



CENTRAL AFRICA BUSINESS ENERGY FORUM 2022



"BUILDING OIL AND GAS INFRASTRUCTURE TO END
ENERGY POVERTY IN CENTRAL AFRICA BY 2030"

"CONSTRUCTION DES INFRASTRUCTURES PÉTROLIÈRES ET
GAZIÈRES AFIN D'ÉRADIQUER LA PAUVRETÉ ÉNERGÉTIQUE EN
AFRIQUE CENTRALE D'ICI 2030"

PARTICIPANT GUIDE

GUIDE DU PARTICIPANT

8th - 9th
SEPTEMBER 2022

8 - 9 Septembre 2022

BEST WESTERN
DOUALA, CAMEROON

005602, Douala, Cameroun

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"This forum allows us to create our own market. What we want to achieve is that in the future, if Europeans and Asians say they no longer want our resources, we can create our own market."

«Ce que nous voulons réaliser, c'est qu'à l'avenir, si les Européens et les Asiatiques disent qu'ils ne veulent plus de nos ressources, nous pourrions créer notre propre marché.»

S.E Gabriel Obiang Lima,
Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons of Equatorial Guinea



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The time is for Action !

TO END ENERGY POVERTY IN CENTRAL AFRICA SUB-REGION

With so many people living in rural communities and spending long hours every day collecting firewood and water, it's no surprise that Central Africa is considered to be one of the poorest regions of the world. For example, more than 90% of the population in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic and Rwanda live in rural areas. In fact, around 70% of people in sub-Saharan Africa still do not have reliable access to electricity. As a result, many people spend much of their time collecting firewood or traveling to nearby streams to collect water for drinking and cooking. In addition, lack of access to electricity means that these individuals are unable to take advantage of educational opportunities or operate businesses from home.

What is causing the energy poverty in Central Africa?

The lack of electricity in Central Africa has been caused by many factors. In the past, many government officials have focused on creating other sources of energy, such as hydropower or diesel power generation. But this has left

people in rural communities with little or no access to electrical power. This situation has also been made worse by the fact that the region is prone to droughts. Therefore, hydropower plants – which generate much of the energy for sub-Saharan Africa – have often struggled because of limited rainfall. On top of all this, the cost of installing and maintaining energy infrastructure has also made it difficult for government officials to deliver electricity to urban areas and rural communities.

Currently, there are many people living with no access to electricity.

It's estimated that around 68 million people in sub-Saharan Africa currently have no access to electricity. This means that they have to spend considerable time and effort collecting firewood and water for daily needs. They also have limited or no access to modern healthcare, sanitation or educational opportunities. Despite this, many of these people aspire to lead modern lifestyles. In a survey of attitudes to energy access in sub-Saharan Africa, over 90% of people said that they wanted to have access to modern energy services. Indeed, electricity would offer huge benefits to people living in rural areas. For example, it would allow them to save time by having access to modern appliances, such as gas cookers and ovens that reduce the need for people to collect water and firewood. In addition, many people say that they would prefer to work from home if they had internet access, which would be extremely difficult to achieve without electricity.

What does this mean for the region?

The lack of electricity in rural areas and some urban areas has meant that many people have been unable to progress beyond a subsistence lifestyle. It has also meant that they have been unable to contribute to the wider economy by operating businesses from home, such as tailoring, hairdressing and computer repairs. In addition, the lack of electricity in rural areas has meant that women and girls have had to spend valuable time collecting water and firewood. This has left many feeling

unsafe when traveling to nearby streams or forests. And finally, the lack of electricity in rural areas has meant that people have been unable to use modern medical equipment, such as incubators and dialysis machines. This has often meant that sick and injured people have been unable to receive prompt medical attention.

The good news: the future Pipeline system will end energy poverty in the sub region.

There are a number of positive developments happening in Central Africa that may help to improve the situation. For example, CABEF, APPO and the government of Equatorial Guinea have committed to improving access to electricity through the construction of the Central Africa Pipeline System. A Memorandum between these three institutions will be signed during the CABEF 2022 event in Douala, with the purpose of commissioning feasibility studies to bring this very important project to financial closure by 2023. The CAPS will be the backbone of the Central Africa Sub-region's energy and fuel sector. It is expected to transport natural gas, refined petroleum products, and biofuels. It will serve as the primary source of the region's energy needs, including electricity generation and transport fuel for passenger vehicles in the sub-region. The CAPS will be a game changer in the sub-region's energy sector. It is expected to end energy poverty by: - Providing reliable, affordable, and uninterrupted electricity to all households and businesses in the sub-region whose energy needs are currently not met. - Providing a strong market for clean and renewable energy from hydropower, biofuels, and other renewable sources that can be integrated into the CAPS. - Providing a range of transportation fuels for cars, trucks, and other modes of transportation to meet the needs of the growing middle class in the sub-region.

Conclusion

The situation in Central Africa is clearly not ideal. However, there are many people working hard to bring electricity to rural areas. This includes government officials, engineers and nonprofit organizations. These individuals are optimistic that progress is being made. Indeed, there are many positive developments on the horizon, such as more institutions and governments committing to improving access to electricity. And there are millions of people in Central Africa who aspire to lead modern lifestyles, with electricity playing a key role. Although it may be a long time coming, the benefits of these developments will be worth the wait.

Nathalie Lum

Chairwoman of CABEF
Director of M&L Consulting



CENTRAL AFRICA BUSINESS AND ENERGY FORUM (CABEF)



1. Le Forum des Affaires et de l'Energie en Afrique Centrale (FAEAC/CABEF) observe que l'Afrique va devenir le plus dynamique continent dans le domaine énergétique. En effet, l'énergie se trouve au cœur de deux aspects fondamentaux de l'avenir de l'Afrique : le développement économique et social, d'une part, et le changement climatique, d'autre part. L'Afrique est riche en sources d'énergie, fournissant environ 19 % de la production mondiale de combustibles fossiles.

2. La vision des organisateurs du CABEF pour assurer la survie de la région tout entière est donc de tout mettre en œuvre pour pérenniser la production des énergies fossiles, dont regorge l'Afrique Centrale en formant un bloc compact face à certains partenaires

occidentaux qui veulent forcer les pays concernés à abandonner le développement des gisements déjà répertoriés et en cours d'exploitation pour mettre en place leurs politiques de transition énergétique qui ne sont pas pertinentes ni nécessaires pour la région en l'état actuel des choses.

3. L'Afrique a le potentiel de construire un nouveau modèle de développement écologique adapté à ses besoins et à ses réalités; pour que cela soit possible, des travaux d'infrastructure considérables sont néanmoins nécessaires. Les investissements dans les infrastructures énergétiques ont des effets radicaux sur tous les aspects de la société.

4. L'Afrique centrale a une superficie de 6 640 000 km² avec une population de plus de 200 millions d'habitants, ses réserves pétrolières sont estimées à 31,3 milliards de barils. Sur les dix premières réserves pétrolières en Afrique, cinq d'entre elles sont en Afrique centrale (Gabon, Congo, Guinée équatoriale, Tchad, Angola).

5. L'objectif principal du CABEF est de sensibiliser au maximum les Etats membres de la Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC) sur les enjeux et les défis à relever par tous pour que la région puisse tirer avantage de ses ressources pour un développement harmonieux et efficace.

6. L'objectif spécifique du CABEF est d'investir massivement au niveau industriel dans des infrastructures de productions énergétiques lourdes en vue de poursuivre d'une part le développement de l'exploitation des énergies fossiles et d'assurer d'autre part la transformation des hydrocarbures bruts en produits finis pour des bénéfices communs.

7. Voici quelques thématiques autour desquelles le forum sera organisé:

1. Facilitation des investissements privés en vue de l'opérationnalisation de la transition énergétique (Panel Ministériel: CEEAC Business Energy Forum – Brazzaville)
2. Implémentation de la transition énergétique (Panel Technique: CEEAC Business Energy Week – Pointe Noire)
3. Construction du pipeline en tant que Projet intégrateur régional pour tous les pays d'Afrique centrale afin de lutter contre la pauvreté énergétique.
4. Accord sur l'Afrique Verte.
5. Synergie des mines et des hydrocarbures pour le développement industriel de l'Afrique centrale.

Simon Pierre OMGBA MBIDA
Ministre Plénipotentiaire



Le Ministre des Mines, de l'industrie et du développement technologique de la République du Cameroun (Minmidt) Veut voir l'Afrique centrale concrétiser des projets pour lutter contre la pauvreté énergétique.

Le Ministre des Mines, de l'industrie et du développement technologique de la République du Cameroun (Minmidt) veut voir l'Afrique centrale concrétiser des projets pour lutter contre la pauvreté énergétique. L'accès à l'électricité en Afrique est un enjeu primordial pour le continent.

Même si les ressources sont colossales, elles sont encore considérées comme un vaste potentiel largement inexploité. Le Cameroun a l'une des plus grandes réserves d'Afrique Centrale en gaz naturel, cette position offre au pays d'énormes possibilités de production de l'électricité à partir de cette source d'énergie.

Le Cameroun se positionne ainsi comme un soutien puissant au développement énergétique dans la sous-région.

Les pays d'Afrique centrale doivent ensemble poser les jalons des grandes coopérations, et des actions concrètes pour le développement économique et social dans la sous région.

L'objectif fondamental poursuivi par la Communauté concerne la promotion et le renforcement d'une coopération harmonieuse et un développement dynamique, équilibré et auto entretenu dans tous les domaines de l'activité économique et sociale découlant du secteur énergétique, en particulier dans les domaines de l'industrie.

Ainsi, la question de l'électrification en Afrique centrale est au cœur des préoccupations communes et un immense besoin de synergie et de mise en

œuvre en commun est au cœur des échanges, en vue de la création de structures régionales pouvant progressivement aboutir à un Marché commun.

Le Central Africa Business and Energy Forum dans sa vision, permet la rencontre, les échanges et les discussions entre les différents acteurs principaux du secteur énergétique pour développer des partenariats dont l'objectif sera l'aboutissement des futurs travaux communs.

