

DPR NEWS

MAGAZINE

In-house Journal of the Department of Petroleum Resources

Vol. 10 No. 1 (2019)



DPR Unveils Crude Oil & LNG Tracking (COLT) System

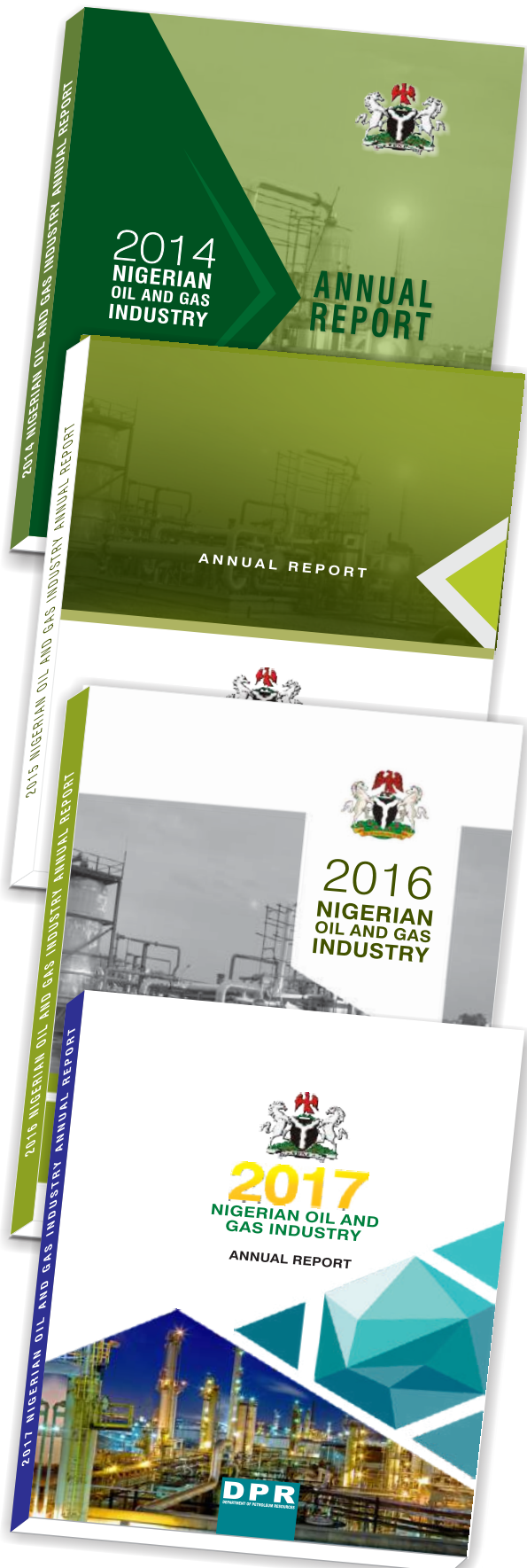
EGINA Field: Discovery to Development



DPR Slashes OSP Fees

Nigeria Gas Flare Commercialization Program

Nigerian Oil & Gas Industry Annual Report
Available for download on DPR Website:
www.dpr.gov.ng



Department of Petroleum Resources

Vision Statement

“To be a leading
R.E.G.U.L.A.T.O.R
in the Oil and Gas Sector.”

Mission Statement

“To ensure the sustainable development of Nigeria’s Oil and Gas resources across the value chain for our stakeholders through effective regulation, while entrenching world class professionalism, accountability and transparency”

Our Core Values

- R**espectfully responsive
- E**xcellence with integrity
- G**lobal perspective
- U**nderstanding stakeholders expectations
- L**eadership & professionalism
- A**ccountability
- T**ransparency
- O**wnership
- R**esponsible and resilient

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Editorial



Dear colleagues,

Welcome to the first edition of “DPR NEWS” in year 2019.

This edition promises to continue in our tradition of serving our teeming readers with well packaged reports on our activities and happenings in the oil and gas industry.

The recurring theme in the global oil and gas environment is “collaboration” which DPR has maintained closely with

stakeholders. This has resulted in major achievements in our automation processes like the unveiling of Crude oil and LNG Tracking (COLT) system by the Honourable Minister of State, Petroleum Resources, Dr. Emmanuel Ibe Kachikwu. COLT is designed to track crude and product flow from origin to destination in real time. All these are featured in this bumper package.

The edition also provides DPR regulatory perspective on the EGINA project from discovery to development which will add about 200,000 (Two hundred thousand) barrels of crude to the nation's reserve. This means additional revenue to the Federal Government and development

of local content capacities.

The National Gas Flare Commercialization Programme (NGFCP) which has gained proper traction has moved to the next level with calls for expression of interest by prospective bidders and subsequent selection of successful bidders in last quarter 2019.

As usual our seasoned columnists have provided various topics for our reading pleasure to continuously educate and inform us as we journey in 2019.

Happy Reading!!

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Public Affairs Unit

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Gas Flaring and the State-of-the-art Catalytic Membrane Technology

By Mohammed Nasir Kajama

Downstream Division, DPR Katsina Field Operations Office



Overview

The primary concern of environmentalists globally is curtailing of air emissions activities linked to the disposal of associated gas, owing to the fact that billions of cubic meters of natural gas is flared annually at oil production sites around the globe. As the world population increases, the world energy consumption will certainly increase. Continuous fossil fuels burning will lead to an elevation in the metrics of global warming. Burning of fossil fuels constitutes over 90% of the world's CO₂ emissions compelling many gas companies to invest and commit themselves in reducing air emissions and thereby making use of associated natural gas.

The United Nation Climate Change Summit held in Doha 2012, adopted a resolution in order to extend the cut of carbon emissions from 2013 to 2020 under a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. The goal of December 2015 climate conference in Paris was also to agree on the final text and then implement it from 2020.

The dilemma of gas flaring in Nigeria started over six decades since the trade of oil was discovered at Olobiri in the Niger Delta Region. During that period only little was known about natural gas which explains governments' permission of natural gas flaring. Figure 1 shows a typical flare activity going on near communities in Ebocha in the Niger Delta Region. From an environmental point of view, the atmospheric emissions of these gases will have adverse effect on the people living in the region, the ecosystem as well as the agricultural lands.

On one hand, gas flaring in major developed countries is simply allowed in special situations when there is emergency shutdown. On the other hand, in most developing countries, associated gas is flared due to lack of infrastructure as well as ineffective regulations. However, most of the flaring problem is not only caused by insufficient flare-reduction technologies as carbon adsorption, condensation and absorption among others are on

ground but are being considered uneconomical. Membrane technologies which are viewed by some as less expensive with reduced impact on the environment remains in implementation phase. Thus, the cause for flaring globally differs by constituency related to institutional and financial structure of each nation such as political, local market situation, size of the oil fields, and remoteness of the fields as well as availability of gas infrastructure.

The state-of-the-art Membrane Technology

Membranes technologies could be the alternative technology for natural gas purification and emission reduction from power plants, oil refineries & petrochemical plants, and are more applicable in offshore / harsh environments. These technologies are seemingly affordable to run because majority of the flaring fields in Nigeria are located within the local communities which require basic source of energy. The market for membrane technology in natural gas processing presently constitutes 7% of the global application of membranes and mainly carbon dioxide stripping, and continues to compete against typical absorption processes. Therefore, membrane technology has been suggested for upgrading low-quality natural gas.

Membranes are used as barriers for gas separation from a feed gas mixture and produce permeate for other processes. Membranes performance can be described in two ways: its permeability and



Figure 1: Gas flares near the communities of Ebocha in the Niger Delta Region.

Cont'd on pg. 23

EGINA Field – Discovery to Development

The holistic involvement of DPR in Egina Project Team contributed immensely to Egina project success and value addition. The proactive supervision and monitoring of the Egina project from Exploration to Development by the relevant Divisions of DPR has ensured economic, social and environmental benefits to all stakeholders and Nigeria in particular. The success story of Egina project in terms of timely delivery and the extensive local participation is a novel illustration of the realization of the Federal Government aspirations and objectives. This can be replicated in subsequent Deepwater projects to be pursued by Nigeria oil and gas industry environment.

Egina project is a significant achievement in terms of the Nigeria Content objectives with the generation of local employment opportunities, technology transfer and capacity development. **First oil from Egina Field into Egina FPSO was achieved on 23.20hrs 29th**

December 2018 by streaming Egina-26. The drilled oil producers with pressure maintenance from the water injectors are to deliver the peak expected oil production of 200,000 bopd from Egina field. The remaining development wells will be drilled with post first oil data acquisition.

Egina Project has made significant contribution to the Nigerian Content development with the training of over 200 Engineers, Technicians with over 500,000 man-hours expended. These have developed extensively the indigenous industry capabilities and has been able to fill identified skills gaps. The Project Management Team and all Contractors main offices were all based in Lagos, Nigeria. More than 90% of the Basic Engineering and 100% of the Detailed Engineering were executed in-country with a total of 85% engineering man-hours expended in Nigeria.

A new fabrication facility and 500 m

quay, the SHI-MCI yard at Ladol, was fully built with Egina project. 6 topside modules fabricated in-country was integrated at the Ladol facility onto the Egina FPSO. This is the first of its kind in Nigeria. The assembly of the Integrated Control and Safety System of the FPSO was performed in-country. 60,000 tons of equipment was also fabricated in Nigeria.

The EGINA oil field lies within the Oil Mining Lease (OML) 130 located in Deep Offshore Nigeria. It is located approximately 200 km from Port Harcourt and 25 km to the South-West of AKPO field in the same lease area. OML 130 is under a Production Sharing Contract between the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) and South Atlantic Petroleum (SAPETRO). Total Upstream Nigeria (TUPNI) is the operator of OML 130. Egina field is in water depths ranging from 1100 m-1750m and is one of the deepest fields being operated by Total.

