



LAGOS ENERGY
WEEK 2026 #LEW2026

REPORT

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH THROUGH GAS:
Building Energy Security for Lagos, Nigeria, and West Africa.

18TH & 19TH FEB., 2026 LANDMARK EVENT CENTER, VI, LAGOS



SPE International Leadership	3
SPE Lagos Section 2025/2026 Board	4
SPE Lagos Energy Week Editorial Team	5
SPE Lagos Section Chairperson's Address.....	6
SPE Africa Regional Director's Address.....	8
SPE Nigeria Council Chairperson's Address.....	10
Lagos State Commissioner, Energy & Mineral Resources	12
SPE Lagos Energy Week Editorial Chairperson's Address.....	13

DAY 1 SESSIONS

• Keynote Presentation	14
• Panel Session 1	17
• Panel Session 2	23

Lifetime Legacy Awards.....	29
-----------------------------	----

DAY 2 SESSIONS

• Goodwill Message	31
• Keynote Speech	34
• Panel Session 3	37
• YP Fireside Chat	42

Career Fair	46
Exhibitors	47
Golf Tournament	49
Sponsors	52
Photo Gallery	53



JENNIFER MISKIMINS

President, Society of Petroleum
Engineers, International Board



RIVERISON OPPONG

Regional Director, Society of
Petroleum Engineers,
Africa



FRANCIS NWAOCHEI

Council Chair, Society of Petroleum
Engineers, Nigeria



OBIANUJU IGBOKWE

Lagos Section Chairperson



DIPO ASHAF

Lagos Section Director



OLADIPO ASHAF
SECTION DIRECTOR



OBIANUJU IGBOKWE
SECTION CHAIR



ELESIE EZENWANNE
PROGRAMS CHAIR



HASSANNAH SALAMI
SECTION SECRETARY



GABRIEL YEMIDALE
SECTION TREASURER



CHUKWU EMEKE, PH.D
SPECIAL PROJECTS CHAIR



OLUFISAYO FAGBOWORE
MEMBERSHIP CHAIR



IRENE IFOTO
SCHOLARSHIP CHAIR



OLUSEYE OGUNSINA
INDUSTRY COLLABORATION &
PARTNERSHIP CHAIR



FELIX KOLADE
YOUNG PROFESSIONALS
CHAIR



EMEKA ESENWA
TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE
CHAIR



ELOHOR P. ABU.MADUKA
SPONSORSHIP CHAIR



**PRINCESS
CHINYERE OFFOR**
EXCELLENCE &
RECOGNITION CHAIR



STEPHEN OBOSH
STUDENT CHAPTER
LIAISON CHAIR



OVIE ONOBRAKPEYA
PUBLICITY CHAIR



MIRIAN KOSI ORJI
DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION
(D&I) CHAIR



CHIMEZIE EGBUNA
ENERGY RESEARCH &
CONSULTANCY CHAIR



**JULIET
CHIJOKE-CHURUBA**
COMMUNITY & OUTREACH
CHAIR



KELECHI IGBOKWE
PROFESSIONAL & CAREER
DEVELOPMENT CHAIR



MIRIAM OZIOMA
TRANSFORMATION &
TECHNOLOGY CHAIR



IFEOLUWA OMOSOWOENI
EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH CHAIR



VIVIAN IHEJIRIKA
PROFESSIONAL & CAREER
DEVELOPMENT CO-CHAIR



OBIANUJU ISICHELI
YOUNG PROFESSIONALS
CO-CHAIR



**FELICIA
OLUWADAMILOLA**
STUDENT CHAPTER
CO-LIAISON CHAIR



MADUEKE OLUWASEYI C.
TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE
CO-CHAIR



ODION OKOSUN
SECTION ADMINISTRATOR



Solutions.
People.
Energy.SM



Dr Chukwu Emeke
SPE LEW Editorial Chairperson



Tochi Fidel-Anekwe
SPE Lagos Section Volunteer



Testimony Adamu
SPE Lagos Section Volunteer



Franklyn Okafor
SPE Lagos Section Volunteer



Ogunwale Aanuoluwapo
SPE Lagos Section Volunteer



Blessing A. Ben
SPE Lagos Section Volunteer



Babatunde Opemiposi M.
SPE Lagos Section Volunteer



Boluwatife Omotayo
SPE Lagos Section Volunteer



Olajide Esther
SPE Lagos Section Volunteer



Obianuju Igbokwe

Lagos Section Chairperson

Distinguished guests, industry executives, policymakers, government representatives, members of academia, innovators, exhibitors, young professionals and esteemed colleagues across the energy industry.

It is my great honor, on behalf of the Society of Petroleum Engineers Lagos Section, to warmly welcome you all to Lagos Energy Week. This is our flagship platform for dialogue, innovation and collaboration across Nigeria's evolving energy landscape, and I am truly delighted to see such a remarkable gathering of minds committed to shaping the future of energy.

This year's theme, **"Sustainable Growth through Gas: Powering Energy Security for Lagos, Nigeria and West Africa,"** could not be more timely. As the world steadily transitions toward a lower-carbon future, natural gas stands out as a critical enabler supporting industrial growth, improving energy reliability and reducing environmental impact across our region.

Over the course of this week, we have designed a rich and engaging program. From strategic panel sessions and fireside chats to policy roundtables and technical discussions, this platform is intentionally structured to spark meaningful conversations around how gas can drive the energy security we all seek. Beyond the sessions, we also have exhibitions showcasing cutting-edge technologies and solutions, as well as a career fair where professionals—especially our young talents—can connect with organizations and explore opportunities within the industry.

But beyond the structure of the event, I want to emphasize something even more important: this is a platform for connection. I encourage every one of you to engage actively, network widely, exchange ideas openly, and build relationships that extend far beyond this conference.

To our exhibitors, thank you for the immense effort you have put into showcasing your innovations. I urge all participants to take the time to visit the exhibition stands, understand the solutions on display and explore how we can support and collaborate with one another.

To our industry leaders, I make a special appeal—please take a moment to engage with our young professionals.

professionals. Share your journey, your lessons and your insights. These young minds are eager to learn and your guidance can play a significant role in shaping the next generation of energy leaders.

To our sponsors, partners and collaborators, we extend our deepest appreciation. Your support has made this event possible and continues to strengthen our ability to convene stakeholders and drive impactful conversations within the energy sector.

As we transitioned into Day 2, I must say it has been incredibly inspiring to reflect on the quality of discussions we have already had. The sessions have been insightful, engaging and solution driven. This reinforces the importance of platforms like this—not just to talk, but to align ideas with action.





Riverson Oppong

SPE Africa Regional Director

Energy sovereignty sits at the heart of Africa's development agenda. Despite our vast resource base, nearly 600 million Africans are still without electricity. Let's also not confuse accessibility with availability. If the ordinary citizens cannot access the available energy, we have not achieved the energy sovereignty we are discussing today. With all the vast natural resources we have in Africa, with Nigeria possessing the highest, we believe it is high time we took our energy sovereignty match more seriously. Potential does not equal progress.



Realizing the promise of gas requires upstream investment; infrastructure expansion, regulatory clarity, clear enough for ordinary investors to jump on board; and a long-term contracting framework. For years, investment hesitancy slowed development in Africa, and we believe that sustainable growth through gas requires

Lagos, what was once primarily a commercial capital, has evolved into a strategic energy hub, with over 1 million barrels being produced in the coast of the country. This is why this Energy Week theme resonates deeply with SPE International and not just Lagos Section.

Sustainable growth through gas is not an abstract concept anymore, it is a strategic necessity, and I personally firmly believe that natural gas will remain central to Africa's energy future in the years to come. The discussions will be intense.



serious execution, transparent governance which builds investor confidence, and local content development which ensures African professionals will have a stake in the game.

SPE plays a vital role by upholding technical excellence and professionalism, equipping engineers and other professionals with the knowledge, network, and standards to deliver responsibly while promoting collaboration, global insight for local relevance and environmental/social stewardship are very critical. Through SPE, we strengthen the technical foundation needed for sustainable growth and I am particularly happy that any company I visit in Africa and beyond that has SPE members, it is always a case where those who are members and are even volunteering are the best staff of the company. I encourage all professionals, young professionals, and businessmen to partake in these discussions, and as we engage this week,

let us commit to honest dialogue and leave with practical strategies.

Nigeria's oil and gas future depends on disciplined investments, competent execution, and sustained commitment to energy access. Gas can drive sustainable growth, strengthen energy security, and support industrial development if managed wisely. I appreciate the organizers of SPE Lagos Energy Week and commend the Lagos section for its continued leadership shown across Africa. I look forward to the discussion and partnerships ahead this week. Thank you once again.

Energy sovereignty sits at the heart of Africa's development agenda. Despite our vast resource base, nearly 600 million Africans are still without electricity. Let's also not confuse accessibility with availability. If the ordinary citizens cannot access the available energy, we have not achieved the energy sovereignty we are discussing today. With all the vast natural resources we have in Africa, with Nigeria possessing the highest, we believe it is high time we took our energy sovereignty match more seriously. Potential does not equal progress.

Realizing the promise of gas requires upstream investment; infrastructure expansion, regulatory clarity, clear enough for ordinary investors to jump on board; and a long-term contracting framework. For years, investment hesitancy slowed development in Africa, and we believe that sustainable growth through gas requires serious execution, transparent governance which builds investor confidence, and local content development which ensures African professionals will have a stake in the game.