Il ne tient qu'à l'Afrique centrale d'élever le niveau de vie des populations et développer son industrie via la fin de pauvreté énergétique.

S.E Gabriel DODO NDOKE

Ministre des Mines, de l'Industrie et
Développement Technologique de la République du Cameroun

En tant que Ministre de l'Eau et de l'Énergie l'offre énergétique est l'une de mes priorités. Plus qu'une mission, la vision d'une Afrique centrale, énergétiquement forte est la clé d'un futur prospère.

Notre objectif est d'élaborer et de mettre en œuvre des synergies commune en matière de production, de transport et de distribution de l'énergie. Dans cette optique, nous soutenons toutes les actions, les élaborations des plans et des stratégies et de développement énergétique visant la création d'un marché interne, ainsi que la promotion des énergies grâce à la construction d'infrastructures et a la synergie des parties.

Le déficit énergétique est un obstacle insurmontable à la croissance économique des pays africains, particulièrement dans la sous-région, ou le potentiel est l'une des plus grandes réserves de ressources gazière d'Afrique Centrale, n'a pas encore franchi le saut quantitatif et qualitatif pour satisfaire une demande énergétique sans cesse croissante. Encore trop régulièrement beaucoup de villes de nos pays sont affectées par des incidents et des coupures électriques.

Faire face à la pauvreté énergétique en Afrique centrale est un vrai challenge. La conception, la formulation et la mise en œuvre des stratégies, le contrôle des activités, la transformation, le transport, la distribution, l'élaboration des standards, l'exportation et la vente de l'électricité sont des points cruciaux dans la planification du développement de l'électrification.

Tous les états s'accordent plus que jamais dans des démarches de coopération et d'alliance afin d'œuvrer au développement du secteur des mines et des hydrocarbures ; ceci, grâce à la création du marcher interne, au déploiement de structures et de moyens conséquents afin de permettre l'émergence énergétique de l'Afrique centrale de demain.

Une grande opportunité s'offre et l'ensemble des pays de CEEAC pour relever le défis d'ici 2030.

Le CABEF de par sa vision est ses objectifs nous semble l'un des lieux d'échange qui aide à stimuler ses actions afin d'accompagner le processus vers une nouvelle ère dans la politique énergétique de la sous-région d'Afrique centrale.



S.E Gaston ELOUNDOU ESSOMBA
Ministre de l'Eau et de l'Énergie
de la République du Cameroun

Africa's Natural Resources for Africa:



Why Africa's natural resources Must Be used to end the energy poverty of Africans First and not to solve Europe's energy crisis.

It is a tragedy that hundreds of millions of Africans are forced to live without electricity, but it is even more tragic that this happens at a time when Africa possesses vast amounts of untapped natural resources.

The discovery of new reserves of energy sources such as natural gas, uranium, cobalt, and lithium has been a blessing for Europe, but a curse for Africa. As the poorest continent in the world, Africa is home to the largest number of people without electricity. About 85 percent of people in Sub-Saharan Africa live

without reliable access to electricity. In many parts of the continent, power supply is intermittent and expensive. A lack of access to electricity is holding back African economies and keeping millions in poverty. This situation must change, and it must change quickly. In order to accomplish this, African nations must form strategic alliances, and they must put in place policies that will encourage investment in their natural resources by Western corporations.

The Central Africa Business Energy Forum should be the place where African leaders and energy experts come together to provide

a clear vision of ways and means to develop a strong and viable African energy market. This forum should set a path to a prosperous Africa with a strong emphasis on the development of natural resources to lift the standard of living for the majority of Africa's people.

Europe must solve its own problems even if they are connected to Africa. Africa is the only continent that can be transformed through economic development. Africa has abundant natural resources that can be used to transform the lives of its people. Africa needs investments, technical know-how, and know-why for development. It needs partners who are interested in its people and its future. It does not need charity.

It does not need investors who are only looking to make a quick buck. It needs partners who want to create a future in Africa for Africans. Africa needs partners who are willing to work with it, not against it. It needs partners who are willing to confront its problems, not ignore them. It does not need partners who are only interested in quick profits. It does not need partners who would rather see it struggle than see it grow. Africa needs partners who will stay with it, not abandon it.

Ultimately, African nations must form strategic alliances, whose aim is to create a strong and unified African energy market that can compete with the rest of the world with ease. This means that Africa must develop a diversified energy mix largely focused on natural gas but also that includes hydro, solar, wind, and geothermal. It must also develop energy grids that can transfer power from areas with abundant power to those in need.

Further, Africa must invest in research and development to create better energy efficiency technologies. Finally, Africa must create an enabling regulatory environment that attracts investment in the energy sector.

H.E Gabriel MBAGA OBIANG,
Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons
of Equatorial Guinea

Petrochad (Mangara) Limited

a P E R E N C O



company

Producteur indépendant d'hydrocarbures à l'international depuis 1992, le groupe Perenco est engagé sur l'ensemble du cycle, de l'exploration au decommissioning.

Sa force réside dans la polyvalence et l'ingéniosité de ses 6700 collaborateurs qui lui permettent d'opérer un modèle intégré, durable et optimisé.

En valorisant et développant les ressources locales, il accompagne l'essor économique et humain des 15 pays partenaires dans lesquels il est implanté.

PetroChad Mangara (PCM) a été acquis par le groupe Perenco en juin 2022. PCM est l'opérateur des champs pétroliers de Mangara, Badila et Krim dans le bassin de Doba, au sud du Tchad.

La sous-région de l'Afrique centrale est l'une des régions de l'Afrique qui regorge d'énormes potentialités en termes de ressources naturelles qui constituent le levier de son décollage économique.

Cependant, l'exploitation et la transformation locale de ces ressources naturelles demandent une disponibilité quantitative et qualitative d'énergie. Certes, actuellement l'énergie produite est loin de couvrir la demande actuelle de la sous-région, et voire booster l'essor du secteur industriel pour l'emploi des jeunes qui constituent la majeure partie de la population et amorcer ainsi un réel développement socioéconomique.

Cette insuffisance d'énergie va être croissante d'année en année si rien n'est entrepris, alors que le potentiel énergétique est présent et peut être suffisant pour couvrir les besoins dans les courts et longs termes. Pour ce faire, il suffit de définir une politique commune pour le désenclavement énergétique et de créer les autoroutes de l'énergie avec un hub sous-régional qui sera le centre de distribution d'énergie dans la sous-région. Un réseau de distribution d'énergie qui peut se décliner en réseaux de gazoducs, de lignes de transport électriques et de pipelines des produits pétroliers raffinés, pour alimenter nos pays.

L'illustre exemple, qui justifie cette nécessité d'aller dans le sens de mutualisation des nos efforts pour une autosuffisance énergétique, est le manque de gaz naturel liquéfié dans certains pays de la sous-région, alors que d'autres exportent leur production aux marchés internationaux. S'il y avait eu un investissement dans les infrastructures énergétiques régionales, nos pays auraient fait un bond très important en matière d'industrialisation et de développement économique. Actuellement, le moment est arrivé pour un projet intégrateur, un projet pour l'avenir de la sous-région et celui de notre continent tout entier.

Pour concrétiser ce projet gigantesque, il nous faut non seulement une synergie d'idées et d'actions mais aussi des compétences qui doivent faire intervenir les filles et les fils de cette sous-régions mais aussi toutes les entreprises locales ou étrangères installées. Car sans cette synergie, le financement et la mise en œuvre de ce projet porteur dans un futur proche sera difficile à réaliser.

Mon pays le Tchad, élément important de cette dynamique, vise l'émergence aux horizons 2030 qui n'est pas loin en terme de durée. Le Tchad comme la plupart des pays africains connaît un déficit énergétique énorme qui annihile tous les efforts de son développement. C'est pourquoi, toute initiative visant à faciliter l'intégration énergétique est d'abord un enjeu national et une priorité sous-régionale. Le Tchad s'est engagé dans toutes les institutions du secteur de l'énergie de la sous-région et dans celles de l'Afrique, et cet engagement ne souffre d'aucune limite pour une politique intégrée et cohérente du secteur énergétique de notre continent.

Avec ce dynamisme sous-régional portés par le CABEF, nous osons croire que la concrétisation d'un projet des infrastructures énergétiques, notamment un gazoduc pour alimenter nos centrales électriques et nos industries, verra le jour dans un proche avenir. C'est pourquoi nous exhortons les sociétés pétrolières et les acteurs du secteur énergétique du Tchad à participer activement à cet événement. Au-delà des sociétés locales, nous sollicitons les bailleurs de fonds et les investisseurs à venir soutenir le développement de ce secteur porteur, celui de l'énergie.



H.E Djerassem LE BEMADJIEL

Ministre du Pétrole et de l'Energie de la République du Tchad.



CNPC INTERNATIONAL (Chad) CO., LTD.

CNPC, présente sur plusieurs continents du monde, est entrée au Tchad en 2003 et a entamé ses activités en tant qu'opérateur dans le bloc H à partir de 2007 en fondant CNPCIC.

Grâce à des années de travail acharné, et à une technologie d'exploration avancée, CNPCIC a fait des découvertes majeures dans le bassin de Bongor, structurellement très complexe, où il n'y a pas eu de découverte par d'autres compagnies pétrolières depuis 40 ans. CNPCIC est progressivement devenu le plus grand producteur de pétrole brut au Tchad.

À l'heure actuelle, le champ d'activité de CNPCIC couvre l'exploration, le développement, la commercialisation de brut, la construction de pipelines, le transport de pétrole brut, l'ingénierie, la construction, etc. En tirant pleinement parti des avantages du système intégré de l'industrie pétrolière, la production pétrolière de CNPCIC augmente d'année en année.



Sous le Haut Patronage du Chef de l'Etat, Félix Antoine Tshisekedi, le Ministre des Hydrocarbures de la République Démocratique du Congo a lancé les appels d'offres pour les blocs d'hydrocarbures.

