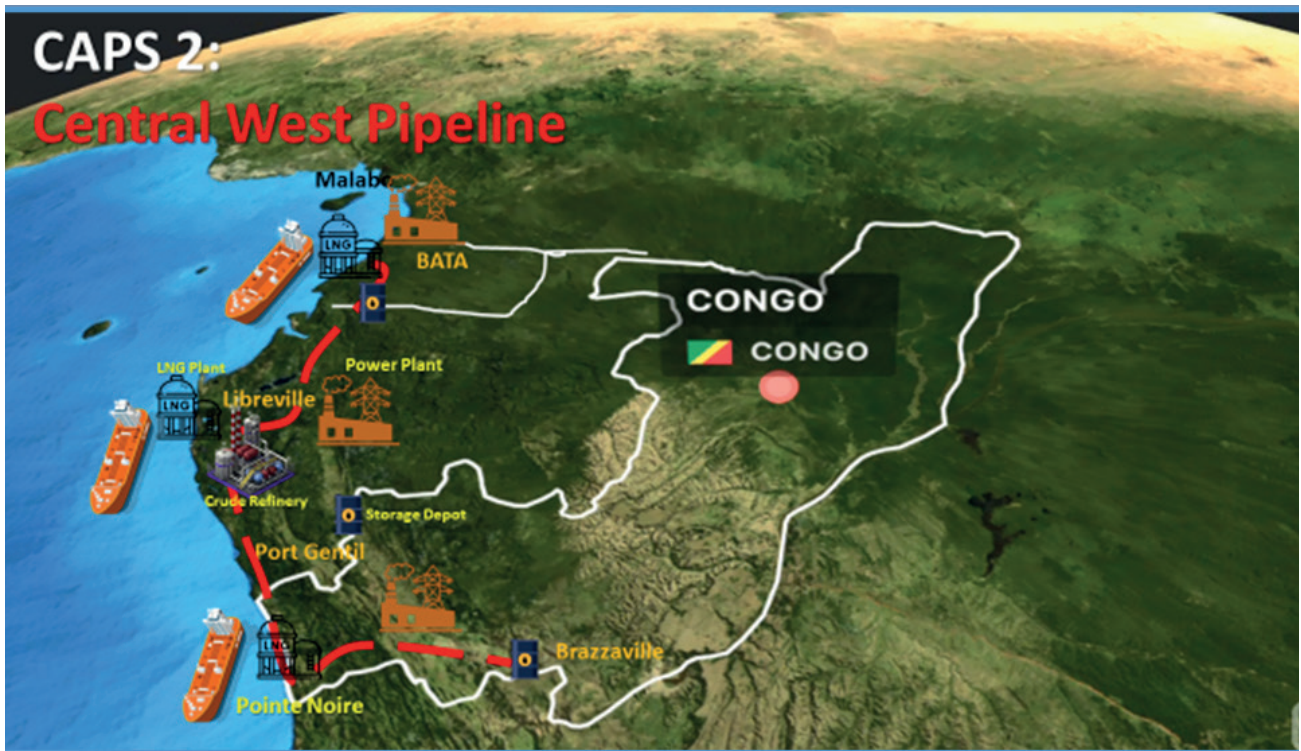
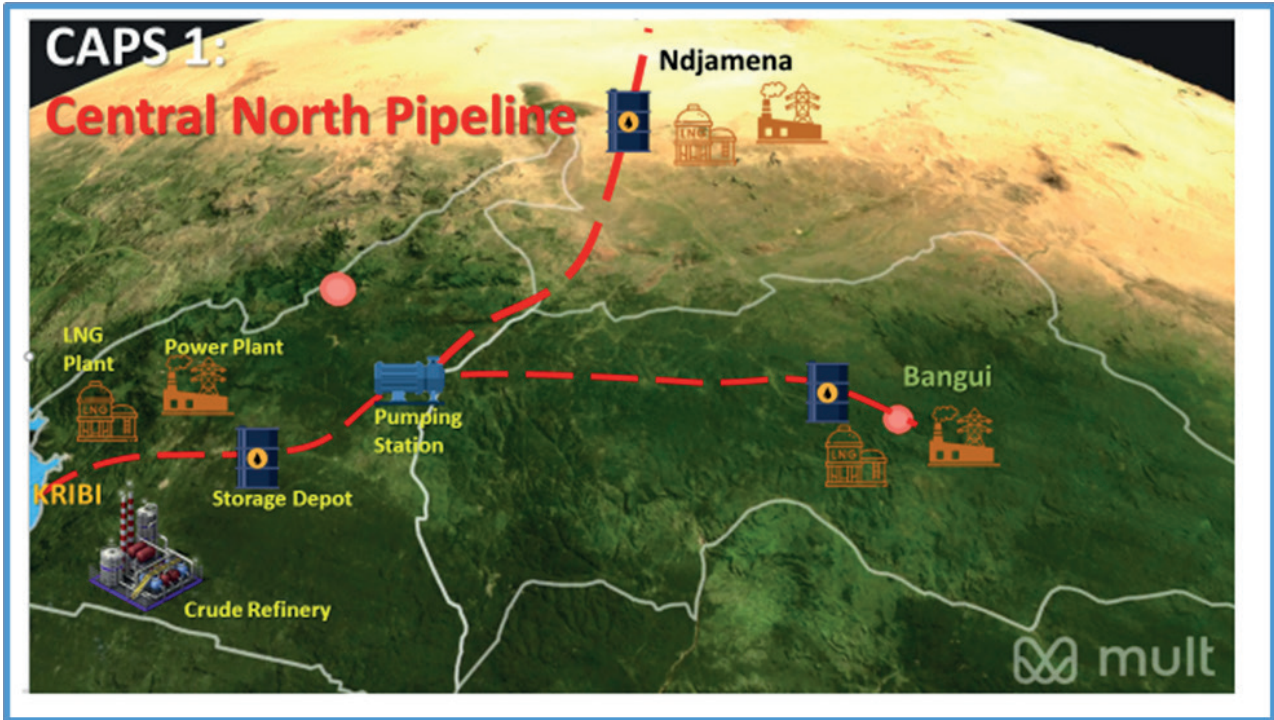
The Central African Pipeline System (CAPS)