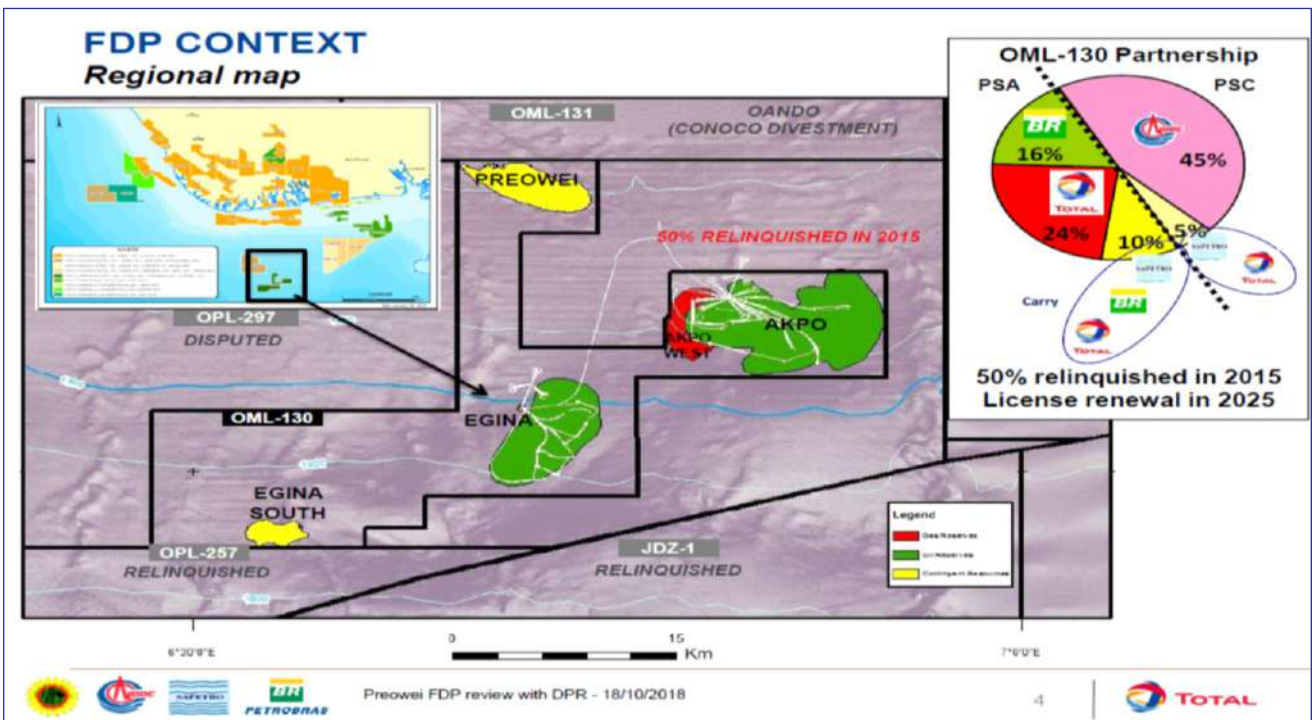


Figure 1 – OML 130 Regional Map

◀ The field was discovered in November 2003 by well EGA-1. Four (4) additional wells EGA-2, EGA-3, EGA-4 and EGA-5 were drilled between October 2004 and December 2006 to fully appraise the huge Deepwater turbidites and channels system.

The main reservoirs considered, in the base case, for development are R1120, R1180 and R1246.

- The R1120 is the shallowest of the three reservoirs. EGA-2, EGA-3, and EGA-4 successfully tested and proved oil in R1120 reservoir.
- The R1180 is the middle in terms of depth and by far the largest of the three reservoirs. All exploration, appraisal and development wells drilled to date proved oil on this reservoir.
- The R1246 is the deepest and the smallest of the three main reservoirs. EGA-1 and EGA-5 proved oil on this structure.

Egina Field development started in December 2014 under an approved Egina Field Development Plan (FDP) comprising of twenty-one (21) oil producers and twenty-three (23) water injectors totaling forty-four (44) development wells. Oil reserves of 548 MM barrels is estimated to be recovered from Egina field at a plateau rate of 200,000 bopd.

The field development includes a spread-moored Egina Floating Production Storage and Offloading (FPSO) Unit connected to a Subsea Production System via Umbilicals, Flow Lines, Risers and an Offloading Terminal. Egina FPSO is a newly built drillship and is designed as a regional hub to accommodate tie-in oil production from Preowei and Egina South fields of OML 130 as well as other satellite fields within OML 130. The FPSO has a hull length of 330 m, 61m wide and 33.5m high with a

total gross weight of 151,000 tonnes, oil storage capacity of 2.30 Million barrels, liquid processing capacity of 420,000 bpd and a gas processing capacity of 360 MMscf per day.



Figure 2 – Egina FPSO

Twenty-six (26) Development wells have been drilled and hooked up to the Egina FPSO. This is made up of thirteen (13) oil producers and thirteen (13) water injectors respectively. The drilling operations are being carried out with West Jupiter, Seadrill operated Drillship with latest technologies.

Egina Umbilical Flowline and Riser (UFR) system consist of 78.6 km of Umbilicals, 20 km of Gas Export Line, 8 top tension risers, 28 km of Production Flowlines and 24 km of water injection Flowlines. The Subsea Production System (SPS) consist of vertical Xmas trees, 6 production manifolds connected to 2 insulated production loops and 3 water injection lines. The optic fibre Subsea Control Unit of Egina FPSO controls and monitor the Egina SPS.

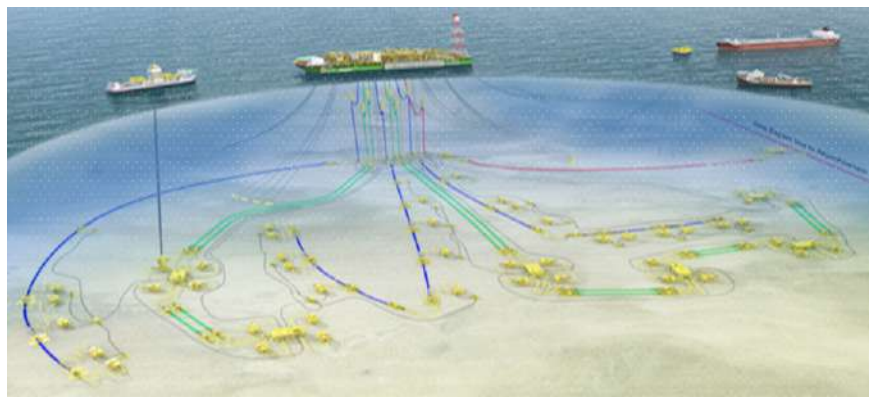


Figure 3 – Egina field subsea layout

Field full potential is expected to be reached between 5-6 months. The ramp up schedule is optimized as follows;

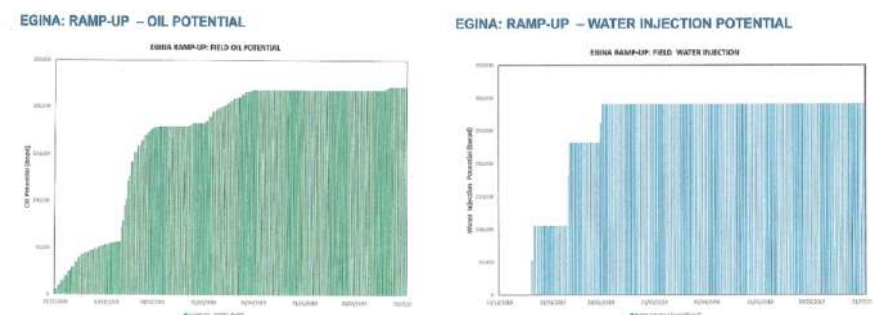


Figure 4 – Egina field oil production and water injection ramp up potential

By Upstream Division

Planning For Retirement: Some Important Tips

By Joel Igbudu (DM MPD)



From the Manpower Planning and Development Unit of Human Resources Branch of Corporate Services Division, we welcome you to this edition of our informative and knowledge filled DPR Bulletin.

As often defined, “Retirement is that point or age in one’s career or employment life when you are no longer in a paid employment”. In our employment in the Department of Petroleum Resources, our sojourn is thirty-five (35) years of meritorious service or at the attainment of sixty (60) years of age whichever one comes first. How prepared are we for retirement.

I often hear people say, “I’d rather be happy than be rich”. This is hogwash. I also hear people say “Money does not make you happy”.

While there is some truth in it, I have always noticed that when I have money, I feel pretty good.

In retirement, it is good to be rich, to be comfortable and to be secured.

In this edition, we bring you some important tips in preparing for retirement.

There is this saying that “if you fail to plan you have planned to fail”. Happy reading.

Tip No. 1: Start a Pre-retirement Saving Scheme the day you assume duty.

Keep ten percent (10%) of your net pay aside every month as a retirement savings. This is beside your pension contribution of 12.5% percent which is compulsory. I encourage you to join any of the DPR Staff Cooperative Societies

that has this scheme for its members and watch your money grow. “A little

drop of water makes the mighty ocean”. It is not too late. Start today!

Tip No. 2: Take a Retirement Policy Plan with any reliable Insurance Company

and start with a premium as low as Ten Thousand Naira per month and in ten years you are sure to hit a Ten Million Naira payout.

Tip No. 3: Start investment in Treasury Bills. Another very useful means of saving for retirement is an investment in Government Treasury Bills which has various maturity periods ranging from 90 days to 360 days as the case may be.

It is very secured and reliable.

Tip No. 4: Do not spend all that you earn on yourself alone. Invest in others especially family members and friends so that they do not become liabilities unto you. If you are the religious type, sow into your belief and have faith.

Tip No. 5: Do not buy what you do not need. It is not everything you want that you need. Avoid buying on credit especially goods that are hawked or brought to the office. Avoid impulsive purchases.

Tip No. 6: Investing in real estate. If you can, we advise you to invest in

real estate. You can obtain a loan or invest your savings on landed property. You can be a speculator. Buy land or an apartment when the price is low and sell when the price goes up. Know when to buy and when

to offload.

Tip No. 7: The Stock Exchange. You can trade in the stock exchange market by buying shares in blue chip companies. When you invest in stocks follow the market trend and know when to sell off acquired shares before they become toxic. Gradually become a sophisticated and not an average investor.

Tip No. 8: Be an Entrepreneur. You can build a business while still in employment so long it does not interfere with your job. You can be a business owner or in partnership and have people work for you. Ensure you have enough background knowledge of the business before investment. Beware of white elephant projects.

Tip No. 9: To prepare for your retirement, you must maintain a healthy life style so as not to spend your retirement in and out of hospitals. No good hospital bed is better than your own bed at home. Eat healthy, exercise regularly.

