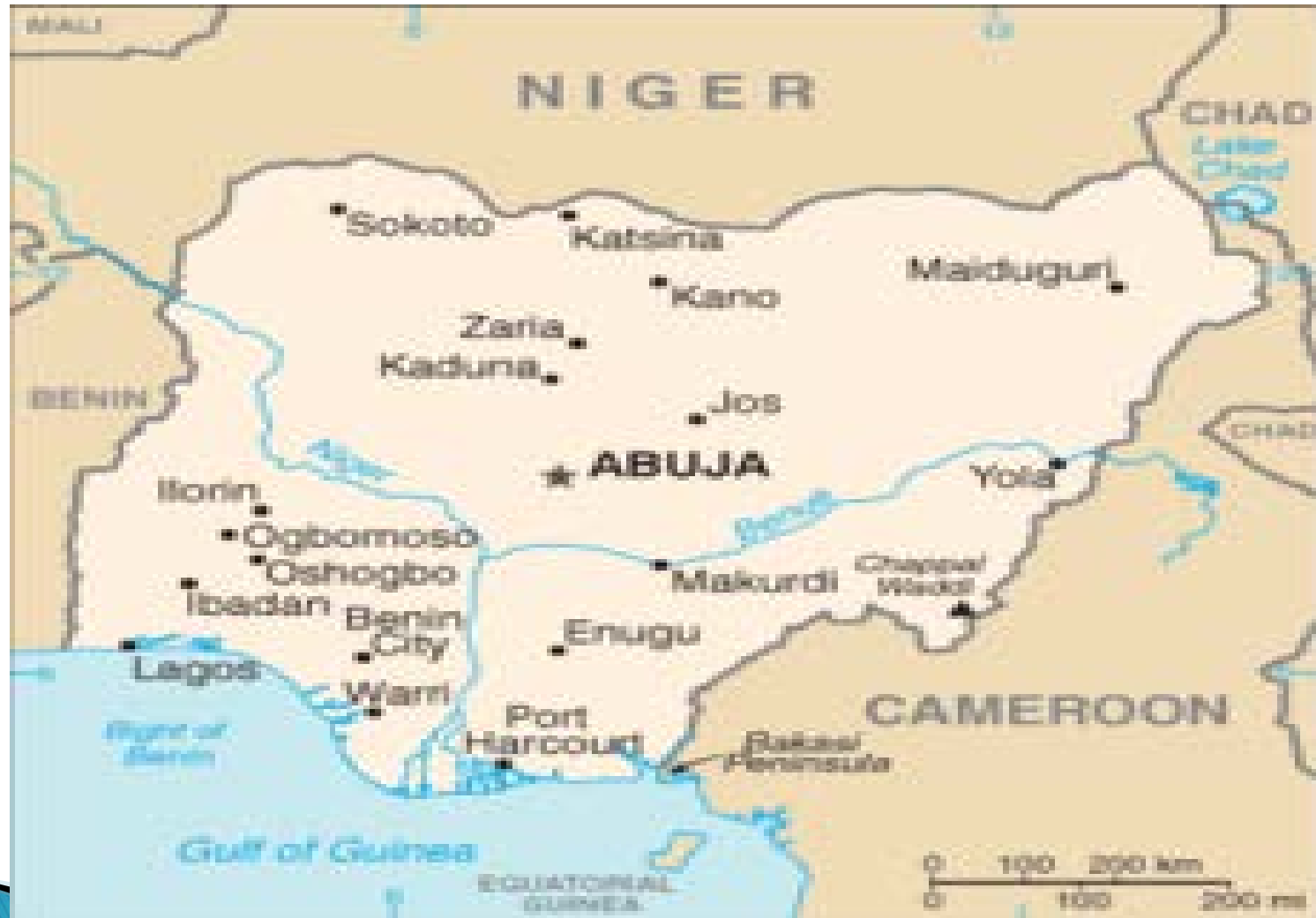


NIGERIA ENERGY REPORT

PRESENTED BY
ENGR. PRINCE, ISOBO GEORGE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, PORT HARCOURT
RIVERS STATE
NIGERIA

GENERAL INFORMATION(NIGERIA)