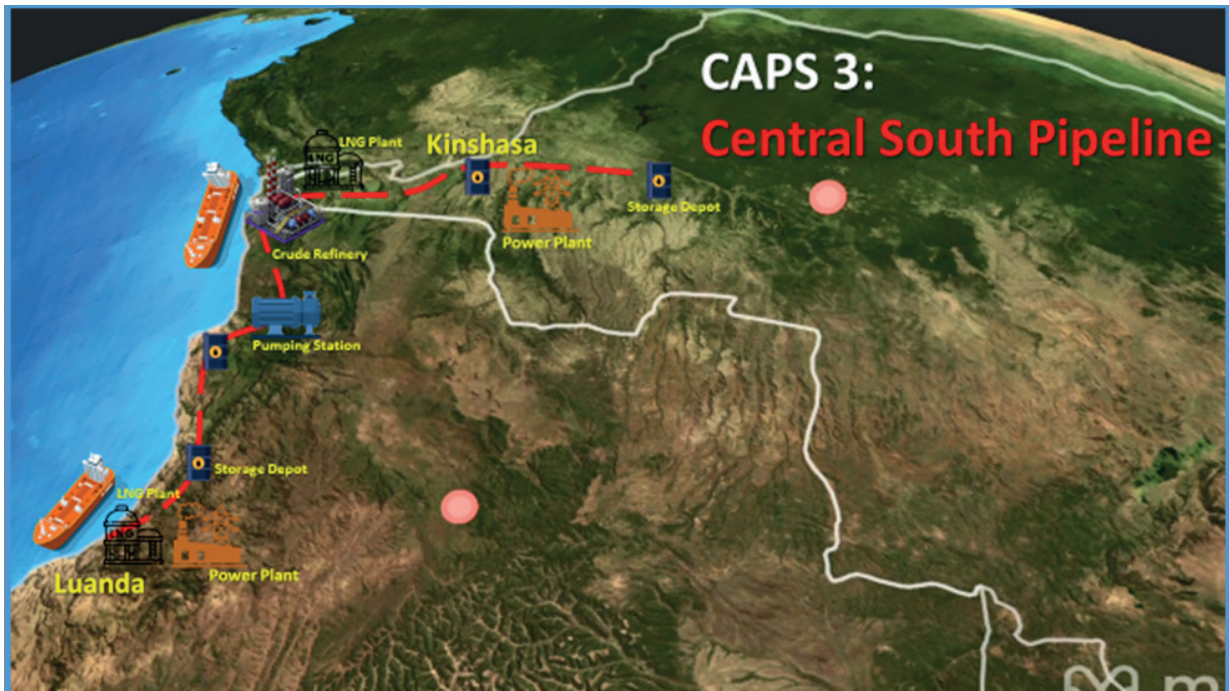
- Fuel pipeline
- LNG pipeline
- LNG Terminal
- Power plant
- Tanker
- storage Depots
- Pumping station
- Industrial Hub & smart city
- Refinery



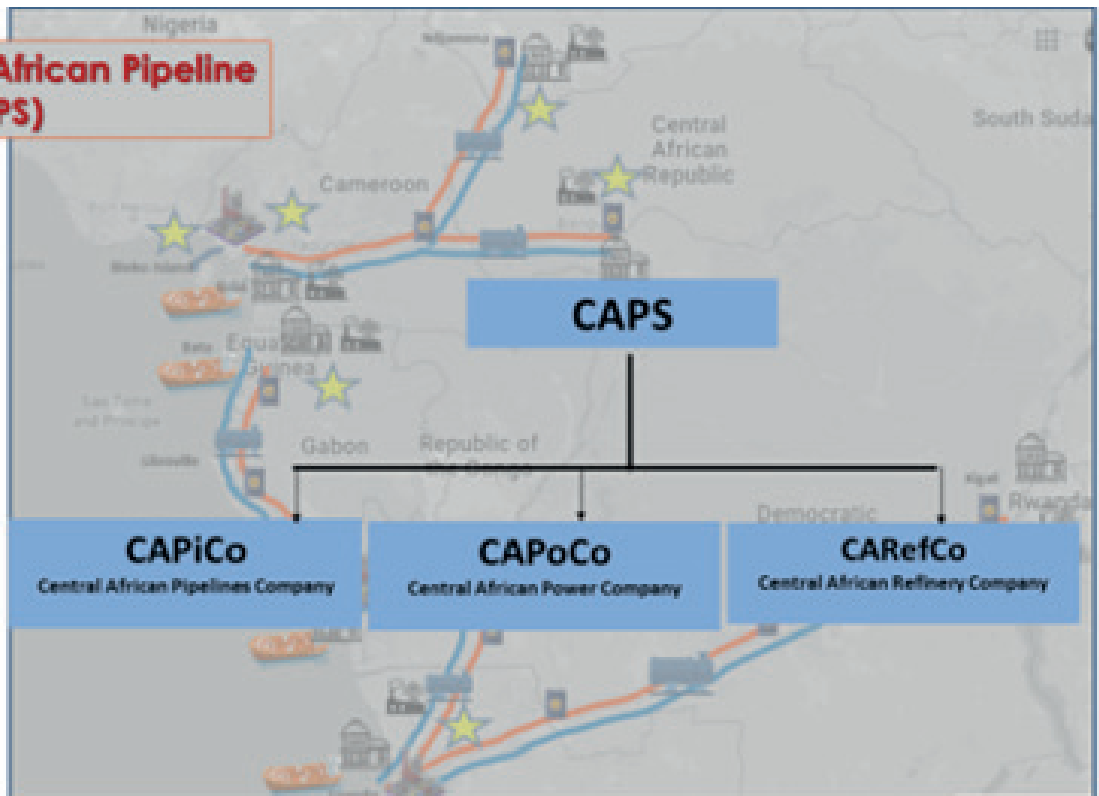
CAPS will be comprised of three multinational pipeline systems:

1. **The Central North Pipeline System** (Cameroon, CAR, Chad)
2. **The Central West Pipeline System** (EG, Gabon, Congo)
3. **The Central South Pipeline System** (Angola, DRC, Rwanda, Burundi)
4. And 11 national pipeline systems





The Central African Pipeline System (CAPS)



III. VISIT OF THE STANDS

The visit of the stands marked the end of the opening ceremony and also allowed the operators of the energy sector who came to exhibit their companies and present their know-how in Douala allowed the ministers, participants and other guests to mark to become familiar with this sector which covers a rapidly expanding market and to establish a few business contracts.

IV. PANELS OF REFLECTION.

IV.1 Panel 1 – Moderator: Eric CHINJE

Panelists:

- * Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons of Equatorial Guinea (HE Gabriel MBAGA OBIANG);
- * Minister of Mines, Industry and Technological Development of Cameroon (HE GABRIEL DODO NDOKE);
- * Minister of Petroleum and Energy of Chad (HE DJERASSEM Le BEMADJIEL);
- * CAR Minister of Energy and Hydrocarbons (HE Arthur Bertrand Piri);
- * Minister of Gas and Hydrocarbons of Gabon (HE Vincent De Paul MASSASSA);
- * Secretary General APPO (Dr. Omar Farouk Ibrahim);
- * Deputy Mayor of Houston (Martha CASTEX-TATUM)

Topic de reflection: Building Infrastructures to end energy poverty in Central Africa by 2030

The interventions came as follows:

Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons of Equatorial Guinea (HE Gabriel MBAGA OBIANG), five points were highlighted:

- * The absolute necessity of the materialization of this project by the implementation of quality energy infrastructures will allow the ECCAS States to eradicate poverty;
- * The capital importance for the ECCAS States to come together, by taking more concrete actions and relying on local content;
- * The creation of a sub-regional market which will facilitate the economic development of the sub-region;
- * That private sector actors be involved by taking more concrete actions, facilitated by the various States;
- * No more total dependence on the Outside.

Minister of Mines, Industry and Technological Development of Cameroon (Representative of the Prime Minister):

- * Whether Hydraulics, Fossils and Renewables, their exploitations require quality infrastructural technologies.
- * The problem remains on the rational use of energy for States.

Minister of Petroleum and Energy of Chad (HE DJERASSEM Le BEMADJIEL)

- * Difficult to explain to local populations the lack of energy (oil and gas), while the local country produces it;
- * Develop infrastructure specific to ECCAS by taking into account all the elements of the value chain distribution;
- * Interconnect the countries of the sub-region in a network;
- * Absolute implementation of good governance in order to have satisfactory results.