Man, O Man! When without money

Cont'd on pg. 23



Hazards Identification In Workplace

By: Musa Abubakar, DPR, Kaduna Zone

Introduction

Hazards could occur anywhere: Filling Stations, Tank farms, Refinery, Depots and Jetties, Offices, Air, Sea, Home, Road, Hospitals, Kitchen etc.

A hazard is an agent which has the potential to cause harm to a vulnerable target. It is a potential of substance, activity or process that causes harm to a person or the environment. Some items are hazardous by nature, while others only become hazardous if used inappropriately or carelessly. Often, accidents don't just happen-they are a result of workers' neglecting or ignoring hazardous situations.

Hazard Categorization

There are basically two (2) categories of hazards:

- Acute hazards: Hazards that have obvious and immediate impacts
- Chronic hazards: Hazards that have hidden, cumulative and long-term impact

Acute hazard include slippery floor which can lead to a slip that can result in injury. Bullying in workplace in which long-term impact may result in stress or some

psychological injuries is an example of Chronic hazard.

Classification of Hazard

Hazards generally fall into one of the following six groups:

- **Physical Hazards:** Slippery floors, crowded walkways, extreme noise, poor illumination, etc.
- **Chemical Hazards:** These include dangerous gases, fumes, etc.
- **Radiation Hazards:** Microwaves, x-rays and gamma rays, etc.
- **Ergonomic Hazards-** Poor design of equipment and workstation, repetitive movement, unsafe manual handling of heavy materials, etc.
- **Psychological Hazards-** Dealing with public, harassment, discrimination, stress, etc.
- **Biological Hazards –** Infection by bacteria, virus, contact with infected person or contaminated objects, etc.

Procedures for Hazard Identification

To have a healthy and productive workforce, hazards (inherent or



otherwise) associated with every workstation/workplace have to be continuously identified, associated risk assessed and step(s) taken to eliminate or reduce the risk(s) to a practically possible level. Every safety conscious organisation needs to have a team of safety personnel with work schedules tailored towards hazard identification and risk assessment to determine the control measures that are necessary to reduce the risk of incidents to its workforce. The overall purpose of the risk assessment process is to recognize and understand the nature of the hazards that might occur in the course of the work activities and ensure that the risk to the workers arising from these hazards are assessed, prioritized and controlled to the “barest minimum” level. Hazard identification should aim to determine, proactively, all sources, situations or acts arising from a job activity with a potential to cause harm in terms of human injury or ill-health. Various methods are used globally for hazard identification and these include:

- Conducting pre-start discussions on the work to be carried out,
- Encouraging workers to recognise and highlight hazards while performing work. This can be achieved by the use of Safety Observation Sheet

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Production of Synthetic Fuel From Coal

By Musa A. Mahdi



As part of the strategic role of the Department in nation building, the Kaduna zonal office of the Department engages (SIWES) students. SIWES stands for **Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme**. Each student is given a topic to research and present on prevailing discussion on energy trends and global challenges. Below is the detail of the presentation of Musa Mahdi on production of synthetic fuel from coal.

Introduction

While petroleum-based fuels remain the conventional source of energy, time is running out on this once considered inexhaustible source of fuel. However, global reserves are rapidly declining and it is not clear just how long it will take to reach the bottom of the well.

With the amount of available petroleum decreasing and unstable oil prices, there is the need for alternative sources of fuel. This was re-iterated by the Director in his maiden speech at the 2018 HSE conference. Although much of the emphasis is on renewable sources of energy, alternative technology is being sought to produce liquid fuels, thereby prolonging the liquid fuel culture and mitigating the forthcoming effect of the shortage of transportations fuels that have been suggested to occur under the Hubert peak oil theory.

Alternative or synthetic fuel can be produced from non-

conventional materials. The most abundant are **tar sand, coal and shale**. With abundant coal reserve, Nigeria can take advantage of current technology in the production of synthetic fuel from coal to boost fuel supply for domestic consumption.

Coal Liquefaction

This is the process of converting coal into liquid hydrocarbons; liquid fuels and petrochemicals as

1. Direct liquefaction: This process converts coal into liquids directly by using a catalyst at elevated temperature and pressure and the addition of hydrogen in the presence of a solvent.



a result of increase in hydrogen ratio. The two most common processes of coal liquefaction are:

2. Indirect liquefaction: This is a two stage process where

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DPR Updates Procedure Guide for the Determination of Quantity and Quality of Petroleum and Petroleum Products in Nigeria

In 2016, the DPR Procedure Guide for the Determination of Quantity and Quality of Petroleum and Petroleum Products in Nigeria, which has been in operations since 1994 without revision, was revised by the Department.

The Guideline was issued pursuant to the provisions of section 7 (1) (a) of the Petroleum Act of 1969 and Regulation 51 of the Petroleum (Drilling and Production) Regulation of 1969.

It describes the procedures to be used and standards to be complied with in carrying out the quantity and quality measurements of liquid petroleum and petroleum products at designated facilities taking into consideration the approved devices, equipment, calibration methods, frequency and all other pertinent matters.

The revision was therefore timely as the global best practices and international standards (Such as American Petroleum Institute's (API) Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards, American Society for Testing

and Materials, etc) adopted by the former Procedure Guide were revised and other recently innovated flow measurement equipment were included therein. Accuracy parameters and volume measurements for petroleum in line with the latest API and other international standards were incorporated in the Addendum.

However, in 2018, DPR deemed it fit to develop an Addendum which serves as a supplementary to the revised Guideline and necessarily addresses the following:

1. Statutory concerns for clarity of purpose with respect to omissions, methodologies of computations of production adjustment due to errors, shrinkage, evaporation, etc, to ensure accuracy, openness and transparency.
2. Processing fees for some of the services rendered by the Department to the operating companies and their equity partners.

3. Adherence to petroleum production and export data submission by operators onto the National Production Monitoring System (NPMS) digital platform and ensure compliance. The NPMS is an online real time digital platform with capabilities of electronic display of daily production and export of petroleum in Nigeria.

4. Use of DPR Methodology for Determination and Allocation of Crude Oil Production and Losses in Nigeria to ensure compliance and accurate estimation of crude oil losses/theft volumes.

The Addendum has since been approved by the Director of Petroleum Resources and uploaded onto the DPR Website: www.dpr.gov.ng.

Addendum and the initial Procedure Guide are available for download.

By: Hassan, Umar Hadejia and Idris Abdurrahman

DPR Receives Delegation From The Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC)

By Tony Ukpo, DPR Hqrts.



The Director of Petroleum Resources Mr. M.D.B. Ladan and DPR Top Management Committee received officials of the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) to the DPR Head office Lagos today.

The six man delegation which comprised of officials from the Tanzanian Ministry of Finance & Planning, Ministry of Energy, was led by Mr. Modestus Lumapo (Prod. Mgr. Upstream TPDC).

The delegation informed the Department that they were in Nigeria on a study of DPR's regulatory processes and procedures to enhance smooth implementation in the Tanzania Petroleum Development

Corporation.

The visit was very informative and the Director used the opportunity to grant the delegation a tour of the newly completed real time National Production Monitoring System (NPMS) and Crude Oil and LNG Tracking (COLT) Command Center to final destination, which also includes Petroleum Products importation.

The Director presented the delegation with copies of DPR's regulatory publications for reference, they

include: Nigeria Oil and Gas Industry Annual Report (NOGIAR), Compendium of Oil and Gas Laws and Regulations and Environmental Guidelines and Standards for the Petroleum Industry in Nigeria (EGASPIN).



Director of Petroleum Resources presenting DPR Regulatory Publication to the visitors.



Asst. Dir. ICT, Mr Ayo Cardoso explaining the workings of crude oil & LNG tracking tool to the visitors.



Group photograph: Director Petroleum Resources with top Management and the visitors.

DPR Slashes OSP Fees

The Department of Petroleum Resources in line with its business enablement initiative has reduced the Offshore Supply Permit (OSP) Registration fee (One-Off) from \$680 to \$580.

Offshore Safety Permit (OSP) is a Personnel Accountability System (PAS) designed by the Department of Petroleum Resources for the tracking of personnel working in Onshore and Offshore locations, managing installations owned and/or operated by Oil and Gas operators and contractors in Nigeria.

The fundamental purpose of OSP is to account for and save the lives of the oil and gas workers through effective training in compliance with Minerals Oils (Safety) Regulations and International Codes, Standards and Best Practices. OSP is a necessary safety precursor for every person operating in onshore and offshore locations as it helps to achieve the following:

- Ensure the right skills / competency mix of employees is deployed.
- Ensure that basic safety / survival training is obtained prior to deployment.
- Enhance the dossier of oil and gas personnel details for the provision of Emergency Response functionality.
 - Provides real-time information on personnel movement to and from worksites.
 - Ensure that personnel at worksites have the required medicals.
 - Create a platform for managing immigration activities.
 - Effective decision/policy making tool for the Nigerian oil and gas Industry.

It also enables operators to manage personnel in case of mustering requirement during emergencies. The OSP is equally a latent instrument that strengthens the intent of the

Nigerian content bill by providing platform for managing activities in the Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry.

There are quite a number of Laws of the federation upon which the OSP is based and one of such is the Petroleum Acts CAP 350 which emphasizes achieving Operational Excellence in Oil and Gas activities in the country. Another provision of the law enabling the implementation of the Mineral Oils (Safety) Regulations, 1997 are sections 5, 6, 8, 9, 18 and 20 which makes it mandatory for workers to be accounted for and to be trained. Also, Section 44 of the Petroleum (Drilling & Production) Regulations 1969 makes it mandatory for operators to comply with any directives for achieving health and safety of workers.

The Department is responsible for the issuance, and establishment / management of OSP in the National Data Repository (NDR), while the carrier provides the required infrastructure for the implementation.

The fees for the OSP are as follows:

Regular offshore workers

US\$580 / person (One-off payment) – to be paid in the first year as initial registration on the platform.

US\$135 / person (Subscription renewal) – to be paid in subsequent years.

US\$67 / person (Replacement of Lost Card)

One Time Offshore Visitors

US\$200 / person (One Time Offshore Visit Fee) – Valid for One Time Return visit to Offshore Location.