SPE plays a vital role by upholding technical excellence and professionalism, equipping engineers and other professionals with the knowledge, network, and standards to deliver responsibly while promoting collaboration, global insight for local relevance and environmental/social stewardship are very critical. Through SPE, we strengthen the technical foundation needed for sustainable growth and I am particularly happy that any company I visit in Africa and beyond that has SPE members, it is always a case where those who are members and are even volunteering are the best staff of the company. I encourage all professionals, young professionals, and businessmen to partake in these discussions, and as we engage this week, let us commit to honest dialogue and leave with practical strategies.

Nigeria's oil and gas future depends on disciplined investments, competent execution, and sustained commitment to energy access. Gas can drive sustainable growth, strengthen energy security, and support industrial development if managed wisely. I appreciate the organizers of SPE Lagos Energy Week and commend the Lagos section for its continued leadership shown across Africa. I look forward to the discussion and partnerships ahead this week. Thank you once again.





Francis Nwaochei

SPE Nigeria Council Chair

Good morning distinguished guests, respected industry leaders, colleagues, and members of the engineering and energy community.

It is truly an honor to stand before you today. I would like to begin by thanking the organizers, sponsors, and everyone who has contributed to making this conference possible. Platforms like this are extremely important because they create opportunities for dialogue, collaboration, and the exchange of ideas that ultimately shape the future of our industry.

When we look at the energy landscape today, particularly in Nigeria and across West Africa, one reality becomes very clear: we are at a defining moment. The global conversation around energy transition, sustainability, and energy security is accelerating, and Africa must position itself strategically within this evolving landscape.

Nigeria is uniquely positioned because we are blessed with abundant natural gas resources. Gas is not merely another commodity; it is a powerful tool that can support economic transformation, industrial development, and cleaner energy systems. In the context of the global energy transition, gas has a critical role to play in reducing emissions intensity while ensuring reliable and affordable energy supply for our growing population.

However, realizing this potential requires more than resources. It requires technical excellence, collaboration, innovation, and strong institutional platforms. This is where professional organizations and technical societies play an important role. Through technical conferences, workshops, and knowledge-sharing platforms, we bring together experts from across the value chain—from upstream exploration and production to pipeline transportation, processing, and utilization—to exchange ideas and share best practices.

One of the key objectives of gatherings like this is to create networks and partnerships. Many of the innovations that shape industries do not happen in isolation. They happen when engineers, researchers, policymakers, and business leaders come together to discuss challenges openly and work toward solutions.

As we talk about the future of energy in Africa, we must also address the issue of domestic gas utilization. While Nigeria has enormous reserves, the infrastructure required to fully distribute and utilize this gas domestically is still evolving. Expanding gas-to-power initiatives, strengthening gas transportation networks, and supporting small-scale and distributed gas solutions will be critical for increasing energy access and powering industries across the country.

At the same time, we must acknowledge another important factor: technology and innovation. The global energy sector is evolving rapidly, and Africa must not remain merely a consumer of imported technologies. We must become active creators of solutions. This means investing deliberately in research and development, digital transformation, and local innovation ecosystems.

Our universities, research institutions, and industry must collaborate more closely to ensure that our educational systems produce engineers and professionals equipped with the skills needed to address modern energy challenges. Updating curricula, strengthening industry-academia partnerships, and encouraging practical exposure will help prepare the next generation of professionals to lead the transformation of our energy sector.

Another critical aspect is capacity building. Across Africa, we have an incredible pool of young talent. What we must do is create opportunities for them to develop their skills, contribute to innovation, and become leaders within the energy ecosystem. When young engineers are empowered with knowledge, mentorship, and access to industry platforms, they can drive meaningful change.

Events like this conference demonstrate the strength of collaboration within our industry. By bringing together professionals, researchers, policymakers, and students, we create an environment where ideas can evolve into practical solutions.

As we move forward, I encourage everyone here to do three things.

First, lead conversations with honesty—acknowledge the challenges facing our energy systems.

Second, engage constructively—share ideas openly and collaborate across institutions and disciplines.

Third, translate discussions into action—because meaningful change occurs only when ideas move beyond conversations and into implementation.

Ladies and gentlemen, the future of Africa's energy system will not be defined by resources alone. It will be defined by innovation, collaboration, and the commitment of professionals like you and me to build sustainable solutions.

Let us leave this conference not just inspired, but committed to working together to advance energy security, technological innovation, and sustainable development across Nigeria and the African continent.

Thank you very much.



LAGOS STATE COMMISSIONER FOR ENERGY & MINERAL RESOURCES' ADDRESS



Hon. Biodun Ogunleye

Commissioner, Energy & Mineral Resources, Lagos State

Biodun Ogunleye, the Commissioner for Lagos State Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, welcomed distinguished guests on behalf of the Governor, Babajide Olusola Sanwo-Olu, and commended the Society of Petroleum Engineers Lagos Section for organizing Lagos Energy Week as a key platform for collaboration and innovation in the energy sector. He highlighted the 2026 theme, "Sustainable Growth Through Gas: Building Energy Security for Lagos, Nigeria, and West Africa," as timely and aligned with global energy transition priorities, noting that gas serves as a critical transition fuel due to its relatively lower emissions and its ability to provide reliable base-load power for industrialization and economic growth.

He emphasized Lagos State's vision of becoming a Sustainable 21st Century Megacity, supported by a robust energy framework under the THEMES+ agenda, with a strong focus on integrating gas into the energy mix. This includes the implementation of the Lagos State Electricity

Policy to encourage decentralized power generation and private sector participation, particularly in gas-to-power projects, as well as ongoing efforts to expand gas distribution infrastructure to better serve

industrial and residential areas. He further noted that gas development is being pursued alongside renewable energy integration to achieve a balanced, sustainable, and affordable energy portfolio.

The Commissioner also underscored the regional significance of Lagos' energy strategy, explaining that strengthening energy security in Lagos contributes to national growth and supports wider West African integration through initiatives such as the West African Gas Pipeline. He defined energy security as a system that is reliable, accessible, and inclusive, capable of powering critical sectors such as healthcare, education, and small businesses while creating employment opportunities across the energy value chain.



He concluded by encouraging stakeholders to engage meaningfully, build partnerships, and translate discussions into actionable outcomes, while reaffirming the Lagos State Government's commitment to providing an enabling environment through supportive policies, regulatory clarity, and infrastructure development. The address ended with the formal declaration of Lagos Energy Week 2026 as open.

SPE LAGOS ENERGY WEEK EDITORIAL CHAIRPERSON'S ADDRESS



Dr Chukwu Emeke

Special Programs Chair

SPE Lagos Section successfully hosted the 2026 Lagos Energy Week under the theme “Sustainable Growth through Gas: Powering Energy Security for Lagos, Nigeria and West Africa.” The event underscored natural gas as a critical enabler in the region’s transition toward a lower-carbon future, supporting industrial growth, improving energy reliability, and reducing environmental impact. Held over several days, the program brought together policymakers, industry leaders, innovators, and young professionals for strategic dialogue on how gas can deliver the energy security our region urgently needs.

The week featured a robust lineup of programs intentionally designed to spark meaningful conversations. Attendees engaged in strategic panel sessions, fireside chats, policy roundtables, and technical discussions that examined gas commercialization, infrastructure, and regulatory frameworks.

The exhibition arena showcased cutting-edge technologies and homegrown solutions, while the career fair created a vital bridge connecting young talent with leading organizations. Beyond the formal sessions, the conference served as a dynamic platform for networking, idea exchange, and partnership-building across the value chain.

We extend our profound gratitude to all sponsors, exhibitors, speakers, and

stakeholders whose commitment and innovation made this year’s Energy Week a resounding success. Your immense effort in showcasing solutions and engaging with participants enriched the experience for everyone. Special appreciation goes to our industry leaders who took time to mentor and engage with young professionals, investing in the next generation that will carry our industry forward.

SPE Lagos Energy Week 2026 reaffirmed the pivotal role of collaboration in powering sustainable growth. As we close this chapter, we carry forward the relationships, insights, and resolve forged here to advance energy security for Lagos, Nigeria, and West Africa. Thank you for being part of this impactful journey.



LAGOS ENERGY
WEEK 2026 #LEW2026

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH THROUGH GAS:
Building Energy Security for Lagos, Nigeria, and West Africa.

📅 18TH FEBRUARY, 2026

📍 LANDMARK EVENT CENTER, VI, LAGOS

DAY 1: **KEYNOTE PRESENTATION**

MORNING SESSION

**Driving exponential growth through
the NNPC Gas Master Plan**



Olalekan Ogunleye

Executive VP, Gas, Power
& New Energy, NNPC LTD



LAGOS ENERGY
WEEK 2026 #LEW2026

Lagos is the commercial heartbeat of Nigeria and West Africa, and if we get it right here, we get it right for the country and the region. This year's theme reflects both the importance of our regional energy challenge and the immense opportunity before us. Lagos, as the economic heartbeat of Nigeria and West Africa, sits at the front line of this transition, demanding reliable, affordable, and cleaner energy at a scale never seen before. At NNPC, we are fully aligned with the Decade of Gas, recognizing that Nigeria's economic prosperity depends on how effectively we unlock and deploy our vast natural gas resources. The NNPC Gas Master Plan 2026, recently launched with national significance, sets the blueprint for accelerated gas development—not just to realize but to exceed the presidential mandate of gas production targets. Today, I will highlight how this vision translates into action,

impact, and inclusive growth for Lagos, Nigeria, and West Africa. Nigeria's first comprehensive Gas Master Plan was introduced in 2008 as a strategic framework to shift the nation's gas sector from an underperforming, export-heavy industry to one capable of driving domestic industrialization. It addressed inadequate gas supply, limited infrastructure, and a weak commercial framework. In 2021, the Federal Government declared 2021–2030 as the Decade of Gas, signaling renewed commitment to gas as a tool for industrial growth, decarbonization, and revenue generation. On January 30, 2026, NNPC Limited unveiled the NNPC Gas Master Plan after extensive industry collaboration. This marked a shift from policy formulation to disciplined execution. At its core, the NNPC Gas Master Plan 2026 is an execution document.