L'événement de lancement a eu lieu les 28 et 29 juillet 2022 à Kinshasa. Le Ministre des Hydrocarbures Didier Budimbu a déclaré : «Nous sommes l'un des pays potentiellement riches en pétrole et en gaz au monde, nos 3 bassins sédimentaires sont parmi les plus grands avec des superficies d'environ 6000 km² pour le Bassin Côtier, 50 200 km² pour la Branche Ouest de la Branche Est. Bassin du Rift Africain (Bassins du Tanganyika et du Kivu) et 800 000 km² pour le Bassin Central de la Cuvette.»

La RDC contient des ressources pétrolières estimées à environ 22 milliards de barils de pétrole et 66 milliards de barils de gaz méthane dans le lac Kivu, capables de placer la RDC au premier rang des grands producteurs de pétrole et de gaz dans un environnement d'exploitation unique. Le 28 juillet 2022, à Kinshasa, la RDC a lancé la première phase d'appels d'offres pour 30 blocs, situés dans le Bassin Côtier, la Cuvette Centrale, le Graben Tanganyika, le Graben Albertine et le Lac Kivu. Ceci montre à suffisance le potentiel en ressources pétrolières et gazières de l'Afrique centrale en général et du Congo démocratique en particulier.

Le CABEF est une excellente initiative qui permet aux dirigeants des pays amis et frères de se parler et d'échanger des expériences à bénéfices mutuels.

Il est donc important de mettre en avant les nombreuses potentialités pétrolières et gazières dont regorge la sous-région d'Afrique Centrale devant les leaders régionaux du secteur, notamment des responsables d'entreprises pétrolières nationales et internationales, des financiers, les politiques.

L'Afrique centrale doit former un bloc solide pour faire face à la crise énergétique actuelle que traverse l'Europe. Les ressources naturelles de l'Afrique doivent d'abord servir les filles et les fils d'Afrique.



H.E Didier Budimbu NTUBUANGA
Ministre des Hydrocarbures de la République
Démocratique du Congo





Contributing to the Economic and Social Progress of Equatorial Guinea

Marathon Equatorial Guineal Production Limited (MEGPL), Equatorial Guinea LNG Holdings Limited (EG LNG) and Atlantic Methanol Production Company LLC (AMPCO) are proud to be working in Equatorial Guinea – exporting gas and petrochemicals to the world and investing in the country’s growth and welfare.

The hiring and continued development of our national workforce has generated increased value to the community and our contributions to the State have supported economic growth.

We are also dedicated to social investment programs that focus on the education and health of Equatoguineans.



Interview *Dr Omar FAROUK IBRAHIM*



I would like to begin by expressing the appreciation of our Organization, APPO, to the organizers for the invitation and honour done to us.

I am here representing APPO, an African intergovernmental energy Organization committed to championing the cause of Africa's energy security and to the eradication of energy poverty on the continent. We are not invitees. We are part of this laudable project which has the potential of changing the lives and livelihoods of the hundreds of millions of people in the Central African sub-region. As a partner to this laudable project, APPO is committed to its success.

The current energy situation in Central Africa?

The Central African Subregion like most of Africa, but especially so with the sub-Saharan African, lives in energy poverty, lacking electricity and any form of modern energy for cooking, heating homes and other domestic uses. This unfortunate situation has been responsible for the increased poverty of the region. Energy is central to any meaningful development, be it economic, social, technological or even political. This region has been blessed with a lot of energy resources. But for too long this energy was produced as export commodity. Not because the

people in whose region this energy resources are mined do not need it, but more because we have been oriented to believe that they do not have purchasing power to buy the energy. So we export the energy to get

foreign exchange with which to import goods and services from other countries, including some basic necessities of like, like foodstuffs. And in doing so, we killed our agriculture, our small industries and even our local technology. Thankfully, our leaders have now woken up to the realization that Africa needs to change its orientation towards development. We are beginning to see a change in orientation for the better. Africans are beginning to look within for the solutions to their collective problems. There is an emerging consensus that the silos mentality must give way for greater cooperation and collaboration in economic and social development matters. There is an emerging consensus that African countries cannot make much progress if they continue to look at their collective problems and try to solve them as individual countries. There is an understanding that working together, through cooperation and collaboration, we can much better solve our collective problems. That explains the focus of this year's CABEF, to launch a project that we believe has the potential of transforming the lives of hundreds of millions of Africans in Central Africa for the better, namely the Central Africa Pipeline System, CAPS. Africa is a region with enormous opportunities, which must be exploited for the benefit of Africans and the world. We are really excited about Africa's energy future.

What is the importance of this type of topical meetings for ECCAS actors involved in a dynamic of industrialization of the sub-region?

The theme of the Conference "Building infrastructure to end energy poverty in the ECCAS sub-region by 2030" is a very evocative and rich theme that we must not only debate, but which should challenge us as actors in the sector. I would like to congratulate the organizers on the aptness of the theme. The beautiful thing about CABEF and in particular this year's edition is that it has demonstrated that Africa is truly committed to The beautiful thing about CABEF and in particular this year's edition is that it has demonstrated that Africa is truly committed to action. The era of theoretical or paper solutions are over. When we identify a solution to a challenge, we do not simply produce a report which could lie in the shelves of some government offices for ever without being implemented. During the first edition of CABEF in Brazzaville, Headquarters of APPO, last year, a number of recommendations were made on the way forward for the subregion's energy sector especially in the light of the imminent challenges from the global energy transition. I am pleased to note that the 2022 edition of CABEF has gone beyond theory to practice. As you might know, CABEF plans to launch an ambitious programme of constructing the Central Africa Pipeline System (CAPS) that shall run through all the Central African countries at this Conference. This project shall ensure that there is a regional energy market and the people of the region shall have access to affordable, reliable and clean energy. And by clean energy I do not mean what the climate activists mean. I mean clean relative to what most of the people in this region currently use for cooking, heating and other domestic uses, namely firewood, cow dung etc.

Will this Forum contribute to the successful implementation of the Central African Energy Policy by 2035?

This forum will contribute not only to the development of the energy sector of Central Africa, but of the whole of Africa. I am convinced that this kind of meetings are necessary to building the required consensus on the solutions to the challenges facing our continent, especially in the energy sector. While we all recognize the problem, we also have to agree on the solutions and the means of achieving them. In other words, consensus building is critical to any joint effort. The success of CABEF shall pave the way for similar projects to take place in other parts of Africa. That is why APPO fully supports this great project. It is fully in line with some of the recommendations of a study on the future of the oil and gas industry in Africa in the light of the energy transition that APPO commissioned last year.

I am pleased to say that our leaders are constantly working to develop the African oil and gas industry for the benefit of Africans. They are working day and night to ensure that the necessary infrastructure is in place to create an integrated African energy market. The conceptualization, development, and construction of one of the most ambitious energy infrastructure projects on the African continent, the Central African Pipeline System, CAPS whose signing of the Memorandum of Understanding will take place in a moment in a most convincing example.

What will be your contribution during this Forum where some of your counterparts will be present?

We will continue to say that Africa's interest must be defined by Africans. We must not allow ourselves to be intimidated to give up our right to think and determine what is in our best interest. We should not be forced to always turn to others to find out what is good for us. For too long that has been the case. But this is changing. Our leaders are beginning to realize that our salvation as a people lies in our hands, and we can best do this when we collaborate and work as a people. This is a project that has the greatest potential to transform the national economies of African countries and the lives of hundreds of millions of Africans in the Central African Sub-region. Together we must support each other, unite to succeed. The time has come to pool our resources together to create or develop transnational regional energy infrastructure: to create or expand refineries and petrochemical plants to serve the continent and its regions, not just our individual countries. Africa has everything it takes to become a major player in the global energy economy, whether fossil or renewable. Our continent is endowed with abundant minerals such as nickel, lithium, cobalt, copper and many other mineral resources essential to the new energy economy. All we need to do is to harness these for the good of our people.

I cannot end this interview without recognizing the visionaries championing the African energy cause, in particular, the CAPS. And I am proud to say that they are all APPO leaders. Their Excellencies Gabriel Mbagi Obiang Lima, Minister of Hydrocarbons of Equatorial Guinea and Bruno Jean-Richard Itoua, Minister of Hydrocarbons of the Republic of Congo. The project has now received the support of many more countries and organizations. Nathalie Lum and her team of experts have been driving the project, and they all deserve our commendation.

Energy Chamber Strongly Endorses the CABEF

The African Energy Chamber strongly supports the Central Africa Business Energy Forum as the event moves to maximize investment towards oil and gas exploration and production in pursuit of eradicating energy poverty once and for all.

The African Energy Chamber strongly supports the Central Africa Business Energy Forum as the event moves to maximize investment towards oil and gas exploration and production in pursuit of eradicating energy poverty once and for all.

In 2022, it is imperative for Africa to prioritize regional cooperation and collaboration if the continent is to realize its goal of making energy poverty history by 2030. For both producing and non-producing nations, tackling the energy crisis together will not only ensure everyone on the continent has access to electricity but that a new era of socioeconomic growth is ushered in, an era that brings new levels of job creation, industrialization and energy security.

In pursuit of regional cooperation, the African Energy Chamber (AEC) is proud to officially endorse the upcoming Central Africa Business Energy Forum (CABEF), which takes place from September 8 – 9, 2022, in Doula, Cameroon. Under the theme, “Building Oil and Gas Infrastructure to End Energy Poverty in Central Africa by 2030”, this year’s edition of CABEF will unite the Central African sub-region’s

energy players and policymakers to discuss the challenges and opportunities within the region’s burgeoning hydrocarbon sector.

Comprising massive oil and gas resources, Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) countries have exceptional energy production potential. However, due to aging infrastructure and the low level of investment across the entire oil and gas value chains, energy access rates in the region have remained low and economic growth restricted. In 2022, as CEMAC countries aim to reverse this trend, forums such as CEBAF 2022 will be key, as it represents the best platform where discussions will be held on how to boost investment for optimal oil and gas exploration and production and make energy poverty history once and for all.