By HSE Division





DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES (DPR)

STEP –BY-STEP GUIDE TO OBTAINING THE OSP

1: PREPARE LIST OF ALL OFFSHORE PERSONNEL IN YOUR COMPANY

- ❖ The list shall be in accordance with the OSP application form information requirement. Please contact the appointed carrier, **West Atlantic Energy Limited (WAEI)**¹ for the format or visit www.dpr.gov.ng for online application



2: PAYMENT AND SUBMISSION OF LIST

- ❖ Pay into the DPR Account and obtain a receipt
- ❖ Present receipt and list of personnel and their details to WAEI



3: IMAGE CAPTURE OF YOUR PERSONNEL INTO THE DATA BASE

- ❖ WAEI representatives will facilitate this at your office or otherwise



4: COLLECTION OF PERMIT AND CARD USAGE

- ❖ Collect your permit from DPR or WAEI
- ❖ Ensure the use of your card at any embarkation/disembarkation point

1. WAEI Contact:

9 Younis Bashorun Street, Victoria Island Annex, Lagos.
Tel - 09095323427, 09095323428, 09095323429 info@waelng.com

2. OSP Fees:

Regular offshore workers

US\$580 /person (One-off payment) – to be paid in the first year
US\$135 /person (Subscription renewal) – to be paid in subsequent years
US\$67 /person (Replacement of Lost Card)

One Time Offshore Visitors

US\$200 /person (One Time Offshore Visit Fee) – Valid for One Time Return visit to an Offshore Location

3. DPR Account Details:

Standard Chartered Bank (Standard Chartered Bank UK Limited).
Account Name: CBN Min of Petrol Res DPR Offshore Safety Permit USD AC
Account Number: 01270349150
Iban Number: GB63 SCBL 6091 0412 7034 91
Sort Code: 609104
Swift Code: SCBLGB2L

DPR Director Bags Award At The Recently Concluded Nigeria International Petroleum Summit (NIPS) 2019

By Tony Ukpo, Public Affairs Unit, DPR.



The Director of Petroleum Resources, **Mr. Mordecai Danteni Baba Ladan**, received an award of honor for his contributions to the global hydrocarbon industry by the organizers of the **Nigeria International Petroleum Summit (NIPS)**, during an award dinner at the **Transcorp Hilton hotel Abuja**.

The theme of the conference was “**Shaping the future through efficiency and innovation**”. The four days event took place at the **Abuja International Conference Center**.

The representative of the Director DPR, **Alhaji A.R Shakur**, while receiving the award on behalf of the **Director**, thanked the organizers of the event for the recognition of the Director's contributions and the Department by extension and reassured all stakeholders of the

DPR's commitment to a transparent and efficient delivery of its mandate, policies and aspirations of government in the Nigerian oil and gas sector.

The **Deputy Director and Head Corporate Services Division**, accompanied by **DPR Top Management Committee** and senior staff members, led a huge delegation to the **2019 NIPS Conference and Exhibition**.

The Head Upstream Monitoring & Regulations Division, **Mr. Enorense Amadasu**, was one of the distinguished speakers at the session “**Shaping the future through efficiency and innovation**”.

His presentation titled, “**Reshaping the Future of Upstream Monitoring and Regulation through Innovation and Digitization**” offered perspectives on the role of the

DPR in driving efficiency, innovation and digitization in the Nigeria oil and gas industry Upstream value-chain.

The **DPR** participated as an exhibitor from a **48M² state of the art exhibition booth**. The booth provided participants the opportunity to network on a firsthand basis with subject matter experts from all the Divisions of the Department.

This initiative of the DPR is a unique way of providing on site solutions to stakeholders, it is an opportunity for quick fixes and an avenue to get feedback on **DPR's** regulatory policies and interventions in the Nigerian oil and gas industry.

The high point of the event was the reception of the **Hon. Minister of State Petroleum Resources Dr. Emmanuel Ibe Kachikwu** and the entire **VIP delegation** to the **DPR exhibition booth** by **DPR Top Management and staff**.

A brief presentation on recent initiatives of the Department like; online real time accounting of crude oil production through the **National Production Monitoring System (NPMS)**, **DPR online digital license and permit systems**, **sale of Concession Maps and other industry publications**.



Nigeria International Petroleum Summit 2019



18th Biennial International HSE Conference on the Oil and Gas Industry In Nigeria



Hon. Minister of State Dr Emmanuel I. Kachikwu giving the keynote speech on behalf Vice President, Yemi Osibajo



Director, DPR Mr. Mordecai Ladan delivering the welcome address



Dr. Musa Zagi giving the vote of thanks.



From left: Mr. MDB Ladan, Director DPR, Hon. Victor Nwokolo, Chairman House of Reps. Committee on Petroleum (Upstream), Hon. Minister of State Pet. Resources, Dr. E. I. Kachikwu and Sen. Omotayo Alasoadura, Chairman Senate Committee on Petroleum (Upstream) during the opening of conference exhibition.



Dignitaries displaying DPR publications.



Mr. Wole Akinyosoye, Deputy Director, Lagos Zonal Office, receives an award on behalf of DPR.



Mr. Paul Osu, Head, Public Affairs receives an award for DPR exhibition.





DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES (DPR)

7, Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.

COMMUNIQUE ON THE 18TH BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT (HSE) CONFERENCE ON THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA

The 18th joint industry, Biennial International Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Conference on the Oil and Gas Industry in Nigeria took place from 26th - 28th November, 2018 at the Eko Hotel and Suites, Victoria Island, Lagos.

Themed "Driving Sustainability in the Oil and Gas Industry Through Improved Stakeholders Environmental Stewardship", the Conference was attended by over 973 participants from oil and gas operating companies, service providers, the industry regulators, other Federal, State and Local Government officials, community representatives, the academia, students, non-governmental organizations as well as international participants.

OPENING

The Conference was declared open by the Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria - His Excellency, Prof Yemi Osinbajo GCON, represented by the Honourable Minister of State for Petroleum Resources, Dr Ibe Kachikwu.

His keynote address highlighted the alignment between the conference theme and the government's policies on the industry, while stating that no discussion about the future of the Oil and Gas can be divorced from the Petroleum Industry Bill (PIB) being worked on. He emphasized the resolve of the current administration to work conscientiously with the National Assembly to pass the (PIGB). His address recognized the plight and key roles of host communities in achieving sustainable development within the Oil and Gas operations. Reminding participants that the evolving Host Community Bill represents a paradigm shift from the past, he also echoed the need to tackle insecurity in the Niger Delta to ensure development of the region. He happily announced that the Federal Government has fully commenced the clean-up of impacted oil spill sites in the Niger Delta

The welcome address of the Director of the Department of Petroleum Resources, the Conference Convener - Mr. M. D.B Ladan, recognized that the industry has come a long way in the development and management of HSE issues associated with Nigeria's Petroleum Resources. He reiterated the need to continue to review and improve our commitment to human/facilities safety, health and environmental protection specifically by adopting a more robust stakeholders engagement approach.

He reminded delegates that it is pertinent to entrench sustainability into prospecting, drilling, production, transportation and usage of petroleum, as well as management of its wastes; and that the task rests on the shoulders of not only the DPR but all stakeholders. Recognizing that there is still a lot to be done, he invited all stakeholders to join the DPR and its parent Ministry of Petroleum Resources in pursuing sustainability of the industry.

In his address, the Honourable Minister of State, Petroleum Resources, Dr Emmanuel Ibe Kachikwu, reiterated the achievements of the Biennial HSE conference since inception in 1979. He pointed various achievements of the conference which include the popular monthly national Environmental Sanitation Day, which subsists in some parts of the country, establishment of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) and the subsequent establishment of the respective State Environmental Protection Agencies. He identified other notable achievements of the conference including:

- The development of the Environmental Guidelines and Standards for the Petroleum Industry in Nigeria (EGASPIN);
- The establishment of the Ecological Fund, which later formed the basis for the conceptualization and establishment of the Derivation Fund for the oil producing states;
- The promulgation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Decree/Act;
- The implementation of an offshore and swamp area personnel safety, competence, and accountability system (Offshore Safety Permit - OSP);
- Establishment of standardized in-country Safety Training Centres;
- The creation of the Nigerian Environmental Society (NES), and several other NGOs on environmental protection.
- The development of a National Oil Spill Contingency plan

The HMSPR also acknowledged that the theme of this year's conference aligns with the Ministry's Seven Big Wins agenda and vision of the federal government to convert the environmental challenges to great opportunities in the industry. One key area of the agenda is the new gas policy, which seeks to incentivize the existing flare-out policy. Through the policy, such gas is expected to become available for power generation, petrochemicals and other beneficial uses. He further pointed out that the government's push for increased investments in modular and conventional refineries aims not only to improve availability of refined petroleum, but also to stop the scourge of local unconventional artisanal refineries that has led to massive oil spills and associated environmental impacts.

In order to assure safety and environmental sustainability in the oil and gas industry the HMSPR also directed the DPR to commence the implementation of Progressive Discharge Deterrent Charge and "NO OSP no offshore Travel" policy with effect from January 1st, 2019.

Supported by the Ministers' of Niger Delta & Environment and Representatives of the Senate President & Speaker House of Representatives, The HMSPR launched the following documents on behalf of the Vice President, His Excellency Prof. Yemi Osinbajo GCON, which he hopes will strengthen the HSE culture, compliance and overall sustainability in the industry.

- The revised edition of the Environmental Guidelines and Standards for the Petroleum Industry in Nigeria (EGASPIN 2018)
- Regulatory Guidance for the Management of Norm in the Petroleum Industry: Abandonment, Decommissioning and Decontamination of Oil and Gas Installations (2018)
- Occupational Health Guidance and Standards for the Petroleum Industry in Nigeria (2018)

CONFERENCE PROCESS

There were four (4) plenary sessions at the conference, where the following papers were presented and discussed:

- Environmental Stewardship in the Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry - Myth or Reality?
- Optimizing HSE Regulatory Framework for Improved Stakeholder Value Addition in the Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry;
- Road Safety Management in Downstream: A case Study of OVH Energy Marketing Limited;
- Mental Health Challenges and Management in the Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry;

Thirty-Six (36) technical papers were also presented at the technical breakout sessions on a variety of topics under the broad areas of health, safety, security and environment.

CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

The key outcomes and recommendations from the Conference are:

- General
- The Biennial Conference should be sustained in view of its benefits and status as the primary forum for

discussing and sharing experiences on HSSE issues in the oil and gas industry.