The key levers include:

- *Gas production and reserves growth—Nigeria holds about 210 TCF of proven reserves, with potential up to 600 TCF.*
- *Demand and supply balancing—prioritizing both domestic and export markets with flexibility in allocation.*
- *Gas monetization and market expansion—targeting 70% monetization by 2027 and 80% by 2030.*
- *Hub-based infrastructure—moving from standalone developments to integrated hubs for efficiency and cost reduction.*
- *Deliverability assurance—expanding*

pipelines such as ELPS, AKK, and the Trans-Nigerian Gas Pipeline.

- *LPG expansion—aiming to grow LPG production to 5 million tonnes annually and expand accessibility nationwide.*
- *Gas-based industry growth—positioning Nigeria among the top global hubs, with strong prospects for FDI and employment.*
- *Mini LNG and CNG expansion—driving domestic utilization and cleaner energy adoption.*
- *Implementation excellence—ensuring discipline, transparency, and measurable outcomes.*

DAY 1: KEYNOTE PRESENTATION



Export gas projects remain critical, including NLNG Train 7 and future expansions, as well as regional pipelines like the West African Gas Pipeline and the African Atlantic Gas Pipeline.

In closing, the NNPC Gas Master Plan is an execution-focused document centered on efficiency, cost optimization, collaboration, and delivery excellence. It prioritizes market-driven gas development and aims to translate Nigeria's gas resources into real economic prosperity. Nigerians are no longer interested in data for its own sake—they want tangible improvements in living conditions and economic outcomes.





LAGOS ENERGY
WEEK 2026 #LEW2026

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH THROUGH GAS: Building Energy Security for Lagos, Nigeria, and West Africa.

📅 18TH FEBRUARY, 2026

📍 LANDMARK EVENT CENTER, VI, LAGOS

DAY 1: PANEL SESSION 1

MORNING SESSION

Upstream Gas in Nigeria: Scaling Production for Regional Energy Security and Sustainable Growth



Ralph Gbobo

MD, Shell Nigeria Gas



Chris Jablonski

Director of Commercial,
Chevron Nigeria Limited



Faizan Hassan

GM, Commercial
Esso E & P Nigeria Ltd



Effiong Okon

MD, Anoh Gas
Processing



Elozino Olaniyan

CEO, Midwestern Oil & Gas
Company Limited



Oliver Onyekweli

Partner-McKinsey
Moderator

Q1: *Are Nigeria's gas challenges today more about field gas availability, or are they more about reliable delivery, contract instructors, and demand aggregation? How would you characterize that challenge from a midstream distribution perspective?*



Ralph Gbobo: First, it is a chain problem. A gas molecule flows through a chain, and every link in that chain has to work for the gas to go from the supply to the customer. Having said that, the choke point in that chain, though known and already worked on, is the midstream constraint, and the market design. To paint the picture, in the same country, we have gas being flared in the East and the Niger Delta, but in the West, some of the gas is being rationed, while in the North, the industries there are being starved of the same gas molecules. This isn't saying there are no problems in the upstream supply end, but the fact remains that gas being produced today is not being fully delivered into the market. That points to where the industry should focus in trying to resolve that problem.

The second bit around it is the market structure. This speaks to the contracting constraints and payment discipline. For example, we have a weak payment structure in the power sector, and the reason why power is important is that about 70% of gas that comes to the domestic market goes to the power sector, and what happens in the power sector determines what happens in the domestic market. If these structural problems are not solved, ones that allow discipline and ensure money flows back to the suppliers, we will continue to be where we are.

In summary, gas flows, the molecules are not sentimental, they will go to where they'll get paid. Which is why the same gas molecules that are reluctant to come to the domestic market will go to NLNG's door even at a lower price. It basically tells you that price is important, but the assurance that when gas flows, payment will be made is actually more important. So the chain has to be looked at and also the structure of the market has to be looked at.



In summary, gas flows, the molecules are not sentimental, they will go to where they'll get paid. Which is why the same gas molecules that are reluctant to come to the domestic market will go to NLNG's door even at a lower price. It basically tells you that price is important, but the assurance that when gas flows, payment will be made is actually more important. So the chain has to be looked at and also the structure of the market has to be looked at.

Q2: *What conditions make upstream gas investment in Nigeria competitive within Chevron's global capital allocation framework?*

Chris Jablonski: As you rightly point out, when a company like Chevron looks at opportunities to redeploy is capital, it really comes down to competitiveness and all



regions need to compete. In the case of gas, we look for 3 basics to identify areas we want to lean into and grow.

First, I'll start with upstream, it's a resource that can be developed at a competitive cost and add scale. In the case of Nigeria, we clearly have that.

Second, we look for infrastructure. Midstream infrastructure that has the capacity and the reliability to get the molecules or the products to where it needs to be. We are making a lot of progress in the case of infrastructure here in Nigeria, but we have more work to do both in the capacity perspective and the reliability perspective and I can't understate the importance of reliability especially in the context of gas because when you have unreliable infrastructure, it impacts the upstream operations as well as the downstream operations and it adds up to a significant cost.

Finally, it is the market. This is an area we are making progress in Nigeria and in this region but we have more work to do. On a global level, when Chevron looks at the gas it produced in terms of realized price, Nigeria is in the bottom third. In some ways, that can be viewed as a challenge, but I like to think of it



Some of the action you can take in that particular space is to continue to facilitate development of a large demand center that has the technical capability and the financial capacity to essentially build demand and ultimately be sustainable and viable.

Q3: How much of Nigeria's scalable gas opportunity rests in new development vs optimizing existing mature assets?

Faizan Hassan: In our view, we are going to need all of the above solutions if we are going to meet the kind of vision and nation aspiration that we have. To achieve 12 billion cubic feet per day by 2030 equates to 50% growth and to achieve this kind of aspiration, we'll need to tap into both the mature assets that can be optimized for gas production and new developments that have not yet been brought on stream. A third category is new exploration to find resources that we don't know about today. I believe to achieve this, we'll need to tap into all three categories. In addition, we have to embrace a broad variety of contributors to add to that growth profile.



For example, in Nigeria we have a strong suit of indigenous companies and they have a big role to play in meeting these aspirations.

And in terms of the larger-scale, more complex projects, you're going to need majors like ExxonMobil that are bringing global processes, significant scale and fast capital development as well as cutting-edge technology. So I think to meet the growth aspirations of our industry, it is going to be all of the above solutions, both across resource types and contributors within the industry, to make sure we are realizing the vision that we have set for ourselves as an industry.

Q4: Anoh Gas project has been blessed to have recently achieved first gas, what does that important milestone tell us about Nigeria's readiness to scale gas production?

Effiong Okon: From the Anoh perspective, I'll say Yes, we are ready to scale up. Coming to the crux of the matter, I think we have to look at the basics first. Africa will have a population of about 4.5 billion people by 2100, with Nigeria accounting for about 500 million of that. A population of that size comes with enormous energy demands. If you consider the energy demands we currently have due to data centers and AI, it is unbelievable.



I think Nigeria is ready, especially when you consider the Nigeria gas master plan, but a few things need to be addressed to know if we are truly ready to scale up.

The first one is a journey because for you to scale up gas, you need to look at the end to end value chain. From gas molecules in the reservoir to electrons if you are going to the power space, or to petrochemicals, that entire value chain needs to scale up. From more wells on the upstream side, more processing plants on the midstream side, distribution networks all the way to the off-takers' side. The problem with gas, unlike oil, is that you can't store it. If we think back to the Covid-19 pandemic when oil prices went down and all over the world people were storing oil, that cannot happen with gas. For you to scale up that end-to-end infrastructure, that value chain has to work. To scale up, you need true partnership. Taking the case of ANOH, this was made possible through the partnership of NNPC and Seplat. A billion dollars might be small money for the IOC's but it is a lot of money for the independents, and for the independents to achieve this, and contribute, true partnerships have to be formed.

There is also the case of how you work with regulators. As a midstream company, you rely on the upstream company to drill the wells and produce the gas, the other company that builds the infrastructure that gets the gas from the plant to the customers. So it shows multiple partners involved and you are only as good as your weakest link. I will say the regulators in this case NMDPR have been quite supportive of this project, and that shows how much the support of the regulators can influence positive outcomes.

Gas is a bit of a chicken and egg situation. Do you wait until the market is developed before you invest, or do you invest and then the market develops around it. Imo state has shown the advantage of investing first. The investment in plants has gotten a lot of industries to build around it. The summary of it all is that gas is therefore more of a destination fuel than a transition fuel. I think Nigeria is right on the path of scaling up, but it is also going to be a long term play as long as there is no disruption.

Q5: As midwestern looks into the future, tell us about how you see the role of gas, and what would it take in this ecosystem to make gas a meaningful part of your strategy in midwestern moving forward?

Elozino Olaniyan: Today, as we speak, Midwestern is one of the foremost indigenous companies playing in the oil field in Delta state and one of the things we have been able to demonstrate in our past 20 years of production is that we understand scalability, and we understand collaboration.