While driving regional cooperation is key, the lack of adequate investments across the entire oil and gas value chain, as well as the unproductive and investment-detering forex rules introduced by the Bank of Central African States continue to restrain energy trading and monetization, as well as the flow of energy investments into the region. Unless addressed, these policies will prevent any meaningful progress of making energy poverty history. With CEBAF 2022 representing the official meeting place where regional energy leaders can discuss challenges such as those these policies bring, the AEC is strongly advocating for the revision of these policies to ensure sustainable development and cross border trading of energy resources.

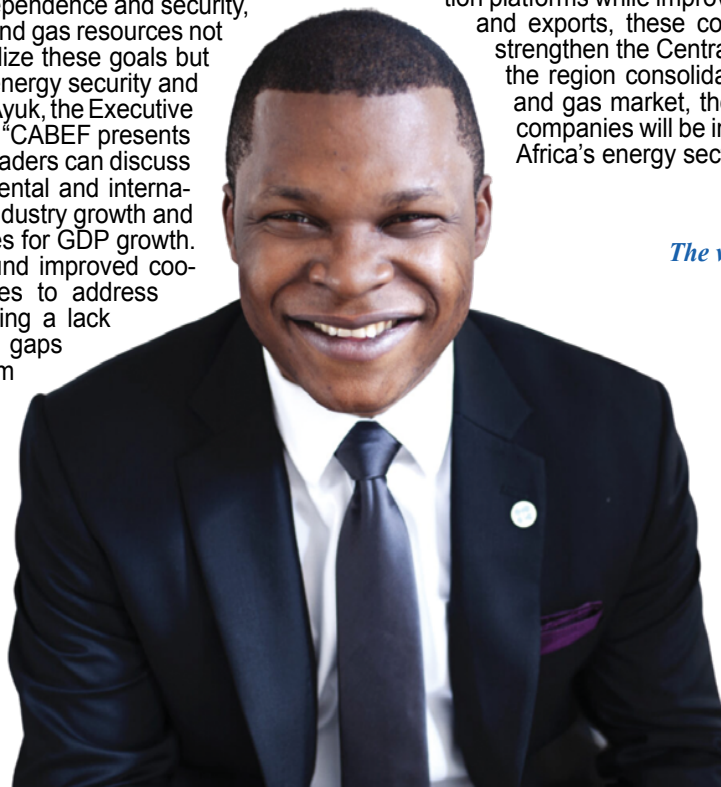
“With CEMAC countries targeting to achieve universal access to electricity as well as energy independence and security, the region’s vast yet untapped oil and gas resources not only provide an opportunity to realize these goals but will be key for improving regional energy security and socioeconomic growth,” states NJ Ayuk, the Executive Chairman of the AEC, adding that, “CABEF presents an ideal platform where CEMAC leaders can discuss investment deals with both continental and international parties, paving the way for industry growth and optimal utilization of local resources for GDP growth. We hope to see discussions around improved cooperation among CEMAC countries to address key energy sector barriers including a lack of financing and infrastructure gaps across the upstream, midstream and downstream sectors.”

With Gabriel Mbagi Obiang Lima, Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons of Equatorial Guinea, launching the landmark Central African Pipeline System (CAPS) at MSGBC Oil, Gas & Power 2022 last week, a new era of regional market growth is on the horizon. For mature producers such as the Republic of the Congo and Equatorial Guinea, CAPS will connect these countries to regional markets, while for emerging producers such as Gabon, Cameroon, Central African Republic and Chad, the opportunity to tap into new reserves while strengthening their own hydrocarbon exports. With the introduction of CAPS – expected to be presented at CABEF by relevant energy ministers – new opportunities for job creation, increased youth participation and local service company involvement awaits.

“It is imperative, now more than ever, to have a region with a pipeline. CAPS aims to do just that, connecting the resource-rich region while bringing new opportunities for youth in energy. For CEMAC and the African continent as a whole, improving the participation of youth will be key for addressing energy poverty and driving socioeconomic growth,” Ayuk continued.

The opportunities introduced by CAPS will only be further driven by the suite of oil companies active in the region. Regional and international players to the likes of TotalEnergies, ExxonMobil, Perenco, bp, Vaalco, Eni, BW Offshore, Kosmos Energy, Tower Resources, and Chevron, with an already strong foothold in the region, represent key partners for regional producers. Driving exploration campaigns, bringing online new production platforms while improving infrastructure developments and exports, these companies have and continue to strengthen the Central African energy sector. Now, as the region consolidates its position as a leading oil and gas market, the ongoing commitment of these companies will be integral for unlocking the future of Africa’s energy sector.

The voice of the African energy sector
September 5, 2022
energychamber.org



Central Africa Gas and Fuel Pipeline System (CAPS)

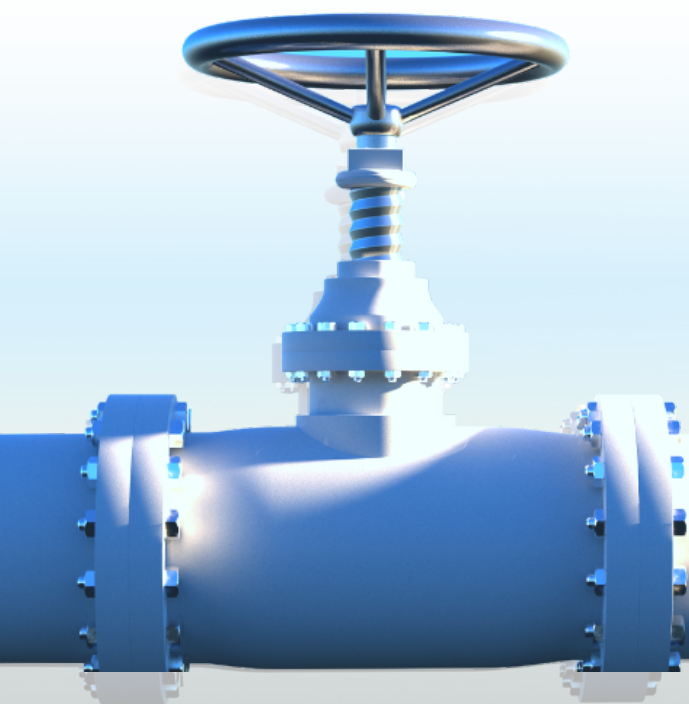
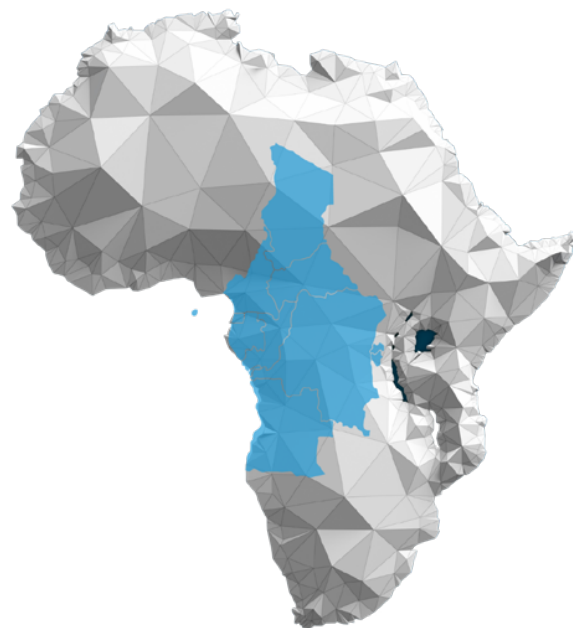
The Central Africa Sub-region (ECCAS) is one of the least developed regions of the world. It has a combined population of 158 million people and an average GDP per capita less than \$1500, which makes it one of the poorest regions in the world. In addition to these challenges, the region faces an acute energy crisis with more than 70 percent of its population lacking access to modern energy services. Some publications have reported that most households in these countries rely on solid fuels or firewood for their primary source of energy.

A combination of high reliance on hydro power and a lack of transmission infrastructure has led to unplanned peaks and valleys in electricity supply, leading to frequent blackouts across most countries in the region. This situation is particularly difficult for small businesses, which suffer from limited working hours because reliable power cannot be guaranteed.

To solve this dire crisis, energy leading institutions in the sub-region such as Africa Petroleum Producers Association (APPO), the Central Africa Business Energy Forum (CABEF) and the Ministry of Mines and Hydrocarbons of Equatorial Guinea (MMH) have proposed the development of the Central Africa Pipeline System (CAPS) that aims at transporting gas for electricity generation and fuel to the doorsteps of urban and rural communities and businesses.

What is the Objective Central Africa Pipeline System?

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.



Proposed route of the Central Africa Pipeline System

Conceptual Studies of CAPS project completed by Africa Consulting Engineering (ACE) and a preliminary report was issued in April 2022. The Central Africa Pipeline System (CAPS) is a proposed corridor of gas and fuel pipelines that will run from Kribi, Cameroon to the populated rural areas of Central Africa Republic and Chad; this segment was baptized "Central North Pipeline CAPS1. Another segment of this pipeline will run from Bata Equatorial Guinea to Pointe Noire Congo, passing through Port Gentil, Gabon; this segment was baptized "Central West Pipeline CAPS2. The last segment of this pipeline will run from Luanda Angola, through Kinshasa DRC; this segment was baptized "Central South Pipeline CAPS3. The CAPS will be the backbone of the Central Africa Sub-region's energy and fuel sector. It is expected to transport natural gas, refined petroleum products, and biofuels. It will serve as the primary source of the region's energy needs, including electricity generation and transport fuel for passenger vehicles in the sub-region

How would the pipeline system end energy poverty in the sub-region?

The CAPS will be a game changer in the sub-region's energy sector. It is expected to end energy poverty by: - Providing reliable, affordable, and uninterrupted electricity to all households and businesses in the sub-region whose energy needs are currently not met. - Providing a strong market for clean and renewable energy from hydropower, biofuels, and other renewable sources that can be integrated into the CAPS. - Providing a range of transportation fuels for cars, trucks, and other modes of transportation to meet the needs of the growing middle class in the sub-region.