CAR Minister of Energy and Hydrocarbons (HE Arthur Bertrand Piri)

- * Develop together strategies for the creation of a common market for the distribution of hydrocarbons and energies in order to give a new breath to the population;
- * Boost the private sector to integrate into the realization of the project in order to produce considerably.

Minister of Gas and Hydrocarbons of Gabon (HE Vincent De Paul MASSASSA);

- * Improve and transform production centers for greater and better performance, with the construction of quality infrastructure;
- * Review the strategies to be adopted to innovate production and especially distribution value chains.

Deputy Mayor of Houston

- * The use of renewable energy must be made strategically by States.
- * The State of Houston is prepared to support ECCAS in this project if that is their wish.

Conclusion of the Moderator:

It is imperative that all States agree and move on to practice, because time is no longer for speeches.

Comments:

We retain from this panel 1 that the time is for action. Africans only have themselves to rely on, since COP 26 in Glasgow on climate change. This is why it is necessary, even essential and urgent, that the countries of Central Africa put their resources together to build this great pipeline, because a single country cannot do it. Hence the importance of drawing inspiration from what is being done elsewhere and from good practices. In addition, the essential political will is demonstrated by the presence of the ministers of the region at this forum which marks their commitment to stimulate a new dynamic in the production of energy products in sufficient quantity and of good quality for all consumers.

It is therefore a question of thinking in terms of production basin for raw products, hydrocarbon processing sites, storage of finished products and finally distribution to the end consumer.

VI.2 Panel 2 – Moderator: Miss Bonny Amandine

Panelists:

- * Honoré MBOUOMBOUO DAIROU (Country Manager at Tower Resources S.A),
- * Léoncio AMADA NZÉ (Executive President at Energy Chamber CEMAC)
- * Jean Pierre BOUSSOUFOU: Special Advisor to the President of the Republic of Gabon
- * Elias PUNGONG

Topic of reflection: A Pipeline to end energy poverty in Central Africa

For the three panelists, the necessary elements for the implementation of a gas pipeline project in the sub-region must include:

- * The legal and administrative framework;
- * The tax framework;
- * Development of strategic financing policies;
- * How to serve the sub-region;
- * Comply with environmental standards
- * Developing a business model
- * Creation of a company that will ensure and watch over the maintenance of the infrastructures put in place;
- * The implementation of a gas value chain that will boost the economy and make it accessible to everyone;
- * Development of digital fiber optic infrastructure in the sub-region.

Conclusion of the Moderator

The implementation of a pipeline remains the last opportunity that ECCAS States must seize to put an end to energy poverty in Central Africa with the collaboration of the private sector.

Comments:

States all have internal procedures through particular legal systems. It also emerges from this panel that the construction of a pipeline requires large financial resources that will have to be found with businessmen, not only States. In addition, the existence of a pipeline requires a market for the flow of the finished product. However, we observe that legal frameworks already exist in the countries as well as partnerships with certain banks such as the AfDB. Finally, there should be no fear for the impact on the environment, because for this type of major project today the environmental impact is minor. This is all the more so since the pipeline protects the environment better than the transport of hydrocarbons by road.

VI.3 Panel 3- Moderator: Ika De Jong Kibonge

Panelists:

- * Serge Hervé Boyogueno (CEO of SONAMINES Cameroon);
- * Agbor Taku Junior (Dean of Engineering, Technical School of Mines Equatorial Guinea).
- * Tony Chermani (Technical Advisor to the Minister of Hydrocarbons)
- * Edgar Mbina Kombila (General Director of Hydrocarbons of Gabon)

Topic of reflection: Synergy of Mining and Hydrocarbons for Central Africa Industrial Development.

For the implementation of a synergy between mines and hydrocarbons, it is necessary to set up a framework for the creation of a value chain which takes into account all the elements and potentials, which will make it possible to achieve regional energy integration, in order to bring out of the ground a real extractive industry; because no energy, no real exploitation.

- * The feasibility of this work depends not only on the strong political will, with concrete actions, but also on taking into account all the needs of the States, through the strategic training of engineers in the two sectors.

- * The creation of a joint Hydrocarbon-mine treatment Centre, without neglecting the development of road infrastructures for distribution and environmental impact.

Moderator's conclusion

No energy, no real exploitation and no Synergy.

VI.4 Panel 4- Moderator: Claudel Tchokonté

Panelists:

- * David Ekabouma (Executive Director of Monitoring & Evaluation of AGF Group);
- * LODJOU TCHONANG Edwige Patrice (Sous Direction des Approvisionnements des Agréments et Transferts des Produits Pétroliers - CSPH);
- * Charles ASSAMBA ONGODO (Director General of Cooperation with Emerging Countries at the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Land Management of Republic of Cameroon);
- * Patrick ELLA PEKE (Country Resident Representative in Cameroon (BDEAC)
- * Henri Epesse (Secretary General ENEO Cameroon)

Topic of Reflection: Investment in Sub-Regional Energy Infrastructure to Reinforce National Economies of Central African States

Topic of Reflection: Investment in Sub-Regional Energy Infrastructure to Reinforce National Economies of Central African States

* To ensure a good and harmonious regulation of all legal practices, it is necessary to consider:

- Political, socio-economic, environmental and legal-administrative issues.
- To establish frank and good communication between decision-makers through multiple meetings and forums;
- Improve storage capacity for price regulation between States;
- Establish a well-structured and well-supported financial framework that highlights the quality of banking, security and consideration of all levels of risk surrounding this project;
- Develop a capital market whose goal is to establish quality partnerships

* Should BDAC take part, the contribution of financing can be made at the level of the studies, by a request made in order to demand for an intervention. But the bank must first be assured of the profitability of the project to finance it at 50%, otherwise, if the studies prove negative, the 50% will be reimbursed by the structure;

* The need to deal with sub-regional cross-border projects brings more credibility and added value to the Sub-Region by:

- The change of rigid conceptions of legislation for a common good;
- The strong ability to resist externalities and help the weakest;
- Development of strong partnerships between States and bilateral partners and the private sector

* Draws lessons from successful projects such as the Chad-Cameroon Pipeline and the Nachtigal project (with strategy to adopt to make the technical aspect mature, the social, environmental and unit aspect taken into account and the right fundraising strategies.)

Conclusion of the Moderator

We have to ensure good and harmonious regulation of good practices and a financial framework that highlights banking, security and consideration of all levels of risk, which makes the project more profitable.

VI.5 Panel 5 – Moderator: Carl Mbeng

Panelists:

- * Patrick Essame Essame (Energy Market & Network Analyst and external reviewer for Africa Energy Outlook 2022 for the International Energy Agency);
- * Dolmia Nathaniel (Director of Operation at Société National d'Electricité-SNE);
- * Serge Esso (Founder & CEO at Glencoe Advisory);

- * Paul Jing (Founding Partner at JING, & Partners, Attorneys at Law).
- * Atadet Azarak Mogro (PEAC Permanent Secretary)

Theme of Reflection: Cross-Border Electricity Infrastructure and Intra-African Electricity trade: Opportunities and Challenge in Central Africa

- * Eliminate barriers and establish a collective legal-administrative regulatory framework between States, and promote the integration of private sector actors in the energy sector, for an industrialization that combines a public and private sector partnership;
- * The financing of this gigantic project is only possible through the implementation of a quality economic model and the development of an effective strategy for the creation of a well-developed financing institution that takes into account or harmonizes the public sector and the private sector;
- * Valuing local potential in all aspects and solving the real problem of top management execution.
- * The implementation of an institution that will ensure the regulation of energy transport and distribution in all countries of the sub-region with quality infrastructure.