We have been able to bring together a couple of oil companies in the areas, provide infrastructure to enable them get value out of their assets. We want to take that history into the future. For me, the gas masterplan is exciting. I have a history with gas, from my time in Shell, where I ran gas commercialization. So I see the opportunities the gas masterplan opens for Indigenous companies like Midwestern. We are looking at developing gas, playing in gas. I would like to reference Effiong's statement about the chicken and the egg and the challenge with capital and market. At the end of the day, the challenge is not really in one of those things. As long as we continue to look at those individual pieces - capital, evacuation, and the market, as three individual elements, we will never really solve the puzzle. We have to look at it as one, it is one problem, and it needs one solution. As we go into the future, I see a Midwestern producing gas into the market, bringing our knowledge, expertise, and collaboration.

How do we start small, learn from that small, and then go big?

How do we leverage all the initiatives the government is putting in place today?

How can we in Delta State use this gas as a source of revenue?

These are the innovative things that we see that will enable us at Midwestern to say this is bankable, this is something we can do - to take the gas molecules from the ground to a commercial solution that will bring energy to the people. It all comes down to one solution, that is taking energy from the ground to the people, which is commercial for me as Midwestern. Thank you.

Q6: What kind of commercial arrangements or partnerships are needed across the gas value chain to help scale domestic gas distribution and unlock industrial growth in Nigeria?

Ralph Gbobo: There are already different kinds of partnerships that exist. For example Shell Nigeria Gas (SNG), we are in partnership with NNPC Gas Marketing Limited (NGML). We built, operated and then transferred after 20 years the asset to NGML and now we are just the operator. So we operate and then we share benefits. So that is an example of partnership in the sector. During a meeting with the EVP where he invited the NGML partners into a workshop/brain storming session, the issue of partnership came up. During that session there was this innovative partnership arrangement that we talked about, a partnership between upstream and these distribution entities. And I think this is important because upstream companies started off essentially as oil companies and it is also the reason why at some point gas was seen as a nuisance. And it is not because they don't see the value, but because the monetization and maturation pathway for gas is more complicated than that of oil which is more straightforward.

One major challenge we have faced with gas utilization in my experience is the line of sight to the market. So this is where the partnership comes in. If we have a good partnership between the upstream operator, and the distribution company, both sides will focus on their core business. The distribution company



provides a service to the upstream company while the upstream company focuses on the upstream operation, while the distribution companies focus on marketing which is their area of specialization.

Q7: As you think back to ANOH and the journey you went through, what would you say were the most significant challenges you experienced in delivering a large-scale gas processing project of that nature?

Effiong Okon: I think the biggest challenge we faced was technical, building the plant. If you cast your mind back, I think you see that a lot of independents tend to buy assets from IOC's, IOC's have built all this infrastructure.



If you look at the IOC's they always have a global organization that goes around the world executing projects with whatever model they use. We on the other hand are new, formed in 2017, a new company, no project delivery standard, no processes, nothing. So we had to rely on all the grey hairs that had come in, the contractors and the vendors we got on board to help us. So the technical bit for me is the most difficult and most challenging. A few contexts I'll like to share about the ANOH experience is this. First of all, projects globally always have challenges, this is based on my experience from working across the world. The only problem is Nigeria now has a few additional challenges which are around the non-technical risks which are called the surface issues, it is never about the subsurface.

Assa is a blessed region in terms of resources, but building that plant in a place that had a lot of criminals, kidnappers, Monday was sit at home day and the likes. How then do you build a plant there, how do the vendor get to site?

Another challenge we faced was around interest rates. We took FID in 2019, Naira then was single digit, then interest rate went up 20-30% from CBN. Covid then came in 2020-2021, global supply chain got disrupted for about two years because of this.

Overall, the beauty now is we have hit first gas and everyone is smiling.

In summary, I believe the biggest challenge was technical complexity.

Q8: From a commercial standpoint, what's is gonna take to have a truly bankable gas project in Nigeria today and do you see those conditions emerging, or what is left to bridge the gap?

Faizan Hassan: So in terms of putting together a commercial deal on a gas project that will be competitive and easily attract capital, we think of this as four critical factors that have to come together.

First of all is the market, the demand or the buyer. For a gas project to work, we have to be sure that the buyer on the other side of the deal can perform operationally as well as financially. As we've discussed so far on the panel, the challenge with gas is that the buyer has to be ready from the moment you start up your gas project, unlike oil that can be stored, so the confidence in that part of the value chain is important. Once you've delivered the product, financial performance is absolutely critical. Does the buyer have a reputation of paying their bills fully and on time?





LAGOS ENERGY
WEEK 2026 #LEW2026

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH THROUGH GAS: Building Energy Security for Lagos, Nigeria, and West Africa.

📅 18TH FEBRUARY, 2026

📍 LANDMARK EVENT CENTER, VI, LAGOS

DAY 1: PANEL SESSION 2

AFTERNOON SESSION

Advancing Domestic Gas Utilisation: An ESG Framework for Emission Reduction

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



David Ige
CEO GasInvest & GasHub
Nigeria



Oluwole Asalu
MD, Zamam Offshore
Services Limited



Ibi-Ada Itotoi
MD, Seplat Onshore



Labake Ajiboye-Richard
CEO & Principal Consultant,
AR Initiative
Moderator



Frank Umole
MD, Axxela GMI



Victor Imevbore
Co-Founder/MD
Environmental Resources
Managers Limited



Chidi Amudo
CEO & Co-Founder,
MudoZangl

Moderator: Our panel today focuses on advancing domestic gas utilization and ESG frameworks for emissions reduction. That title captures both a real tension and an opportunity in Nigeria's energy landscape. Nigeria is a gas-rich country, one of the largest reserves globally, yet we still grapple with energy poverty, diesel dependence, flaring methane emissions and infrastructure gaps. Recent data from the NUPRC shows that about 55 trillion cubic feet of gas, roughly a quarter of Nigeria's reserves, remains uncommitted to monetization. That represents a significant opportunity for both domestic use and investment. At the same time, our utilisation patterns tell us an important story. A large share of our gas goes to export markets while domestic utilisation remains comparatively limited. That highlights a structural challenge in how we balance export value with domestic needs. So, gas in Nigeria sits at a dual role as a strategic economic lever and as a bridge fuel for energy transition. Meanwhile, global capital is increasingly flowing towards projects that can demonstrate environmental integrity, social value and strong governance. That shifts the conversation. The question is no longer about producing or commercializing gas, but how can we utilize it domestically in a way that is commercially viable, socially responsible and environmentally credible. Domestic gas utilisation sits at the intersection of energy security, industrial development, emissions reduction and investor confidence. But for gas to play this role credibly, it must do more than be available, it must be reliable measurable and aligned with ESG expectations that are shaping both investment and policy decisions. Today's panel brings together leaders from across the value chain because advancing domestic gas utilization is ultimately a system wide challenge. My role as

moderator today is to help explore what this looks like in Nigeria. With that let's get into the conversation. Domestic gas utilisation is being positioned as both a development tool and an emissions reduction tool. Where do you see the biggest tradeoff between affordability reliability and emissions integrity and how can we manage that trade off in Nigeria. Who wants to start us off?



Victor Imevbore: First of all I think all three must be pursued as goals of equal importance that's number one. You cannot say that you're trying to achieve affordable gas and energy security right and then you make the gas too cheap such that people will not be interested in investing and at the same time you ignore the ESG side of things. They must all be pursued as goals of equal importance we have to try and find a balance right for all of them. Nigeria lies at this point at an inflection point of three key imperatives yes number one creating jobs right number two industrialization which again will help to create more jobs right and of course there's the whole environmental question the methane intensity we cannot ignore any which one of them. So for me we have to find a balance. I think one thing that has not been looked at carefully if you ask me is the extent to which the social dimension can be explored to support this trade off question that you're asking. At the end of the day there is a very important benefit of having energy security for the people particularly in the rural areas.

One of the things several decades ago that we had while doing some work on the Niger Delta recommended to the government to look at and we're still saying it is this whole concept of economic zones right. If you have economic zones in the Niger Delta a place that is characterized by very very little villages small villages with small population when you have a small population area you're not gonna get anybody to come and invest money there because it's not viable for them that's just it. But when you have economic growth poles an example of an economic growth pole is Bonny that's a typical example right when you have those that are strategically located across the Niger Delta then you have hubs and areas where you can begin to channel gas to right and what it does also is it begins to improve the people's livelihood and they get more and more educated then it's easier for them to also buy into this whole environmental story right that supports the utility of gas. It also increases their buying power because if you don't have the local people able to afford gas at the end of the day they will not support the initiative you want to be bringing the gas only to the cities right or where people can afford it. So I mean I'll just stop there for now. I don't think we should see them as a trade off I think we should see them as goals of equal importance.

Frank Umole: I mean there's very little to add to that. By the way thank you very much for giving me this opportunity for this discussion I think it's very timely I enjoyed the morning session I hope most of you were here. I mean there's very little to add to that I completely agree with you so perhaps without sounding you know trying to reframe your question maybe that's the wrong premise actually to even assume that there should be a trade off. I think as you were speaking Victor I looked at the human body as a system and wondered whether we could trade off breathing as

against eating so I think we should look at it as a complete system. I think that's been spoken about several times during this conference about how integrated the gas space is so it's not one or the other I think we must meet all the goals the ESG goals and we must have affordable energy for the growth that we plan to achieve in Nigeria and in Africa.