INTRODUCTION

▶ Federal Republic of Nigeria

▶ Flag



▶ Coat of arms



▶ **Motto: "Unity and Faith, Peace and Progress"**

GENERAL INFORMATION

- ▶ **Capital** Abuja 9°4'N 7°29'E
- ▶ **Largest city** Lagos 6°27'N 3°23'E
- ▶ **Official languages** English
- ▶ **Area**
- ▶ **Total** 923,768 km² (356,667 sq mi)

GENERAL INFORMATION

- ▶ Population

- ▶ 2015 estimate 182,202,000

- ▶ 2006 census 140,431,790

- ▶ Density B 188.9/km² 489.3/sq mi

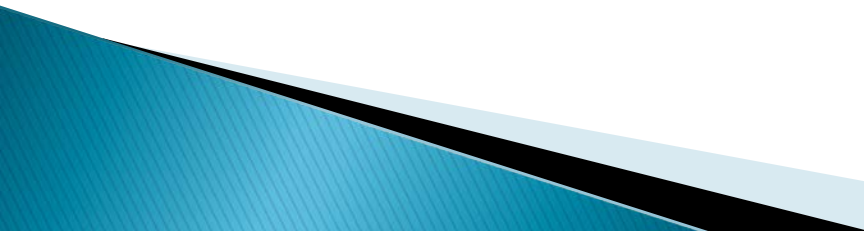
- ▶ GDP (PPP) 2016 estimate

- ▶ Total \$1.166 trillion

GENERAL INFORMATION

- ▶ Per capita \$6,351
- ▶ GDP (nominal) 2016 estimate
- ▶ Total \$484.895 billion
- ▶ Per capita \$2,640

GENERAL INFORMATION

- ▶ Government Federal presidential republic
 - ▶ President Muhammadu Buhari
 - ▶ Vice President Yemi Osinbajo
 - ▶ **Legislature** National Assembly
 - ▶ Upper house Senate
 - ▶ Lower house House of Representatives
- 


GENERAL INFORMATION

- ▶ Independence from the United Kingdom
- ▶ Unification of Southern and Northern Nigeria
- ▶ 1914
- ▶ Declared and recognised 1 October 1960
- ▶ Republic declared 1 October 1963
- ▶ Current constitution 29 May 1999

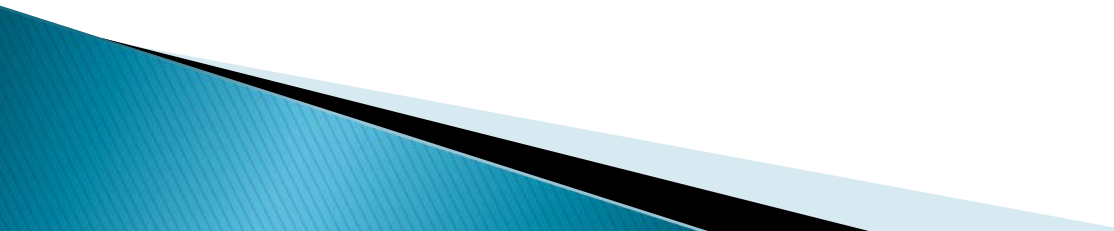
GENERAL INFORMATION

- ▶ GDP (nominal) 2016 estimate
- ▶ Total \$484.895 billion
- ▶ Per capita \$2,640

Nigerian National Energy Policy

1. Optimum development of Nigeria's energy sources.
 2. Diversification of energy sources
 3. Achievement of national energy security
 4. Efficient energy supply
- 

Nigerian National Energy Policy

- ▶ 5. Guarantee of adequate, reliable and sustainable supply of energy for national development
 - ▶ 6. Development of human and institutional capacity
 - ▶ 7. Encouragement of greater indigenous participation in the energy sector
 - ▶ 8. Promotion of local and foreign investment to boost private sector participation in the energy sector.
- 

Nigerian National Energy Policy

- ▶ 9 Renewable Energy Policy and Implementation in Nigeria : that vigorous private sector investment by both foreign and local companies is necessary for effective restructuring of the energy sector.