- Improved collaboration across key industry players; the Regulators, International Oil Companies (IOCs), indigenous oil companies, service providers and communities is required
- Continuous investment in Stakeholders Engagement, Capacity building, technology advancement and allocation of budget are key to sustained HSE performance in the industry
- The IOCs HSSE performance should be sustained and improved upon, while indigenous oil companies urgently need to improve their HSE performance.
- Passage of the long-awaited PIGB remains an important and urgent step towards improved Stakeholders Environmental Stewardship
- The much spoken about harmonization and cooperation across regulators cum regulatory functions needs to be urgently actioned.
- Illegal artisanal refining is now a major source of pollution and needs to be tackled, through immediate multi-stakeholder's engagement among operators, regulators, Government Security Forces, and community leadership.
- The Federal and State Governments need to address the underdevelopment and feeling of neglect in the Niger Delta as this remains a challenge to improved environmental stewardship.
- Some of the statutory fees currently paid in foreign currency should be considered for payment/imbursement in our local currency.
- While HSE practice in the upstream sector has achieved a commendable minimum standard over the years, the downstream sector requires sustained attention to improve HSE performance
- Pursuing sustainability has been proven to be good business as it positively impacts financial performance.

A. HEALTH

- Accreditation of qualified medical professionals and facilities is important for the successful implementation of the new Occupational Health and Guidance and Standards for the Petroleum Industry in Nigeria.
- All industry stakeholders - government, operating oil & gas and service companies are encouraged to integrate physical activity and exercise within the workplace through modern technology such as gymnasium facilities.
- The practice of Hyperbaric Medicine (health of divers), requires urgent intervention particularly in data collation, deployment of qualified medical personnel, and Training Facilities.
- Mental Health Risks in the Oil and Gas Industry are high with serious consequences and should not be stigmatized, rather Mental Health should be integrated in the company's wellness programmes using assessment, promotion and preventives strategies
- Emphasis must be paid to depression, which has been recognised by WHO as the most common type of mental health challenge that can be resolved with early intervention. Work related stress should also be in focus.
- Employee Mental Health Provisions Using Employee Assistance Programs(EAP) should be included in the National Occupational Safety and Health policy and Occupational Health and Safety bill for effective Legislative enforcement in all workplaces in Nigeria.

B. ENVIRONMENT

- There is an urgent need for establishment of a National Environmental Database for the oil and gas industry. The DPR should lead this effort.
- Performance reviews show that operators need to improve their compliance-performance in produced water handling, gas flaring and management of environmental issues.
- The regulators should lead a paradigm shift in the industry's approach to biodiversity conservation starting with requirements for increased budgetary allocation by operators and a 5-yearly check on the region's biodiversity.
- Operators must continue to improve on community-operator relations through sustained social interventions in infrastructure and human capacity.
- All new projects should have decommissioning in view from the conceptual stage of the project through design and implementation. Lessons abound from other countries with mature fields.
- Decommissioning guidelines should be sufficiently robust to also cover gas facilities.
- Sustained efforts are required to stem the pervasive mediocrity across environmental practice in Nigeria. Key actions required include intervention to ensure quick passage of the Bill for an Institute of Environmental Practitioners and a Voluntary Code of Ethics for environmental practitioners
- The practice of burning crude oil recovered from illegal activities should be stopped forthwith. Revenue is being lost and it causes major air, water and soil pollution. Procedures including temporary laydown areas should be established to receive, monetize and/or responsibly dispose of recovered crude oil.

C. SAFETY

- The Oil and Gas Industry needs to include process safety in implementing asset integrity programs. Such process safety activities should include measures to prevent deterioration of Safety Critical Equipment (SCE) in the Maintenance Management Systems
- Chemical Risk Management should form a key part of safety assessment studies in the oil and gas industry
- The employment conditions of workers in the downstream sector requires intervention to improve their safety culture, performance and motivation.
- It is recommended that the DPR spearhead the establishment of a publicly accessible Accident Investigation Report Database for the industry.
- The DPR should progress multi - stakeholders engagement and intensify its awareness campaign to mainstream the DPR-initiated, Minimum Industry Safety Training for Downstream Operations (MISTDO) aimed at reducing accidents/incidences in the sector.
- Process Safety Management requires additional indices to assess and manage human factors.

D. SECURITY

- All operators should be encouraged to implement cyber-security plans for assured business continuity.
- The use of modern biometric tools such as fingerprint and iris recognition are now key tools for improved security across businesses and should be encouraged in the Nigerian oil and gas industry.
- Additional technology-based protection measures such as detection sensors are useful tools to improve security of well heads and other oil and gas facilities in the Niger Delta region.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Conference wishes to acknowledge the excellent efforts of the Conference Chairman, the Chairmen of the Local Organizing Committee (LOC) and Technical Paper Sub-Committee and entire Conference Planning Committee, all donors, sponsors, volunteers and participants in ensuring a successful 18th Biennial HSE Conference.

The next edition of the Conference was being fixed for November 23 - 25, 2020 in Abuja. The Theme is on Safety in the Industry.

SIGNED

Dr. Musa .M. Zagi, SPE *mei*

Chairman, Conference Planning and Management Committee

DPR Director Host Executive Secretary Of Petroleum Technology Development Fund (PTDF)

By Obianuju Akwunwa, Public Affairs Unit, DPR.

The Director of Petroleum Resources Mr. Mordecai Ladan hosted the Executive Secretary of PTDF, Dr. Bello Gusau to a courtesy visit at the DPR Headquarters office recently. Mr. Ladan thanked the Executive Secretary for the role PTDF has been playing in educating the youths and ensuring national capacity development for the oil and gas sector in Nigeria. On his part, the Executive Secretary PTDF emphasized the unwavering commitment to build a future better secured with diverse skill sets and professionals. This will empower the oil and gas sector on a wider note, and the nation at large.

He lamented that in the past years,

PTDF has been producing various skill sets and professionals through Undergraduate, Masters and over Five Thousand (5000) PHD studies but sadly, these individuals end up not acquiring industry experience given the absence of structured internship opportunities for their deployment to various companies in the industry for hands on training.

Speaking on the aspirations of PTDF for the oil and gas sector, a working model was charted which includes developing a National Platform / Framework that would bring DPR, NNPC, and PTDF together to determine essential skills with limited availability in the sector so as to channel more



resources towards the development of such.

In addition, a National Database is to be established which will serve as a means for evaluating skill availability and competencies in the industry; and identifying where they are operational. In effect, when a certain skill set is needed, it is easy to locate such.

This renewed collaboration is expected to yield sectorial quality service delivery through harmonization, synergy and actualization of the nationalization of roles.



Director of Petroleum Resources, Mr. MDB Ladan presenting a copy of DPR publication to Executive Secretary PTDF, Dr. Bello Gusau.



DPR Management Team in a group photograph with the visiting delegation.

Lagos Zone Celebrates Akinrogunde

a.k.a. “Baba K”

The Lagos Zonal Office of DPR organised a befitting send forth party for its retired Head, Accounts, Mr. Olukayode Akinrogunde started his career with the then Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation Inspectorate Division which later in 1987 as a Junior Accountant which later metamorphosed to Department of Petroleum Resources.

Over the years, he served in different locations (Warri, Akure, Ilorin, Ibadan and Lagos) in different capacities. Through hard work and dedication to his assigned duties he rose to the position of Head, Finance and Account division in the Lagos Zonal office. A position he held until 2018 when he clocked 60 years the mandatory age of retirement.

Though retired but not

tired, Mr Akinrogunde has led an exemplary work life worthy of emulation that made many regard him as their role model. He is indeed a leader and a mentor.

As you bow out of service, we wish you long life to enjoy the benefit of your retirement in good health and peace.

By Murtala Wali



Hon. Minister of State, Petroleum Resources, Dr. Emmanuel Ibe Kachikwu Commends DPR on the unveiling of CRUDE OIL & LNG Tracking (COLT) System

By Obianuju Akwunwa, Public Affairs Unit, DPR.



The Honorable Minister of State, Petroleum Resources, Dr. Emmanuel Ibe Kachikwu has commended the Department on its newly automated Crude oil and LNG Tracking (COLT) system and other automation initiatives. The Minister gave the commendation during a recently held press briefing on DPR's achievements and other key policies of the government in the oil and gas industry in Nigeria. This became imperative with the lingering concerns on transparency and accountability in the Nigeria Oil and Gas sector as this initiative will improve crude oil value chain and revenue generation by the Federal government.

He said, "The clear mandate as a Minister of State is to try and change the oil and gas industry, because we were deeply worried about what was looking like a value dip in terms of reputation of the oil and gas industry and some of the issues of corruption that were all over the place. Whilst we are celebrating a whole lot of things that we have done, the 7 Big Wins, NNPC restructuring, the cash call issues, subsidy removal

at some points, the reality is that DPR has been a Regulator that has been working very hard and when they eventually got to the milestone that we have today, I said to them, let the people come out and know what they have been doing over the last couple of years'.

He applauded DPR for her pioneer strategic effort and achievement in automated tracking of production, loading of crude, vessel to vessel engagements, as well as final destination activities; through same means, every vessel that enters the country with or without petroleum products is equally monitored.

" All our fields are largely tracked online now and what that means is that we can actually feed the nation on what was our actual production

and from which fields and what is the volume and also identify if there are leakages," the Minister added.

In dealing with suspicious movements and anomalies, the Honorable Minister pronounced that security agencies will be deployed to provide auxiliary support through forensic Intelligence analysis. This will ensure that illegal stops, navigations and diversions are curtailed.

In his remarks, the Director of DPR, Mr. Mordecai Ladan lauded the Minister's support towards rebranding and reshaping the agency and ensuring improved service delivery in the oil and gas sector. He noted that since he became the Honorable Minister of State, he has challenged the Department and this has resulted in the automation milestones that have been achieved by the Department of Petroleum Resources. Mr. Mordecai Ladan promised to ensure that the Department will continue to meet up with government aspirations for the oil and gas sector.





Department of Petroleum Resources

7, Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.

DPR MAKES GIANT STRIDES IN THE OIL AND GAS SECTOR: LAUNCHES REAL TIME CRUDE OIL AND LNG TRACKING INITIATIVES

The Department of Petroleum Resources in alignment with the transparency initiative of government, the executive order 001 - Ease of doing business and the "7 Big wins" policy launched by Mr. President, recognize the importance of reducing approval cycle, entry barriers and regulatory transaction costs as necessary ingredients for creating conducive business environment, optimize government take from hydrocarbon resources and value creation to all stakeholders.