Moderator's conclusion

It is imperative that all States agree and move on to practice, end to speeches.

VI.6 Panel 6 – Moderator: Lady Ngo Mang Epesse

- * Edgar Mbina Kombila (General Director of Hydrocarbons of Gabon)
- * Badou Mohammad
- * hama Zacharia
- * Nji Gerd

Topic of reflection: Current Situation of the Oil and Gas Industry in Central Africa

- * The production of hydrocarbons in the sub-region being in decline, it is imperative that the States invest in research, exploration and the establishment of a mutual investment bank;
- * The synergy between the countries should be found in the joint process of efforts to integrate banks into the project and the efforts to be made to change mentalities;
- * To enable the construction or the implementation of the project, it is imperative that all the National Hydrocarbon Companies are brought up to the world standard and to consider the approach of complementarity and not of competition;
- * To sustain the free flow of energy in the Sub-Region, it is imperative to consider an economic model that focuses on the long term, because demand

always ends up catching up with supply;

- * One of the most suitable solutions is not only to federate the laws between States of the Sub-region, but also to put in place regulatory frameworks allowing businessmen to invest freely within the whole CEMAC in the hydrocarbon sector.

Moderator's conclusion

Promote the federation of laws between the States of the sub-region and facilitate the integration of the private sector in the hydrocarbons and mining sector.

VI.7 Panel 7 – Moderator: Inmaculada BELA NZE Slater

Panelists:

- * Nathalie LUM (Chairwoman CABEF)
- * Jessica NEWI LENGHA ABEGA (Deputy General Manager & Director of corporate Service in ADDAX PETROLEUM Cameroon Company S.A, a Sinopec Group Company);
- * Pr NJOH Oliver
- * Fernand EPIGAT (Advisor to the Minister of Oil and Gas)
- * Pr Joseph NKWI (Member of the Constitutional Council of the State - Cameroon).

Theme of reflection: Capacity Building in Central Africa for the Oil and Gas Industry

- * Capacity building is possible by setting up sharing contracts in all aspect of training with scholarships offered to students in the fields of hydrocarbons;
- * The experience of Gabon can be used in the context of mutualization;
- * Regarding the case of ADDAX, patriotic awareness is highlighted in order to bring employees to consider company's good as their own;
- * Thus, all the skills we need pass through the education system, and this system must be reviewed in order to train our students for professional specializations;
- * Solve the problem of the return on investment of the Government on students from the Sub-Region trained abroad, through the process of their repatriation by facilitating their integration in order to put their expertise at the service of the Government;
- * The strategy to be developed in order to respond to this capacity building involves:
 - the joint implementation of a meeting point allowing the development of mutual skills;
 - Establishment of cooperation and exchanges between the different countries by creating centers of experience and expertise;

- Creation of schools of excellence in the field of hydrocarbons;
- Harmonization of extractive sector policies and develop a policy that will oblige all actors to develop locally;
- Create a synergy of education, training between universities and students.

Conclusion of the moderator

Solve the problem of the return on investment of the State, by creating a real and favorable environment which facilitates the return of the subregion diaspora, but also to create a synergy of education and training between universities in the field of hydrocarbons and mines.

VI.8 Panel 8 – Moderator: Pricila Behos (S.G. CABEF)

Panelists:

- * Jacqueline PATCHA (Supply Chain Manager at ADDAX PETROLEUM Cameroon Company S.A, a Sinopec Group company).
- * Jacinto OWONO (Director of Local Content for Equatorial Guinea’s Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons);
- * Dr DEFOUKOUEMOU Himbe Lamine (Associate lecturer at the University of Paris Saclay).
- * Mr. Pedro NKOOGO NDONG (General Manager Gepetrol Servicios)

Theme of reflection: Local Content: Challenges and Efficient Implementation Strategies as a Mean of Boosting the National Economies of Central African Countries

- * The local content must be measurable by figures and quality indicators and possible to fix the proportions;
- * The quality development of local content is based on the requirements of performance and sustainable development. Among these requirements, we can highlight:
 - The development of local human resources;
 - SME/SMI technology transfer;
 - Participation in the shareholding;
 - The establishment of a social development project;
 - The transformation of part of the local production.
- * The challenges of local content are settled on several aspects:
 - Lack of specific local content legislation;
 - The absence of a precise structure for monitoring and follow-up;
 - The strengthening of capacities and skills presenting itself as an absolute necessity;
 - The lack of infrastructure and finance presenting itself as the major challenge in the implementation of local content;
- * Local content should not be copy-and-paste, but something that is

- implemented day-to-day and country-specific;
- * It is therefore imperative that States share experiences of local content;
 - * For local content to boost our economy, we must:
 - Put in place the public policies of the mining code;
 - Support the decentralization process
 - The CAPS Project program must take into account and integrate local content during its implementation
 - Work together with integrity leadership for better implementation.

Conclusion

For the CAPS project to have a satisfactory success, it must put the local content policy at the heart of its priorities.

IV.9 Closing panel – Moderator: Eric CHINJE

Panelists:

- * Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons of Equatorial Guinea (HE Gabriel MBAGA OBIANG);
- * Minister of Mines, Industry and Technological Development of Cameroon (HE Gabriel BODO NDOKE);
- * Minister of Petroleum and Energy of Chad (HE DJERASSEM Le BEMADJIEL);
- * CAR Minister of Energy and Hydrocarbons (HE Arthur Bertrand Piri);
- * Minister of Gas and Hydrocarbons of Gabon (HE Vincent De Paul MASSASSA);
- * Deputy Mayor of Houston (Martha CASTEX-TATUM)

End Topic: Building Infrastructures to End Energy Poverty in the ECCAS Sub-region by 2030

The problem of the last panel comes down to each Minister to say concretely what will be done at the exit of this room or after the end of this conference.

* **Minister of Mines, Industry and Technological Development of Cameroon (HE Gabriel Dodo NDOKE);**

- The obligation to relay to the Government in order to integrate all the decisions that were taken during this conference;
- Behave as the owner of the field and decide who and how to help;
- Reflection must feed national policies.

* **Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons of Equatorial Guinea (HE Gabriel MBAGA Obiang);**

- Create Frameworks in order to repeat and repeat and repeat the resolutions taken to its government so that all stakeholders integrate the feasibility of this project in all its being in order to breathe and live this project;
- Follow up by changing mindsets;

- Solve the problem through strategic research to make money.
- Encourage the private sector

*** Minister of Gas and Hydrocarbons of Gabon (HE Vincent De Paul MASSA);**

- Put local content into practice and expand it in the sub-region;
- Ownership of the results expected by the natives;
- Continue communications with regional and sub-regional support;

*** CAR Minister of Energy and Hydrocarbons (HE Arthur Bertrand Piri);**

- The CAR will materialize this political will existing between the States of the implementation of this project;
- To be united to give satisfaction to our peoples for historical reasons;
- Integrate the local, regional and sub-regional banking sector into the reflection;
- Involve all those who want to add value.