Past Energy Demand and Supply

Resources	Reserve	Resources in Energy units (billion tonnes)	%Total conventional energy
Crude oil	23 billion barrels	3.128	21.0
Natural gas	4293 billion m ³	3.679	24.8
Coal and lignite	2.7 billion tonnes	1.882	12.7
Tar sands	31 billion barrels of Oil equivalent	4.216	28.4
Hydropower	10, 000MW	1.954(100yrs)	13.1
Total	Conventional/Commercial Energy resources	14.859	100%

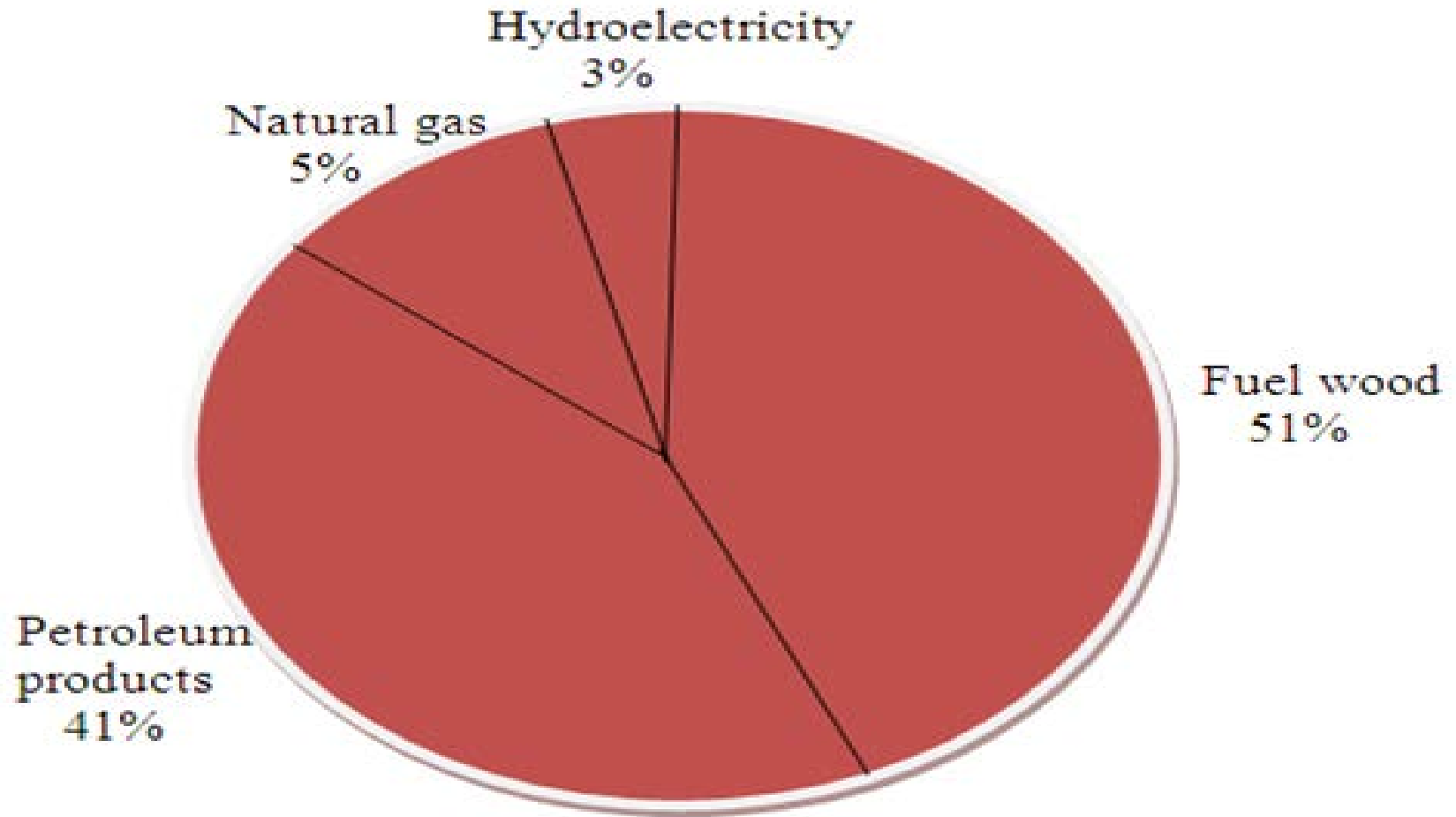
Source: Ref [15]