It is in realization of these critical deliverables, that a wholistic automation process, through information technology and infrastructure deployment to enhance global competitiveness of the Nigerian oil and gas industry were put in place by the DPR with a view to achieving the lofty goals and aspirations of government for the sector as highlighted below:

NATIONAL PRODUCTION MONITORING SYSTEM (NPMS)

The National Production Monitoring System (NPMS) is one of the prominent projects put in place to facilitate the transmission of Upstream (Oil and Gas) production data to the DPR on a daily basis. The system is a process change for the submission and gathering of oil and gas production data, export data, and other data in the industry that improves on transparency in hydrocarbon accounting in Nigeria and the revenue generated therefrom. It enables accurate hydrocarbon production and export figures monitoring and ensures consistency and quality of data published by the Department of Petroleum Resources. The online gathering of data is achieved through the Corporate Database of the Oil and Gas operations, DPR offices at the Terminals and Meters installed at Onshore and Offshore Terminals.

Recently, NPMS Platform has been expanded and upgraded to enable it achieve Real-Time Data Gathering, Monitoring and Reporting of Oil production in active fields in Nigeria. The Department proposed a complete roll out of the Real-Time Upgrade in all 26 Oil Terminals by mid-2019. Currently, 9 Terminal locations successfully transmitting real-time data, while the remaining Terminals locations are at different levels of installations and system integration. Currently, our national crude oil production from nine terminals is captured in real time across DPR offices via web access.

CRUDE OIL AND LNG TRACKING (COLT)

Nigerians may recall the Honourable Minister's assurance sometime in 2016 while addressing a Press Conference, that "come January 2019, Nigeria would be able to account for every molecule of Hydrocarbon leaving the country".

Following the Honourable Minister's pronouncement, the DPR was challenged and immediately went to work as to finding excellent and proven systems of tracking every vessel and volume of crude oil leaving Nigeria to the spot markets and other parts of the world.

This was achieved using Automatic Identification System (AIS) to track Maritime Vessels (i.e Ocean going vessels) carrying commodities, with knowledge of volumes being shipped across the globe and by who in Real-Time. The seaborne flows are analysed cargo by cargo, revealing hidden patterns and trends in the market which could otherwise go unnoticed.

It is worth mentioning that the Crude Oil and LNG Tracking system provides data on vessel operations and movement which includes; loading, cargo details, ship details, destination (country/continent), discharges and trade activities.

The DPR proudly informs all Nigerians and the world that, every molecule of crude oil produced in Nigeria and quantity loaded is known and tracked to final destination including stopovers with applicable discharges. Similarly, information on imported cargos into Nigeria can also be accessed in real time. The System very interestingly demonstrates the ability to track and identify "Rogue" or "Dark" ships on a real-time map. The DPR is keenly interested in tracking and monitoring vessels in the Niger Delta area to deter unauthorized access. In addition, the Hon. Minister of State has directed the establishment of an inter-agency forensic team that can investigate any vessels with suspicious movements in the Nigerian territorial waters in collaboration with relevant agencies.



AUTOMATED DOWNSTREAM SYSTEM (ADS)

This is an integrated downstream automation initiative designed to change all internal regulatory processes of licensing and permitting across the value chain to an online system. This is to reduce approval cycle, enhance transparency, eliminate corrupt practices and accelerate ease of doing business. The following systems and processes have already been launched and are all active and available to industry players and the public:

- Coastal Vessel Licensing portal
- Lube Blending plants Licensing portal.
- Retail Outlets Marketing (ROMS) Licensing portal
- Industrial Consumers, Filling stations, Kerosene. Crude Oil Export Licensing portal.
- Hydrocarbon Processing Plants Licensing portal.
- Minimum Industry Safety Training for Downstream Operators (MISTDO) Licensing portal

To also enhance operational efficiency and excellence in monitoring downstream operation, Smart Inspector (inspection App) was launched to provide technology enablement for inspections and audit processes.

VALUE MONITORING AND BENCHMARKING (VMB)

This is a transparency enablement tool designed to provide cost monitoring platform that will allow benchmarking of upstream cost elements to aid investment decision and national planning. The initiative is hinged on policy aspiration on reducing cost of production in the industry.

FISCAL PAYMENT ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM (FISPAS)

FISPAS is an initiative to enhance assessment and collection of revenue streams mainly royalties, concession rental and miscellaneous revenues by industry players. It provides an exchange where revenue payments are reported, reconciled and reporting of payments and receipts is enhanced to facilitate revenue generation for the Federation.

ACCELERATED LEASE RENEWAL PROGRAMME

This initiative is hinged on the provisions of the Petroleum Act LFN 2004 which mandates the holder of an Oil Mining Lease to apply for the renewal of the lease at least one year to the expiration of the lease. Consequently, the Department views it appropriate to process renewal applications due to expire within the 2016 and 2019 window. This will not only enhance revenue flow to the

Federal Government but will also incentivize investments in the upstream sector by guaranteeing the life of leases critical for green investment decisions considering the long maturation period for exploration and production investments.

A total of forty-five (45) assets which are in IOCs and NNPC Joint Venture portfolios as well as indigenous operators that fell within the period under reference were identified. It is indeed worth mentioning that more than twenty-five (25) applications have so far been received, processed through various rigorous statutory regulatory gates and submitted for Ministerial consideration and approval. Mr President and Honourable Minister of Petroleum Resources has granted approvals for the renewal of about twenty-two (22) Oil Mining Leases which has resulted in the payment of Renewal Bonuses in excess of \$1 billion (**USD 1,141,884,988.75 billion**) in addition to the payment of revised application fees of \$1 million per block.

ROYALTY INDEBTEDNESS RECOVERY

Given the statutory nature of royalty as a first line charge, it was considered expedient to embark on aggressive recovery of all outstanding crude oil and gas sales royalty payments due to the Federation. It is worth mentioning that the current regulatory framework on payment of royalty is hinged on self - assessment and subsequent reconciliation with the DPR based on volume of crude oil produced and volume of gas sold. Several previous attempts by the Department at compelling the debtors to upset their respective outstanding payment was greeted with undue interferences and resistance.

Consequently, the DPR leveraged on Mr. President's and the Honourable Minister of Petroleum Resource's doggedness, strong political will and lack of interference with processes of public institutions to recover legacy crude oil and gas sales royalties payments owed by operators prior to 2015. We wish to state that **NGN 1,269,787,561,881.39** have been paid by various debtors and payment plans agreed for progressive settlement. It is worthy to note that these achievements by DPR would not have been possible without close collaboration with the Ministry of Petroleum Resources and relevant stakeholders. This further underscores the importance of policy direction that provides a platform for co-operation and collaboration among the critical public stakeholders in policy development and implementation to ensure sustainable value addition to the oil and gas industry in Nigeria and the country at large.



Minna Operations Controller Honoured by National Association of Nurse Anaesthetists (NANA)

By Dalhat Hassan Dalhat, Senior Human Resource Officer, Minna Field Office.

The Nigerian Association of Nurse Anesthetists had its 2018 annual conference on 18th October, 2018 at late Idris Legbo Kutigi International Conference Centre, Minna. The theme of this year's conference was **Equipping Anesthesia Professionals to ensure Life and Safety.**

The practice of anesthesia is a recognized specialty within the profession of nursing. Nurse anesthetists are essential to the health care workforce which is important to humanity and very essential in Medical needs of the Department. The Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist (CRNA) administers anesthesia for all types of surgical cases from the simplest to the most complex. Nurse anesthetists provide anesthesia and related care before and after surgical procedures.

At the Conference, the Operations Controller (OPSCON) Department of Petroleum Resources, Minna Field Office, Engr. Abdullahi Isah Jankara delivered a goodwill message. He said safety is cardinal to

human existence. It makes the society habitable, civilized and palatable. He emphasized that DPR and the health profession has something very important in common- safety. He emphatically stated that no profession can achieve its goals without safety assurance. He pointed out how Information Technology simplified so many health and safety challenges. The OPSCON maintained that the ability of an anesthetist to send a patient to a comfortable sleep while a surgeon carries out a surgical procedure without pains is marvelous. And the ability of an anesthetist to wake up that patient after surgery is also another aspect of safety. Engr. A. J. Isah said new development has unveiled another class in medical profession. With anesthesia today, surgery takes place comfortably while the patient is awake. This is a positive development in today's world. He appreciated the efforts of Niger State government towards safety issues and also appealed for an increase of anesthetic centres in the state (from its present 25) to cater for the increasing population within

the state.

Engr. Abdullahi Isah Jankara said; within the Oil and Gas sector just like in Health, safety is the number one priority. In DPR, there is a department called Health, Safety and Environment saddled with the responsibility of ensuring safety measures in all business outlets. He said on the 17th October, 2018, the Minna Field office of DPR held a stakeholders meeting on Safety Operations of LPG, ADD-ON and Retailer which was well attended. He said since many households have embraced gas as a source of domestic energy, it is the responsibility of DPR to regulate, sensitize and educate the general public on the need to stay safe. DPR has respect for Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). SOP is a comprehensive document designed and approved for the purpose of ensuring safety and smooth operations in accordance with international best practices.

Presenting an award to Engr. Abdullahi Isah Jankara, the national chairman of NANA, comrade Saidu Ibrahim Abugi said the award was long overdue considering the enormous contributions Engr. Isa gave to Niger State and the society at large since Minna Field Office was opened in 2015. It is a token for **SUPPORTING THE UPLIFTMENT OF HUMANITY.**

Engr. Abdullahi Isah Jankara thanked NANA for such encouragement and promised to do more through his office for the society and the upliftment of humanity. The OPSCON dedicated the award to the entire staff of DPR, Minna Field Office for their team work, and dedication to service excellence.



Engr. Abdullahi Isah Jankara, OPSCON Minna Field Office receiving an award from NANA.

selectivity. Membranes can be classified into inorganic and organic systems. The organic ones are further divided into biological and polymeric constituents, while the inorganic membranes can be divided into metallic and ceramic (porous and non-porous) membranes. They also consider great attention in gas separation processes and catalytic membrane reactors. However, inorganic membranes are widely accepted in the industry because they can operate at high temperature and under harsh chemical conditions. They are commonly made from ceramic, metal oxide or sintered metal, palladium metal and zeolite among others. Mu Mu Htay and, Mya Mya Oo (2008) were successfully able to prepare Zeolite Y catalyst for petroleum cracking from kaolin clay mineral locally found in their domain. The samples were characterized by X-ray Diffraction (XRD), Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) and analyzed by gravimetric method. The results show that the typical zeolite Y can be prepared with a molar composition of $6\text{SiO}_2:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3:9\text{Na}_2\text{O}:249\text{H}_2\text{O}$ by ageing at 50°C for 24 hours and crystallized at 100°C for 48 hours.