*** Minister of Petroleum and Energy of Chad (SE DJERASSEM Le BEMADJIEL);**

- Sell the project to its government;
- Capitalize on CEMAC's financial partnership;
- Find appropriate strategies to create a favorable environment for the repatriation of our skills from outside, by creating favorable conditions;
- Create a service company that brings together all the experts in the sector in the countries;

*** Deputy Mayor of Houston (Mrs. Martha Castex-Tatum)**

Let everyone play their part, especially with regard to the CAPS project;

V. DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT CABEF FORUM

The third edition of the CABEF Energy Forum scheduled for 2023 will be held in N'Djamena, Chad during the second half of 2023. The exact dates, days and months are yet to be specified.

VI. GENERAL CONCLUSION

All member States should accept, visualize and own this gigantic project as being a personal property. Because everyone should put their assets without restriction, and above all, not evolve in a dispersed row. It is imperative that all States agree and move on to practice, and put an end to speeches. It's time for action.

Finally, to succeed a proper fundraising, it would be very wise and strategic to develop a South-South partnership, because Africans have money. The work ended in a friendly atmosphere. The Douala forum was a complete and frank success for CABEF, which thus reinforces its credibility and its expertise in the organization of this type of event in the energy sector as well as its specialization and its expertise on the issues of energy as a whole in favor of Central Africa. Thus, CABEF has become a key player in all energy discussions at the level of the Central African sub-region in particular and Africa in general.

IV. APPENDICES

Speeches of the different personalities

VII.1 Speech of Nathalie Lum Chairwoman CABEF

Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister

Your Excellency Minister of Mines, Industries and Technological Development, Cameroon

Your Excellency Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbon, Equatorial Guinea

Your Excellency Minister of Hydrocarbons, Chad

Your Excellency Minister of Hydrocarbons, Gabon

Your Excellency Minister of Mines, Central Africa Republic

Your Excellency Secretary General of APPO

Mr. Permanent Secretary of PEAC

Mr. Mayor of the city of Douala

Excellencies Ministers, Representatives of the Diplomatic Corps;

Ladies and Gentlemen in your respective titles and ranks.

Good morning, welcome to the Central Africa Business Energy Forum

The CEMAC business energy forum was created in 2021 to provide a platform for businesses operating in the energy sector in the six countries of the Cen-



tral African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) to network and exchange ideas. However, in 2022, the forum was changed to Central Africa Business Energy Forum (CABEF) to include businesses from all 11 member states of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

The change was made in order to allow businesses from a wider range of countries to participate and to create a more cohesive energy market in the region. The new forum has a more modern structure and is better equipped to handle the needs of businesses in the region.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay a special tribute to the delegations that came from following countries: Chad, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the United States of America.

There is no doubt that the presence of these delegations is heartening and encouraging signs for our work. We also feel proud to be working in such a unity and solidarity with our sisterly countries.

I would also like to extend my heartfelt thanks and appreciation to the Government of Cameroon for hosting us at this historic occasion. I would like to thank you for your warm hospitality and for being a gracious host to us in Douala. Excellencies, Honorable Guests, your presence here today is a tribute to our common objective, to end energy poverty in Central Africa.

Energy poverty affects almost every person on the planet. In fact, it is one of the most pressing global issues of our time. With rising energy costs and a growing reliance on imported fossil fuels, millions of people are struggling to access adequate energy resources.

Many countries are now facing an energy crisis as they struggle to meet their demand for electricity. As a result, millions of people around our sub-region are at risk of going hungry and becoming sick due to a lack of clean water.

The story of Mariam and Mami Tchop is still relevant. Mariam is a vibrant and smart little girl in the village of Sarh in Chad. She loves to read, but she can do so only for an hour a day, because they can only afford lamp light. Just as Mami Tchop in Mboppi Douala Cameroon, who runs a successful restaurant and has the food prepared round the clock. But she has to stock so many butanes gas bottles in her house to prevent eventual shortages. For these reasons, energy poverty is an urgent problem that needs to be addressed immediately.

And to quote his Excellency Dion NGUTE, Prime Minister, Head of Government of Cameroon, “electricity should be a public necessity for all”. This is the why we are in the fight for our future. From the words of His Excellency Minister Jean Bruno ITOUA, Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons of Congo: “we need to come together in order to invest in mutual benefit projects “. Moreover, his

Excellency Minister Gabriel Dodo NDOKE rightly said that “in order to eradicate energy poverty, there must be action. This is why, under the leadership of minister Gabriel Obiang Lima, and the strong support and partnership of APPO, we are putting in place all the necessary tools to make energy poverty a thing of the past.

The road is long, but it starts with the first step. This step is what we see here. Experts from the industry, all gathered together to materialize a simple idea into world class infrastructures with the purpose of serving the needs of our people.

Thank you

VII.2 Speech by the Mayor of the City of Douala

- EXCELLENCY, THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRIME MINISTER, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT OF CAMEROON;
- EXCELLENCE THE MINISTER OF WATER AND ENERGY OF CAMEROON;
- EXCELLENCE THE MINISTER OF MINES AND HYDROCARBONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA;
- EXCELLENCE THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHAD;
- EXCELLENCE THE MINISTER OF OIL AND GAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF GABON;
- EXCELLENCE THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC;
- EXCELLENCIES LADIES AND GENTLE MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT;
- EXCELLENCIES THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS;
- THE DEPUTY MAYOR OF THE CITY OF HOUSTON;
- THE GOVERNOR OF THE LITTORAL REGION;
- THE PRESIDENT OF THE LITTORAL REGIONAL COUNCIL;
- LADIES AND GENTLEMAN DIRECTORS OF OIL AND GAS COMPANIES;
- THE DIVISIONAL OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WOURI;



- GENERAL DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMPANIES;
- MADAM CHAIRWOMAN OF THE CENTRAL AFRICA BUSINESS ENERGY FORUM
- LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THE HEADS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ADMINISTRATIONS;
- LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EXPERTS;
- LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ECONOMIC OPERATORS;
- LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN YOUR RESPECTIVE RANKS, GRADES AND TITLES;

It is an immense honor for me to address you today, September 8, 2022, on the occasion of this opening ceremony of the Central Africa Business Energy Forum, to wish you a warm welcome to Douala, the economic metropolis of the Cameroon.

Excellencies;

Ladies and gentlemen

After the success that has crossed the borders of the Cemac Business Energy Forum held in November 2021 in Brazzaville, Congo, the city of Douala feels honored to host the work of the 2nd edition of this International Energy Forum on the theme "Construction of oil and gas infrastructure to eradicate energy poverty in Central Africa by 2030".

These works, which will take place over the next two days here in Douala, the economic capital of Cameroon, whose energy needs are significant and constantly growing given the strong industrial activity in the city, show the interest that the governments of the countries of Central Africa grant to the energy sectors in their development objectives. The presence of the Personal Representative of the Prime Minister Head of Government, the ministers of the countries of the sub-region in charge of energy and the senior officials of public and private hydrocarbon companies, amply demonstrates this.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

To close my remarks, I would like to thank once again the organizers of this Central Africa Energy Forum for the choice of the city of Douala which is proud to welcome high sub-regional and international authorities to whom I wish a pleasant stay in Douala.