Moderator: *Frank you sit closest to the customers. Nigerians, whether it's industrial whether it's residential are choosing diesel over gas, what are they really choosing what are they buying what have you found matters most to the Nigerian industrial consumers and how can we translate that for the gas industry.*



Frank Umole
MD, Axxela GMI

Frank Umole: I think for the Nigerian industrialist it's not different from any other entrepreneur or business it's about profit in a sustainable way that does good to the environment. I would imagine that all good business people think about that and for profits you know there are two ways to look at it you either sell more or you reduce how much it costs you and that's where I guess the energy component comes in. So a Nigerian industrialist would always choose costs that are lower so that they can be more profitable certainly gas is a lot cheaper than diesel in this case so where a Nigerian industrialist is choosing diesel over gas I think

it most likely be a case of unavailability of gas otherwise from a cost point of view gas always trumps diesel in this case and just to buttress the fact that not only is it cheaper it's also cleaner so it's almost a no brainer why we should not be using gas.

Oluwale Asalu: I think one of the major issues if you look if you were here in the earlier session someone sort of broke down the value chain into three so there's the supply there's the midstream infrastructure to take the gas or energy to the customer and then there's the demand. I think we can all argue that we do not have any demand issue in Nigeria and there's been many examples of that. There's enough supply but what that means is that we do not have the right infrastructure to take the energy to the end customer and I think that's largely driven by the cost of building out that infrastructure. There are two components to that one is the actual interest rate for debt two is the required return that equity providers expect but more importantly is the mismatch between the timeline horizon for such midstream infrastructure and what is expected from the debt of the capital providers. We need to start thinking about decades when we talk about midstream infrastructure the ELPS for instance is over 30 years old so we need to have infrastructure outlook that is decades long and that is preventing investors from actually playing in this space.

Moderator: What about reliability as one of the challenges? How does that affect and how does that impact the demand, the supply, and advancing gas utilization and what are some of the operational challenges that make gas supply reliable enough for power and industry without significantly increasing emissions?

Oluwale Asalu: Reliability would basically depend on the infrastructure available and like he's mentioned we really do not have the required infrastructure that can support that. Currently there's the AKK project there's the West African Gas project and then they are all trucking gas around but the infrastructure to make gas reliable it's still at its infancy. So all of these projects and a couple of them I believe Bonny is powered by gas Bonny's electricity is powered by gas you have a couple of gas plants as well in Lagos that are providing electricity but the infrastructure is not there the demand is there but the infrastructure is not there so that would affect reliability.

Moderator: And so if we're talking about staying on finance and investment, what are some financing structures or partnerships that can unlock investment in domestic gas infrastructure?

Oluwale Asalu: I'd say government needs to put in the infrastructure the government needs to invest in putting in infrastructure and basically the other opportunities will piggyback on the infrastructure that government has put in from where we stand as an oilfield servicing company a lot of the current infrastructure the wells most wells have been drilled since the 1970s and that is what we are having to work on and manage so government just has to make that investment as well along with the other investments the government needs to spend more.



Victor Imevbore: Let's be honest anything that government has handled solely over the years has really not worked let's just be honest about it. Government has a role to play but it must define that role in such a way that it supports and enables the private sector to do what it needs to do. There are a number of things that government can do for instance providing land for economic growth zones and helping to facilitate all the plans so that the private sector can come in. There is also inconsistency in some government policies and it is important that they look at each policy align them and deal with areas of conflict. At the end of the day if the government is sincere it should be able to align policies for the benefit of the country. As far as people choosing diesel over gas it is a matter of availability and also scale. As gas becomes more available things will begin to change.

Frank Umole: I think a lot has been said already. I totally agree. The cost of credit in the country is pretty high and does not support the kind of growth that we need to pursue. We can't grow with double digit interest rates. Everyone needs access to financing to do things beyond their means whether individuals or companies. So that has to be addressed because companies need money to build out midstream infrastructure. I think there's enough investment on the upstream side and enough demand on the consumption side. Nigerians are very resourceful. So the challenge is really the midstream infrastructure which requires long-term investment. We need to think about building infrastructure not for the next five years but for the next fifty years.

Moderator: Speaking on ESG and emissions control what are some of the risks that hinder gas utilization projects from reaching final investment decisions, and what are the mitigation strategies?

Victor Imevbore: ESG is not a joke it is no longer a tick box item it has to be part of the project from design phase through implementation and it comes with a cost but that cost is offset by the benefits. One of the things ESG helps you to do is attract lower cost capital you become a desired bride. You also need to put together a bankable proposal and demonstrate that the money invested can be recovered. For the Niger Delta the involvement of host communities is critical the era of tokenism has passed. The Host Community Trust Fund is making progress but there is still work to be done. Disclosure is also key you cannot disclose what you do not measure. Do we have proper methane baselines in Nigeria. These things must be measurable and verifiable. Also poverty remains the biggest environmental problem in Nigeria. If you do not tackle poverty everything else becomes difficult.



Victor Imevbore
MD, Environmental Resources Managers Ltd

Moderator: What are some incentives that can advance domestic gas utilization.

Oluwale Asalu: One of them would be what do you do with penalties. For example gas flaring penalties how are they used are they translated back into social projects. Also how do you track what companies report do you have the equipment and tools to verify emissions. Community involvement is key ensuring that companies engage host communities through CSR programs and development initiatives.

Victor Imevbore: There are specific equipment that can reduce methane leaks but the cheaper option is often used. What we tell people is that the cost of better equipment is offset by the value of methane saved which can be sold. Also incentives like executive orders on gas investment should be fully utilized. Policy alignment is important.

Moderator: *How can companies use ESG not just for compliance but as a strategy to attract financing.*

Victor Imevbore: No financier will give you money for a project that is not commercially viable even if it has strong ESG. Commercial viability comes first. ESG then enhances the attractiveness. You must demonstrate how ESG adds value over time and also measure social impact properly not just activities but outcomes.

Frank Umole: Governance is also about people. It starts from the board and must be embedded within the organization. ESG should not be separate from business it should be part of how business is done. We also subject ourselves to external ESG verification which comes at a cost but ensures credibility.

Moderator: *If Nigeria had to prioritize one thing to scale domestic gas utilization what would it be?*

Oluwale Asalu: Finance it has to be finance across the entire value chain.

Victor Imevbore: Finance and infrastructure you cannot separate both because infrastructure delivers the gas but you need finance to build it.

Frank Umole: It is financing the midstream infrastructure. We need patient capital, pension funds and long-term thinking.

AUDIENCE QUESTION:

1. Do you see ESG becoming mandatory in Nigeria?

Victor Imevbore: ESG is already becoming mainstream. The NUPRC has regulations on methane emissions and the Central Bank has sustainability guidelines. It may not be as developed as other countries but it is only a matter of time.

2. Where exactly does technology adoption come in when solving the problem of missing infrastructure, as well as poverty in the context of security, particularly the security of that infrastructure?

Victor Imevbore: Look, all those things you mentioned are mutually reinforcing. Do not exclude any of them.

Oluwale Asalu: This is the answer: technology drives engagement with the community, helps resolve security challenges, creates jobs, and it is a process where all these factors mutually support each other.



Moderator: *Thank you so much for this engaging conversation I hope we have engaged the audience wonderfully with the discussion.*

Oluwale Asalu (Sponsor Remarks):

As a sponsor Zamam Offshore Services being an oilfield servicing company has a strategic burden because we have identified a dearth of talent. Over time we have had to rely on experienced professionals from major companies. What we have done is partner with organizations like SPE to invest in young engineers. We are now formalizing this into a structured program where we take in graduates annually give them exposure and develop the next generation of professionals. Our partnership with SPE goes beyond events we are focused on long-term talent development and we look forward to continued collaboration.



LAGOS ENERGY
WEEK 2026 #LEW2026



LIFETIME LEGACY AWARDS

The Lifetime Legacy Awards at Lagos Energy Week 2026 marked a special moment of recognition and reflection as the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) Nigeria Council honored pioneers whose leadership and commitment sustained and grew SPE in Nigeria during difficult periods.

The session opened with a reminder that SPE in Africa began in Lagos. The journey was not smooth at the beginning; the society faced several challenges and difficult periods. However, a group of dedicated professionals continued to work together, share ideas, and keep the society alive when it was close to becoming inactive. These individuals served not just as officers but as visionary leaders

who built the foundation upon which SPE Nigeria stands today. Their work created the framework that continues to sustain the society.

The Nigeria Council Chairman, Engineer Francis Omo-Oche, presented the Lifetime Legacy Awards and spoke about the importance of recognizing individuals described as “mega supporters” of SPE people who made significant sacrifices to keep the society alive when it struggled. The Chairman shared personal connections with some of the awardees and emphasized that the current growth and strength of SPE Nigeria resulted from the sacrifices and commitment of these pioneers.



LAGOS ENERGY
WEEK 2026 #LEW2026

LIFETIME LEGACY AWARDS

Two award recipients present at the event were **Mr. Charles Makoju** and **Mr. Isaac Funsho Odedere**, recognized for outstanding contributions toward the revival and strengthening of the Society of Petroleum Engineers in Nigeria. The recognition highlighted leadership, commitment, and dedication to ensuring the continuity and growth of the society. The session emphasized that the current generation of SPE members stands on the strong shoulders of these pioneers.

During the response on behalf of the awardees, Mr. Charles Makoju reflected on the early days of the revival effort around 1994 when SPE was almost inactive. The revival succeeded because of strong leadership support from industry leaders and organizations such as NNPC and other industry stakeholders. The key lesson shared during the response focused on leadership commitment, emphasizing that the society will continue to grow when leaders remain committed and actively support SPE.