With the recent development in the Nigerian oil and gas sector, Petroleum Technology Development Fund (PTDF) has recently sets up a Nigeria Zeolite working group made up of representatives of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Dangote Refinery, PTDF, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (ABU), Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board (NCDMB) and the Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR) to chart a way forward for the commercialization of Zeolite Y catalyst. It pioneered the local production of the catalyst for crude oil refining through its research intervention. The research work under the sponsorship of PTDF chair endowment at the Department of

Chemical Engineering, ABU Zaria has been patented and up-scaled to a pilot plant level. These will make it possible for Nigerian refineries to obtain their catalyst locally for refining processes. This interesting development will perhaps address the lingering issues of gas flaring using catalytic membrane reactors by collecting the CO_2 at the end pipe before it flared, for processing in order to generate energy to the local communities and beyond.

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Planning For Retirement... Cont'd from pg. 07

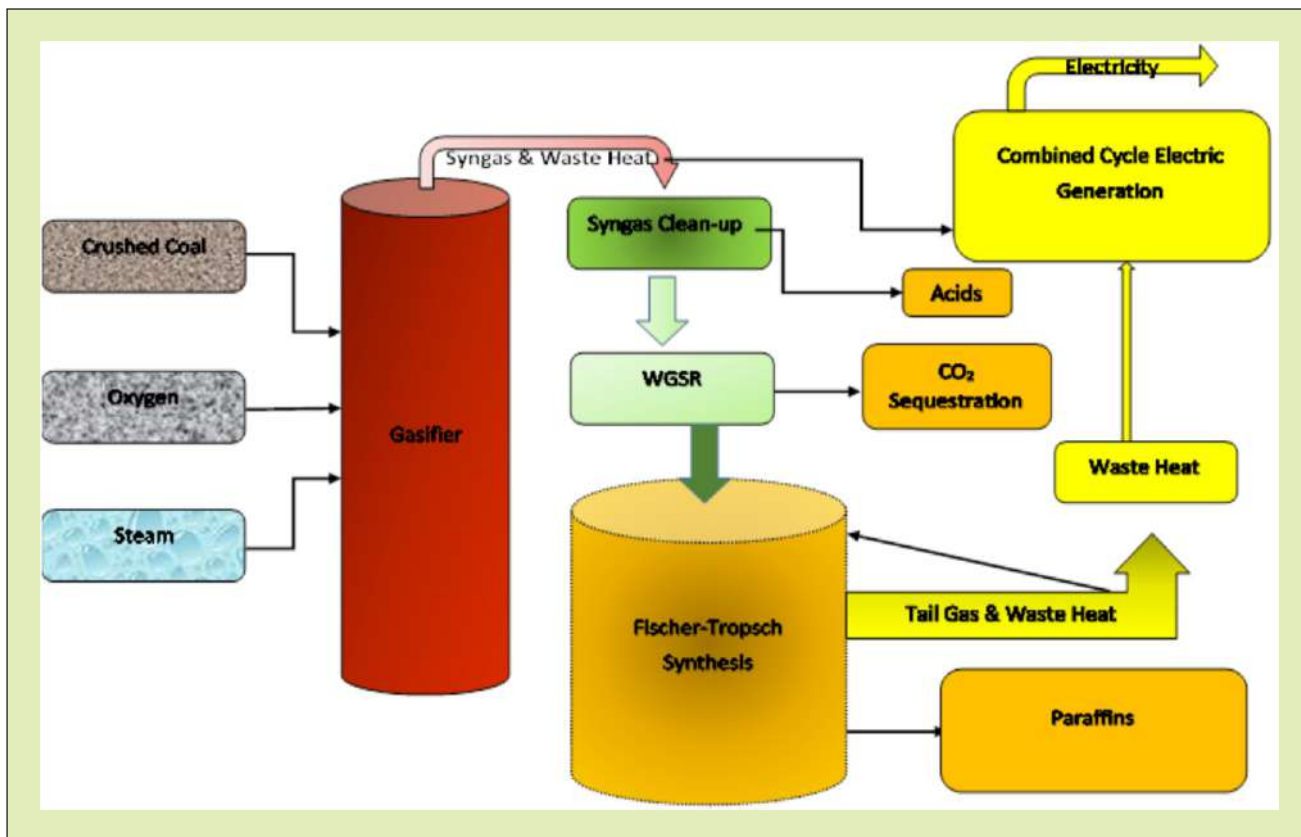
walks to earn food. When he has money, walks to burn fat. **“Sorrow doesn’t direct you toward its own cure. Sorrow builds upon sorrow”.**

Tip No. 10: Plan your retirement home. Where do you want to stay after retirement? Do you want to live in a rented apartment or house after retirement? Do you want to live in the city or country side? Whatever choice you make, in retirement you will need people who care about you. Avoid being a lonely old man or old woman when you retire. Remember, you are the prime driver of your life.

Tip No. 11: Invest in your spouse and nuclear family. What is your relationship with your spouse and children? Learn to share your investment plans with your spouse. Avoid taking decisions without consulting and seeking each other’s opinion. In retirement, couples need each other more than anything. The children will all leave to set up their homes and live their lives. What they need is good education. Don’t abandon each other while in employment so that you are not strangers in retirement.

Our parting shot for this episode is taken from an American Army General, Eisenhower in his book **At Ease**, he wrote, **“Always try to associate yourself closely and learn as much as you can from those who know more than you, who do better than you, who see more clearly than you.”**

Shallom!

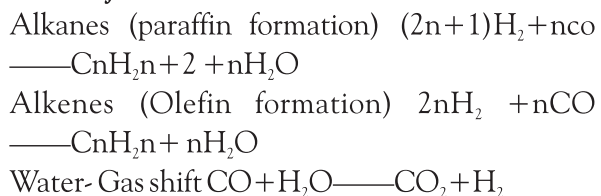


coal first goes to a gas phase before it gets converted to a liquid form. The Fischer-Tropsch synthesis is the best technology for production of hydrocarbons through indirect liquefaction. It is a two stage process;

Stage 1: Gasification of coal to produce synthetic gas (carbon monoxide and hydrogen) at temperature 2200 °F-2700 °F and pressure 300-600 psia

Stage 2: this is the actual liquefaction stage, synthetic gas is converted to paraffin and water in a Fischer-Tropsch reactor. A polymerization reaction occurs between the synthetic gas and reagents in the presence of a catalyst at a temperature 435 °F - 645°F and pressure 220-880 psia. CO bonds are activated and dissociated to form C-C and C-H bonds.

The major reactions are:



4.1 Benefits	4.2 Challenges
Abundant resource with a substantial existing infrastructure. Mature industry.	Coal is nonrenewable. There is a finite supply.
Relatively inexpensive.	Coal contains the most CO ₂ per BTU making it one of the largest contributors to global warming.
Continuous power. Good utilization. High load factor.	Sequestration is new, expensive and its ability to hold CO ₂ for long periods of time is unproven. Risk of accidental releases of large quantities of CO ₂ .
Clean coal technologies are currently being developed	

Chat with Mr. Benjamin Ewuga of the Planning Division DPR

Q.: Please introduce the recent innovations of your Division.

Ans.: Our recently launched VMB and FisPAS. We also launched a publication titled the NOGIAR

Q.: What is VMB?

Ans.: VMB stands for Value Monitoring and Benchmarking.

VMB is a software application of the DPR that would help oil and gas assets development and operations in Nigeria. VMB will capture data such as:

- Cost data (exploration, appraisal, development, facility, etc.) for oil and gas operations.
- Oil and gas reserves
- Oil and gas technical production by well strings
- Asset valuation
- Industry Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) such as UTC, UDC, UEC, IRR etc.

Q.: Why the introduction of VMB?

Ans.: There have been several challenges facing the oil and gas industry such as High E&P cost and Contracts ambiguity resulting into high Unit Technical Cost (UTC) thereby eroding value accruable from oil and gas operations.

VMB has come to monitor oil and gas data and benchmark the costs across business chains. This will aim to provide transparency and accountability to the system.

Q.: What are the principal objectives of the VMB?

- To Promote Oil and Gas Industry Transparency & Predictability.
- Assessment & Benchmarking of Fiscal Terms Impact on Assets Development & Operations as a Guide for Policy Decisions for Future Developments.
- To Stimulate Industry Competitiveness & Investments Influx.
- To Optimize Value Creation & Addition to the Economy.

Q.: Who is VMB meant for?

Ans.: VMB is for all oil and gas industry operators.

Q.: Is the VMB platform secured?

Ans.: Yes! The VMB digital platform is a secured environment.

It is standardized in line with ISO 19008:2016 Standard Cost Coding System (SCCS).

Q.: Is there a training on how to use the application/software?

Ans.: Yes! DPR/Consultants will organize training for the operators. You can also ask for training

Q.: We equally learnt another administrator was introduced by your Division called 'FisPAS'

Ans.: Yes, FisPAS stands for Fiscal Payment Administration System.

FisPAS is an enterprise web application designed to securely manage fiscal revenues due to the Federation through the DPR.

Q.: Why the introduction of FisPAS?

Ans.: Primarily, FisPAS is introduced to eliminate the Department's manual operations and digitize (using ICT) the DPR fiscal revenue management (both assessment and collection).

Q.: What are the principal functionalities of FisPAS?

- To compute fiscal payments due for oil and gas operations
- To assess fiscal payment made.
- To assess detail analysis of fiscal payment on monthly, quarterly and annual basis.
- To perform statistical analysis of companies' statutory obligation status

Q.: Who is FisPAS meant for?

Ans.: FisPAS is an internal platform for the Regulator (DPR).

However, companies can also view their payment status.

Q.: Is the FisPAS platform secured?

Ans.: Yes! The FisPAS is an internal platform that is secured and highly robust with functionalities to enable the DPR carry out its day-to-day real time business.

Q.: May I stretch this abit by asking you to share the history of your recent publication, NOGIAR

Ans.: NOGIAR is acronym for Nigerian Oil & Gas Industry Annual Report. It was last published as The Nigerian



Annual Statistical Bulletin in 2003. Publication restarted in 2013 and was now renamed Annual Report to reflect the new focus, which is to tell the story of the performance of the Nigerian Oil & Gas Industry in a given year.