To all the delegations that have made the trip to our city, I also wish them a pleasant stay. Despite the slightly rainy weather, I invite you to visit our city, which is not lacking in charm.

Finally, I wish a resounding success of this Central Africa Energy Forum which is being held in Douala, so that

Long live the city of Douala

Long live Cameroon and its illustrious leader, His Excellency Paul BIYA, President of the Republic of Cameroon!

Thank you for your kind attention!

VII.2 Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons of Equatorial Guinea,

His Excellency Dr. Dion NGUTE, Prime Minister of the Republic of Cameroon

His Excellency Mr. Gabriel DODO NDOKE, Minister of Mines, Industry and Technological Development of the Republic of Cameroon,

His Excellency Mr. ELOUNDOU ESSOMBA Minister of Water and Energy of the Republic of Cameroon,

Members of the Government of the Republic of Cameroon,

Distinguished ambassadors, representatives of international organizations, business leaders in the oil, gas, minerals and energy sector,

Ladies and gentlemen with the permission of His Excellency the Prime Minister, I wish to continue the speech in English;

Thank you.

If CEMAC was a country we would have 57 Millions in terms of population; if CEMAC was a country we would have a 3 million KM² surface; if CEMAC was a country we would be producing 800,000 bottle a day; if CEMAC was a country we would have 5 billion oil reserve, if CEMAC was a country we would have 15 TCF of Gaz; if CEMAC was a country we would be producing, processing and exporting, minerals resources; if CEMAC was a country we would be one of the richest country in Africa with a vast resource of water and forest reserve etc.. In conclusion if CEMAC was a country it would probably be a member of the G7.

But we are here today for much more than CEMAC. The Central Africa sub-region is the new frontier to make energy poverty history in all member States of the Economic Community of Central Africa. Therefore, we must come together because there is an urgent need of a Central Africa Sub-region of energy.

There are several reasons for the need of a Central Africa sub-region of energy. The sub-region is characterized by the high demand for electricity and a significant need to increase its supply. There are significant opportunities for investments in gas for power generation, smart grids, and storage technologies. However, the region's fragmented regulatory environment makes it difficult for new projects to get off the ground. While the region has natural resources, such as oil and gas, which can be exploited to meet some energy needs, each country's resources must be coordinated with other countries of the sub-region in order to realize the full economic potential of the sub-region as a whole. The lack of infrastructure in the Central Africa sub-region also hampers efforts to increase energy supply. In addition, poor governance and regulation pose major challenges to the development of new energy technologies. To address these challenges, countries in the region must build their

capacity to implement policies that encourage private sector investment and improve governance

Here are some statics to consider:

1. Equatorial Guinea :

Population: 1.4 Million - Total electricity consumption: 1,321 GW.h/yr

2. Cameroon :

Population: 25.8 Million - Total electricity consumption: 6,743 GW.h/yr

3. DRC :

Population: 87 Million – Total electricity consumption: 8,594 GW.h/yr

4. Angola :

Population: 31.8 Million - Total electricity consumption: 10,364 GW.h/yr

5. Congo :

Population: 5.4 Million - Total electricity consumption: 2,000 GW.h/yr

6. Gabon :

Population: 2.2 Million - Total electricity consumption: 2,200 GW.h/yr

7. Chad :

Population: 16 Million - Total electricity consumption: 213 GW.h/yr

8. Central Africa Republic :

Population: 4.7 Million - Total electricity consumption: 140 GW.h/yr

9. Burundi :

Population: 11.5 Million - Total electricity consumption: 339 GW.h/yr

10. Rwanda :

Population: 12.6 Million - Total electricity consumption: 764 GW.h/yr

11. Sao Tome & Principe :

Population: 220 Thousands - Total electricity consumption: 81 GW.h/yr

Your Excellences, obviously energy poverty is endemic in our sub-region. But what is the solution? The solution is what we are doing here, we are working together, we are collaborating; we are sharing experience to learn from an industry that can uplift our economy, our people, and our countries.

I want to encourage that we work in initiatives that are going to help Central Africa like the Central Africa Pipeline System, that for a long-time was supposed to be done, a pipeline network so that we should not continue transporting refine product by truck or railroads, the same type of pipelines that

are done in Europe, United states, in China and other places and Central Africa can do it.

Excellencies I'm here and I'm contributing to this initiative because I was asked in July by his Excellency President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo that « Mr. minister we are having a problem , the oil price is not increasing, covid pandemic is creating a problem in our Economy and is not going away, so what can we do?» my answer to his excellency was that our only alternative is with our neighbourhood; with our continent, we cannot depend anymore on any other continent not the European continent, not the north American companies, even the Asian companies; we need to start, we need to count on our own continent and to do that we need to have the south-south cooperation , we need to continue with the initiative of what every single African president have signed, the free African Trade Area and at the same time we need to increase the Central Africa sub-region inter-trade on these resources that are important for our continent.

This is a message his Excellency President of Equatorial Guinea Teodoro Obiang Nguema ask me to relay to his Excellency President Paul BIYA Of the Republic Of Cameroon, I had the great pleasure to go there and present the same message, I also had the great pleasure yesterday to provide the same message to his Excellency President Sassou Nguesso of the Republic of Congo, I will continue with sending the same message to the rest of the others presidents of Central Africa Sub-region, because all of them they are absolutely telling me the same message as they are agreeing with the initiative 100% and asking us that we do not stop.

I hope that all these initiatives all these talks that we are having are going to make history for ECCAS. Like I said ECCAS is a very important group but also its would be a great example for other blocs in Africa. With that I want to thank you for your attention, and I want to ask for all the participants, all the speakers, to spread the word to what we want to do regarding the initiative of making ECCAS a member of G7.

Thank you very Much.

VII.4 SPEECH OF REPRESENTATIVE OF PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF MINES, INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Thanks to his vision, the President of the Republic His Excellency Paul BIYA has embarked on a series of projects related to the production and transport of energy, in particular hydroelectric and gas, such as the construction of hydroelectric dams and thermal power stations.

The Head of State thus remains attached to the vision of «Emerging Cameroon by 2035» as a major socio-economic objective. This aims to achieve this

goal through a series of key initiatives:

- “Electricity for all”: Hydroelectric and gas projects have been developed in the country, helping to provide Cameroonians with modern infrastructure.
- “Transit and road connectivity”: Roads should be improved to facilitate the transport of products in the country.

Thanks to these initiatives, the President of the Republic His Excellency Paul BIYA will help Cameroon to access modern forms of energy. In turn, this will help reduce poverty and promote the country’s economic growth.

The Central African sub-region is characterized by a high demand for electricity and a significant need to increase its supply. So far, electricity supply has been provided mainly by hydroelectricity, but this energy source is limited. It is therefore necessary to explore other options in order to meet the growing demand for energy and reduce dependence on hydroelectricity. Without a sustainable gas industry in Central Africa, more than 20 million people will still not have reliable access to electricity.

The region has huge gas reserves that can generate large amounts of electricity if extracted. In Central Africa alone, there are more than 30 billion cubic feet (bcf) of natural gas reserves that can be extracted by 2025.

