

DATA COLLECTION ISSUES (E.G., DATA SOURCES, STATISTICAL UNITS AND APPROACHES TO DATA COLLECTION ETC.); PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS.

Introduction.

Traditionally energy has been regarded as the engine of economic progress. It is a key factor in industrial development and in providing vital services that helps to improve the quality of life. Its production, use, and by-products have tremendous impact on the overall well-being of the economy. Nigeria is blessed with abundant energy resources (Renewable and Non Renewable). The renewable energy resources are: hydropower, fuel wood, solar, biomass, wind, hydrogen, etc. The non-renewable energy resources comprise: oil, natural gas, tar sands, coal and nuclear. Energy has a major impact on every aspect of modern life. It plays a vital role in the development of our Nation. Hence it became imperative for the National Accounts Division of National Bureau of Statistics to carry out data collection exercise that would serve as inputs into the compilation of gross domestic product (GDP) and its components.

Data Compilation.

Some of the selected institutions and organisations usually visited for data collection include;

1. Power Holding Co. of Nigeria Plc, Abuja
2. National Electric Regulatory Commission, Abuja
3. National Electric Supply Company, Jos
4. Aaron Electricity Supply Lagos
5. AGIP Power Station Delta
6. River State Turbine Gas Plant, Omuk
7. Oil Companies in Nigeria
8. Coal Mining Corporation Enugu
9. Ministry of Solid Minerals Abuja
10. All the State Water Board including Abuja
11. Federal Water Board Abuja

Problems

Electricity: Inadequate supply of energy restricts socio-economic activities to basic human needs, limits economic growth and adversely affects the quality of life. Power Holding Co. of Nigeria Power (PHCN) installed generation capacity is about 6,000MW, but currently supply about 3000MW to the national grid.

There is weak indigenous private sector, which is slowing down the effect of liberalization and privatization of the sector.

Coal: Coal was, for many years, the choice fuel for power generation and for driving locomotive engines. This energy sub sector can be located in, Enugu, Kogi, Gombe and about ten other states in Nigeria. However, Nigerian Coal Corporation is currently undergoing privatization. All coal production stopped as far back as 2001.

Oil And Gas: Oil Exploitation by six major multi-national companies (Shell, Elf, Texaco, Mobil, Agip & Chevron) is in Joint Venture (JV) with the NNPC.

Indigenous Nigerian enterprises (Alfred James Petroleum Ltd, AMNI Int. Petroleum Dev. Co. Ltd, Summit Oil Int. Ltd & Yinka Folawiyo Petroleum) are also engaged in the upstream oil activities. Oil activities cover all the Niger Delta States Anambra, Bauchi, etc

Natural gas is managed by the Nigerian Gas Company (NGC). Approximately 1,100 km of various diameters of gas pipeline with transmission capacity of about 1,800 MMSCF/day of gas. Nigerian Liquefied Natural Gas (NLNG) has facilities for the liquefaction and export of liquid natural gas with a capacity of 5.78 million tonnes per annum of LNG. There are four refineries (Old & new Port Harcourt, Kaduna & Warri) managed as subsidiaries of the NNPC, with a total installed capacity of 445,000 barrels/day (bpd). Petroleum products distribution is managed by the Pipeline and Products Marketing Company (PPMC), a subsidiary of the NNPC. Distribution of products is done via pipelines, bulk road vehicles (BRVs), 23 depots (twenty in-land and three refinery depots, with storage capacities of 1,070,919 m³ of PMS, 519,000 m³ of DPK, 826,300 m³ of AGO and 75,000 m³ of ATK). The depots are connected to the refineries through 5000km of pipeline and seven (7) strategically located booster pump stations.

Unfriendly community relations, which often disrupts gas and oil supplies to power plants and refinery projects.

Non response by joint venture companies to questionnaires.

Solution

Government alone cannot provide all the funding in the energy sector. Private sector and foreign investors must be involved.

Institutionalization of the National Energy Policy and its master plans through Act(s) of the National Assembly. The Energy Policy Act(s) would allow for reasonable continuity in policy and sustenance of the liberalization and privatization policy of, as well as facilitate the attraction of foreign direct investments into, the energy sector.

Increased Government investment in the downstream oil and gas and the power sub-sectors, in the short term only, in order to mitigate the short term shortfall in supply.

Adoption and enforcement of simple energy demand management techniques like energy efficiency and conservation.

Development and transparent administration of financial and fiscal incentives to the private sector.

Strengthening of bilateral and regional cooperation to facilitate energy development.

Diversification of electricity generation sources to include coal, renewable energy and nuclear power.