Q.: What specific strategic objectives of Government does this publication drive.

Ans.: The overall objective of this publication is to drive accountability in this industry through transparency.

Also, the Oil & Gas assets of Nigeria is owned by the Nigerian people. So, this publication is a way of intimating every Nigerian on the activities of the industry during the year in review.

Q.: What has the response towards this publication been like (the industry and academia)

Ans.: Response has been amazing. The responses only show that this publication came to fill a gap in the industry that it alone can.

Q.: Seeing how rich this publication is content-wise and the amount of effort it must take to get it out, why is the NOGIAR not for sale.

Ans.: This is an annual report of performance of assets owned by the Nigerian people. It cannot be for sale. Making the information in the NOGIAR available for public consumption is a statutory mandate of the Department.

Q.: What happens if an industry player has figures that are different from yours

Ans.: Every data published by the Department stands as the most authentic. However, due to the regular nature of data reconciliations, we have a few times had to review some of our information to reflect conclusions of reviews.

Thank you!

(SOS) as developed by some DPR offices,

- Carrying out safety inspections and audits of the workplace / facilities and work procedures as enshrined in the MOSR,
- Conducting job safety analyses (or similar task evaluation processes),
- Monitoring, measuring and testing the working environment, such as noise monitoring, electrical testing and atmospheric testing as being conducted during the Factory Acceptance Test (FAT),
- Conducting hazard (or risk) surveys;
- Reviewing product information, e.g. Safety Data Sheets, Operating Manuals;
- Looking at past incident and near-miss reports.

Ways of avoiding or mitigating Hazards

Hazards can be avoided or mitigated by proactively taking specific steps/measures.

These steps can be classified into environmental or technical measures:

Environmental measures may include such actions like reducing the amount of effluents that are discharged into the environment and developing effect waste treatment management system. These can be achieved through actions such as:-

- Process review and improvement on equipment performance
- Information from other management system such as: quality Management or Environmental Management system,
- Information on the International Best Practice,
- Report of incidents that have

occurred in similar areas.

Technical measures may include periodic, occasional or emergency routine and non-routine activities and situations such as:

- Facilities or equipment cleaning
- Temporary process modification
- Non-schedule maintenance
- Extreme weather condition.

Other technical measures take the form of ensuring all personnel having access to the workplace (customers, visitors, service contractors, delivery personnel as well as contract staff) are aware and monitor:

- The hazards and risk arising from their activities
- The hazards arising from the use of products or services
- Their degree of familiarity with workplace
- Their behaviour with respect to their immediate environment.

Human factors such as capabilities, behaviours and limitations have to be taken into consideration when evaluating the hazards and risk of processes, equipment and work environment. Human factors should be considered whenever there is a human interface. Potential for operational errors, operator's stress and user fatigue are vital human factors. The Department's hazards identification process should consider the following and their interactions: -

- The environment, heat, lighting, noise, air quality.
- Human behaviours - temperament, habits, attitude.
- Physiological capabilities - cognition, attention.

In some occasions, there can be hazards which occur or originate outside the workplace that can have an impact on individuals within the workplace e.g. release of toxic materials from neighbouring

operations. Where such hazards are foreseeable, these should be addressed.

The Organization could oblige to give consideration to hazards created beyond the boundary of the workplace. Particularly where there is a legal obligation or duty of care concerning such hazards in some legal jurisdictions those hazard are instead addressed through the Organization Environment Management System.

Conclusion

Every process, equipment, workplace have associated hazards. These hazards need to be identified and processed. For the hazard identification to be effective therefore, organization must encourage an approach that includes information from a verity of sources. Especially, inputs from people who have knowledge and expertise in the area of concern are vital to reducing the hazards. This knowledge/expertise could be from organisational staff or outsourced.

Each DPR office should develop customised Safety Observation Sheet (SOS) for effective hazards identification within its immediate environment. Permit to Work should be strictly adhere to and periodic office safety audit conducted. Appropriate use of PPE is the best form of hazard control measure since we cannot eliminate all. Fire equipment, extinguishers, fire doors exits, and sprinklers heads should remain unhindered. Materials should be at least 18 inches minimum away from sprinklers heads.

As you keep to these simple instructions, I see you work in good health and in a hazard free environment for possible optimal performance.

See Something, Say Something.

ADS

Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR)

INTRODUCES

AUTOMATED DOWNSTREAM SYSTEM

APPROVALS, LICENSES & PERMITS

SIMPLE || FAST || EASY

The Department of Petroleum Resources (DPR) now processes and issues operation approvals, permits and licenses to qualified marketers online via the Automated Downstream System (ADS).

Visit the [DOWNSTREAM PORTAL](#) and follow the On-Screen instructions to apply, process and obtain your approvals, permits and licenses anywhere, anytime.



INITIATIVE	ACRONYM	URL
RETAIL OUTLET MONITORING SYSTEM	ROMS	https://roms.dpr.gov.ng
DEPOT LICENSE	DEPOT	https://depot.dpr.gov.ng
COASTAL VESSEL LICENSE	CVL	https://cvl.dpr.gov.ng
LUBE BLENDING LICENSE	LBL	https://lbl.dpr.gov.ng
REFINERY PROCESSING LICENSE	RPL	https://rpl.dpr.gov.ng
IMPORT/EXPORT PERMIT	IMPEX	https://impex.dpr.gov.ng

STEP 1: **Log in to URL** <https://elps.dpr.gov.ng> or www.dpr.gov.ng

- STEP 2: Click on Register and create your company account;
- STEP 3: Complete your company profile;
- STEP 4: Apply for an Approval, Permit or a License for the marketer's operation segments like ROMS, DEPOT, CVL, LBL, RPL and or IMPEX;
- STEP 5: Pay required fee for Application online using any credit/debit electronic payment option e.g. Mastercard, Visa, Verve, Quickteller or through Bank Branches nationwide;
- STEP 6: Upload required documents in PDF or JPEG file formats;
- STEP 7: Review and submit your application;
- STEP 8: System Processes Application;
- STEP 9: DPR issues Approval/Permit/License.

For companies who have existing online profile with DPR;

Simply log into your existing account and choose to apply for applicable service segment.

For further enquiries on our guidelines, please visit the DPR website: www.dpr.gov.ng

HELPDESK 234(1)2790000, 9037150



Department of Petroleum Resources

7, Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST IN NIGERIAN GAS FLARE COMMERCIALISATION PROGRAM

SYNOPSIS

The Nigerian Gas Flare Commercialisation Programme (“NGFCP”) being implemented by the Federal Government of Nigeria (“FGN”) is inviting bona fide parties with an interest in accessing and securing competitively priced gas that is currently being sent to flare for participation in an open and competitive bid/award process (auction).

The auction presents a significant opportunity for domestic and international developers alike to participate in the largest market driven flare gas monetization program undertaken on this scale globally.

Successful bidders will be granted title to the flare gas through a gas sales/supply agreement with the FGN.

Approximately 792 mmscf/d of flare gas distributed over 178 Flare Sites is available on an 'as is, where is' basis through the auction.

Bona fide parties are invited to register their interest on the NGFCP portal (www.ngfcp.gov.ng) and then to follow the qualification and bidding processes.

You are welcome to participate.

INTRODUCTION

As part of the Federal Government of Nigeria's (FGN) strategy to reposition the oil and gas industry, the Ministry of Petroleum Resources (MPR) has commenced the implementation of carefully conceived initiatives to foster efficiency and attract investments along the oil and gas value chain as embedded in a critical aspect of **Big Win No.3 (Gas Revolution)**. This includes the reduction of gas flaring by harnessing flare gas to stimulate economic growth, drive investments and provide jobs in the Niger Delta region and Nigeria as a whole through the utilization of proven technologies. The policy on gas flaring is also encapsulated in the **National gas policy** (www.7bigwins.com) approved by the Federal Executive Council in June 2017.

BACKGROUND

Nigeria is the ninth (9th) largest gas reserves in the world, with proven reserves of 199Tcf. However, a significant volume of associated gas, produced with crude oil, is currently being flared. Nigeria is one of the world's largest gas flaring countries, with over 179 flare sites which flared approximately 792 MMscf/d of associated gas (approximately 270 Bscf of gas flared in 2015).

There is strong political will to harness these gas resources and end flaring by 2020. In 2017, the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) ratified the Paris Climate Change Agreement

and has included gas flaring reduction as a key national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mitigation in its National Determined Contributions (NDC) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). FGN has also endorsed the World Bank's “Zero Routine Flaring” (ZRF) Initiative by 2030.

Economic analysis indicates that the majority of flare gas volumes can be captured and utilized in viable investments, and in 2016 the Ministry of Petroleum Resources established a programme, **the Nigerian Gas Flare Commercialisation Programme** (NGFCP) to auction off the flare gas to third parties. This was approved by the Federal Executive Council in June 2016.

The NGFCP has been developed as the strategy to implement the policy objectives of the FGN for the elimination of gas flares from Nigeria's oil and gas fields in the near term, with potentially significant multiplier and development outcomes for Nigeria. The Programme would reduce Nigeria's CO₂ emissions by **approximately 13 million tons/year from around 22 million tons/year**, which could be monetized (to the benefit of FGN) under an emission credits/carbon sale programme.

A commercialization approach has been considered from legal, technical, economic, commercial and developmental standpoints and is a unique opportunity to attract major investment in economically viable gas flare capture projects.

WHO MAY APPLY?

Any bona fide party (International or indigenous) with the capacity to utilise flare gas. Such party will need to demonstrate project development experience and proposed proven technology in commercial application. Parties will also need to demonstrate technical and commercial capacity.

TIMELINE

- Registration/Submission of Statement of Qualification (SOQ): 28th February, 2019
- Shortlist of Qualified Applicants: Q2 2019
- Issue of Request for Proposal (RFP): Q2 2019
- Submission of Proposal: Q3 2019
- Selection of preferred bidder(s): Q4 2019

For any enquiries, please refer to the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) section on the NGFCP portal or kindly send an e-mail to info@ngfcp.gov.ng. You can also visit Department's website www.dpr.gov.ng.

Website: www.dpr.gov.ng | Tel: +234 (1)279 0000, +234 (1) 903 7150.