What can governments of the sub-region participate in the construction of the Central Africa Pipeline System?



The CAPS is a public-private partnership (PPP) project that will bring together the governments, public, private sector investors, and development partners to implement the project. CABEF and APPO have called on Central African governments and the international community to support the implementation of the project. This can be done through the following ways: - Financing: Central African governments and development partners can provide financial resources that will enable the government of Equatorial Guinea to build the CAPS. - Institutional support: Central African governments can provide relevant technical expertise on the planning, design, engineering, and construction of the CAPS. - Regulatory support: Central African governments can help to put in place policies and regulations that will govern the CAPS.

Yanick Ndikum,
CEO & Founder, ACE

Le programme

Le 8 septembre 2022

8h00Arrival
 9h00 Master of ceremony
 9h05 Cameroon Cultural Animation
9h20 Words :
 CABEF Chairwoman
 City Mayor of Douala
 SG APPO
 The City of Houston Vice Mayor Pro-Tem
 Minister of Mines, Industry and
 Technological Development Cameroon
 Minister (TBD)
10h10 Presentation of CAPS Project
10h20 Words :
 Minister of Mines & Hydrocarbons EG
 Signature of agreements between APPO
 Prime Minister Republic of Cameroon
 Family Picture
 Visit of various stands
 Prime Minister Republic of Cameroon
 12h00 break for lunch
13H00 PANEL 1
MINISTERIAL PANEL theme: «Building Infrastructures to end energy poverty in Central Africa by 2030».
14H00-15H00 PANEL 2
Theme: «A Pipeline Project as a Regional Initiative of Integration for Central African Countries to Fight Against Energy Poverty».
 15H00BREAK
15H15 PANEL 3
Theme: «Mines and Hydrocarbons Synergy for Industrial Development in Central Africa».
16H15 PANEL 4
Theme: «Investment in Sub-Regional Energy Infrastructure to Reinforce National Economies of Central African States».
18H15 END OF THE DAY
 Networking session

Le 9 septembre 2022

8h00Arrival
 8h30 Master of ceremony
 8h35 Poet: African Energy (Unity)
8H45 Présentation: Project # 1 - Project # 2
9H30 PANEL 5
Theme: «Cross-Border Electricity Infrastructure and Intra-African Electricity Commerce: Opportunities and Challenges in Central Africa».
 10H35BREAK
11H00 PANEL 6
Theme: «Current Situation of the Gas and Oil Industry».
12H05 PANEL 7
Theme: «Capacity Reinforcement of the Gas and Oil Industry in Central Africa».
 13H05BREAK
14H05 PANEL 8
Theme: «Local Content: Challenges and Efficient Implementation Strategies as a Mean of Boosting the National Economies of Central African Countries».
15H05 CLOSING PANEL
MINISTERIAL PANEL theme: «Constructing Infrastructures to put an End to the Energetic Poverty in Central Africa by 2030».
16H05 END OF THE WORKING DAY
 Networking session
 20H00GALA NIGHT

CABEF 2022 SPONSORS:



Guest of honor



H.E. GABRIEL DODO NDOKE

THE MINISTER OF MINES, INDUSTRY
AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON



H.E. ELOUNDOU ESSOMBA GASTON

THE MINISTER OF WATER AND ENERGY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON



H.E. GABRIEL MBAGA OBIANG

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND
HYDROCARBONS OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA



H.E. DIDIER BUDIMBU NTUBUANGA

THE MINISTER OF HYDROCARBONS
OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO



HON. MARTHA CASTEX-TATUM

HOUSTON VICE MAYOR PRO TEM,
FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS



H.E. DJERASSEM LE BEMADJEL

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHAD



H.E. LÉOPOLD MBOLI FATRAN

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND GEOLOGY
OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



H.E. OSVALDO ANTÓNIO CRAVID V. D'ABREU

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, INFRASTRUCTURE,
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT OF THE
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE



H.E. VINCENT DE PAUL MASSASSA

THE MINISTER OF OIL, GAS, HYDROCARBONS,
AND MINES OF GABON



H.E. ARTHUR BERTRAND PIRI

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND HYDRAULICS
OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



DR. OMAR FAROUK IBRAHIM

THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE AFRICAN
PETROLEUM PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATION, APPO



PANEL 1 : MINISTERIAL PANEL

Theme: « Building Infrastructures to End Energy Poverty in the ECCAS Sub-region by 2030 ».

Energy poverty is the inability to afford basic needs such as electricity, fuel, and cooking gas.

In some cases, energy poverty is so severe that it prevents people from accessing basic services such as healthcare, education, and employment. The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), which comprises Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Central Africa Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Burundi, and Chad is one of the most energy-poor regions in the world.

Today, the energy infrastructure in central Africa is too small and too old to keep up with the region's growing energy demand. If the world is going to meet the climate goals it agreed to in Paris, Central Africa will need to build at least as much new energy infrastructure during the next two decades as the rest of sub-Saharan Africa combined.

The Central Africa Business Energy Forum aims at working with governments, the private sector, and civil society to identify opportunities to build an investment case and to develop a strategy to build energy infrastructure in Central Africa to end energy poverty by 2030.

The Central Africa Business and Energy Forum and its partners will actively identify opportunities to build a case for investment in energy infrastructures, such as the construction of oil and gas pipelines, LNG terminals, and power plants. This includes constructing the infrastructure to bring in natural gas from other parts of Africa as well as building the energy systems to generate, transport, and use electricity. This strategy will also include investing in renewable energy generation such as solar, green hydrogen, wind, and geothermal energy to provide access to electricity for all citizens.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PANEL

- Propose the framework of a Pipeline project as a regional integrative initiative for all Central African countries to tackle energy poverty.
- Propose a Synergy of Hydrocarbons and Mining for Industrial Development in Central Africa.
- Propose the framework for Cross Border Power Infrastructure & Intra-Africa Power Trade by identifying Opportunities & Challenges in Central Africa.
- Propose the framework to facilitate Private sector Investments and ease up BEAC Regulations for the O&G industry in Central Africa.

At the end of the panel discussion, the expected results are:

- A binding agreement between governments and investment stakeholders to complete Front End Engineering and Design of the Central Africa Pipeline System by 2023.
- A binding agreement between governments and investment stakeholders to complete the Construction and Commissioning of the Central Africa Pipeline System by 2028.
- Propose financial mechanisms to strengthen the development of the oil and gas energy sector.
- Mechanisms for efficient sub-regional cooperation in the oil and gas energy sector.



MODERATOR :



Eric Chinje, is a visiting Scholar at George Mason University and former CEO of the African Media Initiative (AMI).

He is the first journalist to have presented the TV News in English on the national channel (CTV now CRTV). He is the only journalist to have interviewed the President, H.E Paul Biya, for several consecutive years. In 2014, he was appointed Managing Director of the AMI, in 2020, he served as Advisor in charge of international affairs within the Think Tank Cape Cameroon, while managing its communication agency, Kory Agency. Eric has received several awards and accolades. He is an Officer of the Cameroonian Order of Merit and an Officer of the Dutch Order of Orange Nassau.



Fleuron de l'Industrie Pétrolière du Tchad La Société de Raffinage de N'Djaména

La Société de Raffinage de N'djaména (NRC) a été créée en Joint-venture entre la China National Petroleum Corporation International (CNPCI) qui détient 60 % du capital, et l'Etat Tchadien qui en détient 40 % à travers la société des hydrocarbure du Tchad (SHT)

C'est une raffinerie moderne de troisième génération avec une capacité de production annuelle de 7 200 000 barils.

Les produits issus de traitement du pétrole brut sont : le Gasoil, le Super, le Jet-A1, le GPL (gaz butane), le Polypropylène et le Fioul. Sur les 40 MW d'électricité produit par la NRC, 20 MW sont utilisées pour son fonctionnement interne et les 20 MW restant sont fournis à la Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNE) pour l'alimentation de la capitale N'djaména.

La mise en production est intervenue un peu le 26 juin 2011. Depuis la mise en production, le Tchad pays enclavé a acquis son indépendance énergétique en matière de produits pétroliers finis.

A travers sa responsabilité sociale, la NRC a initié des projets ambitieux pour accompagner la politique gouvernementale dans le domaine social. Elle s'est engagée aux côtés des communautés pour favoriser le développement humain, culturel et économique. Elle contribue à l'amélioration de conditions de vie de la communauté à travers la construction de infrastructures tel que :

- La construction d'une école primaire à cycle au village ALKOUDOU
- La construction d'une école à cycle complet au village al RIGUEGUE
- L'accompagnement des écoliers à travers la fourniture de kits scolaires complets
- La construction et équipement du centre de santé au village Charafa
- La Construction et réfection des châteaux d'eau dans les cinq villages environnant la raffinerie
- La construction en cours d'un centre multimédia à massaquet

Son soutien s'étend aussi par :

- L'Aide/soutien aux associations et groupements villageois
- Don aux couches les plus vulnérables en matériels et non matériels.

A travers tous ces activités la NRC contribue et assume la responsabilité premier d'une entreprise citoyenne au service de la population tchadienne.



Chad: Oryx Concession

The Oryx Concession, the oil development area of former blocks BCO III, BCS II and BLT I, covers an area of about 59 sq. km across the Doba Basin in the Republic of Chad.