Past Energy Demand and Supply

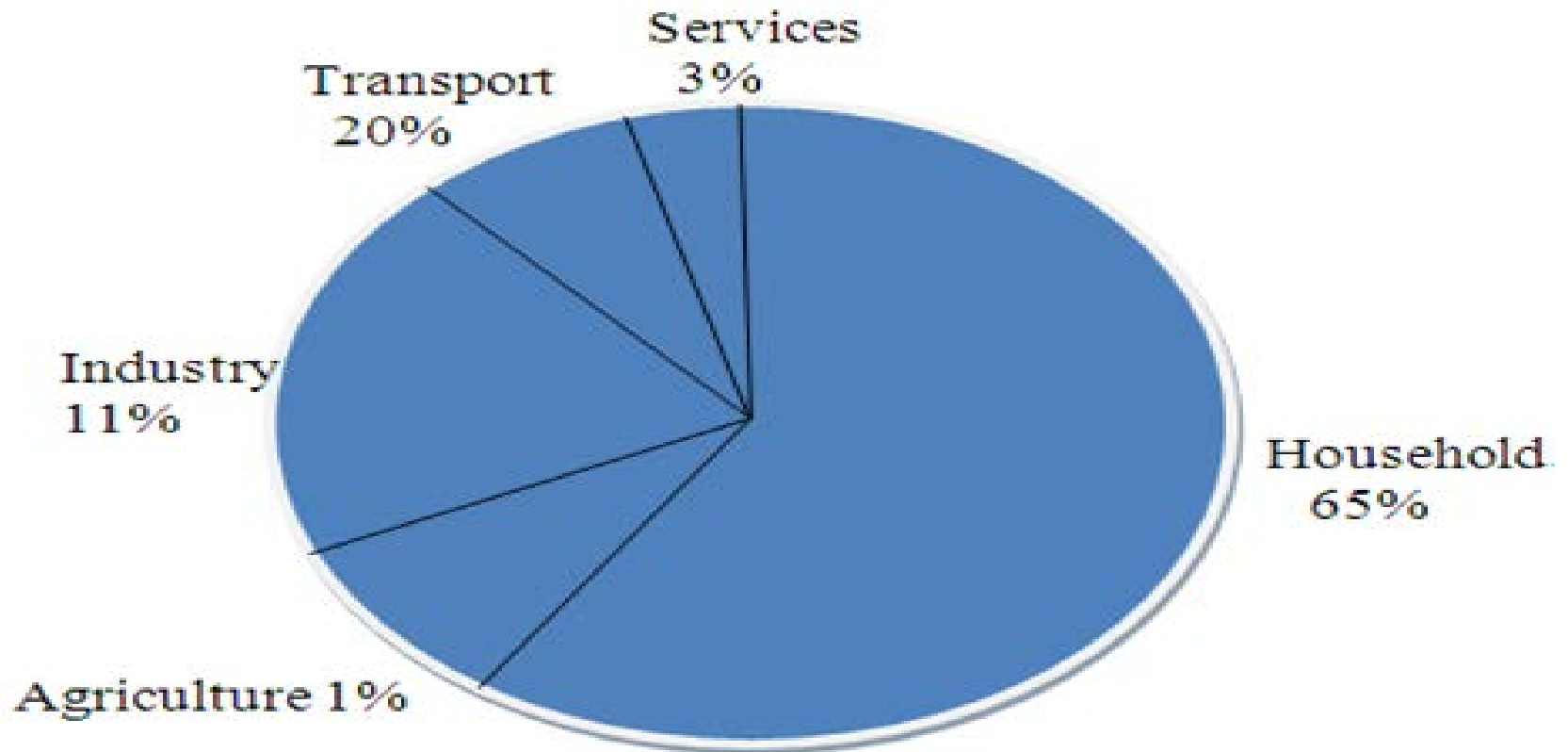
Resources	Reserves	Reserves (billion tonnes)
Fuel wood	43.3 million tonnes	1.6645 (over 100 years)
Animal wastes		
And crop residue	144 million tonnes	3.024 (over 100 years)
Small scale hydropower	734.2 MW	0.143 (over 100 years)
Solar radiation	1.0 kWm ⁻² Land area (peak)	-
Wind	2.0-4.0 ms ⁻¹	-

Source: Ref. [15]