The session ended with appreciation, photographs, and applause as the awardees returned to their seats. The Lifetime Legacy Awards served as a reminder to young professionals and student members that the strong SPE community and opportunities available today exist because of the sacrifices, leadership, and dedication of those who built and sustained the society years ago.



L-R; Francis Nwaochei, SPE Nigeria Council Chair and Mr. Charles Makoju



L-R; Francis Nwaochei, SPE Nigeria Council Chair and Mr. Isaac Funsho Odedere





LAGOS ENERGY
WEEK 2026 #LEW2026

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH THROUGH GAS:
Building Energy Security for Lagos, Nigeria, and West Africa.

📅 18TH FEBRUARY, 2026 📍 LANDMARK EVENT CENTER, VI, LAGOS

DAY 2: **GOODWILL MESSAGE**

MORNING SESSION



Ed Ubong

Coordinating Director for the
Decade of Gas Secretariat

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

Let me begin by recognizing the distinguished guests present here today, particularly the senior government officials and leaders within Nigeria's energy and gas ecosystem. It is always a privilege to stand before a gathering that brings together industry experts, policymakers, and, most importantly, a vibrant community of young professionals who will shape the future of our energy sector.

When I was invited to speak today, I thought carefully about what message would be most meaningful, especially for the young people in this room. I decided that rather than give a conventional speech, I would share insights on Nigeria's gas outlook over the next five to six years, particularly within the context of the Decade of Gas initiative.

As we move deeper into this decade, there are seven key pillars that will determine whether gas truly becomes a sustainable and transformative energy source for Nigeria.

First is gas supply. Demand for gas must be met by upstream operators through the development of significant gas volumes. Nigeria currently has several projects underway that are expected to increase production significantly, with the goal of moving from current levels to approximately 12 billion cubic feet per day by 2030.

Second is demand development. Gas production alone is not enough. For upstream investments to continue, producers must be confident that there are credible buyers ready to utilize the gas. This means strengthening our midstream and downstream sectors, ensuring that industries, power plants, and manufacturing hubs are prepared to absorb these volumes.

Third is infrastructure development. Supply and demand cannot connect without the

Another critical area is the power sector. Gas remains the backbone of electricity generation in Nigeria. However, challenges across the value chain—from gas producers to generation companies and distribution companies—must be addressed to ensure reliability, liquidity and efficiency within the system. If the power sector does not function effectively, much of our gas could simply be exported rather than used to drive domestic industrial growth.

Equally important is clean cooking gas. Despite Nigeria's abundant gas reserves, cooking gas usage per capita remains relatively low. The government has introduced initiatives to encourage households—especially in rural communities—to transition from firewood to cleaner cooking gas. Programs aimed at distributing millions of cylinders and supporting affordability will be critical to improving health outcomes, protecting the environment, and increasing domestic gas utilization.

Finally, we must focus on capacity building. For decades, Nigeria has been known primarily as an oil-producing country. As we transition toward a gas-driven economy, we must deliberately build the skills and technical capacity required to support this transformation. This means investing in training, education, and exposure for young professionals so they can become the engineers, operators and innovators of Nigeria's gas future.

Ladies and gentlemen, the opportunity before us is enormous. Nigeria possesses some of the largest gas reserves in the world, and if managed strategically, gas can become the catalyst for industrialization, energy security and economic growth.

But achieving this vision requires coordination, investment and most importantly, people.

DAY 2: GOODWILL MESSAGE

It requires young Nigerians who are prepared to learn, innovate, and lead within this evolving energy landscape.

I encourage every young professional here to see yourselves not just as observers of this transition,

but as active participants in building Nigeria's gas economy.

Thank you very much.



LAGOS ENERGY WEEK 2026 #LEW2026

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH THROUGH GAS:
Building Energy Security for Lagos, Nigeria, and West Africa.

📅 13TH, 18TH & 19TH FEB., 2026 📍 LANDMARK EVENT CENTER, VI, LAGOS

SPEAKER



Chikezie Nwosu
GCEO HSI Energies

DAY 2: KEYNOTE SPEECH

Good morning, and thank you very much for having me here. It is a pleasure to be invited to share some thoughts, especially on a topic as critical as our “Decade of Gas.” I must confess, I haven’t had the patience to go through all the initial pitches, so I’ll try to do this as quickly as possible. Much of the material already shared aligns with what I intended to discuss, and I’m glad we are all on the same page as we look towards Nigeria’s gas potential from now to 2030 and beyond.

Let me give you a bit of my background, so you understand why I feel qualified to speak on the risks and returns of gas projects. My first real encounter with gas was, interestingly, as a logging engineer on a well that was deemed a commercial failure because we didn’t find oil. At that time, I wondered why gas wasn’t important to a big company like Shell. Later, when I joined Shell as a petrophysicist, I worked on the Baram project, which was one of my first detailed subsurface studies of gas. I then moved on to the Bonny project, drilling numerous wells. I learned a very early and valuable lesson there: You cannot back into any gas project without a deep understanding of its petroleum engineering. We thought we were drilling for dry gas, but when we sampled it, it wasn’t dry. That led to significant cost overruns and taught me a crucial point: gas comes in different compositions—wet, dry, with condensates—and you must have the right specification. I saw another project shut down because the gas gradient from measurements showed a density that was not dry gas, meaning production would have led to liquid dropout and reduced volumes. So, technical risks are real.

My gas story continued with advice to a major oil company on a big project where we were told not to focus too much on gas, as regulations at the time didn’t incentivize its

development. This shows what regulations can do: they can delay development. That’s why the presidential directive and the pressure on agencies like NUPRC to create the right incentives are fundamental to delivering the 12 billion cubic feet per day we require by 2030.



Now, let’s look at our reality. Nigeria has over 200 trillion cubic feet (TCF) of gas, split almost 50-50 between associated and non-associated gas. And this is critical for the young people here: we are a gas province with a little bit of oil. In terms of hydrocarbon value, gas is where the focus must be. We have the potential to deliver far more than our 12 BCFD target, but we must do it correctly with a mix of large and smaller infrastructure projects.

However, the risk landscape is broad. We see regulatory uncertainty improving with the PIA, but its effective implementation is key. Security threats, like vandalism, impact not just oil but gas supply—when the Trans-Niger Pipeline is down, it affects condensate removal and, by extension, gas supply. Currency volatility is another huge factor, especially for indigenous companies with dollar-denominated debt. We must remember that while domestic consumption is in Naira, the currency for delivering gas infrastructure is the Dollar.

DAY 2: KEYNOTE SPEECH

Infrastructure deficits are a major hurdle. We need critical pipelines like the Obiafu-Obrikom, the Ajaokuta crossing, and the ELPS to be prioritized. Environmental and host community issues, freedom to operate, and proximity to gas sources are all vital. The further you are from the source, the more expensive gas becomes. If your project is 50 kilometers away, you'll pay upwards of four dollars per thousand cubic feet, which doesn't work for power projects. This is why you need a portfolio of projects that can take gas at different prices—some higher-value industrial users can subsidize the power sector.

Capital availability is always a challenge. Everyone is waiting for the Africa Energy Bank, but we in the gas sector must play a role in guiding them on what is truly bankable. We need proper commercial agreements, creditworthy off-takers, and a focus on industrial clusters. These hubs are critical because they house paying tenants—industries that use gas for power and production, guaranteeing offtake.



Planning and execution of large-scale gas projects is fraught with risk. I don't know of a single major gas project delivered on time and on budget, from Nigeria to Qatar. Getting the front-end loading wrong, the gas assay wrong, or facing logistics constraints will blow your schedule and costs. Contract interface complexity is a hidden risk; misalignment between contractors can halt a project. Effective communication, resource allocation, and regulatory compliance are non-negotiable.

The opportunities, however, are immense. The government has done well with the PIA and fiscal orders providing tax incentives, investment allowances, and gas infrastructure rebates. My advice to investors is to partner domestically, consult regulators early, and plan for vertical integration and financial hedging. This allows you to weather fluctuations in gas prices and leverage tax breaks.

In conclusion, long-term supply is critical. We need bankable contracts, security against FX risk, and disciplined execution. To achieve this Decade of Gas, we need at least \$5 billion in upstream investment, the completion of all planned infrastructure, steady gas supply to power plants, and a significant increase in domestic consumption through these new industrial parks.

I'll leave you with this: look at companies that manage gas properly. They have strong project management, integrated finance modeling, and even carbon emission plans. That is the roadmap we must follow. Thank you very much.



**LAGOS ENERGY
WEEK 2026** #LEW2026

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH THROUGH GAS: Building Energy Security for Lagos, Nigeria, and West Africa.

📅 19TH FEBRUARY, 2026

📍 LANDMARK EVENT CENTER, VI, LAGOS

DAY 2: PANEL SESSION 3

MORNING SESSION

Risk, Regulation, and Returns: Navigating Nigeria's Gas Investment Landscape

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Chikezie Nwosu
GCEO, HSI Energies



Chike Uchendu
MD, Future Oilfield
Services Limited



Rotimi Thomas
CEO & Co-Founder,
SunFi



Ola Alokolaro
Partner-Advocaat
Moderator



Ukandu E. Ukandu
MD, FirstCap LTD



Chi Chi Emenike
Nigerian Gas Association
Council Member & Study
Group Chair



George Toriola
GM, Strategy & Business
Development First E & P



**LAGOS ENERGY
WEEK 2026** #LEW2026

Moderator: Distinguished guests. Let me begin by appreciating the keynote session, which did not just outline the risks in the gas sector but went further to highlight what makes projects bankable and where value is often lost during execution. That provides a strong framework for our conversation today. This panel will take that further. We will interrogate the real risks that matter today, not just in theory but in practice. We will examine what truly makes gas projects bankable in Nigeria, why projects fail during execution despite strong beginnings, and whether our regulatory environment is genuinely improving returns or merely appearing to on paper.