The partners' respective shares of the equity are as follows:

OPIC Africa Corporation (operator)	35%
CEFC Hainan International Holdings Co., Ltd.	35%
Société d'Hydrocarbure du Tchad (SHT)	30%

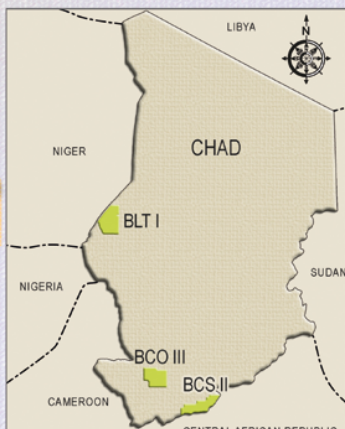
From July 2020 to June 2021, OPIC Africa carried out the development project and production in the Oryx Concession from July 2020 to June 2021. The current situation is as follows:

1. Drilling Engineering

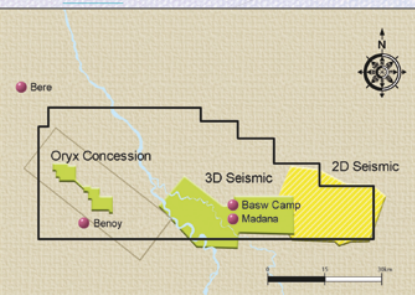
OPIC Africa is currently processing the production wells drilling and workover project: drilling a production well in Mbaikoro structure, installing an Electric Submersible Pump (ESP) for four wells and a water injection well were completed this year.

2. Production

As of June 2021, there were 16 production wells, of which eight were in the Mouroumar structure, two wells in the Mbaikoro structure and six wells in the Benoy structure. Oil production reached 2.07 million barrels from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021 at an average production rate of 5,678 barrels per day. OPIC Africa was lifting two cargoes of crude oil on October 5, 2020 and on April 13, 2021.



Chad: location of Blocks BCO III, BCS II and BLT I – the Oryx Concession



Chad, BCO III Block: the area covered by 2D and 3D seismic survey



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PANEL 2 :

Theme: « Pipeline Projects as a Regional Integrative Initiative by All Central African Countries to Tackle Energy Poverty ».

The future of The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) must pass through the development of a comprehensive strategy called “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.

The Pipeline System for Central Africa shall aim 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 fuels for power generation and other industrial, commercial uses, and diversifying energy supply sources; Petroleum products pipeline system will ease up supply across the sub-region by effectively and efficiently eradicating fuel shortages.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PANEL

- Provide context-specific levers for the monetization of gas resources in the sub-region.
- Benefits of LNG transportation in electricity production.
- Benefits of centralized liquid fuel production/ transportation for regional distribution.
- Benefits of a centralized energy management system for LNG and liquid fuels production, transportation and distribution in the sub-region.
- Present the difficulties encountered in setting up partnerships.
- Promote training for local human resources in line with challenges in Africa.

At the end of the panel discussion, the expected results are:

- The keys to successful implementation of a pipeline system in the sub-region.
- Governments' Validation of feasibility studies of the Central Africa pipeline system.
- Highlight the benefits of cooperation and partnerships between sub-regional companies.
- Highlight the obstacles to more intensive sub-regional cooperation;
- Identify needs in areas requiring resources.
- Boost the region's capacity in terms of training offerings.
- Provide mechanisms for the transfer of inspiring experiences.

SPEAKERS :



Honore MBOUOMBOUO DAIROU is Country Manager at Tower Resources Cameroon S.A.

He is Petroleum Geoscientist with a wide experience: Geology, 2D & 3D Interpretation ; prospect generation with volumetric Calculation, and great Managerial skill.

He have conducted important negotiations between oil & Gas companies and Local Authorities. He have been with success involved in setting up and conducting multi-million us dollar projects for British oil & Gas companies. He has a good understanding of the international Petroleum Legislation, and he has negotiate for them some exceptional advantages for their projects.



Elias Pungong, UK Honorary Consul & Chairman of UK and Cameroon Chamber of Commerce at UK-CCC.

Elias Pungong Prombo Pupesie is an esteemed business leader, he is recognized as one Africa's 50 Most Influential Leaders in the Energy Sector. He is founder, partner, board chair and member in several Oil & Gas, Energy and Mining companies.

Elias is an informal advisor to The Government on Mining and Energy matters. He was honored by the World Economic Forum as a Young Global leader and he is commentator on CNBC Africa, RFI, and JeuneAfrique.

MODERATOR :



Amandine BONNY, Journalist and Digital Manager at Dash Media.

Passionate about journalism, she has been a journalist at Dash Media for 2 years, where she also holds the position of Digital Manager. Perfectly bilingual, she speaks fluently French and English. As a journalist, she writes, presents different Newscasts and also TV programs. Amandine holds a

Professional Degree in Journalism from ESJ Paris, and a BTS in Journalism from the Institut Siantou Supérieur.

PANEL 3 :

Theme: « The Synergy of Mining and Hydrocarbons for Central Africa Industrial Development ».

According to the African Development Bank (AfDB) in 2012, Africa possesses 30% of the world's mineral reserves, while its proven oil and gas reserves are just 7.5% of the global total. More than 30% of the world's diamond, manganese, platinum, vanadium, cobalt, and gold reserves are located in Africa, according to the AfDB.

Natural resource-rich countries in Central Africa have an opportunity to leverage their competitive advantages to develop new industries such as transformation of raw minerals like iron ore or bauxite ore into carbon steel and aluminum respectively.

The mining industry requires large amounts of energy for their industrial processes, and this energy can be provided by developing gas to power industry.

A synergy between mining and O&G would allow central African countries to take full advantage of their natural resources. The integrated value chain (IVC) between mining and HC would allow central African countries to produce high-value products such as chemicals, fertilizers, plastics, and synthetic fibers.

It makes good business sense to build a synergistic relationship between the metallurgy and O&G segments in Central African countries. An industrialization based on green energy might be stimulated if ore purification occurs using natural gas. It is possible to build industrialized produced capital in Central Africa if its natural and human assets are utilized. The synergy between the O&G and metallurgy industries in Central Africa creates an opportunity for generating produced capital.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PANEL

- Propose solutions to challenges responsible for the lack of synergy between mining and hydrocarbons industries.
- Propose a framework for creating an integrated value chain (IVC) between mining and Hydrocarbons industries.
- Propose a framework to build a synergistic relationship between the metallurgy and O&G segments in Central African countries.
- Propose a framework for Mining industrialization in Central Africa based on green energy and stimulated by ore purification using natural gas.

At the end of the panel discussion, the expected results are:

- Binding agreement between governments and investors' stakeholders to develop energy infrastructure to modernize Central Africa mining industry.
- Propose financial mechanisms to strengthen the development of the mining industry through investments in gas to power infrastructure.
- Mechanisms for efficient sub-regional cooperation in the oil and gas energy sector and the mining industry.

SPEAKERS :



TONY CHERMANI
Guest Speaker

Tony Dino Chermani is the Technical Advisor to the Minister of Hydrocarbons / Senior Geologist.

Tony is an expert in: Petroleum Exploration, Reservoir Engineering, Sedimentary Basin Analysis and Modeling, Upstream Petroleum Management and Petroleum Chain Management. He has worked in senior positions at: Ministries of Hydrocarbons, IVANHOEUS-Canadian Mining Company, PERENCO-REP, and he has also been an assistant (Mining-Hydrocarbons-Water-Electricity) to South Korean Ambassadors in DRC.



SERGE HERVÉ BOYOGUENO
Guest Speaker

Serge Hervé Boyogueno is the Director General of « La Société Nationale des Mines du Cameroun (SONAMINES S.A) »

Mr. Boyogueno is a highly qualified professional, he worked as Head of Department Mining Mapping and Cadastral Documentation before being promoted to Director of Mines at the Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development. He was also Team Leader at HImore Mediacl S.A and Engineering Trainee at the National Electricity Production Company (AES-SONEL) Cameroon.



AGBOR TAKU JUNIOR
Guest Speaker

Agbor Taku Junior is Dean of Engineering, Technical School of Mines-Equatorial Guinea, Developer, Field Geologist, Digital Geological Mapping Systems.

He is a Geoscientist with Exceptional Exploration, Production and Research Focus. Agbor is Co-Founder/Content at field-geologist.cm/T&A Developers and he also was IRGM at Geoscience Researcher.

MODERATOR :



IKA DE JONG KIBONGE
Moderator

Ika de Jong KIBONGE is the CEO of IDJ CONSULTING, Communication Consultant and Co-Owner of GLTV.

She is an experienced journalist she speaks and writes 7 languages. With a certified Instagram account (389 K followers), she is one of the most influential people on RDC social media. She has interviewed African celebrities like: Denis Mukwege (2018 Nobel Peace Prize), Samuel Eto'o, Alpha Blondy, H.E Gabriel Mbaga Obiang Lima Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons of Equatorial Guinea and many others.

PANEL 4 :

Theme: « Investment in Sub-Regional Energy Infrastructure to Reinforce National Economies of Central African States ».

Central Africa, with a surface area of 6,640,000 km² and a population of more than 185 million inhabitants, has a huge energy potential. Its water resources are approximately 26,355m³/year per capita, while the average in Africa is 5,730m³ and the world average is 7,600m³ per year and per capita. Its hydroelectric potential is estimated at 653,361 GWh, or 58% of the continent's. However, its level of development in terms of infrastructure is relatively low. This lack of energy infrastructure is systematically highlighted.

With the energy potential identified, the States must pool the various investments required to increase their energy production in the subregion. To do this, they must confront the various national and regional regulations.

For this purpose, during the CENTRAL AFRICA BUSINESS ENERGY FORUM, the issue of energy investments in the Central African sub-region with regard to monetary policy regulations will enable us to propose actions to be implemented by the various actors (public and private) to promote and accompany investments in the energy sector.

Objectives of the panel:

- Present the investment needs for the operationalization of the energy transition in Central Africa;
- Present the priority investments for energy transition in Central Africa;
- Present the various investment incentives in Central Africa in the oil and gas sector (this point can be developed by country, given that each CEMAC country has adopted its oil and gas code, proposing a number of investment incentives);
- Present the innovations in foreign exchange regulations;
- Present the constraints faced by companies in the oil and gas sector in terms of banking regulations.

At the end of the panel discussion, the expected results are:

- List of Investments, as well as those prioritized for the operationalization of the energy transition in Central Africa;
- Incentives for private investment in Central Africa in the oil and gas sector
- Innovations in foreign exchange regulations;
- Constraints in banking regulation in the oil and gas sector;
- Proposals for improving investment regulations and monetary policy to make the oil and gas sector in Central Africa more attractive.

