

Downstream Petroleum Market Regulation and Oversight Training Course

7 – 11 March 2027
Lagos

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Ref: 2038_249844 **Date:** 7 – 11 March 2027 **Location:** Lagos **Fees:** 6000 Euro

Overview

Downstream Petroleum Market Regulation and Oversight Training Course is a one-week course for regulators, policy teams, market monitors, legal advisers, and compliance leaders who leave with a Downstream Petroleum Market Regulatory Oversight Pack. Participants connect market design, licensing, competition, infrastructure access, price transparency, supply security, product quality, consumer protection, compliance, enforcement, and industry coordination. Agile Leaders Training Center presents this course on downstream petroleum market regulation.

Who Should Attend

- Functions responsible for downstream petroleum policy and market design
- Teams responsible for licensing and market entry controls
- Personnel responsible for competition and price monitoring
- Groups responsible for supply, quality, and infrastructure oversight
- Teams responsible for compliance, enforcement, and dispute handling

The course assumes participants interpret market, licensing, supply, price, or compliance information at work; it leaves out jurisdiction-specific legal advice and refinery process engineering.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that regulate, operate, advise, or monitor downstream petroleum markets.

- Energy and petroleum market oversight bodies
- Fuel import, storage, distribution, and retail businesses
- Competition, consumer protection, and policy functions
- Legal, compliance, and enforcement teams
- Infrastructure access and logistics organizations
- Economic advisory and market analytics groups

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Analyze downstream market structure and regulatory need
- Build licensing and market-entry controls
- Evaluate competition, access, and price evidence
- Prioritize supply, quality, and consumer safeguards
- Apply risk-based compliance and enforcement tools
- Design regulator-industry coordination and review cycles

Course Agenda

Day 1: Frame the Regulatory Market

- Downstream Petroleum Value-Chain Map
- Market Structure and Competition Diagnostic
- Regulatory Objective and Tradeoff Matrix
- Regulatory Need and Proportionality Test
- Market Oversight Governance Canvas

Day 2: Design Entry and Access Controls

- Activity-Based Licensing Framework
- License Criteria and Evidence Checklist
- Infrastructure Access Principles Matrix
- Market Entry Barrier Assessment
- Permit Lifecycle and Decision Register

Day 3: Monitor Competition and Supply

- Wholesale and Retail Market Indicator Dashboard
- Price Transparency Monitoring Template
- Competition Conduct Screening Matrix
- Supply Security and Stock Risk Map
- Product Quality and Traceability Control Chain

Day 4: Enforce and Coordinate Oversight

- Risk-Based Compliance Monitoring Plan
- Inspection and Evidence Collection Protocol
- Enforcement Response and Escalation Matrix
- Consumer Complaint and Dispute Workflow
- Regulator-Industry Coordination Calendar

Day 5: Practice Market Regulation

- Suggested Exercise: Assess a Market Entry Application
- Suggested Exercise: Test Competition and Access Evidence
- Suggested Exercise: Respond to a Supply and Quality Event
- Suggested Exercise: Select a Proportionate Enforcement Action
- Capstone Exercise: Present a Downstream Petroleum Market Regulatory Oversight Pack

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to turn market, supply, price, quality, and compliance evidence into regulatory decisions.

- Suggested activity: diagnose a downstream market and distinguish competitive functions from activities requiring economic or technical oversight.
- Suggested activity: review a licensing file and document entry, capability, infrastructure, quality, and compliance evidence.
- Suggested activity: examine market indicators for competition, price transparency, access, supply security, and consumer effects.
- Suggested activity: select monitoring, corrective, enforcement, and coordination actions using a proportional response matrix.

FAQs

Who suits downstream petroleum market regulation training, and what does it assume?

Regulatory, policy, licensing, competition, legal, supply, quality, and compliance professionals suit the training. It assumes experience interpreting downstream market or oversight evidence.

How does downstream petroleum market regulation differ from general oil and gas policy training?

Downstream petroleum market regulation focuses on market entry, licensing, competition, access, prices, supply, product quality, consumers, compliance, and enforcement. General policy training addresses broader sector objectives and policy development.

What changes in downstream petroleum oversight after market liberalization?

Oversight shifts toward transparent entry rules, competition monitoring, non-discriminatory access, market evidence, supply resilience, product controls, consumer safeguards, and proportionate intervention where market outcomes require it.

How should a regulator monitor downstream petroleum competition and prices?

A regulator should define indicators, collect consistent wholesale and retail evidence, test concentration and conduct, examine access barriers, document price movements, and distinguish competitive outcomes from behavior requiring review.

How is enforcement made proportionate in downstream petroleum regulation?

Proportionate enforcement links the seriousness, evidence, recurrence, market impact, and corrective response of a breach to escalating actions, documented authority, procedural fairness, and follow-up verification.

Conclusion

Participants take a Downstream Petroleum Market Regulatory Oversight Pack back to their organization. It connects market diagnostics, licensing, access, competition, price transparency, supply security, quality, consumer protection, compliance, enforcement, and coordination. Teams can use the pack to document regulatory choices, prioritize evidence, apply proportionate interventions, and review market outcomes after liberalization.