Ultimately, we want to answer a critical question: what will it take to unlock sustained, large-scale investment in Nigeria's gas sector?



At First E&P, our philosophy is simple: deep technical diligence first. If the volumes are not there, there is no project. If the reservoir is misunderstood, you may invest millions only to discover that your assumptions were wrong.

From a financier's lens, which risk is the hardest to price or most likely to kill a deal?

Ukandu E. Ukandu: From a financing perspective, every risk has the potential to derail a project. However, they don't all behave the same way. Some risks are structurable:

- FX risk can be managed through indexation or dollar-linked pricing.
 - Contractual risks can be mitigated with strong legal frameworks and protections.
- But there are risks that sit outside your control—security, environmental disruptions, or sudden policy shifts. These can completely invalidate your financial models.

That said, if we assume a relatively stable environment, payment risk becomes the most critical.

Let me reframe that: liquidity and cash flow are everything.

A project does not fail because it is not profitable immediately—it fails because it cannot sustain cash flow.

As financiers, we are less concerned about early profitability and more concerned about whether the project can consistently meet its obligations over time.

If payments are uncertain, if off-takers cannot pay, then no amount of structuring will save the deal. That is what ultimately determines whether capital flows or not.



From an operator's standpoint, when you evaluate risks—regulatory, security, FX, technical, environmental—which one truly determines whether you go ahead with a gas project?

Engr. George Toriola: From an operator's perspective, while all risks are important, technical risk sits at the core of everything. When we talk about technical risk, we're referring to the fundamentals:

- Do you truly understand the reservoir?
- Are the volumes sufficient?
- Is the gas commercially producible?
- What is the quality and composition?

If you get these wrong, the project is fundamentally flawed. No amount of financial structuring or regulatory support can fix a bad reservoir understanding.



Regulatory risk—policy inconsistency, enforcement gaps—how big of a problem is this today?

Engr. Mrs. Chi Chi Emenike: Regulation is still a major consideration, though we must acknowledge progress. The Petroleum Industry Act (PIA) is a step forward, but I like to describe it as a living document—it is evolving. It reflects where we are coming from, but it is not yet fully mature.

From an operator's standpoint, regulation cannot be viewed in isolation. It interacts with:

- Technical realities
- Financing constraints
- Market structures

One key issue is multiplicity of charges and front-loaded costs. Before you even begin production, you are already burdened with several financial obligations. That directly impacts project economics.

Also, investors don't just look at written policies—they observe:

- Government behavior
- Regulatory consistency
- Ease of doing business



These “soft signals” matter just as much as formal regulations.

Another critical point is speed. The global energy landscape is evolving rapidly. If Nigeria does not move fast enough, we risk missing the window of opportunity for gas.

So yes, regulation has improved, but consistency, clarity, and speed of execution remain key gaps.

In a world moving toward clean energy, is gas still investable?

Rotimi Thomas: Gas is absolutely still investable—very much so.

In fact, globally, gas is being positioned as a transition fuel. It emits significantly less carbon than diesel and coal, making it a practical bridge between fossil fuels and renewables. However, investment does not flow based on theory—it flows based on certainty.



Let me give an example: Egypt. Within four years, they deployed about 16GW of power infrastructure because they created a predictable and bankable market.

Investors want:

- Predictable returns
- Clear pricing structures
- Aligned stakeholders

In Nigeria, we have the resource, but we lack alignment. The value chain—upstream, midstream, downstream—is fragmented.

There is capital available globally, even for gas. But that capital is mobile. If Nigeria does not provide a clear and unified investment environment, it will go elsewhere.

How do lenders practically test “ability to pay”?

Ukandu E. Ukandu: Ability to pay is assessed through robust financial structuring. This includes:

- Strong offtake agreements
- Cash flow projections under stress scenarios
- Debt service reserves
- Guarantees and credit enhancements

We also evaluate the quality of capital. Gas projects require long-term, patient capital—often from development finance institutions.

Another key issue is depth of local financial markets. Nigeria’s banking system alone cannot fund the scale of gas infrastructure needed. We rely heavily on international and multilateral institutions.

Ultimately, we ask: Can this project survive shocks and still meet its financial obligations?



Does payment discipline in the domestic market affect your project decisions?

Engr. George Toriola: Payment discipline matters, but what matters more is project robustness.

If a project is well-defined and economically sound, it can withstand market imperfections. Whether the gas is sold domestically or exported becomes secondary.

We focus heavily on:

- Strong project definition
- Efficient execution
- Technology to reduce costs

If those are in place, the project can succeed across different markets.

How realistic is scaling non-associated gas projects?

Engr. Chi Chi Emenike: Non-associated gas projects are challenging because they are capital intensive and technically demanding. Drilling gas wells is expensive, infrastructure is costly and monetization pathways are not always clear.

Also, financing is difficult because:

- Returns are uncertain
- Markets are fragmented
- Payment risks persist

To scale these projects, we need a supportive ecosystem—not just funding, but infrastructure, regulation, and market alignment.

What single factor could eliminate execution delays?

Engr. Chi Chi Emenike: One major issue is pricing control and market distortion. When prices are artificially constrained, it discourages efficiency and innovation. Another issue is rent-seeking behavior, which adds unnecessary costs and delays.

If we allow a more transparent, market-driven system, execution would improve significantly.

How do you prevent late-stage project disruptions?

Engr. George Toriola: It starts with discipline in early-stage planning. We use a gated project maturation process where each phase must meet strict criteria before moving forward.

Also, contractor selection is critical. Choosing the lowest bidder often leads to problems. We prioritize technical competence over cost alone.



Do incentives truly improve project economics?

Ukandu E. Ukandu: Incentives help, but they are not a substitute for a strong project. They can:

- Reduce costs
- Improve efficiency
- Enhance returns

But they cannot fix structural weaknesses like poor design or weak cash flow.

Payment risk still outweighs FX risk in most cases.

Is policy design or implementation the bigger issue?

Rotimi Thomas: Implementation is the bigger challenge. Policies exist, but execution is inconsistent. We need:

- Alignment across stakeholders
- A unified national vision
- Strong enforcement

Without these, even well-designed policies will fail to deliver results.

One action Nigeria should take in the next 12 months to unlock gas investment?

Engr. George Toriola: Ensure policy clarity and consistent execution.

Engr. Chi Chi Emenike: Liberalize pricing to encourage investment and innovation.

Ukandu E. Ukandu: Strengthen enforceability of policies and contracts.

Rotimi Thomas: Create decentralized energy markets and incentivize infrastructure

Final Wrap-Up

Ola Alokolaro (moderator): Nigeria's gas opportunity is undeniable. But unlocking it requires more than ambition. Investment flows when:

- Risks are clearly understood and allocated
- Regulation is predictable and enforced
- Projects are technically sound and bankable
- Execution is disciplined

Thank you all for an engaging and insightful discussion.



LAGOS ENERGY
WEEK 2026 #LEW2026

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH THROUGH GAS: Building Energy Security for Lagos, Nigeria, and West Africa.

📅 19TH FEBRUARY, 2026

📍 LANDMARK EVENT CENTER, VI, LAGOS

DAY 2: YP FIRESIDE CHAT

MORNING SESSION

**The Modern Energy Professional: Skills,
Mindset & Opportunities for the Next Decade**

PANELISTS



Salahuddin Tahir
MD NETCO, NNPC Ltd



Yetunde Odejobi
GM Operations, Gas
Aggregator Company Ltd/Gte



Ladi Soyombo
CEO SNL Technology



Oladipo Ashafa
VP Operations & Asset
Management, Chappal Energies



Ijeoma Isichei
Commercial Manager,
West Africa Gas Limited



Hassannah Salami
DM, Well Completions,
Antan Producing Limited
Moderator

Opening Remarks & Question:

"Today is not about job titles or company names — it's about relevance. From yesterday's sessions, we can all agree that the energy landscape is changing rapidly. Gas is now central to energy security, economic growth, and sustainability. Technology is transforming how we work, and market expectations are evolving. So, the key question we're asking today is simple but deeply important:

What does it take to be a modern energy professional in the next decade?

Is it technical depth, mindset, adaptability, or the ability to recognize opportunities?

To set the foundation, I'll start with Salahuddin: From your leadership experience, how has the definition of a successful energy professional changed over the years?"

Salahuddin Tahir

"When you first enter the industry, your focus is naturally on building technical competence, and that's important. But it doesn't stop there. After about 2–3 years, you should begin to ask yourself deeper questions. Beyond technical skills, you need, commercial awareness, understanding of the operating environment, networking, the right attitude and leadership qualities... By the time you're 5 years in, if you're still only thinking technically, then you need to go back to the drawing board. Success today is multi-dimensional."



Moderator: *"That evolution is important — it's clearly not just about technical skills anymore.*

Let me move to Yetunde; From a gas aggregation and operations perspective, what new expectations are now placed on energy professionals compared to the past?"



Yetunde Odejobi

"Energy professionals today are seen as leaders, regardless of whether you've spent one month or five years in the industry. People expect you to know: What new regulations mean, why oil prices are fluctuating, where the industry is heading.

You can't say, 'I'll get back to you.' You are expected to know. So beyond technical ability: You must stay informed, you must be visible, you must network, you must position yourself. Information is everything. Data is everything. And people expect you to be relevant and knowledgeable at all times."

Moderator

"Thank you, especially for highlighting rising expectations.