SPEAKERS :



David EKABOUMA is the Executive Director of Monitoring & Evaluation of AGF Group. He's a certified expert in climate and renewable energy finance. He has over 20 years of global experience, including in managing investment transactions, managing relationships with financial institutions and development partners in Africa. He led audit for Deloitte (Paris & Houston) and PwC (NY)



Mr. Awambeng is Director & Global Head of Client Relations at AFREXIMBANK. He is the Founder and Member of the Board of Trustees of the ARCF Foundation, he is also a member of the Advisory Board of Directors of the African Sepsis Alliance and the Board of the Africa Energy Chamber. As well as the President SME Trade & Business Commonwealth Entrepreneurs Club.



Charles Assamba Ongodo is the Director General of Cooperation with Emerging Countries at the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Land Management of the Republic of Cameroon. He is the author of the implementation of the NDS-30 popularization campaign, within the framework of the National Development Strategy 2020-2035.



Leoncio Amada Nze Nlang is the Executive President at African Energy Chamber CEMAC, Founder & Chairman at APEX INDUSTRIES SA, and Former Director General State's Petroleum Assets at Ministry of Hydrocarbons Equatorial Guinea. He is an experienced Oil Gas Specialist with larges skilled in Petroleum, Gas, Pipelines, Onshore Operations, and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG).



GOUNES TOUGOULOU John is the representative of the Minister of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development. John is a Water and Forestry Engineer. Previously, he was Regional Delegate for the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development.

MODERATOR :



Claudel is a financial expert, a chartered professional accountant in Québec, Canada, with over 20 years of experience. He is the founder of Citi Consulting a firm specialized in on demand CFO services, ranging from performance management, financing, cash management, internal control, tax, etc. He has been CFO in infrastructures, in charge of defining and executing efficient financial strategies, notably at Enercon Canada (a German OEM in the wind industry) and Nouvelle Autoroute 30 in the framework of a

PPP with the Quebec Ministry of Transportation.



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PANEL 5 :

Theme: « Cross-Border Electricity Infrastructure and Intra-African Electricity Commerce: Opportunities and Challenges in Central Africa ».

Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries have the lowest electricity access rate in the world with more than 600 million people living without electricity. Accordingly, there is an urgent need for governments to ensure the availability of reliable and affordable electricity in order to improve economic growth and the living standards of its residents.

Countries with substantial power generation capacity are working to develop robust energy infrastructure and countries with limited power generation capacity are increasingly collaborating with their neighbors to support the development of cross-border energy infrastructures.

Notwithstanding the optimism, the capital needs for developing sustainable energy infrastructure are high. According to the Central Africa Power Pool (CAPP), there are 42 projects including 26 Priority Integration Projects (PIP) and 16 of these are Cross-Border Electrification Program (PPET). The most advanced of these include:

- * The project to interconnect DR Congo & Angola power grids;
- * The project to supply electricity to Beloko in CAR from Garouai Boulai in Cameroon.
- * The Gabon-Equatorial Guinea interconnection project
- * The Inga-Boma-Muanda-Cabinda interconnection project.

The Chad- Cameroon Interconnector is a key cross border project with over 1,024 kilometers of HV transmission lines (786 kilometers in Cameroon and 238 kilometers in Chad). The project will be constructed across 478 localities that will be electrified as a result of the project.

The above goes to show that; (i) there is an urgent need for surplus funding from financial institutions including development finance institutions (DFIs) and private-sector financiers.

It is necessary to harmonize the contractual frameworks for key operating agreements such as Financing Agreements, Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Agreements, Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) and, Transmission Services Agreements (TSAs) in order to mitigate the adverse effects of regulatory multiplicity and overregulation at the national and regional level. Some countries in West and Southern Africa have made progress but there is more work.

Objectives of the panel:

- Exchange on key policy, regulatory, and practical considerations to enhance private-sector participation in the development of cross border energy infrastructure and trade (electricity).
- Discuss the disparities between existing national and regional frameworks that deter regional integration and cross border investment in power projects.
- Enable Governments and Private Sectors players understand the role and objectives of the CAPP and present the CAPP Management a forum to showcase their work and projects.
- Apprise investors and service companies of projects/opportunities across SSA.

SPEAKERS :



PATRICK ESSAME ESSAME
Guest Speaker
Over 400 audits and inspections in the industry have given Patrick a deep understanding of the energy sector. He has 10 years of experience within BUREAU VERITAS (France & Cameroon), and he is Chairman of the Committee for the Development of Electricity Standards (CT18) within ANOR.

Patrick Essame Essame, Energy Market & Networks Analyst and an external reviewer for Africa Energy Outlook 2022 for the International Energy Agency.

Over 400 audits and inspections in the industry have given Patrick a deep understanding of the energy sector. He has 10 years of experience within BUREAU VERITAS (France & Cameroon), and he is Chairman



DOLMIA NATHANIEL
Guest Speaker
Nathaniel Dolmia has a degree in Engineering Design with a major in Industrial Control. After his studies, he joined the former STEE company (Chad), where he quickly moved into management positions before joining SNE. He played a very important role in the process of improving living conditions in Chad through the electrification of cities.

Nathaniel Dolmia is the Director of Operations at Société Nationale d'Électricité (SNE).

Nathaniel Dolmia has a degree in Engineering Design with a major in Industrial Control. After his studies, he joined the former STEE company (Chad), where he quickly moved into management positions before joining SNE. He played a very important role in the process of improving living conditions in Chad through the electrification of cities.



SERGE ESSO
Guest Speaker
Serge Esso is the Founder & CEO at Glencoe Advisory. Glencoe Advisory is a Lobbying Firm specialized in providing taylor made support to foreign investors across francophone Africa, serving as a bridge between International investors and high investment potential countries. Serge Esso worked in larges companies such as: MTN Cameroon, AES SONEL, Shell Oil Products Africa, CAMRAIL (Cameroon Railway Company)

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PAUL JING
Guest Speaker
Paul Jing, Founding Partner at JING & Partners, Attorneys at Law. JING & Partners is a top law firm with a strong reputation in the domain. Paul leads the English Commercial and Corporate Practice of the firm. He also oversees corporate finance, capital markets, foreign investment and the Intellectual Property Practice of the firm. Paul is a World Bank Consultant, He obtained a «Doing Business Award» in recognition of his working.

Paul Jing, Founding Partner at JING & Partners, Attorneys at Law.

JING & Partners is a top law firm with a strong reputation in the domain. Paul leads the English Commercial and Corporate Practice of the firm. He also oversees corporate finance, capital markets, foreign investment and the Intellectual Property Practice of the firm. Paul is a World Bank Consultant, He obtained a «Doing Business Award» in recognition of his working.

MODERATOR :



CARL MBENG
Moderator
Carl Mbeng is a Legal, Policy & Regulatory Specialist in the Energy Sector. He is an energy sector-focused legal, policy and regulatory expert currently working as Deputy Regional Technical Lead and Regulatory and Policy Specialist for Power Africa's, West Africa Energy Program (WAEP). He also serves as technical expert to guide various electricity market development and policy initiatives across West & Central African

Carl Mbeng is a Legal, Policy & Regulatory Specialist in the Energy Sector.

He is an energy sector-focused legal, policy and regulatory expert currently working as Deputy Regional Technical Lead and Regulatory and Policy Specialist for Power Africa's, West Africa Energy Program (WAEP). He also serves as technical expert to guide various electricity market development and policy initiatives across West & Central African

PANEL 6 :

Theme: « Current Situation of the Oil and Gas Industry in Central Africa ».

The Central Africa region is home to some of the most resource-rich countries in Africa. These countries have considerable potential for producing hydrocarbons and other minerals. This makes them attractive to local and foreign investors.

The primary challenges are insufficient infrastructure, lack of education about the opportunities for investment in oil and gas, weak governance structures, and a general lack of trust between businesses and communities.

The problem is that the countries in the region are under-developed in terms of infrastructure. This means that investors face higher costs of production. The countries have little experience hosting such industries and lacks modern transportation and storage. This limits the amount that of oil and gas that investors can export. The region has poor road networks, which are necessary for transporting large volumes of oil and gas. The region has also insufficient rail networks and storage facilities. These factors lead to high costs of production, investors may be reluctant to invest.

Weak governance structures are another challenge facing the industry. Governments in the region are struggling to build efficient and effective governance structures. Investors often require their governments to adopt efficient and effective governance structures. They also help ensure that the industries produce positive impacts on the society and environment. In order to build strong governance structures, they must address the following issues: - Lack of skilled human resources - Limited investment in the oil and gas sectors - Weak legal and regulatory frameworks - Lack of trust between businesses and communities - Inefficient bureaucracy - Corruption.

Objectives of the panel:

Propose a framework to strengthen Governance Structures to adopt efficient and effective policies to improve Investments in the region.

- Propose a framework to develop modern transportation and storage facilities that are needed to process, transport, and store oil and gas.
- Propose Solutions to eradicate the Scarcity of Oil and Gas Trained Labor Pool in Central Africa by 2030.

At the end of the panel discussion, the expected results are:

- Binding agreement between governments and energy investments' stakeholders to strengthen Governance Structures to adopt efficient and effective policies to improve Investments in the region.
- Binding agreement between governments and energy investments' stakeholders for the development of modern transportation and storage facilities that are needed to process, transport, and store oil and gas (CAPS project)
- Propose financial mechanisms to strengthen the development modern transportation and storage facilities that are needed to process, transport, and store oil and gas.

SPEAKERS :



K KIZITO PAKABOMBA
Guest Speaker

development, Public affairs and lobbying, Strategic communication, Training and coaching

Kizito Pakabomba is Associate Executive Director at TWYK International.