Past Energy Demand and Supply



Past Energy Demand and Supply

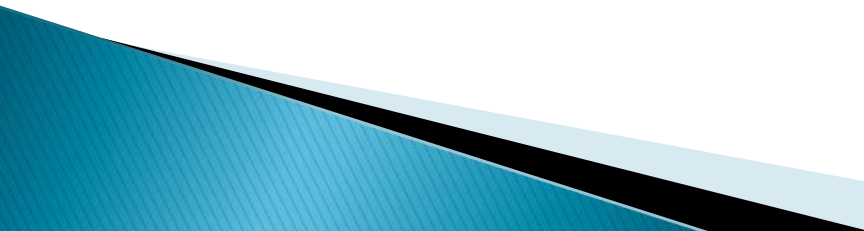


Outlook of Energy Demand and Supply

Based on the models developed by the ECN, the country's energy demand was analyzed for the period from 2000 to 2030 with the use of the Model for the Analysis of the Energy Demand (MAED) and the Wien Automatic System Planning (WASP) package (Table 5). It can be said that the energy demand of Nigeria will be approximately

Outlook of Energy Demand and Supply

2.5–, 3–, 3.5–, and 4.5–fold between the years 2000 and 2015 and approximately 8–, 13–, 17–, and 22.5–fold between the years 2000 and 2030 based on a 7% (reference), 10% (high growth), 11.5% (optimistic), and 13% (optimistic) GDP growth rate per annum, respectively.



Outlook of Energy Demand and Supply

This increase in the energy demand is due to the high level of economic activities expected in Nigeria as measured by the total GDP.

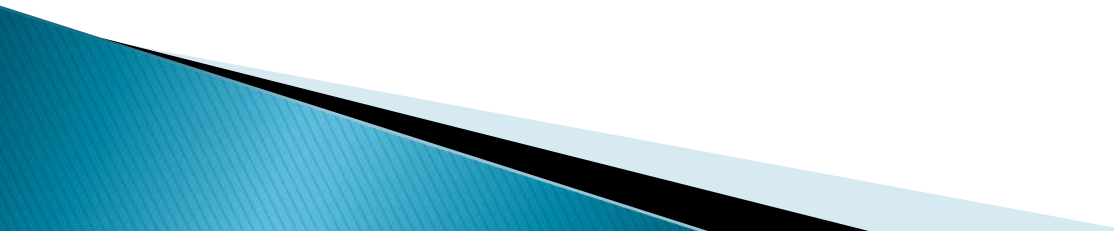
Outlook of Energy Demand and Supply

Table 5: Electricity Demand Projections per Scenario, MW

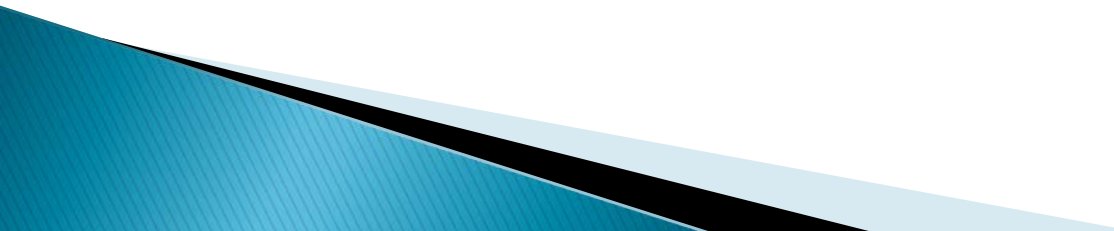
Scenario	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Reference (7%)	5,746	15,730	28,360	50,820	77,450	119,200
High Growth (10%)	5,746	15,920	30,210	58,180	107,220	192,000
Optimistic I (11.5 %)	5,746	16,000	31,240	70,760	137,330	250,000
Optimistic II (13%)	5,746	33,250	64,200	107,600	172,900	297,900

Major Difficulties and Bottlenecks Faced in Formulating Energy Policies

laudable as the guidelines on energy policy may appear, about 25 years after the first energy policy was presented, Nigeria is unfortunately nowhere near her destination. The energy sector has been facing a lot of challenges ranging from:



Major Difficulties and Bottlenecks Faced in Formulating Energy Policies

- Lack of implementation
 - Non-inclusion of the local and the State government
 - Inexperienced personnel
 - Lack of adequate information
- 

Major Difficulties and Bottlenecks faced in formulating Energy Policies

- Lack of financing

Subjects to study in the course of the training

The subjects or areas of interest of the energy policy training are:

- ✓ The technical know-how of formulating / drafting of energy policy
- ✓ Ways of implementing strategies of the energy policy to achieving expected result
- ✓ Energy policy that is workable and achievable

Thank you