Now let's talk about technology... Ladi; How has digitalization changed what it means to be relevant in energy today?"

Ladi Shoyombo

"Digitalization has become foundational. Young professionals already have an advantage because they naturally interact with data. But now, the expectation is to use that data effectively. We're in an era of: AI, data analytics, digital optimization. The energy industry is asset-intensive and capital-intensive. So, the question becomes: How can you use digital skills to improve operational efficiency? You need to: Understand the broader industry vision (e.g., Nigeria's shift to gas), apply digital tools to optimize assets, improve reliability and performance. If you can do that, you become extremely valuable."



Moderator

"Thank you. That connection between technology and relevance is key.

Ijoma, from a commercial perspective; what gaps do you see in how professionals prepare for today's energy markets?"

Ijoma Isichie

"The biggest gap is in fundamentals. Many young professionals want to work in gas but don't understand the basics: What gas actually is (natural gas, LPG, CNG, LNG), how the value chain works.

From a commercial standpoint, you also need to understand: Contract structures, pricing frameworks, market dynamics. For example: Gas pricing in Nigeria, LPG specifications and regulations, open market pricing systems... If you don't understand the basics, you can't succeed commercially. Start from the foundation – then build up."



Moderator

"Very important, especially on commercial awareness.

Let me bring in Dipo, from operations and asset management. What qualities now separate high-performing professionals from the rest?"

Dipo Ashafa

"Three things stand out:

1. Ability to think ahead: Don't just execute tasks; anticipate what comes next.
2. Effective use of data: We now have unlimited access to information. Use it to stay informed and improve decision-making.
3. Discipline: This is timeless. Operations and asset management require discipline. Without it, you won't last long in this industry. So, think ahead, stay informed, be disciplined. That's what separates top performers."



Moderator

"Thank you, discipline is clearly a recurring theme.

Let's now move into capability building.

Yetunde; In a gas-led energy future, what technical or operational skills should young professionals prioritize?

Yetunde Odejebi

"In addition to core technical skills, you must: Handle and interpret data, use AI for predictive maintenance, and understand the gas value chain (LNG, processing, and transmission). Learn basic refinery and maintenance concepts, but beyond technical skills, one critical ability is:

Communication: You must be able to translate technical information into simple terms. If your audience cannot understand you, then you haven't communicated. Also, build relationships and sustain networks. These are long-term career assets."



Moderator

"Excellent. Ladi, from a technology standpoint, what skills are young professionals underestimating today?"

Ladi Shoyombo

"Many underestimate the importance of digital integration, enterprise asset management systems, cross-value-chain thinking... The energy industry is complex and interconnected. If you can: Integrate data across systems, improve decision-making, optimize asset performance. You will stand out significantly. It all comes back to aligning your skills with the broader industry vision."

Moderator

"Ijoma, from a commercial lens: What skills or exposure do young professionals need to stand out?"

Ijoma Isichie

"Three key areas:

1. Legal understanding; Know contracts like Gas Supply Agreements (GSA), Power Purchase Agreements (PPA), Joint Operating Agreements (JOA)
2. Financial fluency; Understand balance sheets, Income statements and Project profitability. Gas projects are long-term – sometimes 20–30 years.
3. Market awareness; Gas is a transition fuel. Understand: Carbon credits, Energy financing (e.g., AfDB, international lenders), Low-carbon opportunities. These skills are critical for commercial success."

The Lagos Energy Week 2026 Career Fair served as a platform connecting students and young professionals with leading organizations across the energy industry such as, Sahara Energy, Trexm Holdings, (ETC). Participants engaged directly with recruiters, technical experts, and business leaders to explore career opportunities, industry expectations, and emerging trends shaping the future of energy.

The fair emphasized the importance of talent development, technical competence, leadership,

and adaptability within the evolving energy landscape. Attendees also benefited from networking opportunities, mentorship interactions, and career guidance sessions designed to prepare young professionals for opportunities across the oil and gas, power, and renewable energy sectors.

The Career Fair reflected SPE Lagos Section's commitment to capacity building and professional development by creating opportunities for young talents to interact with industry stakeholders and gain exposure to the evolving energy ecosystem.





The Exhibition at Lagos Energy Week 2026 showcased innovative technologies, solutions, and services across the energy value chain.

Exhibitors including TREXM Holdings, Alpha Bravo, Mudo Zangl, MTN Nigeria, Riversafe, and many other organizations from the oil and gas, power, engineering, and energy services sectors presented solutions focused on gas utilization, infrastructure development, operational efficiency, and sustainability.

The exhibition provided attendees with opportunities to engage directly with companies,

explore emerging technologies, and participate in business and technical discussions.

It also created a platform for exhibitors to strengthen visibility, build partnerships, and connect with decision-makers and industry professionals.

Serving as a key feature of Lagos Energy Week, the exhibition complemented the conference sessions by demonstrating practical solutions and innovations supporting energy security and sustainable growth in Nigeria and West Africa.

EXHIBITORS



MASTERPIECE ENERGIES LTD.





The Lagos Energy Week 2026 Golf Tournament brought together industry leaders, executives, sponsors, and professionals for a relaxed networking experience ahead of the main conference activities. The tournament created an informal platform for strengthening relationships, fostering collaboration, and engaging key stakeholders across the energy industry.

Participants from across the oil and gas, power, and energy services sectors engaged in friendly competition while discussing industry opportunities, partnerships, and the future of energy development in Nigeria and West Africa. The event also provided sponsors and partners with valuable visibility and engagement opportunities.

The tournament complemented the broader objectives of Lagos Energy Week by encouraging meaningful industry connections outside the formal conference setting and reinforcing the importance of collaboration in advancing sustainable energy growth.







S P O N S O R S



PHOTO GALLERY



PHOTO GALLERY



PHOTO GALLERY

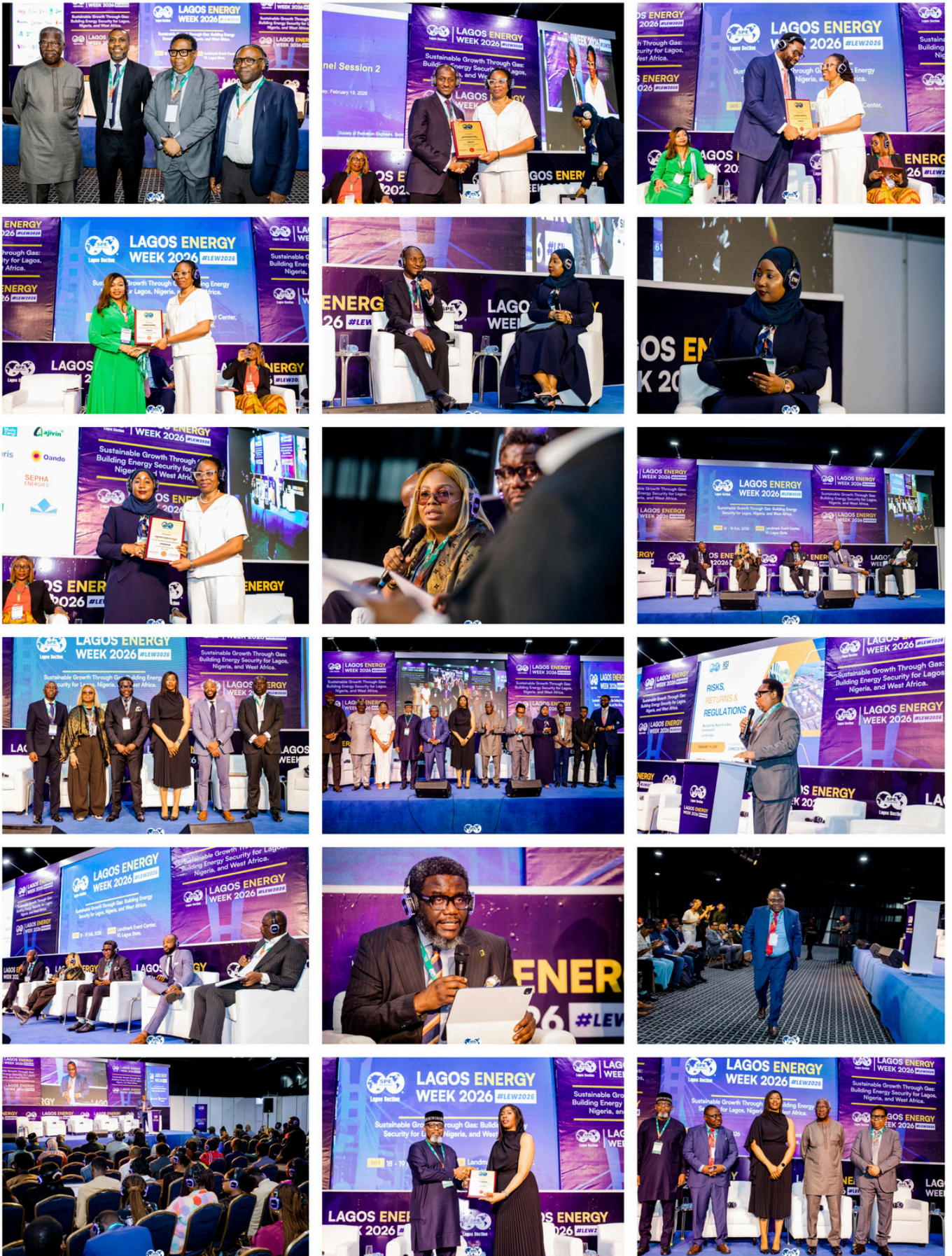


PHOTO GALLERY