Kizito Pakabomba, have more than 20 years of international experience within TOTAL Group in the oil and energy sector (Africa, Europe & Asia). In 2017, he created TWYK a company whose activities revolve around 5 businesses: Strategy and monitoring prior to the project, Business

MODERATOR :



L LADY NGO MANG EPESSE
Moderator

Lady Ngo Mang Epesse is the CEO of TRESORS DES NATIONS FEDERATION, TV-Radio Host, Producer and Researcher on women's rights and creator of #ManStopMan.

She was the 2021 Chairperson of the Jury of the Simone VEIL Prize of the French Republic. With her company TRESORS DES NATIONS FEDERATION, she contributes to sustainable development goals and social responsibility of companies and international partners (Europe-Africa). She has more than 10 years of experience as a great TV producer and presenter, She has interviewed many international engaged people.

PANEL 7 :

Theme: « Capacity Building in Central Africa for the Oil and Gas Industry ».

The oil and gas sector is a major contributor to the economies of Central Africa, playing a key role in driving economic growth. The region has some of the world's largest unexplored oil reserves. Much of the infrastructure developed during the peak of exploration in the 1990s is outdated. In order to maintain their competitive edge and keep up with global standards, governments in Central Africa need to invest more.

The Central African oil and gas sector is highly specialized and requires highly skilled workers. Most of the skilled workers are nearing retirement, and there are not enough young people to replace them. In order to keep productivity high, oil companies must hire people from other countries.

This is a costly solution and workers are not familiar with the Central African geology or regulatory framework. Capacity building initiatives can help train new local workers. Capacity building initiatives in the oil and gas sector will help train new employees and make it easier to hire local employees. All of these improvements will lead to higher efficiency, higher profits, and more jobs. There will also be a positive impact on the environment as companies will be able to use less energy.

Oil companies are required to invest in social programs to promote positive change in the communities ("social investment" or "sustainable development"). However, few companies are investing in programs to improve health and education, or promote job creation. Most of the social investment programs are focused on environmental conservation. While these are important initiatives, gas sector should also play a significant role in funding health, education, and job creation.

Objectives of the panel:

- Propose solutions for Capacity building initiatives that will help improve efficiency, reduce costs, and create more jobs for Central African workers.
- Propose Solutions to eradicate the Scarcity of Oil and Gas Trained Labor Pool in Central Africa by 2030.
- Propose a framework to build a synergistic relationship between Oil and gas operators, financial institutions and local governments to improve Investments in regional human capital.

At the end of the panel discussion, the expected results are:

- Binding agreement between governments and energy investments' stakeholders to develop Capacity building initiatives and help improve efficiency, reduce costs, and create more jobs for Central African workers.
- Propose financial mechanisms to strengthen the development of the mining industry through investments in gas to power infrastructure.
- Mechanisms for the Central African oil and gas sector to play a significant role in funding health, education, and job creation programs to support the growth of the economy.

SPEAKERS :



D JESSICA NEWI LENGHA ABEGA *Guest Speaker*

Jessica NEWI LENGHA ABEGA, Deputy General Manager & Director of Corporate Services in ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON COMPANY S.A, a Sinopec Group Company.

Jessica worked as a Reservoir Geologist in Pecten/Shell. She was consultant in geomatics and computer cartography at the Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development / CAPAM of Cameroon, she reached the level of «Reservoir Geologist » and received in 2021, the Medal of the National Order of Merit of Cameroon.



R RAMON BIBANG *Guest Speaker*

Ramon Bibang, an oil engineer by training, has an admirable professional background.

Ramon Bibang is a lecturer, General Inspector at the Ministry of Mines and Hydrocarbons of Equatorial Guinea, he was Technical Advisor at ITNHGE from 2009 to 2012, Director of the National School of Electricity from 2012 to 2017, and Executive Director at ITNHGE after 2018.

MODERATOR :



I INMACULADA BELA NZE SLATER *Moderator*

Inmaculada Bela Nze Slater is Deputy Secretary and Co-founder of NAHSCO.

Inmaculada is a professional Human Resources with a special focus on the oil and gas sector. During her career, she worked in companies such as: TOTAL GE, SEGESA Holding S.A and she received the Employee of the Year Award as a consultant at Marathon Oil Corporation. She created her company, IBELAN S.L., while becoming a important figure in the organization of international events. She is also a committed citizen through her social projects such as Autismo Guinea Ecuatorial. such as Autismo Guinea Ecuatorial.

PANEL 8 :

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

The need for each African nation to aspire to growth is constant. The Oil and gas sector in Central Africa is still being developed; this calls for the necessity to emphasize on the empowerment of local economies with the aim to boost growth.

Central Africa covers a huge territory of 6,613,000 million Km² and 163,495,000 million inhabitants and 5 billion oil reserves. The potential is admirable. Economical and infrastructural opportunities that could be generated by the exploitation of these resources cannot be ignored. Instead, it gives room to establish a strong local content approach for the benefit of states economies.

From the procurement of good and services, the local manpower resources, the local technologies...there is a need to put in place policies with the aim to boost transfer of knowledge, skills and value to the national population.

Clarifications of challenges to the implementation of local content and proposition of policies, actions that can be adopted for an effective implementation of local content are amongst the avenues that will be examined.

Objectives of the panel:

- Propose solutions for Capacity building initiatives that will help improve efficiency, reduce costs, and create more jobs for Central African workers.
- Propose Solutions to eradicate the Scarcity of Oil and Gas Trained Labor Pool in Central Africa by 2030.
- Propose a framework to build a synergistic relationship between Oil and gas operators, financial institutions and local governments to improve Investments in regional human capital.

At the end of the panel discussion, the expected results are:

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- Propose financial mechanisms to strengthen the development of the mining industry through investments in gas to power infrastructure.
- Mechanisms for the Central African oil and gas sector to play a significant role in funding health, education, and job creation programs to support the growth of the economy.

SPEAKERS :



Jacqueline PATCHA is Supply Chain Manager at ADDAX PETROLEUM CAMEROON COMPANY S.A, a Sinopec Group company.

Jacqueline worked for multinational companies like Pecten/Shell and Shell Nigeria as a Finance Lead. She has served on the Board of Directors of the American School of Douala and PECTEN Employees Co-operative Credit Union (PECCU).

She is a strong advocate for women in leadership and She is also a volunteer*with the Michael & Mauritia Patcha Foundation, an NGO fighting Cancer in Cameroon and abroad.



Jacinto Owono is Director of Local Content for Equatorial Guinea's Ministry of Mines and Hydrocarbons.

He was the HR Manager of the West Africa Business Unit (EG and Ghana) for Hess Corporation, where he oversaw global HR operations, including expatriate employees and offices, to support offshore oil and gas operations. Jacinto has led several successful initiatives, including * Oil

and Gas *Country Manager at PanAtlantic EG Ltd Corisco Deep and Commercial General Manager in the Equatorial Guinea National Electric Power Company (Segesa).



Dr. DEFOUKOUEMOU HIMBE Lamine is an associate lecturer at the University of Paris Saclay, where he teaches:

«The international stakes of mining law». He is also an associate lecturer at NASLA, where he teaches: «Management of mines/quarries and development of the social and solidarity economy by the African Municipalities». Dr. Lamine has also held positions of responsibility in various minis-

tries in Cameroon: the Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform.

MODERATOR :



Pricila BEHOS, SCM Professional, Secretary General Central Africa Business Energy Forum (CABEF)

Pricila has 15 years' experience in the Oil & Gas industry, working for multinational companies such as Pecten Cameroon Company (Shell) where she served in Human Resources and Operations Departments (Logistics), and in Addax Petroleum Cameroon Company S.A. as Procurement

Specialist. In 2018 she was member of 'The Next Wave' program at Offshore Technology Conference (OTC) Houston -Texas, a program for young professionals in the Oil & Gas. Former President of Addax Petroleum Douala Employee Association (APDEA) and Vice President of Cameroon Rugby Female Committee.

CLOSING PANEL :

Ministerial Panel Theme: « Building Infrastructures to End Energy Poverty in the ECCAS Sub-region by 2030 ».

The Central Africa Business and Energy Forum and its partners will actively identify opportunities to build a case for investment in energy infrastructures, such as the construction of oil and gas pipelines, LNG terminals, and power plants. This includes constructing the infrastructure to bring in natural gas from other parts of Africa as well as building the energy systems to generate, transport, and use electricity. This strategy will also include investing in renewable energy generation such as solar, green hydrogen, wind, and geothermal energy to provide access to electricity for all citizens.

At the end of the panel discussion, the expected results are:

- A binding agreement between governments and investment stakeholders to complete Front End Engineering and Design of the Central Africa Pipeline System by 2023.
- A binding agreement between governments and investment stakeholders to complete the Construction and Commissioning of the Central Africa Pipeline System by 2028.
- Propose financial mechanisms to strengthen the development of the oil and gas energy sector.
- Mechanisms for efficient sub-regional cooperation in the oil and gas energy sector.



MODERATOR :



A huge thank you to all of you!

Thank you to the entire CABEF2022 team, and thank you to our partners who are working with us. It is unusual to meet people who are so involved and trustworthy. Your efforts do not go unnoticed.



Nathalie LUM
Chairwoman of CABEF



Pricila BEHOS
Secretary General of CABEF



Dr. Simon Pierre OMGBAMBIDA
Minister Plenipotentiary,
Public relations director of CABEF



Claudel TCHOKONTE
Treasurer and Canadian representative of CABEF



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Deputy Secretary General of CABEF



Charles WONG
Logistics, operations and Communication advertising



Rosalie BEMA BOLLANGA TOTO
Assistante de direction et chargée des finances



Nathalie ESSOME
Coordinatrice Evènement



Sandrine MEDI
Administration team leader



Noela NKWETE N.
Assistante Marketing et Communication



Gervais BOCKA
Marketing Team Lead



Paul ASONG NJI-FONJIA
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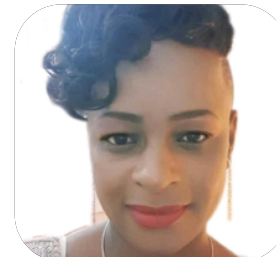
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