In Cameroon and Congo, it is estimated that 5 billion cubic feet and 10 billion cubic feet respectively can be extracted by 2030. If extraction can be done quickly, it will provide electricity to millions of people living in Central Africa who are currently without it. It will also reduce emissions of carbon by decreasing reliance on coal-fired power stations, which produce more carbon emissions than natural gas-fired power stations. In addition, it will enhance the energy security of the region, as Central African countries will be able to sell their electricity to other countries in the event of excess supply due to the high demand for electricity in the region.

Energy should be a public good for all in Central African countries in general and for Cameroon in particular, because as we have noted, it is essential to the well-being of populations and economic actors, it should be accessible to all in Central African countries.

Since electricity is essential to the health and productivity of populations, it should be accessible to all in the countries of Central Africa. It is a vital resource that allows people to cook meals, wash themselves and charge their phones. Without electricity, people cannot cook, bathe, or charge their phones, among other things. Electricity is important both for daily consumption and for industrial development. For example, factories run machines, lights and fans at night, using electricity, when the sun is not shining. Without electricity, citizens can’t work, businesses can’t operate, and people can’t get the basic things they need to live.

It is obvious that energy poverty is endemic in our sub-region. But what is the solution? The solution is what we do here, we work together, we collaborate, we share: We share ideas, resources and expertise. We collaborate on small and large projects, to make a difference in the lives of our fellow citizens. We are all gathered here today to help each other, because that is what it means to be part of a community. It means working together, sharing resources and

making things happen. And that's what we need to do more of if we want to achieve energy self-sufficiency by 2030: we need to work together.

VII.5- Speech by the Secretary General of the APPO, DR. OMAR FAROUK IBRAHIM

Your Excellency Dr. Joseph NGUTE, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Cameroun,
Excellencies Ministers of the Government of the Republic of Cameroun,
Excellencies Ministers of APPO Member Countries here present,
The President and alternate President of OPEC,
Their Excellencies Bruno Jean-Richard ITOUA and Gabriel MBAGA Obiang Lima,
His Excellency Didier BUDIMBU NTUBUANGA, Mineral of Hydrocarbons of the DRC,
Excellencies other Ministers here present,
Chief Executive Officers of the National Oil Companies, Captains of the oil and gas industry, Business leaders, delegates, the management of CABEF, the organizers of this event ably led by Madam Nathalie LUM, distinguished ladies and gentlemen.

I am very pleased to be here today representing our continental energy Organization, the African Petroleum Producers' Organization, APPO, at the second edition of the Central Africa Business and Energy Forum, CABEF 2022. I am also pleased to say that as a partner in project CABEF, APPO is committed to the realization of its objectives, namely developing the Central African regional energy industry.

Your Excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, as an inter-governmental energy organization of 16 African Oil and Gas producing countries, APPO is proud to be associated with CABEF. Although a baby amongst the many such fora on the continent, CABEF has, within its two years of existence demonstrated that it is not a talk show.

It is not a forum that starts and ends with power point presentations.

It is not a forum that creates so many solutions to Africa's problems that end up on the shelves or in the offices of governments without implementation.

It has proven that it is as a much a forum for deep, insightful and critical analyses of the business and energy challenges facing the central Africa sub-region as it is a practical solution provider to those challenges.

The evidence to the former can be found in the themes and topics for presentation and discussions at both last years and this year's CABEF. But more important than this theoretical discourse, and this is what makes CABEF different from the others, is the practical commitment to the realization of the solutions that have been identified. CABEF is not just making recommendations, but also leading in efforts to implement the recommendations.

Excellencies, what better evidence does one need than the Central Africa Pipeline System project, the CAPS project, which CABEF is championing and about which this audience will today witness the signing of an MoU to breathe life into this game changing project for the Central African sub-region.

Permit me Excellencies, at this point, to recognize the visionary behind this project whose unparalleled commitment to this project has been a source of great hope for us in APPO. This is none other than the Minister of Hydrocarbons of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and Alternate President of OPEC His Excellency Gabriel Mbagha Obiang Lima. Thank you, Minister Gabriel Lima, for what you are doing for the Central Africa sub-region. And to Madam Nathalie Lum, your enthusiasm and devotion to this project has been unequalled. We thank you for your sterling leadership.

Of course, Minister Gabriel wouldn't have gone far without the support of his colleagues in the APPO Ministerial Council, in particular, HE Bruno Jean-Richard ITOUA, Minister of Hydrocarbons of the Republic of Congo and President of OPEC, as well as HE Didier Budimbu Itubuanga, Minister of Hydrocarbons of the DRC, among others.

Why is APPO so excited about the CAPS project? The reason is simple. We have found in CAPS and its promoters, people who share our vision of the role that energy can play, just like it did in other continents, in transforming the lives of our people for the better and by so doing usher peace, stability and socio-economic development across our continent.

We have found in CAPS people who share our belief in APPO that the current and future challenges posed to the oil and gas industry in our continent are beyond the capability of individual African countries to solve by themselves. But working together in cooperation and collaboration, Africa can surmount the challenges.

We have found in CAPS' visionaries, people who think outside the box, people who do not limit the African possibilities to governments, but also involve the private sector.

And what are the current and imminent challenges facing the African oil and gas industry?

A major study conducted by the APPO Secretariat last year on the Future of the Oil and Gas Industry in Africa in the Light of the Energy Transition found out that Africa risks losing the over 125 billion barrels of crude oil and another 550+ billion cubic feet of proven gas reserves if it does not immediately address the following three imminent challenges to the industry resulting from the global energy transition.

These challenges are the funding challenge, the technology challenge and Market/energy infrastructure challenge.

The study noted that in the nearly one hundred years that African countries have been producing oil and gas, their focus has been essentially to produce for export. This is not because their people do not need the energy but because the funding of the projects, the technology of the projects and in some cases the expertise for exploration, production, and processing were all foreign.

The study further noted that with the global paradigm shift away from fossil fuels to renewable energies, the countries on whom Africa has depended for decades for industry technology, for project financing and for oil and gas markets have signaled their commitment to end fossil fuel use. And with that signal came policies aimed at ending investment in the oil and gas industry, especially in Africa, of divesting in oil and gas research while promoting renewable research, and of concerted global campaigns to demonize the production and use of fossil fuels.

All these are being aggressively pursued not minding the consequences on the poor countries in Africa who had been encouraged, over the years, to become heavily dependent on oil and gas revenue.

Is the situation irredeemable? I would say not when Africa has many people in the highest levels of both public and private sector policy making process who share our vision of Africa. And not just in theory but are prepared to act to make that vision come true. And this is what CABEF is doing today by launching one of the most ambitious energy infrastructure projects on the continent, the CAPS project, a project whose completion has the potential to dramatically change the economies of all the participating countries. It shall take energy from areas of abundance to areas of need within the central African subregion. It shall integrate and energize the national economies of the central Africa sub-region.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the speed with which this laudable concept with a huge potential to lift our people out of poverty can be translated to a reality shall depend on three factors. The first is the level of cooperation and collaboration among the participating governments to work for its realization. I am talking about the kind of cooperation and collaboration you find in our

continental inter-governmental energy organization, APPO. The second is the level of cooperation and collaboration we are able to engender between our public and private sectors, the type that CABEF is working hard to establish. And finally, creating the enabling environment for the growth of truly multi-national African companies, especially in the oil and gas industry.

On our part at APPO, I am pleased to announce that we have taken practical steps, under the direction of our governing bodies to provide the enabling environment to successfully address the imminent challenges that the African oil and gas industry faces, and I will enumerate some of them.

On funding the industry, I am pleased to inform this audience that on May 16, 2022, the Secretary General of the APPO, acting on a resolution of the Ministerial Council, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Afreximbank to establish the African Energy Bank.

Negotiations have reached advanced stage regarding the establishment of the bank. On establishment, the new bank will immediately have about \$6 billion to start with from Afreximbank's existing energy portfolio. Our Member Countries, their National Oil Companies and other investors will be invited to take shares. Subscriptions will also be open to investors who share the bank's vision.

When fully established, the EAB will finance energy projects in the Upstream, Midstream and Downstream sectors of the oil and gas industry, in addition to other forms of energy. We foresee the Africa Energy Bank as the backbone of Africa's energy security.

And I would like to invite all those who share our vision for Africa, and who also want good returns on their investments to invest in the Africa Energy Bank when we open our doors for business.

The second measure we have taken to address the imminent challenge of technological acquisition and development is to embark on an evaluation of the various oil and gas research, development, innovation and training centers in APPO Member Countries with a view to determining which ones have the facilities, equipment, programs that can be most readily be upgraded to regional centers of excellence in oil and gas research, development, innovation and training for APPO Member Countries. As I speak, a team from the APPO Secretariat has completed the first phase of the exercise and is beginning the second phase this month.

Our target is that before the institutions outside Africa that we send our oil and gas operators to train completely close down due to pressure from their governments, we should have developed our own.



Again, we have come to agree that no one African country has the resources to establish world class institutions for upstream, midstream and downstream in these trying times. But when we come together, we can have a few across the continent serving all our people.

The third challenge is the development of regional and eventually continental energy markets. In this march, we see the coming into force of the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement AfCFTA, as most auspicious. AfCFTA has been late in coming. But it is said that it is better late than never. We see AfCFTA as a great enabler for the achievement of the objectives of CABEF.

I should like to conclude by commending the founders of this very laudable Forum. These are people with great foresight. People with great commitment to the cause of their people, their countries, their region and to the continent. These are people with enviable experiences. These are visionary leaders. And APPO is proud to have these great people among its key policy makers.

I thank you all for your kind attention.

VII.5- Speech by the Deputy Mayor of the city of Houston, Texas.

Thank you so much for this invitation to participate in the Central African Business Energy Forum 2022

I am excited to be in Cameroon! I bring you greetings on behalf of the Honorable Sylvester Turner, Mayor of the City of Houston, and my council colleagues.

Houston has long been known as the Energy Capital of the world. As an energy leader, we are committed to increasing Houston's engagement within the continent of Africa.

Houston is the headquarters and intellectual capital for nearly every energy segment, including exploration, production, transmission, marketing, supply and technology. Houston employs almost a third of all US oil and gas extraction jobs and is home to 5000 energy related firms. The Houston region also remains at the forefront of foreign investment in the energy transition.

As such leaders in the energy arena, we know how important it is to share our journey, successes, and knowledge to ensure other cities and regions are successful as well. With our long history of industry innovation, Houston-based firms represent the ideal partners to help further develop Africa's energy sector and assist in reaching your goal of ending energy poverty by 2030.

Government cannot do this work alone. Public-private partnerships are critical



to developing programs to advance new energy solutions and economic development, specifically in vulnerable communities in our cities.

The Energy Corridor District, established in 2001 by the Texas Legislature offers the centrality that allows for synergy, collaboration, and innovation across the energy industry. The mission of the Energy Corridor District is to create a physical and business environment that helps to retain and attract business. And when you come to Houston, it's an area you must tour.

Houston as the “energy capital of the world” also has a moral obligation to reduce carbon emissions and tackle climate change head on. As a city that has had 7 federally declared disasters in the last 6 years, we know all too well the urgency to decarbonize and accelerate the energy transition.

Last year Texas and Houston experienced a historic winter freeze and widespread blackouts with devastating impact on our infrastructure, our homes, and our people. In the aftermath of Winter Storm Uri, we started working hand in hand with CenterPoint Energy to develop the necessary strategies to make Houston more resilient to future weather events threatening the reliability of the grid.

14% of the country's total oil refining capacity and 44% of its petrochemical capacity is in Houston, so the potential to reduce emissions is massive.

In 2020 Mayor Turner launched the Houston Climate Action Plan and announced the City's commitment to reduce emissions and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 and make Houston a leader in global energy transition.

Its forums such as these that lead to new collaboration strategies to help improve the lives of our communities and those around the world. Leadership is both a privilege and a responsibility.

To the leaders in the room today, I hope you know we in Houston are committed to working alongside each of you to reach your goals. That is why we are pleased to invite you to Houston for the Houston-Africa Energy Summit.



• **Houston-Africa Energy Summit**

And as the Energy Capital of the World, Houston is uniquely positioned to host the inaugural “Houston-Africa Energy Summit”. The Honorable Mayor Sylvester Turner and I, along with my city council colleagues, invite each of you to further our discussions as we convene a dialogue that will collectively open doors and unlock business opportunities in the energy sector.

The 2-day summit will take place September 22nd-23rd in Houston, Texas. As heads of states, ministers, corporate CEOs, and business leaders, I hope you have already registered and plan to join us.

The summit will bring together African leaders to meet directly with Houston’s energy companies to promote new business, identify economic development opportunities, and discuss challenges for the US companies operating here in Africa. The summit is another opportunity to discuss broad strategies and specific oil and natural gas extraction opportunities, build renewable energy capacity, reducing carbon emissions and creating innovative power distribution systems here in Africa.

Houston and Africa working hand in hand to improve energy not only makes our cities and our countries better, but energy around the world.

I’m looking forward to participating on the panels today and tomorrow; listening to your concerns and ideas and sharing specific steps and projects happening in our city.

Again, thank you for the invitation to participate, let’s keep working together.

THEY TRUSTED US AND WERE PRESENT

COMPANY/COUNTRY	DELEGATIONS	LOGO
Délégation Camerounaise	SE Gabriel DODO NDOKE (Rep. PM) Gov. Samuel IVAHA DIBOUA Douala City Mayor BASSA DINE Mr. BOYOGUENO	
Délégation Guinée Equatoriale	HE Gabriel MBAGA LIMA Jacinto Owono Alfredo Olo Lima Emilia Mangué	
Délégation Tchadienne	SE Djerassem Le Bemajiel Alhadji Moutaye Mbodou Alifei Mahamat Youssef	
Delegation RCA	SE Arthur Bertrand PIRI Leoncio Amanda NZE Président AEC	
Délégation Gabonaise	SE Vincent de Paul Massassa	
Délégation USA	Martha CASTEX-TATUM	
CNPCIC	NIE ZHIQUAN, HAN XIAOLIN, Moussa Mallay Alhadj, DAI XUAN, WANG YAO, ZHANG Zailiang	
Paul Jing & Partners	Paul JING, Jacob OBEN, Camilla JING, Marie-Mange	JING & PARTNERS ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures (SNH)	Magloire Ndozeng, Maurice Matanga, Achille Nga Mvogo, David Ekwe	

PetroChad (Perenco) Mandara	Josseron Eric, Jean N. Mbouassi M., Abdul Souleymane	
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SHT	3 Participants	
SNR	5 Participants	
Total Energies GE	1 Participant	
Tradex GE	1 Participant	
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